ANALYSIS OF STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION IN THE COMPREHENSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME: THE CASE OF MUYEXE IN LIMPOPO PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA

By

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DECLARATION

I, Olusegun Samson Obadire, hereby declare that this thesis for Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) submitted to the Institute for Rural Development at the University of Venda has not been submitted previously for any degree at this or another university. It is original in design and in execution, and all reference material contained herein has been duly acknowledged.

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DEDICATION

Poverty is a menace staring everyone in the face. It may be difficult to completely eradicate it but it can drastically be reduced to an insignificant level if we continue to apply our minds to solving its multifaceted problems through academic research. I therefore, present this thesis as a token towards this goal.

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ABSTRACT

The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) is a South African national collective action designed to fight poverty, hunger, unemployment and lack of development in rural areas. This study analysed the participation of various stakeholders in the CRDP with the goal of creating a national stakeholder relations framework and engaged partnerships of government with local and private sector.

A purposive random sampling was used to select 300 respondents from CRDP projects and 36 respondents for focus group discussion at Muyexe village. Data were collected using structured and semi-structured questionnaires. With the aid of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) ver 21.0, the data were then analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics as well as the participation index and multiple regression techniques. Qualitative data were analysed using ATLAS.ti v. 6.2.15 tools.

The respondents were 35.5 ± 3.19 years old. Mean income was found to be R1 000 ± 1.27. The sample has a skewed female (77%) ratio. Forty-two percent of the participants were married and 64% had at least a secondary school education. The level of interaction within projects was found to be high (LI=1.0) but low in other areas. The participation index in council of stakeholders interaction was the least (PI= 0.1) in contrast to the high estimate for benefit sharing (PI= 0.6) which was low in other key areas of the study. The beneficiaries were found to be food secure due to a unit change in production that led to 49.5% increase in food security within CRDP projects. Statistically significant relationships were found between the income levels of the participants and their primary occupation (X^2 = 11.630, p value = 0.020), category of farming they belonged to (X^2 = 20.880, p value = <0.005), changes in production on the farm (X^2 = 27.115, p value = <0.005) and also changes in household food consumption (X^2 = 27.890, p value = <0.005).

The study revealed the contributions of stakeholders' participation in successful implementation of the CRDP. Stakeholders would interact both vertically and horizontally if their roles were clearly defined. The changes in socio-economic characteristics and food security among government project beneficiaries observed in the study confirmed the trend in previous studies where sustainability posed serious challenges. It is crucial for stakeholders to be involved in planning and implementation from the outset because it provides an opportunity to harness divergent perspectives when selecting implementation sites, permitting, and also policy-making. A deliberate attempt should be made to increase youth participation in the project.

Key words: *Comprehensive rural development, stakeholder analysis, food security, rural livelihoods, community participation, development projects, sustainability.*

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACB	-	Agricultural Credit Board
ANC	-	African National Congress
ASGISA	-	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa
BIRD	-	Bureau of Integrated Rural Development
CAP	-	Common Agricultural Policy
CAQDAS	-	Computer-aided Qualitative Data Analysis Software
CASP	-	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme
CBOs	-	Community Based Organisations
CDW	-	Community Development Worker
CHARM	-	Cordillera Highlands Agricultural Resource Management
CLaRA	-	Communal Land Rights Act
COGTA	-	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CRDP	-	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme
DAFF	-	Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fishery
DHSD	-	Department of Human and Social Development
DMP	-	Drought Management Plan
DRDLR	-	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
EC	-	European Commission
ECD	-	Early Childhood Development
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agencies
EU	-	European Union
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FGDG	-	Focus Group Discussion Guidelines
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product

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GEAR	-	Growth, Employment and Redistribution Strategy
HHQ	-	Household Questionnaire
ICT	-	Information and Telecommunication Technology
IDP	-	Integrated Development Planning
IDT	-	Independent Development Trust
IFAD	-	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	-	International Food Policy Research Institute
IFSS	-	Integrated Food Security Strategy
IIED	-	International Institute for Environment and Development
ILO	-	International Labour Organisation
IRD	-	Integrated Rural Development
ISRDS	-	Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy
KNP	-	Kruger National Park
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LRAD	-	Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development
MAFISA	-	Micro-Agricultural Finance of South Africa
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MSH-UNICEF-		Management Sciences for Health and United Nations Children's Fund
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	-	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NGGL	-	Newmont Ghana Gold Limited
NGOs	-	Non-governmental Organisations
NSDP	-	National Spatial Development Perspective
OECD	-	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PGDS	-	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PMG	-	Parliamentary Monitoring Group

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PPA	-	Participatory Poverty Appraisal
PRA	-	Participatory Rural Appraisal/Participatory Rapid Appraisal
R&D&I	-	Research and Development and Innovation
RDP	-	Reconstruction and Development Programme
SADC	-	Southern African Development Community
SMME	-	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
SLAG	-	Settlement/Land Acquisition Grant
SMU	-	Sae Maul Undong
SPSAA	-	Strategic Plan for South African Agriculture
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	-	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNTFH	-	United Nation Task Force on Hunger
USDA	-	United State Development Agency
WPC	-	War on Poverty Campaign

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The results from past development efforts in many countries, over the last couple of years, has been generally disappointing and this has been growing in the world at large. Agriculture and rural development are two basic pillars in the fight against rural poverty and for the enhancement of food security (Ambrosio-Albalá and Bastiaensen, 2010). Participation in agricultural activities determine the livelihoods of most of the poor all over the world as many if not all, are involved with one form of subsistence farming or the other. In Sub-Saharan Africa, agriculture provides 65% of the employment opportunities for the employed labour force and accounts for up to 32% of GDP (World Bank, 2007a). The agricultural based primary sector activities are not the only source of employment and incomes for the rural population (Ambrosio-Albalá and Bastiaensen, 2010). The rural economy is driven by multiple activities that reflect the diversity of livelihoods of the rural population, especially of the rural poor. These rural off-farm activities can be decisive to fight rural poverty.

There exists a big gap between the rich and the down-trodden in the world. This gap between the affluent and the indigent has only been widening so far, and, in many cases, has led to worse conditions for the poorer segments of the population. It is important to note that the increasing differences between the haves and have-nots generated by past developments are not restricted to the widening gap between the rich and the poor (Kuhnen, 2010). The traditional socio-economic environment of the rural population has often been destroyed without being replaced by a better alternative (Kuhnen 2010). The increasing population could not be provided for by the existing rural system, this leading to massive migration to cities, and resulting, in many cases, in a virtual breakdown of urban societies. In most African countries, every intervention for increasing agricultural production concentrated on the improvement of land productivity in the better areas with larger farms, leaving behind the poorer masses with small farms in the rural areas (UN, 2008).

The reason for the unsatisfactory results of past development efforts seem to lie in the basic approach. According to Kuhnen (2010), this approach can be characterized as an attempt to promote development by applying economic principles derived from experiences in

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developed countries whereas the conditions in developing countries were far more different, as regards, for instance, factors like:

- The rate of population increase;
- The degree of international communication;
- The educational level;
- The availability of new technologies; and
- The value system of the population.

For the development of rural areas, during recent years, the concept of integrated rural development has been widely accepted (Kuhnen, 2010). Rural development in South Africa is characterised by three distinct phases namely 1994-2000; 2000-2009 and April 2009 and beyond (Olivier, Van Zyl and Williams, 2010).

1.1.1 Rural Development 1994-2000

In South Africa, the government rural development programmes between 1994 and 2000 include the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP), 1994 and Growth, Employment and Redistribution Strategy (GEAR), 1996. The initial six years of support for rural development (1994–2000) underscored the need for the integration and co-ordination of the multitude of activities at local government level (Olivier, et al., 2010). The absence of binding co-ordination mechanisms, the lack of a cohesive constitutional development vision and the non-existence of a government-wide monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system resulted in insufficient implementation of the constitutional obligation by the government. There is need for government to effect the various forms of development (and specifically rural development), as require by the provisions of Chapter 3 of the Constitution (Olivier, et al., 2010).

1.1.2 Rural Development 2000–April 2009

The Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (ISRDS), 2000; the Strategic Plan for South African Agriculture (SPSAA), 2001; the Integrated Food Security Strategy for South Africa (IFSS), 2002; the Drought Management Plan (DMP), 2005; the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP), 2006; the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 5-

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year rolling plan; the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) 3-year budget cycle; the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (AsgiSA), 2006; the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS), 2004 and the Municipal Integrated Development Planning (IDP) were established during this period.

According to Jacobs, Aliber, Hart and O'Donovan (2008), the overall impact of the ISRDS on rural development is difficult to estimate, as comprehensive and reliable indicators of its costs and benefits are not easily derived at. However, what is clear from their review is that the coordination among the three spheres of government and government departments remains a major challenge due to limitations in capacity and dysfunctional systems. A national stakeholder relations framework is non-existent and private sector engagement is weak (Olivier, et al., 2010). This is a consequence of amongst other factors, the lack of implementation guidelines (Kole, 2004).

1.1.3 The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme - April 2009+

The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) is a South African national strategy to fight poverty, hunger, unemployment and lack of development in rural areas (The Presidency, 2009). It was launched in August 2009 at Muyexe Village, Limpopo and the initiative has also been piloted in Riemvasmaak in the Northern Cape, Mkhondo in Mpumalanga, Diyatalawa/Mokohlokoe in Free State, Mhlonhlo in Eastern Cape, Dysselsdorp in Western Cape, Msinga in KwaZulu Natal, Disake/Matlametlong/Mokgalaneng in North West and Devon in Gauteng province. Government pledged over R2,6 billion in conditional grants to provinces to implement the programme over the medium term (DRDLR, 2009a). This will be used for agricultural infrastructure, training, advisory services, marketing and for upgrading agricultural colleges. One of the priorities is to ensure that land reform, through redistribution and restitution, is more coherently linked to the creation of livelihoods for the poor.

A critical part of the CRDP is to stimulate agricultural production to safeguard food security situation and also to rectify past injustices through rights-based interventions and address skewed patterns of distribution and ownership of wealth and assets (DRDLR, 2009a). According to The President, the CRDP will be implemented at seven additional sites in the rural areas across the country, benefiting 160 wards by 2014 (The Presidency, 2009). The Rural Development Framework, adopted by Government in 1997, defined rural areas as sparsely populated areas in which people farm or depend on natural resources, including

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villages and small towns that are dispersed throughout these areas; they include large settlements in the former homelands, created by apartheid removals, which depend on migratory labour and remittances for their survival. But, the word 'rurality' refers to a way of life, a state of mind and a culture which revolves around land, livestock, cropping and community (DRDLR, 2010).

The challenges of rural areas are diverse and multifaceted and include (DRDLR, 2010):

- Under-utilisation and/or unsustainable use of natural resources.
- Poor or lack of access to socio-economic infrastructure and services, public amenities and government services.
- Lack of access to water or lack of water sources for both household and agricultural development.
- Low literacy, skills levels and migratory labour practices.
- Decay of the social fabric (child headed households, crime, family disputes and lack of Ubuntu).
- Death of cultural progress.
- Unresolved restitution and land tenure issues.
- Townships not formally established thus hindering service provision and development.
- Dependence on social grants and other forms of social security.
- Unexploited opportunities in agriculture, tourism, mining and manufacturing.

The CRDP is strategic priority number three (rural development) within the government's current Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), 2009-2014. All the pilot sites were identified using the previous government programmes Integrated Strategic Rural Development Programme (ISRDP), War on Poverty Campaign (WPC) and the definition of rural areas by Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA). The pilot sites were identified from the nine provinces including Gauteng province. The design of the programme is predicated on lessons learnt from pilot sites selected through socio-economic profiling, community participatory processes and intergovernmental co-operation (PMG, 2011). A great deal of baseline data has emerged from the first two pilot engagements in Riemvasmaak in the Northern Cape, and Muyexe Village in Giyani in the Limpopo Province (DRDLR, 2009b). The CRDP is therefore different from past government strategies in rural areas because it is

premised on a proactive participatory community-based planning approach rather than an interventionist approach to rural development (LED, 2011).

There is a need to stress empowerment as a process through which people gain control over their lives and can make decisions to improve their existing state (Papa, Singhal, Ghanekar and Papa, 2000; Rogers and Singhal, 2003; White, 2003). People's right to be involved and be heard is the centre of participatory development, and this is achieved through empowerment (Melkote and Steeves, 2001). Many scholars have proposed that empowerment essentially has two dimensions: the personal level, whereby people gain self-confidence and improve their self-esteem to take on new tasks and become active participants in the project activities; and the group level, in which communities become empowered and people have access to information and a chance to participate as decision makers (Melkote and Steeves, 2001). United Nations' document on rural poverty states that only when people are given an opportunity to take control of their lives and allowed to make their own decisions can conditions improve in families and the community (UN, 2011).

Part of the implementation strategy of this programme is to set up different types of projects that will help in transforming Muyexe Village into an urban centre. The President said that every household in Muyexe Village will have at least one person employed, for a period of two years (The Presidency, 2009). This will be through job opportunities that the CRDP would have created during this piloting.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

Despite certain achievements in the rural development strategies in South Africa since 1994, the public investment programmes seems to have been beset by problems of co-ordination and communication. Olivier, et al., 2010 also observed that there is a lack of coordination among the stakeholders in ISRDS nodes as there is no national stakeholder relations framework. In addition, private sector engagement needed to be investigated as it could affect the success or failure of any developmental strategy. A recent study have shown the experience with implementation of the rural development programmes, and indicates that partnerships of government with the private sector, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and communities is crucial in the implementation of the rural development projects (De Campos-Guimarães, 2009).

A stakeholder analysis is a technique that can be used to identify and assess the importance of key people, groups of people, or institutions that may significantly influence the success of

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an activity or a project will be used in this study. It can be suspected that this analysis was not done at the start of this programme thus exposing the programme to serious risks. A critical review of the Muyexe project documents reveals that the place of stakeholder partnership is silent yet the CRDP indicates that stakeholder participation forms the cornerstone of its success such as leveraging resources needed to make a striking impact. This interaction can however only be successful if all spheres of government and the various stakeholders clearly understand their role and responsibilities. This is likely to cause unintended disruptions and ultimately hampering the success of the project which could manifest, among other things, in the food security situation in the area. There are already some feelings from certain quarters that the project may not achieve the desired goal due to some stakeholders being left out. For this reason, this study seeks to analyse the level of participation of different kinds of stakeholders in the CRDP at Muyexe.

1.3 Justification

Analyses of current stakeholders and their involvement in the CRDP is imperative for measuring the success of the programme's goals of building partnerships with communities and ensuring the programme's sustainability (DRDLR, 2009c). It is argued that sustainability cannot be achieved without the buy-in of local communities, local businesses as well as other national and international partners. For any development programme to succeed, partnerships that contribute technical and financial resources, local knowledge and ownership are crucial.

Rural out-migration, in particular the out-flow of jobless young people, the aging of the population, a general decline of agricultural activities and a productivity fall of rural labour force are the dominant outcomes of widely prevailing rural conditions (OECD, 2006). Facing this context, the new approach to rural development aims to generate processes of profound structural change in rural territories (Delgado, 2004). At its core is the conviction of the necessity to give greater prominence to local agents in driving the social, economic and political changes in the territory. Various rural development stakeholders may benefit from the results of the study. Policy-makers also stand to benefit when designing future projects. Sustainability of community projects may be informed by the results of the study.

The CRDP emphasised the importance of partnerships in rural development in South Africa. Local experience with regard to these partnerships at the different nodes is imperative to assess. This study could therefore assist the review as it alludes to one of the areas on which

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the review must concentrate and academic institutions will benefit from publications that are likely to come out of the study.

1.4 Research Objective

The main objective of the study is to analyse the level of participation of different kinds of stakeholders in the CRDP at Muyexe and to suggest possible rural development policy implications.

1.4.1 Specific Objectives

The following are the specific objectives pursued in the research:

a) To analyse the level of stakeholders' participation in Muyexe projects.

b) To analyse how relationships between the stakeholders are maintained.

c) To assess the impact of their participation on household food security and quality of life of the participants.

d) To suggest possible rural development policy implications.

1.5 Research Questions

The following are the research questions:

a) How important is the stakeholders' participation in the Muyexe projects?

b) How are relationships with stakeholders maintained?

c) What is the food security situation of the beneficiaries of the projects?

d) What are the possible rural development policy implications?

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1.6 Operational Definitions of Key Terms and Concepts

1.6.1 Comprehensive rural development

It is asserted that decentralisation increases accountability and responsiveness to local need (Johnson, 2001). Johnson also argues that economic development requires governance systems that favour planning and coherence rather than the demands of democratic representation. The CRDP is a strategy established to create vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities including contributing to the redistribution of 30% of the country's agricultural land; improving food security of the rural poor; creation of business opportunities, de-congesting and rehabilitation of over-crowded former homeland areas; and expanding opportunities for women, youth, people with disabilities and older persons who stay in rural areas (DRDLR, 2009c).

1.6.2 Household food security

Food security is a situation "when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food, and can meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life" (FAO, 2002). How to achieve this phenomenon at the household level poses a serious concern as either many households do not have access to food because it is not available or that the food eaten does not meet their dietary requirements or both (Oni et al., 2010).

The CRDP was established to create sustainable rural communities, improve food security of the rural poor, creation of business opportunities, de-congesting and rehabilitation of over-crowded former homeland areas among others (DRDLR, 2009c).

1.6.3 Rural livelihood

According to Obadire (2010), rural livelihoods consists of four parts namely, rural people and their livelihood capabilities; assets, including both tangible (resources and stores) and intangible (claims and access), which provide the material and social means that are used to construct livelihoods; activities, that is, what people do; and a living, which refers to the outcomes of what rural people do. A livelihood comprises of the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living (Scoones, 2000). A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses

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and shocks maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, while not undermining the natural resource base.

1.6.4 Community participation

In this approach, development could take place bottom-up with communities involved in the decision-making process. Ellis and Biggs (2001) list some of the characteristics of these approaches as follows:

- The importance of NGOs as agents for rural development;
- Research into farming systems; and
- The importance of indigenous knowledge and gender considerations in development.

1.6.5 Rural development projects

This refers to projects established in the rural areas for developmental purposes by government, private agencies and individuals. There are a number of rural development projects which are non-commercially oriented at least in the short run. Examples are the stadium project, community (Thusong) centre or town hall, police station, roads, clinic, and so on. There are quite a number with a strong emphasis on commercialisation, which is understandable as the intention is to create employment and improve livelihoods, thereby reducing poverty. There often exists an over-emphasis on, and a poorly understood intention of, commercialising every projects (Hart et al, 2012). However, scant attention appears to be paid to prevailing social and political circumstances and existing resources and income, or to abilities determined by education, the effective integration into externally managed projects and the roles and responsibilities of project participants now and in the future (Hart et al, 2012).

1.7 Organisation of the Research

The thesis starts by the articulation of the topic, looking at the rationale for the CRDP and the underpinning factors for the introduction of the programme; the problem statement, objectives and justification in Chapter 1. The trends in rural development programmes globally, the different types of rural development programmes in South Africa and the various

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types of stakeholder participated programmes were discussed in Chapter 2. Also the conceptual framework of the proposed study was discussed. Chapter 3 dwelt on the description of the study area, the research methodology, ethical considerations and limitations of the study. Chapter 4 continued with the theoretical underpinning of the concept of stakeholder analysis, participation index and food security index analysis. In Chapters 5 and 6, the results and discussions are presented in relation to the findings of the study and Chapter 7 presents the summary, conclusion and policy recommendations with suggestions for further study on the topic.

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CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on the global trends in rural development, some rural development theories, concepts and strategies. It reviews the previous rural development strategies in South Africa and why they failed. The chapter touches on stakeholders' participation analysis, its importance and procedures for implementation. The different evaluation models and approaches are also presented.

2.2 Definition of Rural Development

Rural development in general denotes economic development and community development actions and initiatives taken to improve the standard of living in non-urban neighbourhood, remote villages and the countryside (USDA, 2007). Economic activities typically relate to the primary sector production and processing of food stuffs and raw materials.

Rural development is aimed at attaining the betterment of the lives of people living in rural areas and to sustain and improve rural values through the redistribution of central resources, reducing comparative disadvantages for competition and finding new ways to reinforce and utilise rural resources (Nemes, 2006). Rural places are different in many ways, not the least of which is the importance to the rural economy of small businesses and micro-enterprise (Hull, 2005). Adding a few jobs to several existing enterprises in a rural place can have as great an impact for less investment than importing a new industry from somewhere else (Hull, 2005). Honouring the existing community asset base, and building on the advantages rural places have in many ways, will help to map the path to a more prosperous rural future (Hull, 2005). The outsider may not understand the setting, culture, language and other things prevalent in the local area. As such, local people themselves have to participate in their sustainable rural development.

Rural areas throughout the world tend to have similar characteristics. Populations are spatially dispersed. Agriculture is often the dominant, and sometimes the exclusive economic

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sector, and opportunities for resource mobilisation are limited (ISRDS, 2000). These characteristics mean that people living in rural areas face a set of factors that pose major challenges for development. The spatial dispersion of rural populations often increases the cost and difficulty of providing rural goods and services effectively. The specific economic conditions in rural areas result in fewer opportunities than in non-rural locations.

Consequently, the tax base is limited, so rural areas are rarely able to mobilise sufficient resources to finance their own development programmes, leaving them dependent on transfers from the centre (ISRDS, 2000). Factor markets in rural areas often operate imperfectly, rendering the search for efficient outcomes an extremely challenging one. Furthermore, rural areas are often politically marginalised, leaving little opportunity for the rural poor to influence government policies (USDA, 2007). In many developing countries, policies have also consistently discriminated against agriculture through high levels of taxation and other macroeconomic policies that have adversely affected agricultural performance and the rural tax base. A net transfer of resources out of rural areas has resulted.

South Africa is characterised by high levels of poverty, especially in rural areas. Approximately 70% of South Africa's poor people live in rural areas, and about 70% of the rural residents are poor (ISRDS, 2000). Their incomes are constrained because the rural economy is not sufficiently vibrant to provide them with remunerative jobs or self-employment opportunities. Their cost of living is high because they spend relatively more on basic social services such as food and water, shelter, energy, health and education, and transport and communications services (USDA, 2007). Moreover, the natural resource base to which they have access cannot provide rural people with the means of subsistence.

2.3 Global Trends in Rural Development

Globally, poverty is one of the greatest threats to the sustainability of the physical environment and of human life (Swaminathan and Nair, 2001). Rural areas are affected by a multitude of driving forces that have an impact on the regional performance, life quality and development potential (Bryden and Hart, 2004; Dax, Favry, Fidlschuster, Oedl-Wieser and Pfefferkorn, 2008). Every spatial oriented programme has to take account of these factors. Most of them are not to be influenced exclusively by local and regional decisions, but occur due to more general developments in socio-economic trends (Bryden and Hart, 2004; Dax et al., 2008). Nevertheless it seems appropriate to address the main drivers as there is, in most

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cases, a regional component to them (Bryden and Hart, 2004; Dax et al., 2008). We can recognize as major relevant themes:

- Economic structure and organization;
- Natural resources and environmental assets; and
- Infrastructures and accessibility.

The downward spin of poverty and environmental degradation put in jeopardy sustainable human and economic development now and in the future. The poorest are those worst affected by environmental hazards and health risks caused by pollution, insufficient housing, poor sanitation, polluted water and lack of other survival amenities (Van der Ploege, Rinting, Brunori, Knickel, Mannion, Marsden, Roest, Sevilla-Guzman and Ventura, 2000). The incessant addition to population aggravates the poverty situation by putting additional strains on the fragile resource base. Rural areas have traditionally been a field for primary production (Van der Ploege et al., 2000). Additionally, they have not only supplied industrial areas with food and raw materials, but used to be the main source of human resources and original capital accumulation, which provided the basis for the economic and demographic growth (Van der Ploege et al., 2000).

In terms of policies, some experts suggest that the best way to address the problem would be through a strategy that would tackle constraints in the rural labour market, improve rural finance and stimulate land markets, in particular land rental markets (Rembold, 2003). While it is too simplistic to expect the market to solve every problem, a comprehensive rural development strategy that focuses on rural infrastructure to create off-farm rural employment opportunities, reduce labour mobility costs, increase education and skills may help. This, in combination with measures regarding land consolidation and better land management, and finally, improving the functioning of land markets, in particular the rental markets, may be the best means to address the problem of land fragmentation (Rembold, 2003). Such a cross-sectorial approach would be more likely to contribute successfully to farm consolidation and farm development and, in general, to an improvement in rural household welfare (Rembold, 2003). The future of land consolidation and of related amelioration programmes will rest on the ability to successfully bring together into a single conceptual package the needs, capabilities and aspirations of rural populations with the knowledge of agro-ecological planning, farm-gate level agricultural economics and sound sustainable environmental planning (Rembold, 2003).

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The rural development traditions seem to have been rather variable, hence Wiesinger and Dax (2004) wrote: "Rural development is considered as a major concern of Austrian policy and society... This perspective is as strong inherent to great parts of the Austrian population that a distinction between regional policy and rural policy is hardly drawn and rural development policy has been largely understood as the main (unique) relevant policy for peripheral and other regions outside the urban areas of Austria."

In France, the nature and strength of the agrarian rural development tradition is perhaps explained by the relatively late urbanisation and rise of manufacturing and service employment (Pereira, Lillebø, Pato, Válega, Coelho, Lopes, Rodrigues, Cachada, Otero, Pardal and Duarte, 2008: 25). By contrast the earlier-industrialised UK had a pre-EU tradition of rural development which "was not seen as having much to do with agriculture" – but instead "concentrated mainly on stimulating exogenous development by attracting non-farm business to locate in rural areas...." (Dwyer, Baldock, Beaufoy, Bennett, Lowe and Ward, 2002: 25). In the Netherlands extreme competition for space meant that rural development was more concerned with land use/spatial planning (Derkzen and Wiskerke, 2008: 22).

In Sweden, the style of implementation of Pillar 2 of Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) was influenced by both the "aborted" liberalisation of agricultural policy of the early 1990's, which was reversed on accession, and the strong regional policy and welfare state traditions, (Copus and Knobblock, 2007).

Spain and Italy have a similar opinion with the issue of (national policy) path-dependence that seems to have been eclipsed by the fact that regional implementation represented a "fresh start" in each region, perhaps allowing greater scope to respond to current and local needs and potentials (Copus and Dax, 2009). In Germany, a similar emphasis upon specific regional requirements, strengthen the self-responsibility of regions for growth and employment as well as for a high quality of life and the multifunctionality of agriculture and rural spaces. It has been made more complex by the substantial regional disparities revealed by unification (Schiller, 2010: 13).

The Spanish Government has recently passed a national "Law for Sustainable Development in the Rural Environment". This is designed to coordinate action for economic diversification, provision of essential services and to preserve or recover natural and cultural heritage (Fagiani et al., 2008: 24). In Hungary, a number of policy strategy documents have been issued (National Development Policy Concept, National Regional Development Concept, National Action Programme, etc.) which incorporate measures funded from a variety of sources, both EU and national, to deal with the issue of rural and regional development (Wiesinger and Dax, 2004).

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To promote the development and competitive strength of Hungarian rural areas and to prepare them for the global challenges, Hungary initiated a comprehensive rural development programme which both supports the entire range of rural agricultural enterprises and also increases the attraction of the rural economy (Fazekas, 2010). The country set up the research and development and innovation (R&D&I) in the Ministry of Agriculture with the most important objective that intervenes in line with community and environmental interests, that is one that follows the "eco-social" market economy model (Fazekas, 2010). Innovation has become a key concept for rural sustainable development.

In the strategy, Hungary seeks to make use of the opportunities lying within the EU CAP, but in such a way that it does not only serve the interests of a few thousand enterprises but those of the entire rural society. Also, the conditions for the working population living in rural areas to be able to find work that meets their abilities and which creates value have to be provided (Fazekas, 2010). The concept must also satisfy aspects of sustainability (environmental, social and economic), so instead of increasing agricultural and foodstuffs production, goals that improve quality must be set.

The reform of the Structural Funds in 1987 added "economic and social cohesion" to the EU Treaty and made clear that the EU "shall aim at reducing disparities between the levels of development of the various regions and the backwardness of the least-favoured regions." This Article 130a was completed in 1992, with the Maastricht Treaty, by the words "including rural areas", so underlining the need for rural development policies and indicating the aspect of "territorial cohesion", a term which has gained only recently particular relevance in EU Regional Policy debate (EC, 2008).

Following the reform of the first pillar of the CAP in 2003 and 2004, the Agricultural Council of the EU adopted in September 2005 a fundamental reform of rural development policy for the period 2007 to 2013 on the basis of the Commission's proposal of 14 July 2004 (EC, 2006: 3). Its core objectives are:

- Improving the competitiveness of agriculture and forestry;
- Supporting land management and improving the environment; and
- Improving the quality of life and encouraging diversification of economic activities.

The new policy for rural development seeks to establish a coherent and sustainable framework for the future of Europe's rural areas. It will complement the reforms introduced

into the market sectors by promoting a competitive, multi-functional agricultural sector in the context of a comprehensive, integrated strategy for rural development (EC, 2010).

Member States establish, at national or regional level, their rural development programmes choosing those measures that suit the needs of their rural areas best and taking into account the priorities and strategy chosen in the National Strategy Plans on rural development (EC, 2006). It was also recognized that EU regional policies in the past were mainly based on redistributive subsidies and other financial incentives which had a limited impact on regional competitiveness. "Since the 1980s, regional distribution policy is becoming less prominent on the political agenda, while policies aimed at identifying and targeting local economic opportunities are growing in importance" (OECD, 2006: 58). These new approaches include a focus on decentralisation and targeting in regional policy. The major shifts in policy making (Table 2.1) have been developed in several countries towards a multi-sectorial, place-based approach so that a "new rural paradigm" seems to emerge (OECD, 2006).

Table 2.1: The new rural development paradigm in EU

	Old approach	New approach
Objectives	Equalisation, farm income, farm competitiveness	Competitiveness of rural areas, valorisation of local assets, exploitation of unused resources
Key target sector	Agriculture	Various sectors of rural economies (e.g. rural tourism, manufacturing, ICT industry, etc.)
Main tools	Subsidies	Investments
Key actors	National governments, farmers	All levels of government (supra-national, national, regional and local), various local stakeholders (public, private, NGOs)

Source: OECD, 2006: 60

In spite of rapid urbanization in most parts of the world over the past two decades, rural development remains a major challenge for developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin

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America (Soo-young, 2008). According to a recent World Bank report, "75 per cent of the world's poor live in rural areas and most are involved in farming" (World Bank, 2009). There is also renewed urgency for addressing rural problems generated by population pressure on land, water and other resources, threats to the environment, climate change, and widening income disparity between rural and urban areas. National governments and international development agencies are once again placing increased emphasis on rural and agricultural development as critical for reducing poverty and achieving the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

There is little doubt that living standards in rural Korea improved markedly in the decade of the 1970s. According to Soo-young (2008), farm household income increased from an average of 255,800 won in 1970 to 1,531,300 in 1979. Other indicators are the increase in consumption of modern conveniences, such as television sets and refrigerators, supported by electrification of the countryside. Underlying these improvements was increased productivity of rice farming, the major livelihood of most rural families. Average rice yields increased from 3.1 metric tons per hectare in the period 1965–71 to 4.0 tons in the period 1972–78, and the price received by farmers for their rice increased as well (Soo-young, 2008). As a result of these changes, absolute rural poverty declined from 27.9 per cent in 1970 to 10.8 per cent in 1978 (Soo-young, 2008). This transformation of rural Korea coincided with the launching and implementation of a government initiated, nationwide, community-based, integrated rural development programme, the Saemaul Undong (SMU).

SMU began as a rather conventional integrated community development programme with the aim of improving the physical environment of villages, introducing new attitudes and skills, and increasing incomes through small-scale self-help projects introduced by government agents and implemented through village cooperation. The SMU's success was built on the ironic combination of cooperation at the village level with mobilization and direction from an authoritarian government (Reed, 2010).

The SMU cannot be considered a model for other countries, if by model we mean a package that can be transferred more or less intact to a different context with the expectation of similar results. Rather, Korea's comprehensive rural development experience, including the role of SMU, should be shared and studied (Reed, 2010). Based on an understanding of Korea's historical context and development approach, leaders from today's developing countries can draw general lessons and principles that they assess as relevant to their own situations.

Rural development programmes are not new in most developing countries. It is important to understand and, where possible, build on indigenous efforts. There is much that developing countries can learn by studying Korea's rural development experience. Perhaps the most

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important lesson is the importance of the larger context within which the SMU was implemented. Other countries and communities have different histories and face different constraints, and leaders must adapt the SMU approach to their own situations (Reed, 2010). Another lesson is that sustainable, widespread improvements depend on leadership, action and investments at both the national level and the community level (Reed, 2010).

In Africa, the rate of poverty in 2003 was 17 percentage points higher than in South Asia, the second poorest region of the world (Nkurunziza, 2006). This makes poverty the key development challenge in Africa and there is international consensus that eliminating poverty is the overriding objective of development efforts in the continent. In this regard, the observed unemployment, underemployment and low returns to labour in Africa can be considered as immediate causes of poverty. Hence, policies encouraging growth and employment creation are expected to be "essential for any poverty reduction strategy" (World Bank, 2000: 99). This view is supported by cross-country empirical evidence showing that expanding remunerative employment reduces the incidence of poverty (Islam, 2004).

Poverty rates are generally high across Africa. On the basis of information, they vary from a high of 69 per cent in Mozambique to a low of 7.6 in Tunisia (Nkurunziza, 2006). In 2003 the average rate of unemployment was 10.9 per cent in Sub-Saharan Africa and10.4 per cent in North Africa (ILO, 2004). The rates are high compared with other developing regions. Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa have the second and third highest unemployment rates after the Middle East. These led to various rural development and poverty reduction strategies in African regions. For example, between 1996 and 2001, Cameroon managed to halve its urban poverty rate from 41 per cent to 22 per cent. The corresponding rates for rural areas were 60 per cent and 50 percent, respectively (UNECA, 2005). This illustrates the fact that poverty reduction policies focused on the needs of the rural populations has been a serious concern to most African leaders.

In Burundi, despite the fact that 99 per cent of the poor live in rural areas with 90 percent of the population depending on agriculture, this sector received only 0.68 per cent of credit to the economy in the period between 2003 and 2005 (Nkurunziza, 2006). Côte d'Ivoire's rural land plan seeks to identify and map all existing rights in order to give them legal status. Cameroon's 1974 land ordinance rescinded legal recognition of customary and communal tenure rights and imposed land titling as the only means of acquiring private ownership. Uganda's 1995 constitution transfers title from the state straight to land holders. Land boards were established in Botswana (now also in Namibia and Uganda), rural councils in Senegal, land commissions in Niger, community trusts and communal property associations in South Africa and land committees in rural Lesotho. Lesotho's 1998 land regulations require land

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committees to revoke an allocation in the event that the recipient refuses to adopt soil conservation measures. These are some of the examples of public participation in decision-making through local institutions on the issues that concerns the rural populace (UNECA, 2004).

The Swynnerton Plan of Kenya supported African agriculture through agricultural research programmes, credit schemes, transfer of new technology and introduction of high value crops and a new set of institutions (Nkurunziza, 2006). Ethiopia's agricultural development-led industrialisation seeks to increase the productivity of smallholder farmers by dispensing fertilizers and improved seeds, establishing credit schemes and providing support services. Redistributive land reform policies seek to give more land to landless blacks in Malawi, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. Mozambique's 1998 land law recognizes the right to land through occupation on the part of rural families, based on moral testimony. Kenya's tenure reforms sought to establish a well maintained registry that could be used to monitor land transfers and distribution (UNECA, 2004).

2.4 Theoretical and Conceptual Underpinnings of Rural Development

Research indicates that there is a constant shift of development paradigms, which also affect the methodologies for rural development. These paradigms often only get to gain momentum 10 years after they have emerged (Ellis and Biggs, 2001). Rural development is all encompassing and it highlights the improvement of economic and social infrastructure. This can be combined with an agrarian transformation which helps in increasing production, improving the sustainable use of natural resources, establishing and strengthening rural livelihood and food security.

Rural development objectives can only be achieved if there is an improved land reform programme which deals with issues around land redistribution, land tenure reform and land restitution claims.

2.4.1 Modernisation theories

In the 1950s and early 1960s, development was viewed as a process consisting of stages of economic growth. It was expected that countries should go through these stages for modernisation to occur. These stages included the development of agriculture in rural areas with intense industrialisation in urban areas as well as expansion into the global markets

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(Smith, 2003). These theories argued that underdeveloped economies should transform the focus of their economies from a heavy emphasis on traditional subsistence agriculture to a modern, urbanised, more industrially diverse manufacturing and service economy (Smith, 2003).

These theories were further actualised after the Second World War when the Bretton Woods Institutions were set up. The institutions offered financial assistance to developing countries through conditional grants and loan, for massive industrialisation and mechanisation to support the Green Revolution of that period (Smith, 2003).

2.4.2 Rural development through efficient small-scale farming

In the 1960's a paradigm shift wherein small-scale farming was considered central to growth and development occurred. According to this theory small-scale farming would improve rural development because of the relationship between farm size and economic development than large farms because they are labour intensive, and therefore increase job opportunities (Ellis and Biggs, 2001).

Although this paradigm was not immediately popular, it influenced rural development from then. The 'rural growth linkages' notion that arose from the paradigm has proved to be stable (Ellis and Biggs, 2001). This notion argues that with improved activity in small rural farming, growth in non-farm input to agricultural development is encouraged. This in turn improves overall economic activity, foreign exchange, and consumer markets (Ellis and Biggs, 2001). There have, however, been limitations pointed out about this theory; these include the fact that, without secure land tenure and access to credit and new technology, small farmers are unable to effectively facilitate economic development (Berry and Cline, 1979). The World Bank's lending strategies in the 1970s encouraged the setting up of a smallholder development strategy to attack rural poverty (Eicher and Staaz, 1998). Rural development was characterised by land tenure reform and an increased focus on the importance of agricultural extension to assist with technology transfer.

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2.4.3 Process approaches to rural development

With the state involvement limited in driving development, a new model arose wherein it was important for local populations to become the central agencies of their own development (Kole, 2004). The role of the state was primarily limited to facilitating interaction and stakeholder relationships, especially with the private sector. Contemporary development theories are based on the premise that development is best achieved through local planning and decision-making (Kole, 2004). Theories from this school of thinking include the participatory, sustainable, decentralised, as well as integrated rural development approaches.

2.4.4 Participatory/Community Development Approaches

In North-Eastern Brazil, Parker (1998) noted that although the resources allocated for rural development were substantial, rural poverty levels remained high. However, with the arrival of new development initiatives characterised by decentralisation and participation, there were signs of improvement in the reduction of rural poverty. The participatory and community development approaches were developed in the early 1970s (Ellis and Biggs, 2001). Its development was based on the view that development that does not involve local communities is unproductive and unsustainable.

The participatory approach to development calls for development to be people-centred. Participation is seen as an on-going process, through which communities are enabled to influence development activities that affect their lives (Kotze, 1997). In this approach, development could either occur from the top-down; with people being informed of decisions made by the powers that be, or could take place bottom-up with communities involved in the decision-making processes.

Ellis and Biggs (2001) list some of the characteristics of these approaches as follows:

- The importance of NGOs as agents for rural development;
- Research into farming systems; and
- The importance of indigenous knowledge and gender considerations in development.

The limitations of the approaches were that they considered communities as outsiders in the overall governance and decision-making system (Ellis and Biggs 2001). Governments were

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also not seen as central agents of rural development. This resulted in communities' voices not being heard and/or included in decision-making processes. The South African process of designing the CRDP drew the following lessons from these approaches:

- The importance of integrating community participation in rural development programmes;
- The importance of NGOs in assisting government with rural development; and
- Capacity building should be viewed as one of the first steps in ensuring that rural development succeeds.

Most participatory literature fails to discuss the capacity building of those that are expected to participate (Lotz-Sisitka and Burt, 2006). Participation is also often (unrealistically) viewed as a solution to project development failures that are directly linked to poor involvement of local people and marginalised groups who are often labelled as previously disadvantaged (Karl, 2000; Fabricus, 2004). Lotz-Sisitka and Burt (2006: 23) ask a critical question associated with assumptions about equity in the participation process which they believe will produce healthy stakeholder participation. Participatory approaches have grown in the last 20-30 years, to such an extent that a wide range of participation-linked concepts have been introduced in development programmes (Silima, 2007). Besides the actual participation of communities in activities, there has been an introduction of concepts like participatory evaluation, participatory action research and participatory rural appraisal. Fabricius (2004), Silima (2007) and Karl (2000) emphasized the importance of participation particularly for successful rural development and poverty alleviation initiatives. Participation is generally believed to be a good thing in development theory (Fabricius, 2004:28).

2.4.5 Integrated Rural Development Approaches

The 1970s heralded the development of new approaches biased towards rural development. The Integrated Rural Development (IRD) approach was most widely promoted by donor agencies. Donors' position was that investments in rural areas were not having the desired impact as development was sartorially based (Uphoff, 2001).

The IRD approach was characterised by the following 'pillars':

- Demand-led development;

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- Resource mobilisation (money, human resources, and material – including local; and communities; and
- Integration from below.

Uphoff (2001) further argues that real integration in rural development efforts needs to be implemented by the end-users and local entrepreneurs. To be successful, IRD needs to operate more in a programme mode, with periodic reviews and revisions, rather than in a project mode (Chambers, 1986).

The World Bank, which in the 1970s started designing its rural development programmes according to this approach, developed guidelines that argued that rural development would succeed under the following conditions (Kole, 2004):

- Stable macroeconomic and sectorial policies;
- The encouragement of private agricultural growth;
- Public expenditure and investment that does not discriminate against the rural poor;
- The promotion of access to land, land security and water rights;
- The private and public sectors should complement one another by generating and disseminating knowledge and technology;
- Skills mobilisation and labour through decentralised processes; and
- Full engagement of the rural poor in all steps of the programme.

The IRD failed in the 1970s because of various reasons (Kole, 2004). Its top-down approach led to its programmes becoming unpopular amongst its supposed beneficiaries. It also became too expensive to implement due to the many facets of rural development that one project had to address. There were, however other reasons not related to the approach as such (Eicher and Staaz, 1998). These included:

- An adverse policy environment;
- Lack of government commitment;
- Institutional development neglect; and
- Co-ordination problems.

The development of the 1990s saw what could be argued as the modernisation of this approach. Integration was defined from a sustainable development perspective. It is seen as promotion of the integration of environmental and agricultural activities, diversification of economic activities as well as community development and social inclusion (Kole, 2004). The

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integration of central government strategic agendas and local influences are also central to this approach.

2.4.6 Sustainable livelihoods approach to rural development

The theoretical basis of this study is the sustainable livelihood framework. The sustainable livelihoods framework is a tool for understanding how household livelihood systems interact with the outside environment, the natural environment, policy and institutional context. It is hinged on evolving thinking about the way the poor and vulnerables live their lives in interaction with policies and institutions. The concepts of sustainable livelihood theory: vulnerability, policy institutions, livelihood strategies and outcomes are discussed below. The organogram of sustainable livelihood framework is illustrated in the Figure 2.1. As part of exploring the redesign of rural development, Johnston and Clark (1982) argued in favour of a three-pronged approach for successful rural development. This approach favoured the inclusion of production, consumption and organisational programmes in rural development strategies.

From the late 1990s to the early 2000s, sustainable development became the catchphrase in development circles. Sustainable development moved from being an environmental issue to being a socio-economic balancing concept (Kole, 2004). This led to the realisation of an increased role for local governance institutions (communities, civil society and local government itself). Vulnerability is characterised as insecurity in the well-being of individuals, households, and communities in the face of changes in their external environment. Vulnerability concept is better measured as process of change when people move in and out of poverty than poverty line measurements. Vulnerability concept is in two forms: the first is an external side of shocks, seasonality and critical trends. The second type has to do with internal adaptive capacity of the vulnerable as a result of lack of ability and means to cope with these (Serrat, 2008). The vulnerability context includes shocks (conflict, illnesses, floods, storms, droughts, pests, diseases) seasonality (prices, and employment opportunities) critical trends (demographic, environmental, economic, governmental, economic, governance and technological trends).

Livelihood strategies and outcomes are dependent on access to capital assets or constrained by the vulnerability context as well as the environment of structures and processes. These structures are public and private sector organisations that set and implement policy and legislation, deliver services, purchase, trade and perform all manner of other functions that

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affect livelihoods. It must be noted that processes embrace the laws, regulations, policies, operational arrangements, agreements, societal norms and practices that, in turn, determine the way in which structures operate. It is expected that there should be a link between policy-determining structures and appropriate institutions for livelihood to be effectively implemented and have impact on the livelihood. Processes are important to every aspect of livelihoods. Processes provided incentives that stimulate people to make better choices. They grant or deny access to assets. They enable people to transform one type of asset into another through markets. They also have a strong influence on interpersonal relations. Additionally, processes must be pro-poor oriented so that it can have impact on the vulnerable. It is advisable that government adopts pro-poor policies that, in turn, filter down to legislation and even less formal processes.

Livelihood strategies aim to achieve livelihood outcomes. Decisions on livelihood strategies may invoke combinations of enterprises involving natural-resource based and non-natural resource based activities. Other forms are off-farm activities, migration and remittances, pensions and grants, intensification versus diversification, and short-term versus long-term outcomes. These livelihood strategies could sometimes be competitive. Potential livelihood outcomes can include more income, increased well-being, reduced vulnerability, improved food security, more sustainable use of the natural resource base and recovered human dignity between which there may be conflict.

The sustainable livelihoods approach involves new idea of systems of interactions and the popular parlance of thinking out of the box. It empowers development practitioners from usual approaches that are often restricted to identifying problems and finding solutions. Sustainable livelihood framework offers to look at contexts and relationships so that development activities can become more process-oriented. Multiple entry points are advocated and moving beyond a homogenous 'community' view and a narrow sectorial perspective. It represents an important shift away from the focus on project inputs and outputs and the assumed mechanical links between them. In particular, the sustainable livelihoods approach stresses the importance of understanding institutions by mapping the institutional framework and linking the micro to the macro and the formal to the informal. Therefore, it exhibits a new style of policy appraisal that moves from universal prescriptions to context-specific approaches that allow alternative, local perspectives to reveal themselves in the policy framework.

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2.4.7 Factors affecting the sustainability of poverty alleviation projects

2.4.7.1 Market information

Market information is vital to market participation behaviour of smallholder farmers. Market information allows farmers to take informed marketing decisions that are related to supplying necessary goods, searching for potential buyers, negotiating, enforcing contracts and monitoring. Necessary information includes information on consumer preferences, quantity demanded, prices, produce quality, market requirements and opportunities (Ruijis, 2002). These are crucial due to the fact that they are the source of market information because they determine accuracy of the information. According to Montshwe (2006), smallholder farmers have difficulties in accessing market information, exposing them to a marketing disadvantage. Smallholder farmers normally rely on informal networks (trader, friends and relatives) for market information due to weak public information systems (FAO, 2004). However, such individuals may not have up to date and reliable market information, making the usefulness of the information doubtful. Additionally, farmers relying on informal networks for market information are at risk of getting biased information due to opportunistic behaviour of the more informed group. For instance, Mangisoni (2006) explained that smallholders usually accept low prices for their crops when the broker informs them that their produce is of poor quality. Smallholder farmers accept the low prices mainly because they are unable to negotiate from a well-informed position.

2.4.7.2 Traceability and food safety of agricultural products

Consumers demand high quality for the goods they buy. It is logical, that consumers will not buy food products unless there is a guarantee that they are safe to eat (Kheralah and Kirsten, 2001). In other words, consumers make purchasing decisions depending on packaging, consistency as well as uniformity of goods. Most smallholder crops have not clearly defined grades and standards and, therefore, cannot meet the consumers' demands (Reardon and Barret, 2000). Produce from smallholder farmers do not meet certain market grades and standards because the farmers lack the knowledge and resources to ascertain such requirements. In addition, institutions for determining market standards and grades tend to be poorly developed in smallholder farmers environments. Due to uncertainty on the reliability and quality of their goods, they usually cannot get contracts to supply formal intermediaries such as shops and processors (Benfica, Tschirley and Sambo, 2002). This

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indicates that only well organised farmers can benefit from trade liberation by adopting strict quality control measures and obtaining the necessary certification for their goods.

2.4.7.3 Market access

Transformations that allow goods to be available on the market at lower costs and in a more diversified set of markets include technical changes in marketing (Carre and Drouot, 2002). Technical changes are usually influenced by factors in the organisation itself, public regulation and general advances in technology. In agricultural production and marketing, smallholder farmers tend to be lagging in the use of improved technology (Care and Drouot, 2002). Machethe (2004) pointed out that most small producers in South Africa lack appropriate transportation facilities and road infrastructure, communication links and storage. Furthermore, smallholder farmers have limited ability to add value to their produce. Lack of such facilities usually constraint farmers' supply response to any incentives in both agricultural production and marketing (Dorward et al., 2003).

Smallholder farmers tend not to be organised in the markets as they usually sell their few agricultural produce surpluses individually and directly to the consumers without linking with other market actors (Key and Runsten, 1999). In other words, smallholder farmers lack collective action in markets. Individual marketing of small quantities of produce weakens the smallholder farmers' bargaining positions and often exposes them to price exploitation by traders. They also do not benefit from economies of scale (Kherallah and Minot, 2001). Agribusiness firms favour contracts with medium to large-scale farmers, such that individual smallholder farmers cannot be part of these contracting arrangements (Key and Runsten, 1999; Kherallah and Kirsten, 2001). Lack of facilitation in the formation of producers associations or other partnership arrangements makes it more difficult for smallholder producers to participate in formal markets. The greater the degree of organisation in the market, the smaller the transaction costs are likely to be and easier it is to benefit from the exchange opportunity (Frank and Henderson, 1992).

Smallholder entrepreneurs are usually served by poor market infrastructure which hampers their growth. In some instances, market infrastructure is unavailable and farmers sell their produce from the back of their trucks (Makhura, 2001). These conditions are not conducive for fresh produce, contributing to perishability and loss of produce. Additionally, produce sold under poor market conditions may not be attractive to consumers, putting farmers at risk of losing customers. Consumers of agricultural produce, like vegetables, will look for fresh ones

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that can be bought from a ready nearby market. Fresh produce tend to have a limited shelf life, therefore, cannot be stored for longer periods (van Tilburg, 2005). This implies that such produce need to be processed or sold while still fresh. When selling them, it is important to be cautious because they do not know its importance and lack processing technology (Louw, Madevu, Jordan and Vermeulen, 2007). The inability to add value to agricultural produce by smallholder farmers excludes them from interesting markets.

2.4.7.4 Access to finance

Government provided financial assistance through the Agricultural Credit Board (ACB) to smallholder farmers until 1998. In a case study by Makhura et al. (1995), they evaluated the conditions of access to ACB in Limpopo known as the Northern Province at the time. Almost none of the emerging farmers' loan applications were approved by the ACB due to the farmers' lack of security or collateral. The irony was that black farmers were denied ownership of land, which could be utilised as security. Based on this conditionality, it was clear that ACB finance was not made to meet the needs of these farmers. The government of the Republic of South Africa came to realise that access to finance was still a problem for many emerging farmers and their Agricultural Cooperatives. It consequently decided to introduce assistance programmes such Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD) initiatives, Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP) and the Micro-Agricultural Finance of South Africa (MAFISA). According to Coetzee (2007), commercial banks also provide finance to farmers and emerging entrepreneurs, but they focus more on established farmers who have collateral. It is considered risky to lend money to emerging farmers with no property rights. Emerging farmers have access to informal money lenders, but they cannot afford the high interest rates. Access to finance and the high costs involved, remains a major obstacle for many emerging farmers (Land Bank, 2011).

Access to agricultural credit, referred to credit as one of the accelerators of agricultural development, is an important element in empowerment process (Hedden-Dunkhorst et al., 2001). Access to credit can help farmers to obtain or afford the factors of production needed for them to be able to thrive in their farming activities. However, there are different factors that affect access to credit by emerging farmers. A number of researchers found different factors that affect access to credit by emerging farmers while others also found different factors that contribute to that. The principles adopted by formal credit providers make it not easy for emerging farmers to obtain credit (Kirsten et al., 2000; Moyo, 2002 and Spio and Groenwald, 1998). In a study by Lyne (1996), emerging farmers have been found to have

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limited access to factors of production, credit and information. Furthermore, a study by D'haese and Mdula (1998), found that lack of access to credit was the main constraint for emerging farmers to generate more income.

2.4.7.5 Management capacity

The ability to coordinate, control, organise and plan in an efficient manner could be described as management capacity which is one of the factors that play an important role in achieving competitive advantage (Nell and Napier, 2006). Management should have qualities to develop policies such as human resources and a financial operational policy. The management team should also consider delegation of jobs, tasks, activities or actions as a form of building management capacity of the workforce (Nell and Napier, 2006). These authors also recommended that a farmer uses contractors, consultants and advisers as a strategy to increase management capacity. It is clear that without a sound financial backup, the farming SMMEs would not be able to build their management capacity without assistance from government. This complements the finding of Van der Walt (2005) that black agricultural cooperatives fail due to poor management capacity, coupled with lack of education.

The management capacity of an SMME plays a pivotal role in ensuring the viability and sustainability of the enterprise. Farming SMMEs in South Africa, particularly those formed through land reform, have been heavily constrained by lack of capacity. Kirsten et al. (2005) reported that an absence of support, after-care, conflict management amongst the beneficiaries, lack of farming skills and knowledge are common symptoms of lack of capacity. These are some of the reasons why most of the beneficiaries of land reform are struggling to get their bearings. Training and skills development workshops coordinated by specialists who have studied and identified various management capacity deficiencies in the life of emerging entrepreneurs should be involved.

2.4.7.6 Land tenure constraints

In the heart of concerted efforts by developing nations and donors with a series of alternative approaches for redressing rural poverty lies the issue of land tenure and property right. In countries with unimodal (equitable) distribution of land and where agricultural potential is high, small farms can play a growth or development role (Hazell, et al., 2007). More than 60

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percent of the population in southern Africa is based in the rural sector and depends on subsistence farming and natural resources exploitation (World Bank, 2006). The common image of Africa as land-rick and sparsely populated still holds when compared with areas in Asia but the image of plentiful land for all who wants it, however, no longer holds for most of Africa (Peters, 2004). Land averagely may be more abundant in Africa than in other continents, but most Africans have only very small plots and an increasing number of people are landless (Raikes, 2000). Complexities have been noted in the land tenure and property rights in Africa, however, studies cited in Peters (2000) show that agricultural intensification and commercial production are not inhibited by 'customary' landholding as much as by broader social and political economic conditions at local, regional and international levels. The customary tenure system governed by unwritten traditional rules and statutory tenure system governed by modern laws are the two principal land tenure systems recognised in southern Africa (Mutangadura, 2007). Many countries in southern Africa are presently facing the challenges of how to manage two land tenure systems to ensure land tenure security and sustainable livelihood and development (Silungwe, 2005; Palmer, 2003).

There have been arguments for and against both customary and statutory tenure systems. While others hold that customary tenure is insecure to small farmers with its disincentives for land improvement and collateral for credit, others have also reported that in most of Africa, formal individual title deeds under statutory law have failed to solve the problems of tenure insecurity among the rural and urban poor (UNECA et al., 2006; Lund, 2000; Silungwe, 2005). Palmer (2003) argues that customary tenure has proved to be resilient and adaptable, and has co-existed with modern tenure systems. Adams and Turner (2005) in their study have observed that there is gradual recognition in some countries about integrating the role that customary law has in social and economic life, and its equivalent status to formal law as a legitimate source of land rights, local systems of land rights or deeds alone will not be enough to deliver security of tenure to the majority of citizens in Africa. It therefore, suggested that nations embrace innovative approaches to security of tenure that will improve and build upon customary tenure and group rights (Palmer, 2003; UNECA et al., 2006).

2.4.7.7 Storage facilities

Post-harvest handling and storage of farm produce will go a long way in boosting the profitability of smallholder farmers. The ability to deliver a quality product to the market and ultimately to the consumer, commands buyer attention and gives the grower a competitive edge (Bachmann and Earles, 2000). Proper post-harvest handling and storage contribute in

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ensuring quality maintenance for perishable agricultural produce. Moreover, agricultural commodities have to be harvested at a specific point in time, but are consumed year-round, thus necessitating proper storage facilities (Sasseville, 1988). Therefore, if crops are to be available for consumption throughout the year, proper storage facilities have to be implemented by both farmers and traders. Amongst farmers, storage may have some added advantages because it increases market flexibility. Households with proper storage facilities do not need to market their produce immediately after harvest when prices tend to be low. They can store their produce and sell when prices are higher. Most smallholder farmers do not have access to adequate storage infrastructure and end up selling their produce soon after harvest, also because they need their money for family upkeeps. Smallholder farmers often rely on open-air storage (Gabre-Madhin, 2001). The problem of storage facilities makes most smallholder producers to be keen to sell produce almost immediately after harvest in order to ease congestion, but they are compelled to sell at lower prices. In the studies carried out in Malawi and Benin by Gabre-Madhin (2001), he explained that storage practices are relatively limited in both countries. Further explanation shows that most smallholder farmers rely on open-air storage.

2.4.8 Factors affecting sustainability of agricultural projects

According to Tembo (2003: 27), sustainability is defined as the process of change in which the utilisation of resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of technological innovation and exchange and institutional change reflect both future and present needs. Herman Daly in (Bond, 2002: 30) defines sustainability as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It starts with empowering the community to become a development partner thereby, assuming ownership leading towards maximum participation from all the stakeholders (Griffin, 1994: 20). In the study by McKay, Northedge and Sekgobela (1995: 67),they concluded that a sustainable project is a project that is in the process of keeping itself going without falling, continues without faltering, exhausting the resources which fed it. He adds that it is a development without growth beyond environmental carrying capacity where development means qualitative improvement. McKay (2000: 125) defines sustainability as development which requires meeting the basic needs of all people and giving everyone the opportunity to satisfy their aspirations for a better life. In Davies (1997: 26), sustainability is defined as the ability of the project to continue to provide a solution to the problem for as long as is required. It is resistant or resilient to stresses and shocks of all kinds. It is with this

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imperative that one believes that it is rather important to put in place project sustainability plans before embarking on any rural development project.

One of the factors that affect sustainability of agricultural projects, according to Magingxa et al. (2005), is that: as the age of a farmer increases, it becomes more difficult to respond to opportunities, including accessing the local market. Age can, to a large extent, also affect the response to modern innovations in farming practices. In a study that investigated the decisions to keep livestock in Limpopo by Ngqangweni and Delgado (2003), it was found that the older households were to invest in livestock, although it seems unsustainable if agriculture is to be an important livelihood source. However, in a study that included all farm enterprises by Makhura, in 2001, the older farmers were found to be likely to participate in horticultural market, but tended to sell significantly less compared to younger farmers (Makhura, 2001). Also in the study conducted by Oni et al. (2011) which indicates that the older the age of the household head, the lower the chances of the household being food secured. This contradicts Hofferth (2003), who argued that older people have better experiences in agricultural activities than younger people in that they know the social and physical environments better than younger people. In a study by Dlova, Fraser and Belete (2004), age is one of the factors that can affect the probability of a farmer being successful in farming. Results from the study concluded that older farmers were less capable of carrying out physical activities while younger ones were capable. In this study, Dlova et al., (2004), concluded that younger farmers were more ready to adopt modern technology, become more conservative and reluctant to accept risk, they worked fewer hours and had fewer non-farming employment opportunities. Thus because younger people may be more adaptive and more willing than older people to try new methods, age is expected to be an influencing factor.

Another important factor is gender; and the South African government is currently promoting and advocating the participation and involvement of women in all economic spheres, including agriculture and other enterprises. Land is an important resource in agriculture and the disparities in land ownership have a greater impact on income generation. Argawal (1997) argued forcefully that women's ownership of land leads to improvements in women's welfare, productivity, equality, and empowerment. The lack of women's ownership of land feeds into the system whereby women are not regarded as real farmers. This, in turn, limits their access to credit, extension services and access to other inputs (Deere and Doss, 2006). Dlova et al. (2004), confirm that the profile of best farmer characteristics was found and significantly more of the best farmer heads of households were male who were managing the farm. This is also true, according to him, as it was expected because males are physically capable of coping with manual demands of farming practices. Women are also expected to

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perform domestic chores in the household. The exclusion of married women from decision-making activities of the farm even though their husbands were not farmers, had an impact on the ability of the females to be successful (Dlova et al. 2004). This means that males would be more likely to succeed compared to females. A study by Deere et al. (2005) revealed that there is an existing relationship among loan ownership, gender and farm income. In a study by Makhura (2001), female households were positively related with livestock sales and female farmers generally participated in livestock markets more than male farmers did.

The best farmers were the educated and most of them had some vocational training to be able to learn the principles of business economics, record keeping and be proficient in managerial skills (Nompozolo, 2000 and Obadire, 2010). In a study by Dlova et al. (2004), they found that the higher the level of education, the more successful the farmer was. A sound educational background can reinforce natural talent; it can provide a theoretical foundation for informed decisions. Entrepreneurial success requires formalised knowledge of functional aspects like marketing, purchasing, supply chain management and finance. In the study by Maliwichi et al. (2012), it was established that farmers needed education to know more about HIV/AIDS pandemic and other health related issues which can affect their farming productivity.

According to Dlova et al. (2004), farmers who have access to other sources of income made better use of all existing factors of production while farmers who had access to little alternative income, under-utilised some of their factors of production due to inadequate operating capital. Bembridge (1984) found out that even though the best farmers derived ten times the income from farming as did average farmers, they were still dependent on outside income for 37% of their gross earnings compared to the 90% in the case of average farmers.

The success of a farmer is affected by the size and quality of the land owned. The size of agricultural land influences household food security in that the larger the farm-size the higher the production. Estudillo et al. (2006), in their findings, say that as farm sizes increase, households tend to be more food secured as they are able to get better yields from their fields in the absence of major technological advancement that can further increase yields. Farm size is related to the type of farming activity, the intensity of the operation and the capacity of the farmer.

The chance of success is higher for a farmer who has been engaged in farming operations for a number of years (Land Bank, 2011). Enterprise experience is higher in farmers with more farming experience than with those without. Possibly, the correlation between farming and enterprise experience suggest that the more experience the farmer has in farming, the more s/he is likely to adapt to different farming enterprises. Based on the argument that

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farming experience is a predictor of good farming performance, enterprise experience can also play an important role in smallholder farming. In this regards, experience (at both farm and enterprise level) plays a key role with regards to market access because farmers adapt not only to certain farming techniques but also to information regarding markets. Studies have revealed that farming experience positively influences enterprise experience. Therefore, farming experience is very important in market access (Pote, 2008).

2.5 Decentralisation and Local Governance Institutions

The sustainable livelihoods approach concentrated on the need to strengthen development institutions especially at the local level. Proponents of this theory argued for (Johnson, 2001):

- The strengthening of government and private sector interaction to allow local development to be market-driven;
- The need to improve NGOs' capacity to implement developmental programmes; and
- Strengthening decentralised government institutions as a way of enhancing development.

It is assumed that rural areas are poor because they are marginalised in terms of politics and decision-making processes. It is also asserted that decentralisation increases accountability and responsiveness to local need (Johnson, 2001). Johnson (2001) also argues that economic development requires governance systems that favour planning and coherence rather than the demands of democratic representation. This point is important to note due to the founding basis of the CRDP placing more emphasis on Integrated Development Planning process. The decentralisation of rural development could also be argued to have an effect on global development "think globally and act locally in rural development" (Kole, 2004). Uphoff (2001) indicated that this concept applies to integrated rural development. This is because vibrant local economies are important for global economic activity.

Theories about the state's involvement in development focus specifically on its involvement in economic and social development. In South Africa, the state (through local government) actively promotes economic and social development, whilst also acting as a catalyst of the two processes to ensure sustainable development (Kole, 2004). Sustainable development can be achieved by balancing socio-economic development through institutional development.

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The elements of the various schools of thought should manifest in the CRDP in different formats. As an example, the CRDP is based on the assumption that developing rural areas would improve the country's overall economic performance as emphasised by the modernisation theories, whilst it is also premised on the importance of community participation and local decision-making as argued for by the process and sustainable livelihoods approaches.

2.6 Rural Development in South Africa

South Africa's economic development, between 1948 and 1976, was influenced by the Group Areas Act of 1950, the Promotion of Bantu Homelands Citizens Act of 1970 and the general 'Grand Apartheid' Policy (Bannister, 2000). Due to the accelerating industrialisation and mechanisation at that time, the implementation of the "Bantustan" policy was facilitated (Aspirant, 2004). This was caused by developments drastically reducing the labour requirements of agriculture and industry. The Acts assigned the ownership and occupation of land and buildings according to racial divisions and compelled all black people to become citizens of a homeland that corresponded to their ethnic group (Kole, 2004). However, in some cases, people (especially farm workers and labour tenants) were forced to move from "black spot" rural farm areas to undeveloped designated areas. The Acts, amongst others, resulted in an increase in the population of undeveloped rural areas (Kole, 2004).

A 'superficial' rural development that occurred during this period was the industrial decentralisation process of the 1970s. Through the process, industries located in or near the zones reserved for Blacks were highly subsidised (Kole, 2004). These 'balancing growth poles' (Cobbett, Glaser, Hindson and Swilling, 1987) were used to draw investment away from established industrialised metropolitan centres to potential 'White' towns which were surrounded by rural homeland areas. Employment levels increased at the expense of sustainable economic development (Kole, 2004). Although people were employed, they spent most of their earnings on transport to their places of work, as the Group Areas Act determined that they were not allowed to live near the industries.

After the repeal of certain pieces of legislation regulating residential rights, the 1980s and 1990s were characterised by an influx of people to urban areas. This resulted in the creation

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of what is termed 'urban poverty pockets[1]', thus creating the need for improved sustainable rural development efforts so as to balance the urban-urban divide (Kole, 2004).

With the repeal of most Apartheid legislation, rural development in South Africa occurred within a context of the need to generally improve the living standards of the majority of the previously disadvantaged, who mostly resided in these areas. Although the programmes of this period were not specifically targeted at rural areas, they had an impact on the level of development in these areas.

2.6.1 The Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP)

Following the election of South Africa's democratic government in 1994, rural development was mostly to address the main challenge the country faced at the time, namely addressing inequalities created during the Apartheid Era (Kole, 2004). This led to rural development becoming part of the general development programme, the RDP, which also dealt with general urban economic development. Ultimately, the RDP programme sought to overcome the overall service-delivery imbalances created by Apartheid (Kole, 2004). The RDP was a blueprint development policy introduced by the ruling party, the African National Congress (ANC), to guide developing policies and especially in reshaping the development affairs in South Africa at the time. The RDP was based on the following key principles (Kole, 2004):

- Meeting basic needs;
- Building the economy;
- Developing infrastructure;
- Promoting peace and stability; and
- Promoting human resource development.

The White Paper on Reconstruction and Development (1994) identified Presidential Lead Projects that were specific to certain government departments. The lead projects that were relevant to rural development are listed in Table 2.2.

[1] These are referred to as pockets since they were located in certain parts of the community or the spatial parts of urban areas.

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Table 2.2: Lead Projects related to rural development

Project	Department
Rural Water Provision	Water Affairs and Forestry
Land Reform Pilots	Land Affairs
Land Redistribution and Restitution	Land Affairs
Small-scale Farmer Development	Agriculture

Source: Kole, 2004

The RDP resulted in various government departments and associated entities undertaking a multitude of sector-related programmes and projects. Although there was progress in terms of service delivery, it was not sustainable as there was no co-ordination and proper consultations with beneficiaries to ascertain their needs and in most cases, development efforts were duplicated (Kole, 2004). This situation resulted in what some viewed as 'competition' between government departments as the activities of the different departments undermined each other's efforts. Also of significance is the fact that as these programmes were being developed and implemented, other spheres of government did not actively support the local governance system, as local government was still in a transitional phase (Kole, 2004). Therefore national sector departments made no concerted effort to build and improve local government institutions.

Government then started engaging in various policy initiatives to improve on the momentum of service delivery in rural areas. These were:

- The Rural Development Strategy, 1995;
- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, (Act 108 of 1996 and its impact on rural development;
- The Rural Development Framework, 1997; and
- The ISRDS, 1999.

2.6.2 The Rural Development Strategy

In 1995, government introduced a rural development strategy led by the Department of Land Affairs (Bannister, 2000). The strategy aimed to "create greater equality in the (the use of resources) rural areas, especially land, through tenure security, restitution and reform

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programmes. It is argued that this strategy dealt mostly with infrastructure components of rural areas" (Bannister, 2000).

2.6.3 The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa

In 1996, the South African Government adopted a constitution (Act 108 of 1996) that outlines government's role and responsibilities in terms of people, human rights of citizens and government institutions. The Constitution called several groupings, political parties and government to realise that rural development needed to be highlighted if the majority of the previously disadvantaged were to benefit from the new dispensation (Bannister, 2000). This Constitution led to the establishment of the three spheres of government, each with its own set of responsibilities. However, all three are based on the principle of cooperative governance. National government was mainly assigned policy responsibilities, while provincial government became responsible for the monitoring and implementation of policy and local government was given developmental responsibilities, although it was still in a transitional phase (Kole, 2004). The Constitution further provides principles for co-operative governance. These principles favour the viewpoint that all three spheres of government should, among other things (Constitutional Assembly, 1996):

- Provide effective, transparent, accountable and coherent government for the Republic as a whole;
- Exercise its powers and perform its functions in a manner that does not encroach on the geographical, functional or institution integrity of another government sphere; and
- Co-operate with all other spheres of government in mutual trust and good faith by
    - Fostering friendly relations'
    - Assisting and supporting one another'
    - Informing one another of, and consulting one another in matters of common interest' and
    - Co-ordinating their actions and legislation.

In 1997, the RDP office developed a more comprehensive strategy, known as the Rural Development Framework (Kole, 2004). The Framework attempted to incorporate other departments' rural development programmes. Government saw it as more of a status quo report than a new strategy. After the closure of the RDP office, this document was passed to the Department of Land Affairs for finalisation (Kole, 2004). The document was passed as a framework document without any legal status.

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A new governance system known as the Integrated Governance System was instituted in 2000 by the government, (Kole, 2004). In accordance with the system, government departments were teamed into Clusters that are expected to report to Cabinet in this collective way and not as individual departments, thus fostering intergovernmental and intra-governmental relations (Kole, 2004). The Clusters are the Governance and Administration, Social, Employment and Economic, International Relations, Peace and Security as well as the Justice and Crime Prevention Clusters. Issues of rural development are managed by the Social Cluster but are addressed by several. This process assisted with the development of the ISRDS as it brought all departments with an interest in rural development together. It can therefore be argued that the Integrated Governance System was used as the basis for the development, implementation and monitoring of the ISRDS.

2.6.4 Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy

In 1999, during his State of the Nation Address, the President of the Republic of South Africa, Mr Thabo Mbeki, announced the creation of a new strategy to supplement the RDP (Mbeki, 1999). The ISRDS was based on the following key elements (The Presidency, 2000):

- Integration: The co-ordination of efforts at local government level through Integrated Development Plans (IDPs);
- Rural development: Multi-dimensional, including an improvement in the provision of services and enhanced local economic growth;
- Sustainability: This contributes to local growth and features local participation and ownership;
- The existence of growth dynamics in rural areas; and
- The existence of rural safety nets as an integral part of the ISRDS.

The strategy was developed to address the uncoordinated and unsustainable efforts launched under the RDP (Mbeki, 1999). Community and stakeholder participation was minimal. For example, lessons learnt as part of an analysis of rural development programmes in Bushbuckridge and Lusikisiki during the era of the RDP, indicated that apart from the fact that the programmes that were implemented were fragmented and uncoordinated; they could not be sustained because the communities did not have the capacity to manage and turn them into self-sufficient projects in the long term (ISRDS, 2000). These projects resulted in what is referred to as 'White elephants' as the communities were not benefiting.

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As part of the attempts to solve the problems created by a lack of co-ordination in rural development; a task team consisting, among others, of representatives from government departments, development agencies (Independent Development Trust and World Bank) and academic institutions under the leadership of the Presidency[2] was set up in 1999 to develop an integrated rural development strategy (Kole, 2004). The task team agreed that local government should be central in planning, implementing and maintaining this new programme.

Rural development in the early 1990s was driven by the RDP. Within the RDP, sector departments implemented various projects targeted at rural areas (e.g. the Department of Agriculture's Land Care Programme). The practice led to duplication, uncoordinated government activities, and some communities suffering from consultation fatigue. To avert these problems, a better co-ordinated effort at rural development was developed through the ISRDS. This strategy centred more on coordination to ensure, among other things, sustained Local Economic Development (LED), community participation as well as value for public money but it focused on government departments targeting their resources at projects based on locally developed IDPs. Most of the IDPs were designed based on the assumed needs of the local communities who had no control over its implementation and sustainability.

The introduction of the CRDP will be achieved through, amongst others, self-help initiatives and co-ordinated and integrated broad-based agrarian transformation; and strategic investment in economic and social infrastructure that benefits entire rural communities.

2.7 Comprehensive Rural Development Programme

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) championed the development of the CRDP. The programme requires active participation by all stakeholders and emphasises how rural people must take the centre stage in the improvement of their own quality of life. The programme identification, planning and implementation commenced in 9 pilot sites, spanning 21 wards. A further 160 CRDP sites will be identified and targeted by 2014 (DRDLR, 2010).

[2] The Presidency is a government department which co-ordinates the activities of government as a whole. It also hosts the President and the Deputy President.

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Table 2.3: Number of households to be supported by the CRDP by 2014

Financial year	Number of rural wards per annum	Estimated number of households per rural ward reached (as reflected in the State of Local Government Report 2009)	Estimated number of rural households supported
2009/10	21	2700	56700
2010/11	25	2700	67500
2011/12	32	2700	86400
2012/13	37	2700	99900
2013/14	45	2700	121500
Total	**160**	**13500**	**432000**

Source: DRDLR, 2010

In Table 2.3, the programme started with 21 Wards in 2009 and gradually increased over the years with a target of reaching 160 wards in the identified rural villages by 2014. This will eventually translate into 432,000 rural households to be supported by the programme within a period of 5 years. This target will be achieved if all stakeholders understand their roles in the programme and perform their roles effectively and efficiently.

The CRDP was planned to achieve its goals through a co-ordinated and integrated broad-based agrarian transformation as well as strategic investment in economic and social infrastructure that will benefit the entire rural communities (DRDLR, 2009a). The rural development component looks into the improvement of economic and social infrastructure while the agrarian transformation looks into the increased production, sustainable use of natural resources, establishing and strengthening rural livelihood and food security. The improved land reform programmes deal with issues around land redistribution, land tenure reform and land restitution claims. The components were further broken down as follows:

- Agrarian transformation

Livestock farming and related value chain development (exploring all possible species for food and economic activity); and

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Cropping and related value chain development (exploring all possible species, especially indigenous plants, for food and economic activity).

- Rural development

The creation of business initiatives, agricultural and allied products industries, cooperatives, socio-cultural initiatives and exciting local markets in rural settings;

The empowerment of rural communities, especially women and the youth, through facilitating and mediating strong organisational and institutional capabilities and abilities to take full charge of their collective destiny;

Capacity building initiatives, where rural communities are trained in technical skills, combining them with indigenous knowledge to mitigate community vulnerability to, especially climate change, soil erosion, adverse weather conditions and natural disasters, hunger and food insecurity; and

Revitalisation and revamping of old, and the creation of new economic, social and information communication infrastructure and public amenities and facilities in villages and small rural towns.

- Land Reform

Projects will be linked to the acquisition of and access to land through the three land reform programmes (redistribution, tenure and restitution). All projects implemented through the three programmes will be implemented efficiently but in a sustainable manner linked to the strategic objective of the CRDP. Some of the priorities include:

- Reviewing the land reform products and approaches;
- Reviewing land acquisition models (including the Willing buyer-Willing seller approach);
- Fast-tracking the settlement of labour tenancy claims;
- Facilitating secure access to land by farm dwellers;
- Protecting the land rights and of farm workers; and
- Increasing the pace of settling outstanding Land Restitution Claims by:
- Providing an analysis of outstanding claims
- Adopting a developmental approach to the settlement of restitution claims

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2.7.1 Communal Land Rights Act, 2004 (CLaRA)

In order to stimulate economic growth in traditional communities, especially those in the former homeland areas, and promoting efficient and sustainable use of land and natural resources, CLaRA was enacted (DRDLR, 2009a). The majority of the Communal areas are characterised by intense poverty. The Department, therefore, has an obligation to ensure that its measures ultimately result in the broader socio-economic development of the communal areas. The higher order objective of the programme is the social and economic development of the affected persons and communities. The provision of legally secure rights in land will contribute towards the socio-economic growth of the communal areas. Directly, this means that people will be able to use the newly acquired title to land as surety in order to participate effectively in the markets for the factors of production, distribution of the products and the consumption of the goods and services.

2.7.2 The role of agriculture in poverty alleviation

Agricultural development has been linked with great economic growth that had ever occurred in any part of the world, it has equally been long recognised as the potential engine for economic growth (Byerlee et al., 2009). Yet despite the importance of agriculture for development, agricultural production and yield have lagged far behind those in developed countries over the past few decades. The theory of the classical paradigm of development economics that prevailed in the 1960s, agricultural growth was held to be the key pillar for industrial growth, itself seen to be synonymous with economic development (de Janvry, 2010). The paradigm was anchored on compelling success stories, from the long history of the 'Western experience' to the 'Asian miracles'. Unfortunately this classical paradigm of agriculture on the road to industrialisation that prevailed in economic theories in the 1960s and 1970s no longer matches needs as development objectives have broadened and the contexts and conditions for implementation have changed dramatically as the subsequent 20 year neglect of agriculture seen as a sunset industry for development has contributed to serious crises with huge economic, social and environmental costs (de Janvry, 2010).

In South Africa population between 40 and 50 per cent can be classified as living in poverty (Terreblanche, 2002; Wooland and Leibrandt cited in FAO, 2004) while 25 per cent of the population can be categorised as ultra-poor. Although the country is self-sufficient in food

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production at the national level, it is said to be vulnerable to food insecurity at the household levels and 43 per cent of households suffer from food poverty (National Treasury, 2003). In rural development literature, agriculture is considered as the best vehicle to reduce rural poverty. In most developing countries, agriculture and agricultural-related activities provide most of the employment in rural areas. The implication is that agricultural workers are poorly paid and that most employees in the agricultural sector are unskilled. This also means "that increasing agricultural growth may have a large positive impact on poverty" (Lopez, 2002).

The role of agriculture in the economy is generally acknowledged. However, there is no consensus on the issue of whether agriculture is the most appropriate way to fight in developing countries. One school of thought argues that since the majority of people in most developing countries are in rural areas and most of them are engaged in agricultural production or agriculture related activities, agriculture is the most effective way to reduce poverty. The second school of thought recognises the contribution of agriculture to poverty alleviation but attaches more importance to non-agricultural activities such as, rural non-farm enterprises and social services (Machethe, 2004). One way to assess the contribution of agriculture to poverty is to look at its share of the total household income. In a study involving 138 smallholder irrigation farmers in Limpopo Province by Machethe et al. (2004), household income sources were divided into two broad categories of farm and non-farm sources. Farm income included income derived from the sale of farm produce (no livestock income is included as the households did not have any livestock). Non-farm sources included old-age pension, remittances, wages, family business and other sources. Farming contributed the highest to household income – more than 40 per cent of total household income is generated from farming. Old-age pension is the second most important source of household income with a contribution of about 25 per cent to total household income followed by wages contributing about 20 per cent to household income. Non-farm income sources as a category, contribute more to household income than farming – about 60 per cent of total household income is from non-farm sources (Machathe et al. 2004). Reardon and Barrett (2000) explained that smallholder agriculture contributes to poverty alleviation through food price reduction and employment creation. Small farms have the potential of creating employment because they are labour-intensive which require more hands. This is unlike large farms where machinery is mainly used in production. Rosset (1999) is of the view that small farms imply that more people have access to land; which in turn implies own food production. In addition, more agricultural producers result in increases, reducing poverty amongst the consumers.

Small farms provide a more equitable distribution of incomes since small farms allow own production for relatively many household, implying that less will be spent on food purchases

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(Dorosh and Haggblade, 2003). Further explanation shows that poor households that produce their own food are better off, in terms of income, than those that purchase food. In addition, Reardon and Barrett (2000) explained that many smallholder farmers earn some income through selling their agricultural produce, resulting in an improved profit for such farmers.

Rural poverty reduction has been inadvertently to be more cost effectively achieved through transfer programmes and urban migration and food security became a policy concern of secondary importance as it presumably could be achieved via trade with declining international food prices and by helping the poor access food through targetd assistance programmes (de Janvry, 2010). According to World Bank (2008), food security can also be seen as empowering the local people with ability to purchase food available in the market through agricultural growth. Devereux (2009) states that recent African food security crises since 2000 were caused by a 'failure of markets to deliver access to food at affordable prices', this situation occurred either because of chronic poverty or a sudden spike in food prices coupled with a decline in people's wealth. Similarly, a sizable body of literature confirms that poverty in South Africa is on the increase, being severe for the black population than the other races, and being worse in the rural than urban areas of the country (UNDP, 2003; Obi, 2006).

The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) has committed itself to ensure that black farmers acquire speedy access to land, but also for the acquired land to be used productively, through the provision of support services and training programmes both at the provincial and municipal levels of government. Because of inequalities in access to land and insecure tenure, increasing the volume of land available to the rural poor for improving their tenure rights is often advocated as an essential component of poverty reduction programme (Moloi, 2008).

Subsistence farmers' means of coping with reduction in per capita income, land availability and increasing demand for food have been to bring additional land into cultivation and to reduce fallowing in some cases. According to Makhura (2001), insufficient land constitutes one of the most constraining resources to rural households in South Africa. While acknowledging that some of the households in the sample had access to land for crop production, he concluded that the major problem was the small sizes of their plots. Households with a very small size of arable land are generally dependent on communal land for agricultural purposes. According to Machethe (2004), access to land for production is an essential requirement for the poor to enjoy the benefits of agricultural growth. The access to

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land through initiatives such as Land Reform is aimed at promoting smallholder agricultural development.

The South African government initiated the land reform programme in 1994 which constitutes three components that govern the transfer of land to previously disadvantaged individuals, namely land restitution, land tenure reform and land redistribution, with land redistribution programme being the core programme (Lyne and Daroch, 2003). It is expected that the land redistribution programme transfer 30% of South Africa's agricultural land to previously disadvantaged individuals by 2015. The programme was established to alleviate poverty and allow previously disadvantaged individuals to take part in economic opportunities available in the country through agricultural development. The programme entails a cash grant offering to households wishing to purchase commercial farmland from white owners on a 'willing buyer, willing seller' basis. During the period 1995 to 2000, land restitution and redistribution together transferred one million hectares of land or less than 1.2% of the available area to beneficiaries. Most of these transfers were directed to resettlement schemes on low quality land with communal tenure arrangements in order to reach as many beneficiaries as possible, quickly and at reserved cost (Lyne and Daroch, 2003). This is a very low number, taking into consideration the number of hectares that must still be transferred. Most of these transfers were done through the Settlement/Land Acquisition Grant (SLAG).

2.7.3 Implementing household food security

CRDP initiatives in job creation are central to achieving vibrant rural communities and food security for all. The knowledge brought about by the studies on household food security is essential to improving both the development planning as well as policy decision-making. Research on household food security has to be continuous as long as the food problem is dynamic, changing in magnitude and nature over phases of economic development (Obayelu, 2012). Reducing hunger is one of the targets of the Millennium Development Goals and is widely considered a useful measure for evaluating the progress of a country in terms of well-being (Vasco, 2006). The fragility of global food security has become increasingly clear with series of crises challenging the world's ability to feed itself (Ringler, 2010). Recent study has estimated that by the year 2050, wheat, rice and maize yields in Sub-Saharan Africa will decline by 22 percent, 14 percent and 5 percent respectively as a result of climate change, potentially crippling the region's agriculture-based economies and jeopardising food security IFPRI (2009).

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With increased emphasis on relieving the food crisis and reducing severe consequences of famine and malnutrition on the poor, there is need to carry out more research on food problems in Africa. However, it has been asserted that global or national food security does not necessarily ensure household or individual food security, and that 20%-30% of the population of countries where the per capita supply of food is at or above 100% of dietary energy needs may persistently subsist on inadequate diets and be unable to meet their requirements for normal physiological functioning, with particularly adverse implications for the nutrition of young children (Oluyole, 2011).

In many African countries, food security at both the national and household is dismal. Though there are more undernourished individuals in India alone than Africa, it is in Africa that one finds the highest prevalence of undernourishment. Whereas 14% of the global population is undernourished, 27.4% of the population of Africa as a whole is undernourished (FAO, 2003). In some countries, the rate of undernourishment is above 40% while it exceeds 50% in those countries experiencing or emerging from armed conflicts (Todd, 2004). In the West African sub-region, about 16% of the people are undernourished (Oluyole and Lawal, 2009). The proportion is lower than the regional figure of 27.4%; however, Liberia and Sierra Leone are among those with the highest rate of undernourishment in the continent (Babatunde et al, 2007). In Nigeria, 9% of the total population was chronically undernourished between 2000 and 2002 (FAO, 2007). This was less than the regional average of 33% for Sub-Saharan Africa (Oluyole and Lawal, 2009). However, the 9% undernourished translate to about 5.4% of total number of undernourished people in Sub-Saharan Africa as a whole (Oluyole and Lawal, 2009).

A household is food secure when it has access to the food needed for a healthy life for all its members (adequate in terms of quality, quantity, safety and culturally acceptable), and when it is not at undue risk of losing such access (Oni et al., 2011). Household food security has been widely acknowledged as a major factor in determining the quality of life (Hoddinott and Yohannes, 2002). It requires adequate home production of food and/or adequate economic and physical access to food. Economic access comes from an adequate purchasing power, while physical access refers to the proximity of markets or other distribution channels through which food may be acquired (Maliwichi et al, 2012). Household food security can be both subjective (as households members perceive it) and objective. Subjectivity is important as coping strategies are designed on the basis of perceived threats of food deficit rather than those revealed by objective indicators. It is possible to be malnourished in a food-secure household through the effect of disease, inadequate care or inequitable food allocation. While a household may be food-secure in terms of calories, dietary quality will determine the likelihood of micronutrient deficiencies occurring in individuals (Obayelu, 2012).

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The vulnerability exercise undertaken in 2003 by the Southern African Development Community (SADC), revealed that the major problem faced by the poor households in rural areas is limited food availability, while the urban poor are faced with the problem of limited purchasing power due to lack of employment and high food prices (Sebotsa and Lues, 2010). With regard to food accessibility, the vulnerability exercise also estimated a nation-wide food deficit, ranging from 10% to 47% of total access to food. This food deficit results from limited purchasing power and escalating global food prices. This situation demonstrates that the majority of poor households do not have a stable food base and as such are unable to consume nutritious and safe foods, which are essential for nutritional wellbeing (Sebotsa and Lues, 2010).

The HIV and AIDS pandemic in Africa has further contributed to the problem of food insecurity (SADC, 2003), since farmers are forced by illness to limit their agricultural labour or even abandon their farms. With the death of household members due to HIV and AIDS, the few people remaining can only farm smaller areas of land or must resort to less labour-intensive crops that often have lower nutritional or market value (FAO, 2002).

Food security situation is South Africa is not a failure of agriculture to produce sufficient food at the national level, but it is a complex failure of households to access guaranteed sufficient food (Baker, 2004). In the study conducted by Oni et al (2011), it was revealed that it is important that the available food be both safe and of good quality. Social factors and cultural practices in most countries have a very great influence on what people eat, on how they prepare food, on their feeding practices and on the foods they prefer. The farmers, in their study, chose food based on the availability, in terms of sufficient quantity and variety of good-quality and safe food; and the accessibility, in terms of economic issues, physical infrastructure and consumer preferences. Availability of certain food like fruits and vegetables depended on the seasons of the year. Other foods like milk and dairy products, meat and legumes depended on the farmers' purchasing powers. The study confirms Sen's conceptualisations that brought a paradigm shift into the field of food security. That is, food insecurity is more of a demand concern, affecting the poor's access to food than a supply concern, affecting availability of food at the national level (Malawichi et al, 2012).

2.7.4 The impact of food insecurity on households

The UN Standing Committee on Nutrition concluded that nutrition is an essential foundation for poverty alleviation and also for meeting Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to

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improved education, gender equality, child mortality, maternal health and diseases (POST, 2006). Food security is also seen as a prerequisite for economic development. Losses in labour productivity due to hunger can cause 6-10% reduction in per capita GDP while under-nourishment and pre-birth of young children is associated with poor cognitive development, resulting in lower productivity and lifetime earnings potential (POST, 2006). People living in poverty often cannot produce or buy enough food to satisfy their needs and so are more susceptible to disease. Sick people are less able to work or produce food.

Over a billion people live on $1 a day or less (UNTFH, 2005). Families in such extreme poverty have to go without food that they need every day of their lives. A billion malnourished people, mostly women and children, are losing their health and lives, their potential for prosperity and their hope for a better future (Obadire, 2010). More than 800 million people know what it is like to go to bed hungry; most of them women and children. Hunger and poverty claim 25,000 lives every day and 2 million babies a year are so weak from hunger that they die when they get a bad case of diarrhoea (UNTFH, 2005). Poor families spend over 70% of their income on food (an average American family spends just over 10%). 226 million children are stunted physically and mentally from malnutrition, wrecking their chances for a good education and productive future (UNTFH, 2005).

Moreover, the cost of food insecurity is high, since it affects all levels of social and economic life. At the household level, food insecurity causes inexplicably high health and medical costs, high funeral expenses and low labour productivity. Within the household, food insecurity often affects the more vulnerable members of the family, namely children and women. The cost associated with food insecurity at the intra-household level results in slow educational development (often of female children), stunted growth, etc. (Obadire, 2010). At the national level, food insecurity can lead to indirect social costs as diverse as high policing, criminal and justice expenses, low investor confidence, and the resulting loss of capital investments.

Threats to food security arise from a combination of factors which individually and collectively place food systems under stress. These include climatological, ecological, socio-economic and political factors. These factors interact with such factors as market and access to credit, the availability and sustainability of technology, the terms of trade, pricing policies and other idiosyncratic factors to threaten food supply. The socio-economic conditions play a very important role in food security or insecurity. National food self-sufficiency should not be used as a proxy for household food security or as an index of national welfare. While South Africa produces sufficient food, this in no way ensures food security at individual household level. This is because ensuring access to food at the household level depends not only on secure

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food supplies, but also on stable demand or purchasing power. If families are unable to grow or purchase enough food, and social welfare nets are absent or ineffective, there may be hunger as it is seen in the South African society (Obadire, 2010).

2.7.5 Impact of agricultural projects on farmer's livelihood

2.7.5.1 Income generating projects

Income generating projects are programmes developed by the government to make it possible for poverty-stricken people particularly in rural areas, to acquire greater control of their destinies. The objectives of income generating projects are poverty eradication, reduction of unemployment and providing food security, with respective members of the community participating on the programmes such as planting, weeding and harvesting. The programmes are aimed at alleviating and eradicating poverty by enabling people who cannot earn a living due to unemployment and disability, to manufacture goods with the aim of selling them as a source of income. In that way, an income is generated, uplifting the standard and quality of life of the participants and those of their families as beneficiaries of the projects. Planting and growing vegetables, flowers, and trees for selling also generate income as long as there is trade. Income generating projects are people-centred and people-driven development that would not see people as recipients of hand-outs from the development agency but allow people to take ownership of their development plans (Uphoff et al., 1998: 162). The programmes also reduce the high rate of dependency as participation in social and economic activities leads to a better life.

2.7.5.2 Promotion of food security

There is powerful evidence of food insecurity in South Africa as several organisations and scholars confirm its prevalence (Bonti-Ankomah, 2001; Department of Agriculture, 2002; SASIX, 2007). Mgijima (1999), as cited in Bonti-Ankomah (2001), noted that 39 per cent of the South African population is vulnerable to food insecurity. In addition, 22 per cent of South African children under the age of nine suffer from chronic malnutrition (Bonti-Ankomah, 2001). As such, SASIX (2007) recognises the role of the smallholder farm sector in achieving food security through increased production and productivity. Given the large number of farmers in the smallholder sector, it is crucial to develop the sector (Machethe, 2004).

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2.7.5.3 Employment creation

The smallholder farm sector has been recognised as an important sector in employment creation in South Africa. Delgado (1998), as cited by Machethe (2004), argues that smallholder agriculture is simply too important to employment, human welfare, and political stability in sub-Saharan Africa to be either ignored or treated as just another small adjusting sector of a market economy. In Limpopo province, smallholder agriculture is noted for contributing 25% of jobs for the economically active population (Limpopo Department of Agriculture, 2008). This implies that where there is an active participation in agriculture, there is more gainful employment. In contrast, very little employment is created when agriculture constitutes a smaller proportion to peoples' livelihoods. Such is the case in two rural areas of Eastern Cape Province, namely Guquka and Koloni (Monde, 2003).

2.8 CRDP Piloting at Muyexe Village

The Technical team from the DRDLR were briefed on the expectation of CRDP implementation in Greater Giyani Municipality and other piloting sites. The technical team met and developed a framework for the document, reviewed the availability of information and developed a status quo analysis of the Greater Giyani Municipality which was presented to the stakeholders. Three villages (Dingamanzi, Gonono and Muyexe) were chosen based on the findings of the technical team. Muyexe Village was chosen based on feedback after the site visits by the stakeholders (DRDLR, 2009b).

Pilot sites were selected in all provinces with the exception of Gauteng, which has a particularly urban bias but will not necessarily be excluded. The initial approach followed in the pilot projects is the War-room-on Poverty and Poverty Campaign approach (DRDLR, 2009b). The War room on poverty approach utilizes household and community profiling methods to create base line information about the community's and household's interests/development needs which is then used towards planning, project and intervention development, and programme designs. The Community Profiling Framework for the War on Poverty Campaign states that "a community profile provides an overall understanding of the structure, history, institutions, resource base and quality and quantity of infrastructure and services that shape the livelihoods of households in a given community. Specifically, a community profile will comprise (WPC, 2009):

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- The major patterns of resources used in the community, illustrated by maps;
- The settlement patterns of the community;
- The major livelihood patterns of the community and which groups of households are engaged in those patterns, illustrated by maps, rankings and seasonal calendars;
- The main visible, formal and traditional institutions presented in the community;
- The importance and accessibility of services in the community, illustrated by a Venn diagram; and
- A historical profile of the community, different groups within the community and resources and resource use over time, illustrated by timelines.

The understanding provided by these profiles can assist in the development of a community engagement strategy and lead to more effective projects as they are tailored to the needs and characteristics of the people involved. The first two pilot sites, Muyexe Village in Giyani, Limpopo and Riemvasmaak in the Northern Cape used the above-mentioned methods (DRDLR, 2009b). In Muyexe, for example, a survey questionnaire was administered by local Community Development Workers (CDW) and unemployed youth to 900 households. This survey questionnaire was further enhanced by other qualitative rural appraisal tools such as community mapping and workshops. These combined methods produced 21 priorities for the Muyexe community. Based on these 21 priorities identified by the community, various state departments began assessing the projects for which they would be individually responsible, including detailed costing assessments and eventual implementation (DRDLR, 2009b).

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Table 2.4: Participating wards

Province	Communities	Ward	Wards reached
Limpopo	Muyexe, Thomo, Gonono, Dingamanzi	Ward 18, 17, 3 and 4	Ward 18, 17
Northern Cape	Riemvasmaak	Siyanda District Municipality	n.a
North West	Mokgalwaneng, Disake and Mathlametlong	Ward 29	n.a
Free State	Diyatalawa/Makgolokwe Jacobsdal	Ward 1 and 4 Diyatalawa/Makgolokwe, Ward 1 Jacobsdal	n.a
KwaZulu Natal	Msinga and Vryheid	Wards 6, 7, 8, 9 of Msinga/Ward 5, 6 and 7 Vryheid	n.a
Western Cape	Dysselsdorp and Mamre	Wards 10 and 12 of Dysselsdorp, Ward 29 Mamre	n.a
Eastern Cape	Mhlontlo	Tsolo (Mqobiso and Nombodlelana) Ward 2 and Cumbu (Ngxakolo and Gqunu) Ward 13	n.a
Gauteng		Devon	n.a

Source: Adapted from DRDLR, 2010

Table 2.4 indicates that many of the identified wards have been reached with one form of development or the other but the level of work done in each of the wards is not the same. The characteristics of the identified communities may be similar but there will be certain distinguishing factors with regards to their participation in the CRDP activities in their area. The Deputy Minister, DRDLR presented a progress report on the CRDP at the Parliamentary briefings on 17 November, 2010 (PMG, 2011). He said that CRDP implementation plan is in three phases, that is, Phase One entails meeting basic human needs, Phase Two is aimed at enterprise development and Phase Three centres on village industries and access to credit facilities.

Furthermore, much work had been done in creating social infrastructure and procuring water supply for rural communities. For example 100 rain water harvesting tanks were installed in Muyexe (PMG, 2011). In terms of ICT, three e-Rural Access Programme Centres (e-RAP Centres) had been completed and 47 Village Viewing Areas were established for the 2010 World Cup (PMG, 2011). Key tasks outstanding at this stage were institutionalising the CRDP using the CRDP management system (rolling out of the Council of Stakeholders, Village Sector Committees and coordination across all spheres of government) and moving

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from Phase 1 (Meeting basic human needs) to Phase 2 (Sustainable enterprise development).

A report in the Capricorn Voice newspaper dated 8-10 June 2011 stated that in spite of infrastructural development which includes a post office, a library, a police station, a sports centre and a clinic, the provision of sustainable jobs in the area and surrounds, however, remains a challenge (Chauke, 2011). According to the report, further developments are either outstanding or under construction.

The Department had a branch responsible for social facilitation and the focus was to create land holding institutions rather than community institutions. Through the Recapitalisation and Development programme, the Department aimed to find a better way of dealing with land reform projects. The change in approach would lie especially in the fact that government would gradually be phased out of the process and leave adequate skills in the communities (PMG, 2011).

The majority of the people in the rural areas of South Africa could be regarded as poor if one needs to consider the economic, human and social concerns. The people of Muyexe are no exception to this generalisation. According to Mudau and Netshandama (2012), the Zimbabwe government recognises two poverty lines, namely the Food Poverty Line (FPL) and Total Consumption Poverty Line (TCPL). Poverty datum line in South Africa has not been adopted yet. In their study, Mudau and Netshandama (2012) concluded that growing the agricultural sector and reaching some degree of commercialisation is the primary channel for achieving household food security. Government investment in some CRDP projects like the backyard gardens and Macena Garden Project at Muyexe Village confirmed the efforts of government to grow the agricultural sector in the area in order to improve household food security. This study attempted to look into the household food security situation of the beneficiaries of the CRDP projects in Muyexe Village.

2.9 Participatory Approaches to Rural Development

2.9.1 Integrated rural development in Philippines

The Philippines has a long tradition of IRD projects. In recent years, some of the projects have had a participatory dimension added to them. This is the case, in particular, of the Cordillera Highlands Agricultural Resource Management (CHARM) Project, implemented from 1996 to 2003 (Estrella, 2002). The project had the usual components of rural

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infrastructure development, agricultural support services and reforestation. In addition to this, development priorities and sub-projects addressing local needs were identified with the direct involvement of residents of poor communities and the participation of elected officials, NGOs and local government agencies. Subprojects identified by the communities then went through a collaborative screening and selection process involving the stakeholders - including government agencies - at municipal and provincial levels. Despite some imperfections (low participation of women and the poorer households), the consequences of participation included strong commitment to the process, increased ownership by citizens and officials and a strengthening of the collaboration between government agencies and NGOs.

2.9.2 Participatory poverty appraisal in Mongolia

An interesting combination of the participatory and the rural livelihoods approach was a Participatory Poverty Appraisal (PPA) carried out in Mongolia, where growing demands placed on the pastoral livestock sector without the necessary investments, and the consequent increase in pressure over grazing land, has begun to threaten sustainability in significant ways, with symptoms that are also symptoms of rising poverty and inequality (De Campos-Guimarães, 2009). The PPA has shown close links between poverty dynamics in rural and in urban areas, and between livelihood strategies in agriculture and those in other spheres. It has proved that secure and sustainable livelihoods will not be achieved if Mongolia's programme does not emphasise the development of the livestock sector. The PPA shed new light on what might be an appropriate approach in public policy and investment to foster secure and sustainable livelihoods both within and outside the extensive livestock sector. It has shown that four complementary livelihood strategies need to be encouraged: intensification, including breed selection, supplementary feeding, veterinary services; extensification, including bringing back into use large areas of good pasture by rehabilitating wells and involving herder groups; diversification into new value adding activities, most likely of livestock product processing; and migration towards potential new livelihood sources (adapted from Mearns, 2004).

2.10 Stakeholder Participation

Stakeholder participation refers to the active involvement of various stakeholders in defining aims and objectives of the project, determining beneficiaries, managing resources, resolving conflicts, and monitoring and evaluating the performance of projects (Alhassan, 2010).

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Stakeholder participation could be described as a process of institutional arrangements in which stakeholders are actively involved in different levels of resource management which include decision making, planning activities, projects and programme designs. This study however, adopt the World Bank (1996) definition of participation as a process through which stakeholders' influence and share control over development initiatives, decisions and resources which affect them. This group of people encompasses the tripartite partnership that is, the civil society, the private sector and the local community efforts to sustainably manage the projects.

Participation need to be considered in decision–making, implementation, maintenance and evaluation of successes and failures for better assessment and understanding (Lane, 1995). This study therefore adopts the four level of participation identified by Uphoff et al. (1979) to reflect the primary stakeholders at various multiple stages in project management. According to this classification, the levels of participation are described as follows:

- Participation in decision-making: In this study, this level of participation refers to how stakeholders are involved in project decision and planning processes such as management meetings.
- Participation in implementation: This level of participation entails how stakeholders voluntarily or involuntarily are involved in administration, coordination, and contribution with their resources (labour, material goods and information) in project resources management.
- Participation in benefits sharing: This level of participation focus on how various stakeholders participate in distribution and sharing of economic or material benefits from the project.
- Participation in monitoring: This focuses on the extent of involvement of stakeholders in policing and reporting of illegal activities and with the legislation support to do so.

Sustainable management of CRDP projects is linked to participation of project-dependent communities in the management and the utilization of benefits to improve livelihoods. Sustainable project management is an integral component of development and cannot be isolated from the surrounding areas and communities. Therefore, project management has to be positioned in the context of development of the area, where the project is situated.

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Through participation, the development of the area as a whole will eventually enable the realization of the goal of sustainable resource management (Alhassan, 2010).

2.10.1 Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder analysis is the process of identifying the individuals or groups that are likely to affect or be affected by a proposed action, and sorting them according to their impact on the action and the impact the action will have on them (Wikipedia, 2010). This information is used to assess how the interests of those stakeholders should be addressed in a project plan, policy, program, or other action. In another word, stakeholder analysis is a term that refers to the action of analysing the attitudes of stakeholders towards something, in this case, a project. It is frequently used during the preparation phase of a project to assess the attitudes of the stakeholders regarding the potential changes. Stakeholder analysis can be done once or on a regular basis to track changes in stakeholder attitudes over time.

A stakeholder is any person or organization, who can be positively or negatively impacted by, or cause an impact on the actions of a company, government, or organization (Wikipedia, 2010). Types of stakeholders are:

- Primary stakeholders - are those ultimately affected, either positively or negatively by an organization's actions.
- Secondary stakeholders - are the 'intermediaries', that is, persons or organizations who are indirectly affected by an organization's actions.
- Key stakeholders - (who can also belong to the first two groups) have significant influence upon or importance within an organization.

Therefore, stakeholder analysis has the goal of developing cooperation between the stakeholder and the project team and, ultimately, assuring successful outcomes for the project (Wikipedia, 2010). Stakeholder analysis is performed when there is a need to clarify the consequences of envisaged changes or at the start of new projects and in connection with organizational changes generally. It is important to identify all stakeholders for the purpose of identifying their success criteria and turning these into quality goals. The benefits of using a stakeholder-based approach in this study are:

- To allow the use of the opinions of the most powerful stakeholders.
- To help in gaining support from powerful stakeholders who can help in winning more resources.

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- To communicate with stakeholders early and frequently, one can ensure that they fully understand the benefits of the project.
- To allow one to anticipate what people's reaction to the project may be, and be able to plan the actions that will win people's support.

Some of the challenges facing participatory rural development include a fuller incorporation of the sustainable rural livelihoods paradigm; finding a stronger and more proactive role for the state without falling back on old practices that did not work in the past and would not work in the future; combining pilot interventions where new ideas can be tested with facing up to the challenges of scaling up and the nontrivial research that it entails; and, given the right conditions, taking advantage of the potential of territory-based participatory and negotiated rural development (De Campos-Guimarães, 2009). The future of rural development, in South Africa as elsewhere, seems inseparable from participation, and that may not be bad, since despite all the criticism, participation, like life, seems better than the alternative. This model was adopted in the study and was modified to incorporate issues around sustainability, the role of the government, private participation and conflict resolution.

2.11 Conceptual Framework of the Proposed Study

The concept of rural development is premised on enabling rural communities to take control of their livelihoods by dealing effectively with poverty through the optimal use and management of natural resources (IFAD, 2006). To this end, rural development will be achieved through, amongst other things, self-help initiatives and co-ordinated and integrated broad-based agrarian transformation and strategic investment in economic and social infrastructure that benefits entire rural communities. The CRDP framework is premised and incorporates the above mentioned ideology. It develops through all sector departments and clusters through the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), 2009-2014 and the Government's Programme of Action (DRDLR, 2009c). The CRDP encompasses three distinct components, namely agrarian transformation, rural development and land reform (Figure 2.1). It identifies five main objectives and ten key programmes for South Africa (Olivier, Van Zyl, and Williams, 2010).

The five main objectives are to halve poverty and unemployment by 2014; to provide for a more equitable distribution of the benefits of economic growth and to reduce inequality; to improve the health and skills base and access basic services; to improve the safety of

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citizens; and to build a nation free from racism, sexism, tribalism and xenophobia (Olivier, et al., 2010).

The ten key programmes identified by the MTSF in meeting the objectives are as follows (Olivier, et al., 2010):

- Inclusive economic growth;
- Economic and social infrastructure;
- Rural development, food security and land reform;
- Access to quality education;
- Improved health care;
- The fight against crime and corruption;
- Cohesive and sustainable communities;
- The creation of a better Africa and a better world;
- Sustainable resource management and use; and
- A developmental state that fosters improvement in the provision of basic services

CRDP will achieve this through, participatory self-help initiatives and co-ordinated and integrated broad-based agrarian transformation; and strategic investment in economic and social infrastructure that benefits entire rural communities. The proposed CRDP framework will have the stakeholder analysis at the core of the rural development process for effective monitoring and management. Stakeholder analysis can be undertaken at every principal stage of the project and should be done during identification, design and appraisal stages. A review process at subsequent stages should be built into the design of the activity.

One reason for undertaking stakeholder analysis throughout the life of an activity is because it fulfils different functions at different stages (DFID, 2003). At identification, the purpose is to undertake preliminary identification of key stakeholders. At implementation, stakeholder analysis is used as an aide-memoir to ensure the effective involvement of key stakeholders who support the programme, and to monitor key stakeholders who are opposed to it. At evaluation, it is important to review any analyses undertaken, and use them to plan the involvement of different stakeholders in reviewing and evaluating the activity (DFID, 2003).

At the core of this framework is the stakeholder analysis which is a process of systematically gathering and analysing qualitative information to determine whose interests should be taken into account when developing and/or implementing a project (Figure 2.1). It is the identification of a project's key stakeholders, an assessment of their interests, and the ways in which these interests affect project riskiness and viability. In effect, a stakeholder was

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considered to be any individual, community, group or organisation with an interest in the outcome of CRDP activities, either as a result of being affected by those activities positively or negatively, or by being able to influence the activities in a positive or negative way. The framework conceptualised in this study intends to identify the stakeholders who are major key players and their roles in the whole programme. The roles could further be categorised under the three broad headings of the programme which are agrarian transformation, land reform and rural development. The roles may overlap as the programme unfolds but the effective interface of the various roles and role players could be achieved through effective monitoring processes. In the agrarian transformation, the farmers will work closely with the donors/government who will spell out terms and conditions for their operations within the ambit of the policy and relevant regulations. This horizontal participation of the farmers in the planning, implementation and in the whole transformation processes is very crucial. This will be taken care off in the stakeholder analysis. This activity will interface also vertically with the rural development aspect of the CRDP programme. The infrastructural development in the area, such as roads, clinics, communication facilities, being implemented by donors/government will impact positively on the productivity of the farmers in the area. This makes it of a paramount importance for the farmers to be part of the planning, implementation and monitoring processes at the very beginning of the CRDP programme. This will be made possible when the initial stakeholder analysis is carried out. The land reform is a programme implemented together with the Traditional authority for the landless poor to acquire land for agricultural or other purposes. The interface that exists between the farmers who require land for farming and the government who make sure that every policy is complied with through the process is important for effective implementation of the CRDP programme. The illustration here has demonstrated the interface that is supposed to exist among the stakeholders in the CRDP programme as conceptualised in the framework (Figure 2.1).

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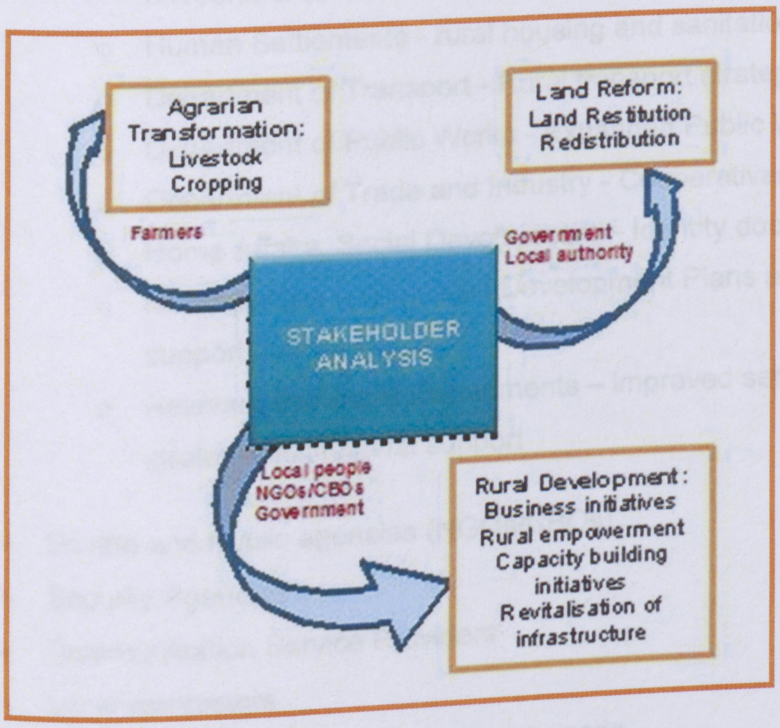


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework of the proposed study

The conceptual framework for this study will interface the following groups representing possible stakeholders at both community and external levels:

- Farmers
- People living in resettlement areas
- Migrants/Settlers
- Share croppers
- Traditional Authority (TA)
- Women
- Children
- The youth
- The aged
- People from surrounding villages who may be potential sources of labour
- The decentralized structures
- Government (National, Provincial, District and Local Municipality):
    - Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; extension, Land-care, Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme, etc.

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- Water and Environmental Affairs - domestic and irrigation water; National Action Plan to combat desertification and land degradation and other environmental initiatives
- Human Settlements - rural housing and sanitation;
- Department of Transport - Rural transport strategy
- Department of Public Works - Expanded Public Works Programme
- Department of Trade and Industry - Cooperatives Development
- Home Affairs, Social Development – Identity documents and Social cohesion
- Municipalities – Integrated Development Plans and strategic institutional support
- Relevant Provincial Departments – improved services for rural areas and strategic institutional support

- Private and Public agencies (NGOs/CBOs)
- Security Agencies
- Communication Service Providers
- Local contractors
- Others identified as per development needs.

Strategic partners may include:

- Relevant government departments;
- Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA);
- Independent Development Trust and other state-owned enterprises;
- Non-governmental organisations;
- Land Bank and other development financial institutions; and
- Commercial Banks.

The level of stakeholders' participation in the CRDP programme can be conceptualised as being important in determining the level of success or failure of the programme.

2.11.1 Power relationship between the CRDP stakeholders

There are major elements in stakeholder categorisation. These are key, primary and secondary stakeholders (BIRD, 2009). Key stakeholders are those who can significantly influence or are important to the success of an activity. Primary stakeholders are those individuals and groups who are in the long run affected by an activity, either positively

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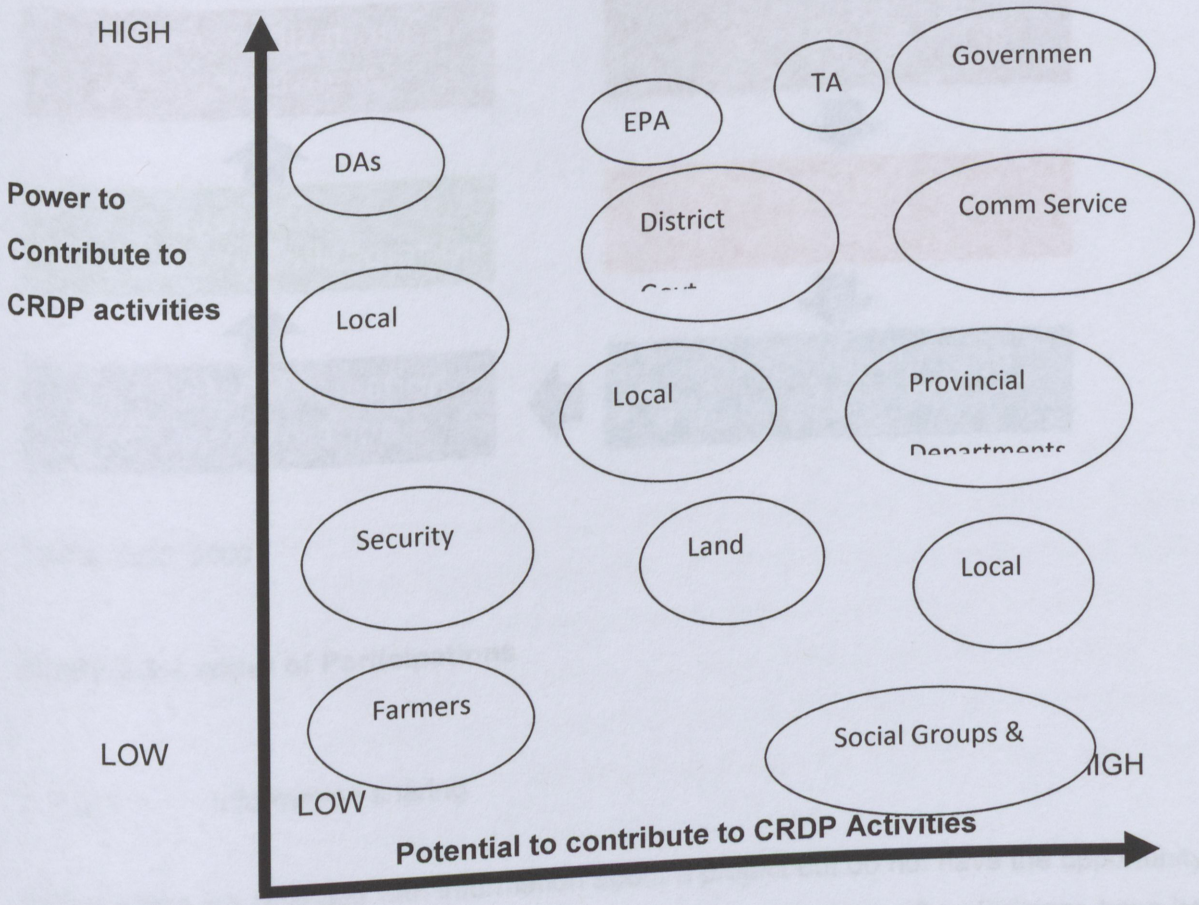
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impacted or negatively impacted. Secondary stakeholders are all other individuals or institutions with a stake, interest or intermediary role in the activity. In reality, the distinction may not be clear-cut, with overlaps between the primary and secondary stakeholders; some primary or secondary stakeholders may also be key stakeholders. The stakeholder categorisation may not be static; a primary stakeholder can become secondary or key depending on changing circumstances.

Stakeholders have very different degrees of power to control decisions that have effects on policies and institutions, and they have different degrees of 'potential' to contribute, or 'importance', to achieving a particular objective (BIRD, 2009). Power relations among stakeholders of CRDP, could be categorised into two that is, importance and influence. Importance is described as the potential to affect or to be affected by CRDP activities. Influence is the power that stakeholders can exert over CRDP's processes and outcomes (Figure 2.2).

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Source: Adapted from Power tools series: Stakeholder Power Analysis, IIED, 2001

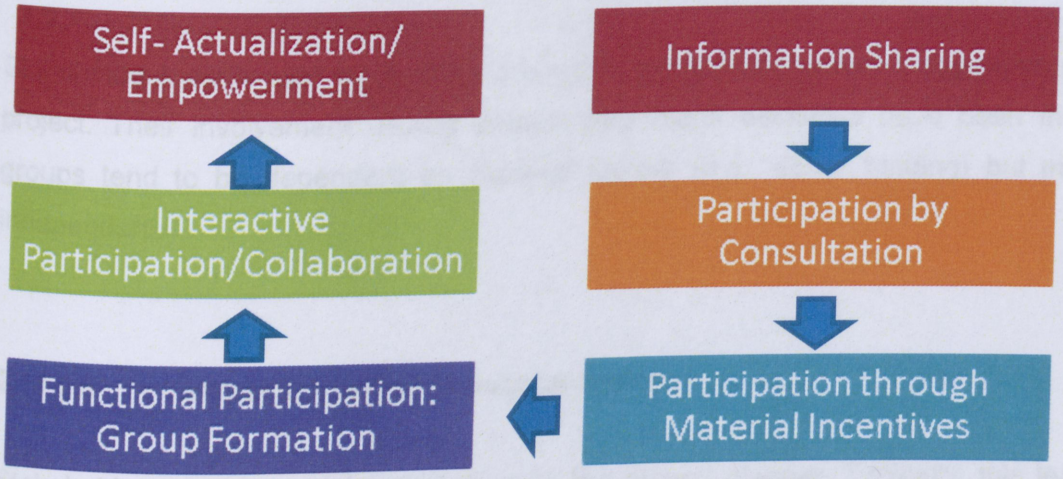
Figure 2.2: Stakeholder groups, size, potential and power to contribute to CRDP

2.11.2 The Ladder of Participation

The Ladder of Participation was developed to assist project planners by connecting their projects with varied levels of participation by stakeholders (CDC, 2000). The first cited ladder was developed in the late 1990's and has been modified several times to fit specific project goals and objectives. The concept of the Ladder of Participation allows project planners to determine what types of participation is appropriate for varied stakeholders. The ladder contains six levels. Managers can identify those areas which are most appropriate for each specific project. The ladder begins with the lowest level of participation – Information Sharing – and climbs to the highest level of participation – Self-Actualization/Empowerment (CDC, 2000).

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Source: CDC, 2000

Figure 2.3: Ladder of Participations

2.11.2.1 Information sharing

Stakeholders are provided with information about a project but do not have the opportunity to influence the project because the information is shared with them after decisions have been made (CDC, 2000).

2.11.2.2 Participation by consultation

Stakeholders participate by being consulted for their views, which are then incorporated into the project at the discretion of the project planner. The project planner defines both problems and solutions, and may modify these after considering the stakeholders' responses but is under no obligation to agree with or incorporate the stakeholders' views.

2.11.2.3 Participation through material incentives

Stakeholders participate by conducting an activity or providing labour in return for food, cash, or other material incentives.

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2.11.2.4 Functional participation: group formation

Stakeholders participate by forming groups to meet predetermined objectives related to a project. Their involvement usually occurs after major decisions have been made. These groups tend to be dependent on external factors (e.g., donor funding) but may become independent.

2.11.2.5 Interactive participation/collaboration

Stakeholders partake in joint analysis with the project planner. Typically, this leads to joint goal and objective setting, action planning, and the formation and strengthening of groups. This level involves multiple perspectives between all members of the group and the planner. Groups can take control over project planning decisions, thus allowing stakeholders to influence the implementation and structure of a project. Collaboration implies willingness of two or more people or groups to work together. When this is done through a partnership, the implication is a sharing of knowledge and expertise, along with sharing of risks and benefits from working together (Mitchell, 2005).

2.11.2.6 Self-actualization/empowerment

Stakeholders have control over decisions, resources and participate in lead roles for the project. Stakeholders are the original designers of project ideas and may take control at a given point in the project. If a partnership is to thrive, and individuals or groups are to work together for mutual gain, it is desirable to have a shared vision (McCain, 2001; Shipley, 2000 and Mitchell, 2005). A vision is a realistic, credible, attractive future which articulates the destination towards which a group or society agrees to aim (Mitchell, 2005). A right vision attracts commitment and energises people establishes a new standard or level to aspire towards, and provides a bridge from the present to the future (Mitchell, 2005). Senge (1994) echoed this view by arguing that a shared vision can be a force in people's hearts. He concluded that few forces in human affairs are as powerful as a shared vision. But for there to be a shared vision, two or more people or groups must have a similar picture of the future, and be committed to each other achieving it not just to each individual achieving it. The implications are clear: a partnership will likely be enhanced if there is a shared vision to which there is a strong, mutual commitment (Mitchell, 2005). According to Ellis (2002), to be empowered, individuals or groups must have self-efficacy, knowledge, and skills, opportunity,

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and resources. They must perceive that they have self-efficacy, knowledge, skills and resources. They must engage in some sort of action(s) directed towards a desired impact, and have some sort of desired impact resulting from that/those action(s) and have a desired impact resulting from that/those action(s).

2.12 Summary of Review of Literature

Globally, there is a new paradigm in the rural development strategy which adopts participatory approach. In this approach, development could either occur top-down; with people being informed of decisions made by the powers that be, or could take place bottom-up with communities involved in the decision-making process. The CRDP was planned to achieve its objectives through a co-ordinated and integrated broad-based agrarian transformation as well as strategic investment in economic and social infrastructure that will benefit the entire rural communities. It has been observed that stakeholders' involvement is very critical to the success or failure of the CRDP programme and the execution of the analysis of the stakeholder participation and effective management and monitoring procedures will go a long way in achieving these goals in the study area.

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CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the research methodologies used for the study, that is, the research design, population sampling procedure, data collection and data analysis methods are explained. Ethical considerations that underpin the study and the limitations of the study are also explained.

3.2 Description of the Study Area

This study was carried out on CRDP projects in Muyexe Village in the Greater Giyani Local Municipality of Mopani District in Limpopo Province, South Africa. Limpopo Province is one of the nine provinces in South Africa and is situated in the north-eastern part of the country. The province consists of five (5) district municipalities namely, Mopani, Sekhukhune, Capricorn, Waterberg and Vhembe and 25 local municipalities. It has approximately 125,754 square kilometres of geographical land area with a total population of 5,404,868 (Stats, 2011).

The Mopani District Municipality consists of five (5) local municipalities namely Greater Giyani, Greater Tzaneen, Greater Letaba, Ba-Phalaborwa and Maruleng. The Greater Giyani Municipality covers an area of approximately 2967.27km^2 with only one urban area called Giyani. The municipality is demarcated into 30 wards consisting of 91 villages. Greater Giyani Local Municipality's population has increased from 217,454 in 1999 to 237,433 in 2001 (DRDLR, 2009c). The majority of the people (74.4%) in Greater Giyani, who were in the age group of 5 to 24 years were attending school in 2001 (DRDLR, 2009d: 11). It is notable that 22.6% of the population in this age bracket did not attend any educational institutions; the possible factors contributing to this may be the accessibility of schools and poverty hampering people's ability to afford educational institutions.

Census 2011 (Stats, 2011) found that Limpopo remained the province with the lowest average annual household income at R56,844, followed by Eastern Cape where the average was R64,539. Unemployment rate is highest in the Eastern Cape Province (51.2%) followed by Limpopo Province (49.9%). Unemployed people in Greater Giyani increased from 50% in

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1996 to 60% in 2001 (DRDLR, 2009d: 16). This is a critical issue since unemployment has a negative impact on society in terms of increased crime rates, dependency on grants and non-payment of services. Some villages have no health facilities and community members are therefore compelled to travel long distances to access health facilities.

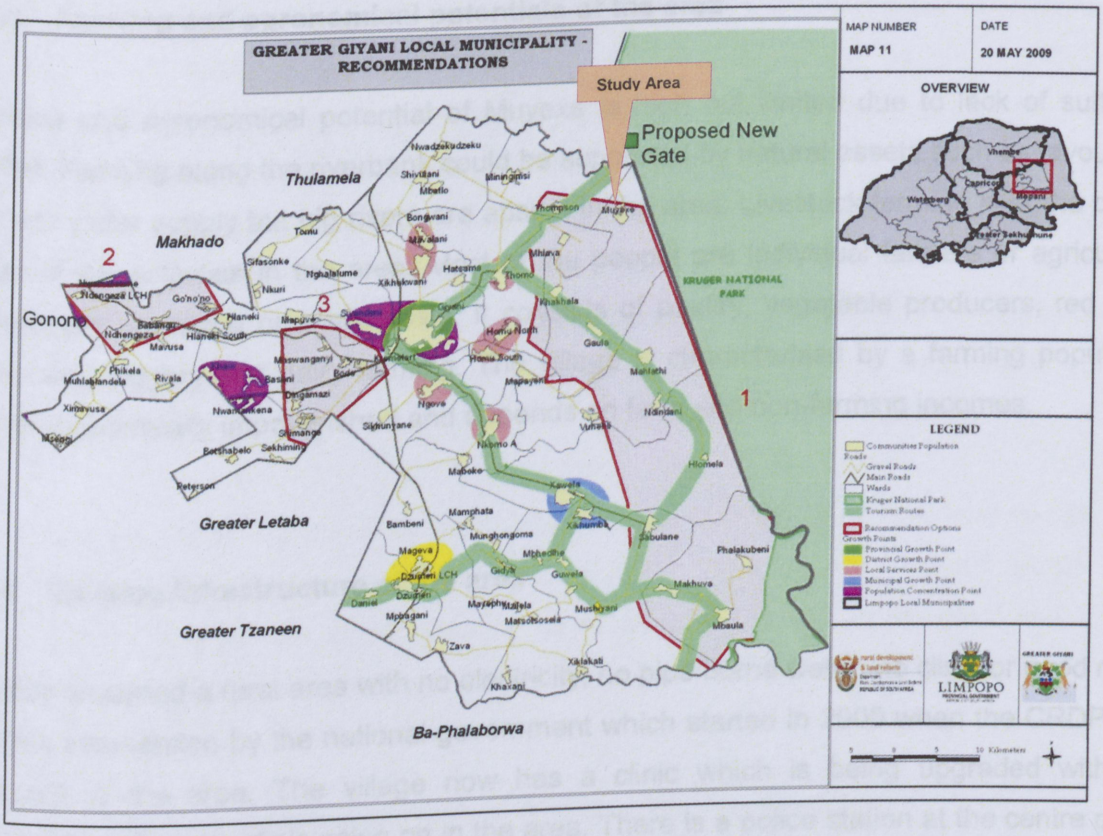
Greater Giyani has two hospitals, Nkensani and Evuxakeni both situated in Giyani town. The latter is a mental hospital. There are two multipurpose centres located at Zava and Makhuva as well as ten mobile clinics dispersed within the municipal area (DRDLR, 2009d: 20). The nearest clinic to Muyexe before the establishment of the one in Muyexe was in Muhlava-Vhelemu Village which is about 20km away.

Muyexe village is located about 155km north east of Polokwane, about 100km from Thohoyandou, about 550km from Tshwane and about 30km north east of Giyani (DRDLR, 2009d). Muyexe village comprises of 900 households. About 70% of the households were identified as struggling with unemployment and various other poverty related challenges (DRDLR, 2009d: 13). There is no proper access road to this village. A bus service frequents the village twice a day. Taxis will not enter the village because of the bad state of the road. People are forced to use donkey carts as a means of transport. Many have RDP houses while there are some who do not have an RDP house and their mud houses are dilapidated. The village has no water reticulation but the infrastructure is in place (DRDLR, 2009d: 13). To gain access to water, the community is forced to buy water from people who own private boreholes. The problem is compounded by high unemployment levels and the reliance on social grants to pay for water. Sanitation infrastructure in the area is not comprehensive. There is sewage network in place; the village is using pit toilets and the pit latrines are without ventilation. Electricity supply is available but not in all households.

The close proximity to the Kruger National Park and foot and mouth disease being a concern in this "red line area", constrains the community from selling their animals outside of their village (DRDLR, 2009d: 13). The area has a crèche, primary school and a nearby high school. There is a lime stone quarry close to the village which employs a few people. There was no clinic at Muyexe in 2009 and the mobile clinic visited the area twice a month. There are many child-headed households which might indicate the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other diseases. There are existing vegetable gardens in Muyexe that could be expanded with the provision of water to the village. There are marula trees found in the area that can be used for various products including oil, beer, juice and nuts. The harvesting of Mopani worms offers another opportunity for exporting to other areas (DRDLR, 2009d: 13).

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Source: DRDLR, 2009d

Figure 3.1: Greater Giyani Local Municipality Showing Muyexe

3.2.1 Geology and soils

The soils in Muyexe area are more influenced by rainfall, topography and parent material than by other soil forming factors. The geology of the area is lava, gneiss and granite soil types. They are lateritic (plinthic), red, yellowish or dark greyish depending on topographic position. The majority of soil types are moderately shallow (25-50cm) to moderately deep (50-100cm) or deep (> 100cm) with minimal development. Their originally high content of organic matter and nitrogen has diminished due to continuous cultivation. As a result, most cultivated soils that can be found in the area therefore tend to be generally poorly structured, light (pH 4.0-6.5), leached, infertile and susceptible to wind and rain erosion together with other land degradation forms that occur such as leaching and acidification through cultivation and nitrogen fertilisation. The topography is relatively flat. The climate is dry hot temperature. The hydrology is mainly surface water from the Shingwedzi River.

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3.2.2 Farming and agronomical potentials of the area

Farming and agronomical potential of Muyexe is high but limited due to lack of sufficient rainfall. Farming along the riverbank could be supported by natural assets such as favourable soil and water supply but big rivers are absent in the area. Livestock farming is at the centre stage of the activities in the area. Most of the people are individual farmers or agricultural cooperative operating on small scale. It consists of poultry, vegetable producers, red meat producers, piggery and dairy farming. The village is characterised by a farming population that is economically impoverished and depends on farm and non-farming incomes.

3.2.3 Existing infrastructure of the area

Muyexe remained a rural area with no electricity, no pipe borne water, no clinic or good roads until the intervention by the national government which started in 2009 when the CRDP was launched in the area. The village now has a clinic which is being upgraded with the construction of a new clinic going on in the area. There is a police station at the centre of the village. The village now has upgraded gravel roads that run throughout the length and breadth of the village. The electricity supply to some areas by the municipality needed to be expanded. There are some areas where three-phase lines are required for CRDP projects which are not yet completed. Various methods have been used to tackle water problems in the area. The drilling of nine boreholes by the municipality is one that has been abandoned for lack of required attentions. The village has a crèche and a primary school.

3.2.4 Spatial patterns and trends in Greater Giyani

The Greater Giyani municipal area where Muyexe village is located is characterised by the following:

- Thirty (30) wards consisting of ninety-one (91) villages, three (3) RDP towns, proclaimed township with seven sections which include the Central Business District (CBD);
- A considerable percentage of land that comprises of rivers, grazing land, subsistence farming, irrigation schemes and natural resources (Mopani worms and marula fruits);

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- Significant areas of land owned by the state are under the custodianship of Traditional Authorities;
- Large tracts of high potential agricultural land are being utilised for intensive and/or extensive farming activities;
- Influx of people to Giyani Town, which is perceived to offer employment opportunities and basic services; and
- An informal settlement of Mozambican immigrants and South African nationals in the eastern portion of Giyani (Hluphekani), which lacks basic services (roads, water, electricity).

Due to the growth that is currently taking place in the municipality, more land needs to be made available for township establishment. Further, land for development needs to be planned according to the town planning requirements. According to the Land Claims Commission, 44 claims were received from Greater Giyani area (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Status of Land Reform claims in Greater Giyani municipality

Name	Total Number
Claims lodged	44
Claims consolidated	1
Under research	26
Gazetted	3
Negotiations	6
Fully settled	1
Outstanding claims	35

Source: Greater Giyani IDP 2008-2011

3.2.5 Market accessibility

Farmers on agricultural projects faced transport problems to sell to more distant markets and profitable markets. Key constraints that block the expansion of rural agricultural production have been a focus of attention, as poor and unreliable agricultural production becomes a constraint for effective and efficient agricultural marketing system and while poor marketing

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systems become a cause for poor agricultural production, efficient and effective marketing systems are taken as the stimulus of high production (Zenda, 2002). Farmers in the area did not have an organised marketing system for their produce as there was no readily available transport to get their produce to distant and more profitable markets. Most of their produce went bad soon after harvesting because they did not have storage facilities to keep the produce fresh. Most of the farmers sold their produce to local people or hawkers. Hawkers came with their private transport to purchase produce from agricultural projects and took these to urban areas where they sold the crops at a higher price. The farmers sold some of their produce to schools and local shops and these came with their transport to purchase tomatoes and green vegetables from the irrigation projects.

3.2.6 Local economic activities in Muyexe

Economic development can be defined as being an effort or undertaking that aids in the growth of an economy, be it local, provincial or national. Local economic activities will go a long way in poverty reduction and hence improving food security among the people. When identifying and determining development potential within an economy, a set of criteria is required against which development potential can be gauged. The set of criteria serves as an evaluation tool to identify areas with potential for development and opportunities within each of the local economic sectors. Figure 3.2 shows the whole of Limpopo Province population with more than 72% per capital income less than R400/month. The income levels vary in Muyexe with 85% of households survive on an income of less than R2000 a month.

The economic activity that mostly takes place in Greater Giyani areas both formal/informal are: small-scale agriculture (maize, vegetables, tomatoes, beef and poultry), services, transport and retail development. There are however, a number of factors impacting negatively on the economic growth such as geographical location (distance to markets), shortage of skills, poor infrastructure, climatic conditions and diseases (HIV and malaria). The municipality has potential for tourism and conservation development due to the existing natural heritage sites through the area, mining, abandoned farming schemes, processing of natural products (Mopani worm and marula fruit).

The potential development areas and projects identified within the various economic sectors are aligned with these criteria. Agricultural growth is widely seen as the means to address the global food crisis and simultaneously alleviate poverty, hunger and malnutrition – particularly in Africa (NEPAD, 2009). More potential for development lies in products such as vegetables or livestock, which generally fare well in other areas of Limpopo. Further development

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potential in the agricultural sector is also seated in agro-processing, linked to the manufacturing sector. There are other value chain developments and cluster formations in the establishment of abattoirs, processing plants, brick-making, packaging, distributions e.g. grain products, red meat and cattle breeding, horticulture, oilseeds, agro-based pharmaceuticals, etc. There are mine structures in the area.

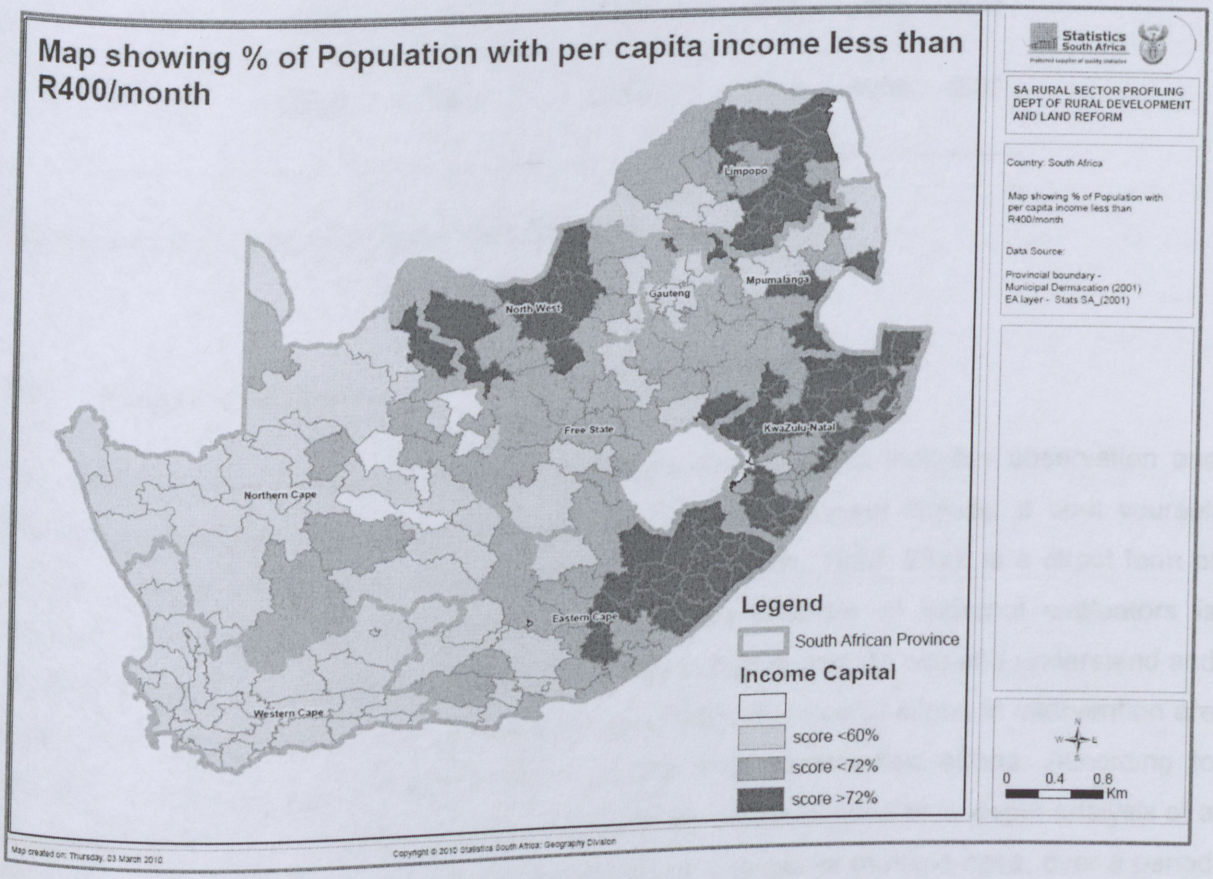


Figure 3.2: Population with per capita income less than R400/month

The villages found in Ward 3 include Gon'on'o, Babangu, Nden'eza RDP and Ntshunxi. Ward 4 includes Mashavele, Gandlanani, Basani and Dingamazi. In Ward 17 we have Thomo and Mhlava-Willem while Ward 18 contains Gawula, Khakhala and Muyexe (Table 3.2).

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Table 3.2: The population of wards around Muyexe

Ward	Male	%	Female	%	Total	
3	4607	42.9	6123	57.1	10730	4.52
4	4411	44.3	5537	55.7	9948	4.19
17	3512	44.3	4419	55.7	7931	3.34
18	2045	42.6	2755	57.4	4800	2.02

Source: Adapted from Greater Giyani IDP 2008-2011

3.3 Research Design

The research design is single-system case study design which includes observation and intervention methods. The advantages of a single-system design include: a do-it yourself procedure which keeps costs down (Yegidis and Weinbach, 1996: 252); is a direct form of research and results are immediately available; the problem of external evaluators is eliminated because each worker does his own research; it is easy to use and understand and is not disruptive to the treatment process (Royse, 1995:69); modifications in intervention are possible; it enables a continuation report on the total intervention efforts. According to Creswell (1998: 61), a case study can be regarded as an exploration or in-depth analysis of a "bounded system" (bounded by time and/or place) or a single or multiple-case, over a period of time.

The extensive review of literature and secondary data collection involved going through government policy documents, review on the comprehensive rural development programme; collection of existing (baseline) data on the village and the development initiatives to obtain project background information and to identify key stakeholders as well as their position in the process and relations with other stakeholders. The sources of information for the literature review included IDP reports, baseline report of Muyexe village, and other relevant documents on the internet. The study site was visited and the identification of stakeholders took place. Stakeholders were identified by asking the obvious questions, using personal experience of the researcher and identifying stakeholders to identify others; known as snowball sampling (Yang et al. 2011) which was in line with the study conducted by Chinyio and Akintoye (2008), as they identified intuition as an important method for stakeholder

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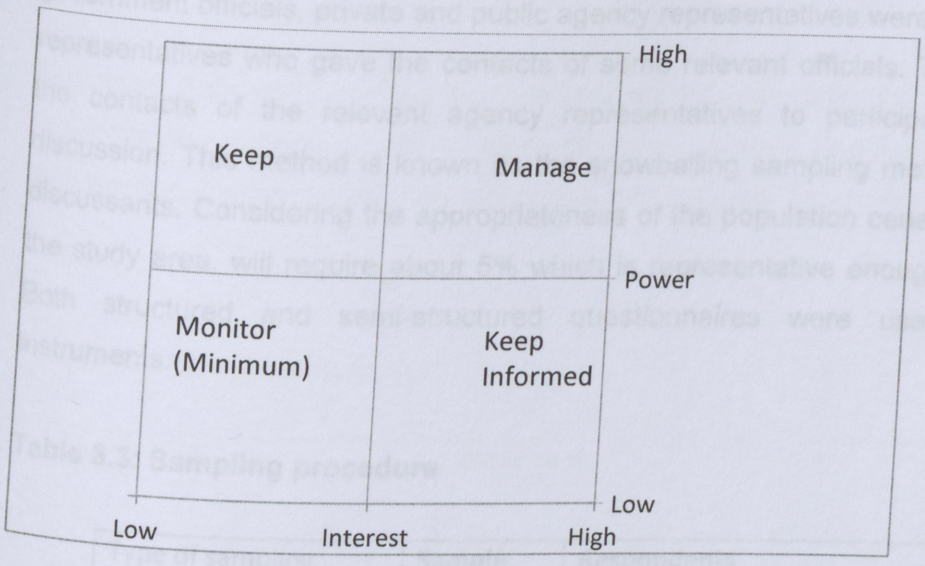
management. Confidential information and copies of communication materials were obtained with the help of the stakeholders interviewed during enumeration and focus group discussion. A focus group discussion guide was used to identify stakeholders' interests. Focus groups aimed to discover the key issues of concern for selected groups and were used to discover preliminary issues that were of concern in a group or community (Yang et al. 2011).

Respondents were selected on the basis of being either beneficiaries of, involved in, or neutral observers of projects in the community. Various data collection tools were designed and a pilot test was carried out to ascertain the following: time spent when completing the questionnaire; validity and reliability of the questionnaire; ethical standards such as sensitivity of questions and the respondents' understanding of the questions. The researcher paid several visits to Muyexe village to attend local meetings, visit the project locations, coordinate various research activities and visit project information centres in the Greater Giyani Local Municipal office at Giyani and made several telephone contacts with the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform Office of the Premier of Limpopo Province, and other relevant stakeholders.

This research focused on stakeholders' participation analysis of the CRDP in South Africa. The first step in Stakeholder Analysis is to identify who the stakeholders are. This was followed by working out their power, influence and interest, so as to know who should be focused on. The final step was to develop a good understanding of the most important stakeholders so as to know how they are likely to respond, and so as to work out how to win their support. This analysis was recorded on a stakeholder map as shown in Figure 3.3 below (MSH-UNICEF, 2010).

The first foundation of the case study is the subject and relevance. In a case study, you are deliberately trying to isolate a small study group, one individual case or one particular population (Shuttleworth, 2008). With a case study, even more than a questionnaire or survey, it is important to be passive in the research (Shuttleworth, 2008). The stakeholder analysis also included the stakeholder planning tool to plan how to communicate with each stakeholder. Mapping out of stakeholders on a Power/Interest Grid on a template similar to the one shown in Figure 3.3, and classifying them by their power over the work and by their interest in the work followed (MSH-UNICEF, 2010).

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Source: MSH-UNICEF, 2010

Figure 3.3: Power/Interest Grid for Stakeholder Prioritization

3.4 Population and Sampling Procedures

According to the IDP Report, Muyexe population has about 900 households with an average of three (3) persons per household. The researcher employed both probability and non-probability sampling techniques to select the study population. In probability sampling, all the respondents have the same known probability of being selected. Examples include random, cluster, stratified and systematic (Seaberg, 1988: 244). In non-probability sampling, the sampling is done without randomisation. For example, purposive, quota, target and snowball (De Vos, 2002). The sample size of the study comprised of 300 respondents from Muyexe community and other stakeholders. This sample included members of community-based organisations and forums, school governing bodies, government (national, provincial and local), community policing forum, ward committees, traditional authority, men, women and youth and children.

Strata sampling technique was used at the community level where the various primary stakeholder groups were put into strata according to the CRDP project they participate in. From each stratum, groups constituting the sampling frame from which a desired sample of 300 respondents was randomly selected for interview (Table 3.1). A purposive sampling was used to select 36 respondents from the government departments, the NGOs/CBOs, private

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contractors, project leaders and other stakeholders. The stakeholders including the government officials, private and public agency representatives were selected through the TA representatives who gave the contacts of some relevant officials. Those officials also gave the contacts of the relevant agency representatives to participate in the focus group discussion. This method is known as the snowballing sampling method to get a total of 36 discussants. Considering the appropriateness of the population census of less than 8,000 in the study area, will require about 5% which is representative enough (De Vos, 2002: 201). Both structured and semi-structured questionnaires were used as data gathering instruments.

Table 3.3: Sampling procedure

Type of sampling	**Sample size**	**Respondents**
Strata, Random sampling	300	Primary stakeholder groups
Snowballing, Purposive sampling	36	Secondary stakeholders: government departments, the NGOs/CBOs, private contractors, and other stakeholders

3.5 Data Types and Sources

The primary data included a socio-economic survey of all relevant stakeholders at the community levels, businesses and other infrastructural development in Muyexe Village was undertaken. A Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) in which the community was taken along throughout the whole study process was employed. A rapid appraisal of selected households was made during which informal interviews and discussions were held with the officials of government departments, traditional leaders, Unit Committee members, non-governmental organisations, community based organisations, private agency and donors and other stakeholders (Table 3.2). A conscious effort was made to involve men, women, the aged and youth as well as school children in the discussions. An analysis of the rapid appraisal data was carried out. A full field survey was undertaken for four weeks to collect both primary and

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secondary data using focus group meetings, key informants interview and the community fora.

Secondary data was obtained from documents, local municipality, and district municipality, provincial and national levels. Visits to the three spheres of government, policy review on relevant documents played important role in gathering the necessary secondary data.

Table 3.4: Data type and sources

Type	Source	Respondents
Primary	Survey (structured questionnaire) Focus group discussions (semi-structured questionnaire)	Stakeholder groups: Community levels, Traditional authority, schools, men, women and youth participating in the projects
Secondary	Review of National and provincial policies such as National Rural Development Framework, the Constitution, RDP, GEAR, ASGISA, PGDSs/IDPs documents, the ISRDS, the MTSF, MTEF documents, the land reform programme documents, agricultural and economic development programmes, as well as other government programmes and non-governmental intervention documents	Government officials (national, provincial and local), CBOs/NGOs, private contractors, donors, others

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3.6 Data Collection

A triangulation data collection method was used. Triangulation refers to the use of multiple methods of data collection with a view to increasing the reliability of observation, and not specifically to the combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches (De Vos, 2002). The survey used a mix of social assessment, participatory data gathering approaches including institutional and household surveys, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, informal discussions with stakeholders and personal observations. Both structured and semi-structured questionnaires were used as data gathering instruments (Appendix 1). According to Creswell (2003), participatory action research as a combined qualitative and quantitative methodology is a dominant less-dominant model. In the overall research, the qualitative paradigm dominates, but in the evaluation phase, a traditional quantitative survey may be appropriate. The participatory research approach adopted in this study was used in a similar research work carried out in Ghana to identify the basis of stakeholder perceptions and the root cause of their expectations/demands on Newmont Ghana Gold Limited (NGGL) and to advise NGGL on how to engage external stakeholders in ways that build on its foundation of transparency and, to a reasonable extent, meet stakeholder expectations by the Bureau of Integrated Rural Development in 2009 (BIRD, 2009).

The first step of the data collection process was a visit to the representatives of the Traditional Authority after all necessary approvals have been obtained from the relevant authorities. We were able to present our project as part of a doctoral research project and to explain our methodology. The TA representatives were familiar with the larger CRDP projects that framed this study as well as open to participate in this one.

After the initial contacts, the field enumerators who were local people from the village were employed with the assistance of the TA representatives and they were trained on the use of all the data collection tools. The piloting of the instrument was carried out and the instrument was amended to cover few other areas on the questionnaire. The data collection processes was done in the months of May and June 2012. The primary data was collected using questionnaires and other data collection instruments to collect information on the key performance indicators which were measured using the identified variables. The qualitative data was collected by locating informants and establishing rapport, conducting key informant interviews and focus group meetings. The actual field work involved visit to the project site where the enquiry was carried out using the Focus Group Discussion Guidelines (FGDG); Household Questionnaires (HHQ); etc., to assess and analyse the level of stakeholders'

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participation, changes in community's livelihood, employment status and social infrastructure as a result of the programme.

One of the outputs of the Social Assessment was a framework for integrating participation into the project (Rietbergen-McCracken and Narayan, 1998). NGOs will work with local committees to select and implement rural development projects. This is hoped to strengthen beneficiary participation, improve coordination and collaboration between NGOs and state agencies, and achieve better project targeting.

3.7 Data Analysis

The data collected was analysed both by qualitative and quantitative methods using the appropriate data analysis tools such as descriptive statistics to find the frequency distributions or the characteristics of the respondents, the mean, significant levels, graphical representations and measure of central tendency of variables including standard deviation on the quantitative data which were many in the questionnaire. Also, inferential statistics to find the parametric and non-parametric (t-test, Chi-square test, Anova) and multiple regression analysis to know how one variable affects the other variables was carried out. The variables in this analysis include: changes in household income; employment status (high unemployment levels, employment sectors); level of education; infrastructure provision (areas with a low level of basic service infrastructure, water, electricity, sanitation); provision of community facilities (health, schools, roads, town hall); existing initiatives (nodal areas, proposed project). Responses to the questionnaires during the survey were coded for statistical analysis using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS for Windows Version 21.0).

The research employed a sequential mixed methods design to reduce the potential for bias and improve coding accuracy (Neuman, 2003). First, the researcher collected both quantitative and qualitative data through a household questionnaire survey administered to 300 randomly selected members of the village, and other surrounding villages around Muyexe and then subjected them to statistical analysis. Twelve of the household survey questions were open-ended, and responses to these were captured verbatim. These were then coded for analysis using open, axial, and selective coding as a three-part process. The researcher then collected qualitative data through interviews with 36 key informants during a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) that took place at the Muyexe Village (Appendix 2). This was intended to enrich and supplement the knowledge gained from the survey results. These informants were purposely chosen from among a list of community leaders, project leaders,

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government officials, health practitioners, local contractors, NGOs/CBOs based on their perceived ability to contribute informed opinions regarding community members' beliefs. The researcher recorded and transcribed the interviews to ensure accuracy. This was analysed using ATLAS.ti Version 6.2.15. ATLAS.ti which is a powerful workbench for the qualitative analysis of large bodies of textual, graphical, audio, and video data (Friese, 2010). Comparative analysis, theme identification, and interpretative analysis methods were used to analyse the responses. Qualitative data are more flexible and able to adapt to situations. They are less rigid and reductive and were thus more suitable for the subjects studied here, given their cultural and social difficulties. They are also very different from a questionnaire which is highly standardised tool. Data produced by qualitative interviews offer a privileged viewpoint to the researchers as they offer a key to accessing histories, opinions and feelings through which to observe the reality of rural life both now and in the past. The semi-structured interviews made possible to analyse more subjective areas, opinions, fears and desires, all of which offer valuable elements for understanding a context and are elements which cannot be explored in any other way. Data was made up of 36 participants at the FGD and the open-ended questions in the 300 completed questionnaires. This made up a total of 5029 words coming from 36 participants and about 8112 words coming from the semi-structured interview questions were the core of the qualitative analysis. One video clip and 10 pictures of every project and activities recorded at Muyexe during the research.

In order to address the research questions, various techniques were employed to come up with empirical results. A regression analysis was carried out to determine the impact of household food security on the CRDP project beneficiaries by looking at their level of production change (the dependent variable) in relations to other socio-economic characteristics (the independent variables). This technique further shows the factors that could influence the stakeholders' participation in the CRDP projects in the study area. The questions were addressed by interrogating the household characteristics and household production systems so as to explain how stakeholders were organised and what challenges they focused on in addition to assessing the performance of the beneficiaries of the projects in particular. The basic reason behind this part of the study was to examine the impact of CRDP projects in addressing the challenges faced by the beneficiaries in the area.

The final stage involved the preparation for the report writing which covered a comprehensive analysis report of all the activities carried out in the research work as well as specific recommendations to all the stakeholders on strategies for improving the performance of the CRDP.

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3.8 Ethical Consideration

The ethical clearance and approval were received from the appropriate University authority before commencing the study. Before the commencement of the study, certain ethical issues that may be encountered were dealt with, particularly the issue of confidentiality. The researcher took steps to procure ethical clearance by contacting and informing the municipal authorities about the project, and by describing the research goals, methodology, and outcomes with the members of Muyexe community-level Traditional Authority representatives.

The researcher obtained verbal informed consent from all the members of the council individually. For social science to be consistent with its commitment to individual autonomy, relevant persons, committees and authorities have to be consulted (O' Brien, 1998). Permission to interview orally, especially when some of the proceedings were photographed and voice recorded was obtained (Appendix 7). It was made clear that declining to participate or withdrawing at any stage, would not carry any adverse consequences. The permission of my organisation to conduct the research was obtained (Appendix 4 and 5). The permission to carryout research activities in the municipality was also obtained (Appendix 6).

Ethical codes insist on safeguards to protect people's identities, and confidentiality must be assured as the primary safeguard against unwanted exposure (Appendix 7). According to Christian (2000), all personal data ought to be secured or concealed and made public only behind a shield of anonymity. Data was handled carefully, so that information about individual people and even institutions was used in ways that recognised those people's initial ownership of information and which respects them as fellow human beings who are entitled to dignity and privacy (Bassey, 1995).

The respondents agreed to allow the researcher to administer questionnaires in the community and audio/video record proceedings and the group interviews, to take notes, pictures and to use both their names and the village's name in the findings and subsequent reports on the study. Respondents were protected from physical harm during the study. Informed consent by all respondents was sought. Cooperation with all contributors to the study was adhered to. There was no deception of subject or/and respondents. Debriefing was carried out immediately after the study to rectify any misperceptions that may have arisen in the minds of participants (De Vos, 2002). Respondents were assured of the confidentiality of the information and that their names and addresses would not be divulged for any purpose other than for the study. A letter authorising the research work was also

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shown to the respondents and their consent was always sought before commencing the interview.

Social science codes of ethics oppose deception. Deliberate misinterpretation is forbidden (Christian 2000). This research was designed to be free of active deception. Christian (2000) highlighted that fabrications, fraudulent materials; omissions and contrivances are both non-scientific and unethical. In the data generation process every effort was made to ensure accuracy. This included the use of voice recordings and member checking.

The research design included multiple methods, including, observations, conversations, using organisational reports, photographs, textual evidence and voice-recorded reflections. The greatest challenge was to protect human subjects from harmful or undignified treatment. Therefore, in designing and conducting the research, attention was paid to the ethical concerns.

3.9 Limitations of the Research

There are certain limitations to this study that need to be considered. To gain a more profound understanding of the case and the relationships, the generalisability of the research which is a single case study is inevitably limited. Furthermore, some voices were not captured, not due to oversight, but because of lack of representation, especially the youth. For these shortcomings, a strong call is made for more research to incorporate a wider range of perspectives.

3.10 Summary of Research Methodology

This chapter provided an overview of the study's mode of inquiry and the associated techniques used for data generation, recording and analysis. The study employed qualitative and quantitative data collection methods in the form of structured and semi-structured interviews, questionnaires, written documents and observations. The grounded theory approach was used to work inductively with the data and analytical statements were constructed to generate theory about the analysis of stakeholders' participation in community-based projects.

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CHAPTER 4

INSIGHTS INTO STAKEHOLDERS' PARTICIPATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter is a discussion of the developments in Muyexe Village by linking them to existing insights in stakeholder involvement, nature and types of stakeholders, their levels of participation and communication processes. Models for analysing the specific objectives of this study are presented here with their mathematical and empirical representations. Some of the concepts of stakeholders' participation in rural community development projects will be explained. The basic ideas underlying the analytical procedures associated with each of the specific objectives are elaborated below.

4.2 Case Analysis

The implementation of the CRDP projects at Muyexe can be classified as an 'unstructured problem' (Brunsting et al. 2011). Typical for discussions about unstructured problems are questions like 'Do we really need this?' and 'Do we need something else instead?' The CRDP projects development in Muyexe Village is the initiative of the National government established to create vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities and to transform rural areas into urban centres. Nine rural areas were selected to be pilots, including Muyexe for this programme.

Stakeholders widely vary in their beliefs, values, and presumptions about the problem and its possible solutions. Government mainly view the CRDP projects from economic and developmental points of view whereas the community mainly takes a social and wealth distribution perspective. In such a situation, it is recommended that a stakeholder dialogue includes all different perspectives on the problem, regardless of whether they are broadly or marginally endorsed (Cuppen, 2009). Furthermore, stakeholders representing the perspectives should also have equal power to influence decision-making. However, in Muyexe, local community members did not have a role in the organisation of the permitting procedure or in policy-making. Although community concerns have been addressed extensively in the informal process of decision-making, and all stakeholders have discussed

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extensively with each other throughout the project, the fact that the community did not have any formal power to influence decision-making implies that no equal weight was given to their perspective on the socio-economic, health, and safety consequences of the project. The community was involved much too late and was not given the power to ensure that its concerns would be taken into account in the process of decision-making.

4.3 Stakeholder's Influence

According to Rowley (1997), who presented a network theory of stakeholder influences examining between-stakeholder relationships and their consequences to the focal company, a company does not respond to individual stakeholder demands, but rather to the simultaneous demands of multiple stakeholders. Even though the network approach (Garriga 2009; Mahon et al. 2004; Roloff 2008, Santana et al. 2009) has extended our view of stakeholder relationships, we nevertheless lack a comprehensive understanding of relationships as ways to create value for and with stakeholders (Freeman et al. 2007). Influence is the power which stakeholders have over a project - to control what decisions are made, facilitate its implementation, or exert influence which affects the project negatively. Influence is perhaps best understood as the extent to which people, groups or organisations (i.e. stakeholders) are able to persuade or coerce others into making decisions, and following certain courses of action.

These positions of the stakeholders become ever more complex through the interactions of the game stance among several stakeholders (Gero, 2002; Hatchuel and Weil, 2002; Gero and Kannengiesser, 2004). A project is only possible through collective action and acceptance. The behaviour of a project does not simply have as an aim the realization of an object. It is also a reflection of the intentions of the project and a problematisation of the issues. It is therefore desirable to provide a comprehensive depiction of the various approaches of the project so that the elaboration of an approach to the project by design may be done. The stakeholder will find it difficult to act if s/he is in the pursuit of goals motivated by his/her intentions alone. Also, an understanding of how to insert oneself into the framework that represents the 'system' is preferable. The dynamics of the stakeholders are more a pretext for the introduction of disciplinary issues that animate the problematic than a substantiated statement of the stakeholders confronting the system (de Blois and de Coninck, 2008).

In addition to the issues discussed in terms of relations of power and decision-making as they relate to the stakeholders in traditional organizational situations, it is desirable to

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establish a typology, tailored specifically to the situations of the project, which would allow qualifying them in terms of how they relate to the project. According to this categorization proposed by Boutinet (1990: 267), it is possible, and advantageous, to identify and position the stakeholders based on the type and degree of involvement of each. Within the dynamics of the project these categories are animated and intervene at varying degrees and moments, sometimes producing non-predictable and often non-desirable effects, which must be considered. The stakeholders can be divided into four categories:

- The agents of the steering team;
- Facilitating peripheral stakeholders;
- Indifferent stakeholders; and
- Confronting stakeholders.

This categorization, which in fact helps in the conception of an organizing project and collective action model, must be constantly reviewed throughout the evolution of the project. A better use of organizational typologies using concepts such as 'forces and forms' that are not limited to structure considerations, are essential for the design of more effective multi-organizations (Boutinet 1990: 267). This is possible through the elaboration of a protocol for problem-setting, with the formulation of an approach by design. By implementing the models presented, including those who advocate an approach by the whole (Checkland and Scholes, 1999; Nelson and Stolterman, 2003; Boutinet, 2005), the process offers a perspective for managing by design. In doing so it defines a vision, and an interdisciplinary conduct, that is rooted in the praxis of the project. This balancing of decision-making powers and the inclusion of disciplines not traditionally included within the contained decision-making process, ultimately leads towards the convergence of organizational and design theories (Hatchuel, 2001). Of course, a substantial condition confronts the opportunity to address these issues and problems. This regards the ability to be open-minded. Underlying this programme, which anticipates the reconciliation between management and design, it becomes necessary to envision a reformulation of the 'syntax' of management in terms of project management and of design management (Boland and Collopy, 2004), and conversely, the syntax of design for management, without which an interdisciplinary posture is not foreseeable.

Numerous studies have addressed stakeholder relationships in conflict situations, where stakeholders are seen as something a company should defend itself against, as they are likely to attack the company to protect their own interests (Rowley and Moldoveanu 2003). Studies have addressed stakeholder behaviour and influences (Frooman 1999; Rehbein et

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decision-making. The linear multi-objective weighting method will be used to obtain the set of non-dominated solutions for multi-objectives and multiple-participants. Each stakeholder group may have different weights on (and even different objectives), after each stakeholder's multi-objective is developed as shown below (Feng, Keller and Zheng, 2008).

Let us consider a particular project or plan that is to be evaluated by all stakeholders. For that plan or policy, let the index i represent an objective having attributes indexed by j = 1; 2; 3;...; m_i. Let P_{ij} be the corresponding point value (e.g., _3 to þ3) of that attribute j for objective i. Each stakeholder group (denoted by the index k) assigns a relative weight, W_{ijk}, to each attribute. The normalized value of objective i for stakeholder group k is the weighted sum over all attributes j of all the P_{ij} values. Defining the attribute weight as W_{ijk}, the value, OBJ_{ik}, of objective i for stakeholder group k is

$$OBJ_{ik} = \Sigma_j W_{ijk} P_{ij} \; \forall \; i; k \qquad (1)$$

Where the sum = total number of attributes j of objective i. The sum of all the attribute weights, W_{ijk} , equals 1 for each objective i and for each of n stakeholder groups k.

$$\Sigma_j W_{ijk} = 1: \forall \; i; k \qquad (2)$$

The overall score of a project or policy can be called the GI. This is the weighted sum of objective values OBJ_i. Defining the relative objective weights given to objective i by stakeholder group k as W_{ik} results in

$$GI_k = \Sigma_i W_{ik} OBJ_{ik} \; \forall \; k \qquad (3)$$

where the sum is overall objectives i and, as in the case of attribute weights, the objective weights, W_{ik} , can sum to any common number, say 1, for all stakeholder groups k:

$$\Sigma_i W_{ik} = 1: \forall \; k \qquad (4)$$

The variable GI_k defined in Eq. (3) represents the overall weighted impact score associated with its corresponding plan or policy for stakeholder group k. The average weighted gross impact value (AGI) associated with this plan, project or policy among all n stakeholder groups is

$$AGI = \Sigma_k GI_k / n \qquad (5)$$

This average normalized impact score of the plan or policy is computed to allow the calculation of the standard deviation of the weighted GI values among all n stakeholder groups associated with the plan, project or policy:

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$$SD = [\Sigma_k\{GI_k - AGI\}^2/n]^{0.5} \quad (6)$$

To consider the balance among the individual GI scores we define the degree of imbalance, IB, similar to a coefficient of variation:

$$IB = SD / AGI \quad (7)$$

A fully balanced plan or policy will have its degree of imbalance (IB) equal to 0. The larger the value of IB the less balanced the weighted GI values are for the plan or policy among all stakeholder groups, which could make reaching a consensus among all the stakeholders less likely.

Importance indicates the priority given by funders to satisfying stakeholders' needs and interests through the project. Importance is likely to be most obvious when stakeholder interests in a project converge closely with the funder's objectives. Importance is distinct from influence. There will often be stakeholders, especially unorganised primary stakeholders, upon which the project places great priority (e.g. women, resource poor farmers, slum dwellers, ethnic minorities etc.). These stakeholders may have weak capacity to participate in the project, and limited power to influence key decisions.

For instance, for a proposed population project, satisfying the interests of women and lower-middle income couples (unorganised primary stakeholders) is of high importance to the success of the project, even though they are weak in terms of their influence. Conversely, a category like religious leaders, may also appear as a stakeholder group with a high degree of influence on the project, but whose interests are not targeted by the project.

4.5.2 Stakeholders' participation index

The research also used the participation index (PI) to measure primary stakeholders involvement in CRDP projects based on a six-point scale (very good = 0.1, good = 0.8, normal = 0.6, low = 0.4 and very low = 0.2). The values of index were kept within 0 and 1 for convenience and easy interpretation. The participation index for the various stages in CDRP projects was obtained by using the formulae below (modified from Kamnap, 2003):

$$PI = [(f_{vg} * 0.1) + (f_g * 0.8) + (f_n * 0.6) + (f_l * 0.4) + (f_v * 0.2)]/ N$$

Where,

PI = Participatory index for CRDP projects,

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f_{vg} = frequency of respondent with very good participation in a particular project,

f_g = frequency of respondent with good participation in a particular project,

f_n = frequency of respondent with normal participation in a particular project,

f_l = frequency of respondent with low participation in a particular project,

f_v = frequency of respondent with very low participation in a particular project and

N = Total number of respondents for each stakeholder category.

The value of PI can be interpreted on a scale of 0 - 1, where zero means primary stakeholder has no chance of participating and 1 means always participating. An increase in values from 0-1 implies an increase in participation level of the stakeholder group with respect to the specific project.

4.5.3 Regression model used to determine food security

In the specific objective three, in assessing the impact of the participation in CRDP on household food security and quality of life of the participants, a regression analysis was used which is a statistical tool for the investigation of relationships between variables (Sykes, 1997). Usually, the investigator seeks to ascertain the causal effect of one variable upon another. A regression analysis was used by Oni et al (2011) to assess the contribution of smallholder irrigation to household food security, in comparison to dryland farming. That particular study involved assessing various indicators that could affect the dependent parameter, food security and to investigate which independent variables affected food security. In this study, the researcher is interested in the probability response variable that takes on the value of interest (usually coded as "1" and the other being "0") depending on the explanatory variables. The following model was used in this study:

$$\phi_i = \mathrm{E}\left(\gamma_i = \frac{1}{\chi_i}\right) = \frac{1}{1+\ell^{-\left(\beta_i + \sum_i^k \beta_j \chi_i\right)}} \qquad (1)$$

ϕ_i stands for the probability of household ($_i$) being food secured and γ_i is the observed food security status of the household $_i$, χ_{ij} are the factors determining the food security status for household $_i$ and β_j stands for parameters to be estimated.

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Denoting $\beta + \sum_{j=1}^{k=n} \beta_{ij}$ as Z, equation (1) can be written to give the probability of food security of household $_i$ as:

$$\phi_i = \mathrm{E}\left(\gamma_i = \frac{1}{\chi_i}\right) = \frac{1}{1+\ell^{-z_i}} \qquad (2)$$

From equation 2, the probability of a household being food insecure is given by $(1-\phi_i)$ which gives equation 3, which can be written as

$$(1-\phi_i) = \frac{1}{1+\ell^{z_i}} \qquad (3)$$

Therefore, the odds ratio, i.e., $\phi_i/(1-\phi_i)$ is given by equation 4 as

$$\left(\frac{\phi_i}{1-\phi_i}\right) = \frac{1+\ell^{z_i}}{1+\ell^{-z_i}} = \ell^{z_i} \qquad (4)$$

The natural logarithm of equation 4 gives rise to equation 5.

$$\mathrm{Ln}\left(\frac{\phi_i}{1-\phi_i}\right) = \beta + \sum_{j=1}^{k=n} \beta_{ij} + \varepsilon_i \qquad (5)$$

Rearranging equation 5, with the dependent variable (production change) in log odds, the logistic regression can be manipulated to calculate conditional probabilities as

$$\phi_i = \frac{\ell^{\left(\overline{\beta_0} + \sum_{i=1}^{k=n} \overline{\beta_j} \chi_{ij}\right)}}{1+\ell^{\left(\overline{\beta_0} + \sum_{i=1}^{k=n} \overline{\beta_j} \chi_{ij}\right)}} \qquad (6)$$

Once the conditional probabilities have been calculated for each sample household, the "partial" effects of the continuous individual variables on household food security can be calculated by the expression.

$$\partial\phi_i / \partial\chi_{ij} = \phi_i(1-\phi_i)\beta_j \qquad (7)$$

The "partial" effects of the discrete variables are calculated by taking the difference of the probabilities estimated when the value of the variable is set to 1 and 0 $(\chi_i = 0, \chi_i = 1)$, respectively.

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In this study, the selected independent variables are sex, age, and educational level, level of income, marital status, primary occupation and secondary occupation. These factors could have positive or negative impact on household food security. The model was specified as follows:

$$Y = f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7)$$

Where,

Y = Dependent variable (change in production)

x_1 = sex

x_2 = age

x_3 = education level

x_4 = income level

x_5 = marital status

x_6 = primary occupation

x_7 = secondary occupation

4.5.4 Qualitative data analysis

A qualitative analysis was carried out to further investigate the specific objectives in the study and to ascertain the validity of the analysis done. ATLAS.ti v 6.2.15, like Nud.ist and NVivo is computer-aided qualitative data analysis software (CAQDAS) and it is a powerful tool for qualitative data analysis, particularly for large sections of text, visual and audio data (Friese, 2010). Texts are analysed and interpreted using coding and annotating activities and it provides a comprehensive overview of a research project, which is called the Hermeneutic Unit (HU) in ATLAS.ti and it facilitates immediate search and retrieval functions (Smit, 2002). Codes are linked to quotations which are segments of data. This CAQDAS programme also has a network-building feature (mental maps that help you visualise relationships in your data), which allows one to visually connect selected texts, memos, and codes by means of diagrams. In the past researchers have analysed their data by hand, using for instance cut-and-paste and colour coding methods but today, researchers use data analysis software, which are handy tools for managing and analysing great amounts of raw data.

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Data analysis in qualitative research is an on-going, emerging and iterative or non-linear process. Before one begins with an analysis, data are transcribed, which simply means that texts from interviews, observational notes or memos are typed into word processing documents. These transcriptions are then analysed either manually or with computer CAQDAS programmes, such as ATLAS.ti. To analyse, literally means to take apart, words, sentences, and paragraphs, which is an important act in the research project to make sense of, interpret and theorise such data. This is done by organising, reducing and describing the data. Schwandt (1997: 4) in this regard maintains that an analysis ought to be rigorous, systematic, disciplined, and carefully methodologically documented.

According to Alasuutari (1995: 7) data analysis in qualitative research also refers to "reasoning and argumentation that is not based simply on statistical relations between 'variables', by which certain objects or observation units are described." In other words, when using qualitative analysis as a means to explain or make sense of the inquiry, we do not use as evidence the frequencies or the quantities with which something occurs, but rather elicit meaning from the data, in a systematic, comprehensive and rigorous manner.

The most important outcome required from the analysis of some open-ended survey question responses will be a simple summary of the number of times each thematic code has been applied to the set of responses to a single question (Hughes and Silver, 2011). The data analysis is completed in the simple operation of generating the Codes-Primary-Documents-Table. This option can be found most obviously in the Code Manager window under Output, or from the main menu options at Codes/Output/Codes-Primary-Documents-Table. ATLAS.ti v 6.2 introduced a new data import routine specially designed for the responses from open-ended questions asked in surveys (Hughes and Silver, 2011). This takes data from a spreadsheet layout, where each row represents a separate respondent or case and each column represents an attribute variable or a question variable. To generate a table of codes per question after using the survey import routine it will be necessary to use the Codes Co-Occurrence tool and set one of the column to show the code for the question you need to quantify whilst selecting the appropriate thematic codes for the rows. There is no direct printing function in that tool and so it will probably be best to use the icon to export that table to Excel and print it from there. This process allows quantitative conclusions to be drawn from open ended question responses as well (Hughes and Silver, 2011).

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4.6 Summary of CRDP Stakeholders' Activities in Muyexe

The stakeholders in Muyexe Village participated in various activities of the CRDP projects both as beneficiaries, the role players, and owners. There are various factors that influenced their participation and the impact of their participation in the various projects. The impact of the participation of a stakeholder may have positive or negative effects on the project depending on how important the role played by the stakeholder was. A negative impact may lead to the collapse of the project while a positive impact may improve sustainability of the project.

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CHAPTER 5

EMPIRICAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF THE QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the empirical results from the quantitative data analysis of the study. It discusses the demographical characteristics of the participants and identifies stakeholder involvement in the comprehensive rural development projects at Muyexe, the impact of these projects on participants, the importance of their roles, household food security, household income and productivity. It also presents the results of various analyses on stakeholder participation determinants, participation index, regression analysis and their explanations.

5.2 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

The demographic characteristics of the CRDP beneficiaries who participated in the survey are explained in Table 5.1 below. The respondents' sex distribution is skewed with 77% female and the remaining being male. This shows that a larger percentage of participants in the CRDP projects are female who are engaged in all forms of projects including agriculture, brick-making, CDW and others. This result is in line with the past trend of women dominated agricultural activities in various provinces which may be due to the fact that men counterparts always go outside the province to work in the mines or other more lucrative businesses. In the study by StatsSA (2012) which indicates that women's involvement in agricultural labour increased by 7.6 percent quarterly and 2.4 percent annually. Kaliba et al. (2000) and Quisumbing (1994) conclude that it does not appear that gender differences affect farming households but the control and inequality in ownership of productive resources. The participants included the beneficiaries of the CRDP projects, workers employed by the projects and others.

The number of years the respondents had lived in Muyexe and its environs was used to find out possible migration rates. The study reveals that 98% had lived in Muyexe for more than 10 years while only 1% started living in the village less than five years before. The study

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indicates that the beneficiaries of the CRDP projects had lived in the village at least for five years. It was observed that most families in Muyexe own small parcel of lands (where they practice subsistence crop and animal farming) and have their own homes.

The income level of the majority of people in the village was said to have improved substantively. Even though 68% of the respondents agreed that their income level was only less than R1000 a month and the rest earned between R1000 and R5000 a month. The respondents did not reveal how much was contributed as tax from their monthly salaries or stipends (Table 5.1). Most of the income was from salaries and stipend paid by the government, share of the monetary benefits from the projects and the piece meal paid to the daily paid workers.

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Table 5.1: Household demographics in the study area

Characteristics	N	%	Mean	SD
Sex			1.72	0.45
Male	85	28.3		
Female	215	77.7		
Residency Period			3.97	0.22
1-5	3	1.0		
5-10	3	1.0		
> 10 years	294	98.0		
Income Level			1.27	0.44
<R1000	205	68.3		
R1001-R5000	74	24.7		
School Feeding			1.00	0.06
Yes	297	99.0		
No	1	.3		
Children Club			1.87	0.34
Yes	40	13.3		
No	260	86.7		

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The age of the respondents ranged from less than 20 to 70 years and above (Figure 5.1). The study shows that the largest age bracket of the participants in the various CRDP projects was between 21 and 40 years. This falls within the middle aged group while those less than 20 and above 61 years constituted the least participants in the projects. It was observed in the study that a number of youths less than 20 years of age are participating as piece meal workers. They are employed by project beneficiaries with specific assignments on which they are being paid. Age is a very important factor to agricultural productivity.

The study indicates that many of the beneficiaries are in the productive age which is good for farming activities in the study area. This is supported by national quarterly on annual increase agricultural labour employment by 4.1 percent and 8.8 percent respectively (StatsSA, 2012). Several studies have attributed positive impact of age to sustainable agricultural practices. Abdulai and Huffman (2005), Lapar and Pandey (1999), state that older farmers have the higher possibility to adopt a technology because of their accumulated knowledge, capital and experience. But Featherstone and Goodwin (1993), Sidibe (2005), have a contrary opinion that young farmers are lower risk averse and can capitalised on the youthful age to adopt new technologies that have long lags between investments and yield of benefits.

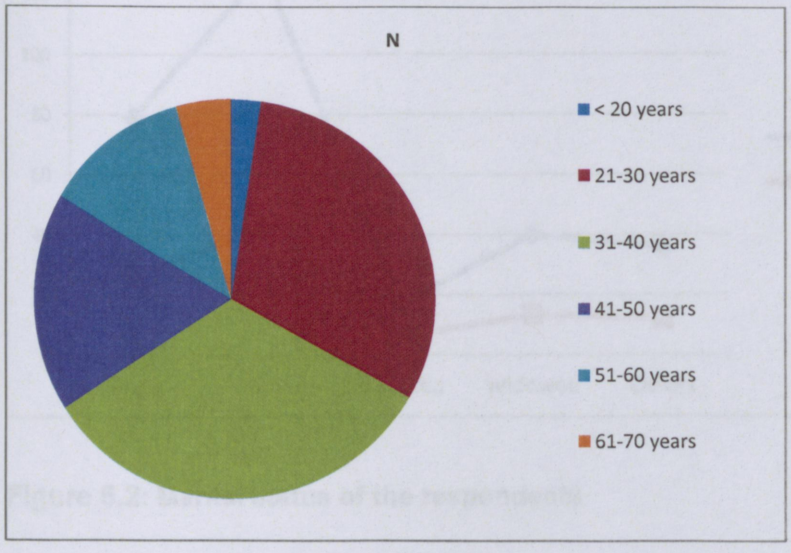


Figure 5.1: Age distribution of the respondents

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Marital status was considered in this study because it was important in assessing the time devoted to CRDP projects and household activities in communal areas. Married people are able to share household activities such as agricultural production, herding of livestock, harvesting of fruits, fetching firewood and water. But households with single, divorced and widowed heads had to perform all the household activities as they did not have adult support except from children who were old enough to do some household chores.

The study reveals that over 42% of the project participants are married men and women while about 26% are single (Figure 5.2). The rest of the categories (divorced, widowed and living together) are all in smaller percentages. Household size increase in terms of marital status is an important factor especially among the backyard garden beneficiaries because it ensures availability of labour to agricultural activities which is labour intensive, most especially integrated crop-livestock system where labour is needed in transporting and spreading manure. Odendo et al. (2011), state that a higher ratio of household members who contribute to farm work is generally linked with a greater force available to the household for timely operation of farm activities including soil management.



Figure 5.2: Marital status of the respondents

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The number of years spent in formal educa[illegible] of the important determinants of increased agricultural production and adoption of new technologies (Ersado, 2001). Education catalyses the process of information flow and leads the farmers to explore the different pathways of getting information about agriculture and technology as widely as possible. Obadire (2012) also notes that illiteracy is one of the factors that limit economic, social, physical, technical and educational development in less developed countries.

Educational considerations generally influence the adoption of new behaviour. In Figure 5.3, the study reveals that about 65% of the respondents have secondary or vocational education, about 19% has obtained primary education; only one person has tertiary education while only 10% are illiterate. All in all, most of the CRDP project participants had gone through some form of formal education or the other. This could be due to the constant awareness and sensitization of the rural communities on the importance of education by the government in the past. In a similar study by Abdulai and Huffman (2005), find that education enables farmers to identify feasible technologies whose adoption provides an opportunity for net economic gain over those that do not. Musemwa et al. (2010), state that educated farmers have better access to information as they can read farming periodicals that may boost their knowledge base on farming which will enable them comprehend agricultural expert's advices.

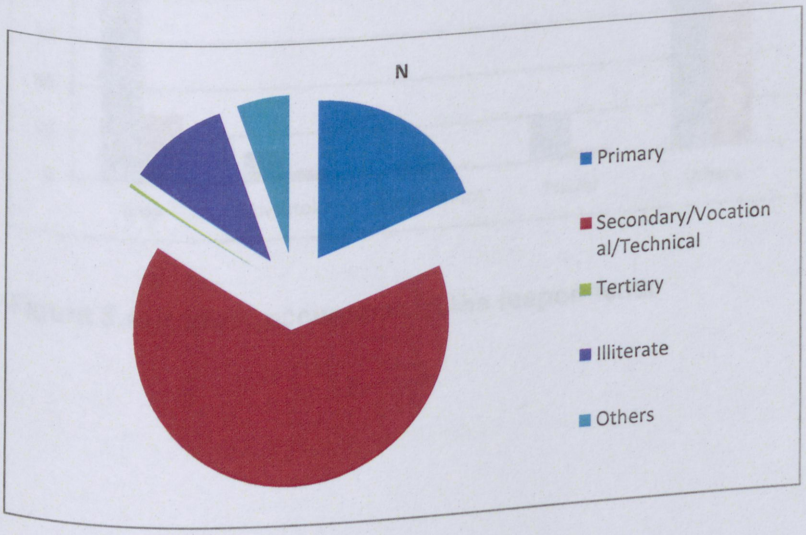


Figure 5.3: Educational level of the respondents

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The occupation of the Muyexe people was grouped into primary and secondary (Figure 5.4). The primary occupations are categories of occupations involved in on full-time basis while secondary occupations are regarded as part-time jobs. Quite a number of the respondents are involved in both categories of occupations. But 29% of the respondents are engaged in crop farming as their primary occupation while only about 5% are livestock farmers and government workers (Figure 5.4). There are combinations of other primary occupations in which about 68% are engaged. They include poultry, brickmaking and hawking and so on.

It was observed that most of the respondents engaged in one or more occupations. This might have been because some of them are engaged in certain business activities before they commenced the CRDP project or they engaged in the second business to take care of uncertainties.

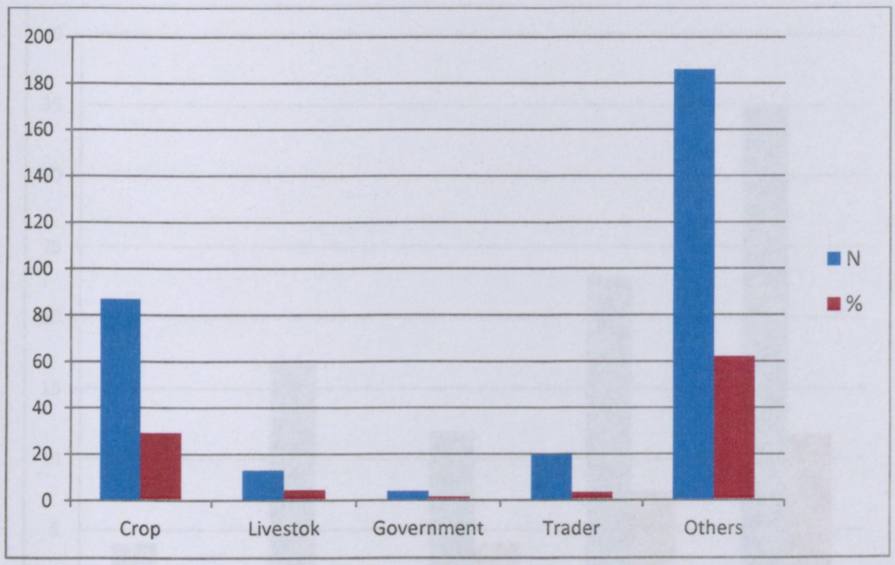


Figure 5.4: Primary occupation of the respondents

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The groups experienced certain problems in their primary occupations such as, late payment of their monthly stipends or salaries, lack of water for their farming and businesses (Figure 5.5).

Among the 91 participants who responded to primary occupation problems, 23 encountered lack of water while 11(47.9%) are of the age between 41 and 50 year (Table 5.2). This could be due to the fact that a larger majority of this category are involved with the fetching of water used in their CRDP projects which is not enough for various activities where water is required. Other problems encountered in the primary occupation include storage, marketing, transportation and theft. These problems are experienced by majority of the respondents 35(38%) which indicates that a combination of these problems have negative influence on the success of the beneficiaries' projects.

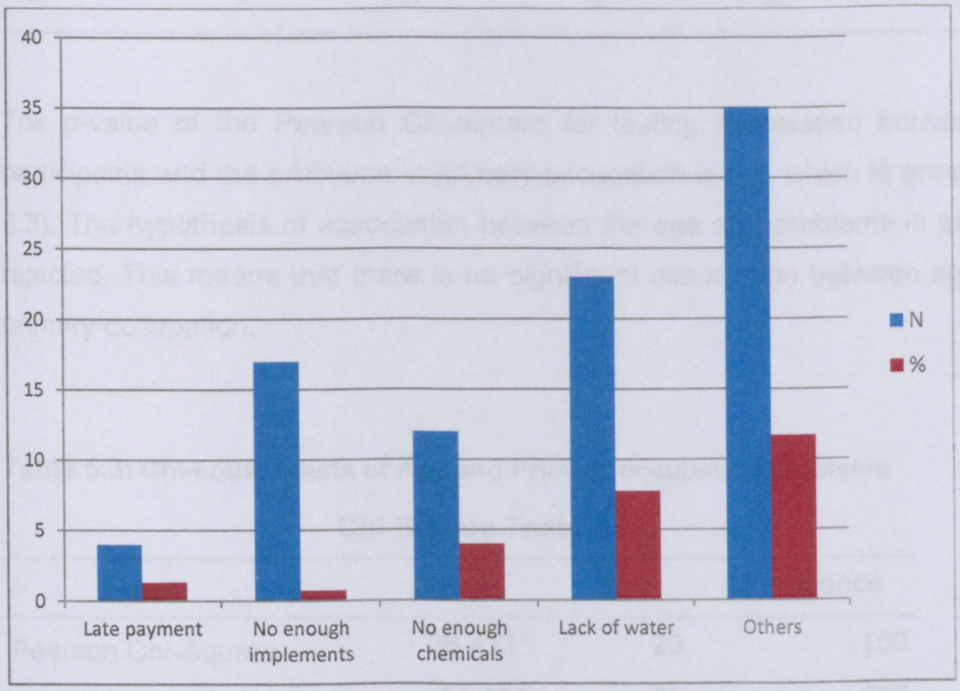


Figure 5.5: Problems encountered in the primary occupations of the respondents

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Table 5.2: Crosstab of the Age and primary occupation problems of respondents

Age	Primary Occupation Problems					Total
	Late Payment	No enough implements	No enough chemicals	Lack of water	Others	
< 20 years	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (2.9%)	1
21-30 years	1 (25%)	7 (41.2%)	1 (8.3%)	3 (13.0%)	12 (34.3%)	24
31-40 years	0 (0%)	3 (17.6%)	7 (58.4%)	7 (30.4%)	10 (28.5%)	27
41-50 years	2 (50%)	2 (11.8%)	1 (8.3%)	11 (47.9%)	6 (17.1%)	22
51-60 years	1 (25%)	3 (17.6%)	3 (25%)	2 (8.7%)	5 (14.3%)	14
61-70 years	0 (0%)	2 (11.8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (2.9%)	3
Total	4	17	12	23	35	91

The p-value of the Pearson Chi-square for testing association between the ages of the participants and the problems in primary occupation is 0.1, which is greater than 0.05 (Table 5.3). The hypothesis of association between the age and problems in primary occupation is rejected. This means that there is no significant association between ages and problems in primary occupation.

Table 5.3: Chi-square tests of Age and Primary occupation problems

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Significance
Pearson Chi-Square	28.421[a]	20	.100
Likelihood Ratio	29.023	20	.087
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.256	1	.262
N of Valid Cases	91		

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The respondents who are involved in secondary occupations have 11% as crop farmers while only less than 1% is involved with government work (Figure 5.6). The category of people having secondary occupations are mostly involved with the CRDP projects at the same time involved with other businesses to take care of uncertainty. It was observed that some of the backyard gardeners who practice smallholder farming activities on their stand also work either in the clinic or other CRDP projects. It was also observed that majority of the beneficiaries have access to land through inheritance. Land ownership through inheritance is pronounced among the backyard gardeners. While land ownership through rentage and communal was prominent among other projects. It was also observed that the land size is relatively small especially among the backyard gardeners but larger in other CRDP projects.

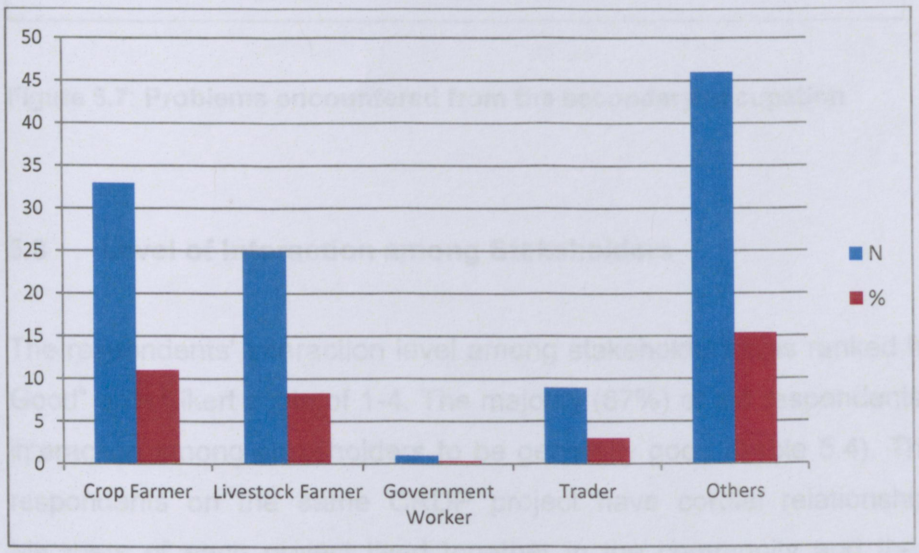


Figure 5.6: Secondary occupations of the respondents

The respondents involved in this category of occupation also experienced problems (Figure 5.7), which included lack of payment of stipends or salaries (7%), lack of water for farming purposes and other business ventures (14%). The study reveals that lack of water in the community was a very critical problem that affects most of the projects in the community. The backyard garden projects are provided with Jojo tanks for rainwater harvesting which was used for farming purposes but other businesses like the poultry and brick-making are not so lucky, yet they required a large volume of water for their production on a daily basis. Even the backyard gardeners who had tanks for watering their gardens could not boast of having water supply for a longer period of time if there is no rainfall in the area.

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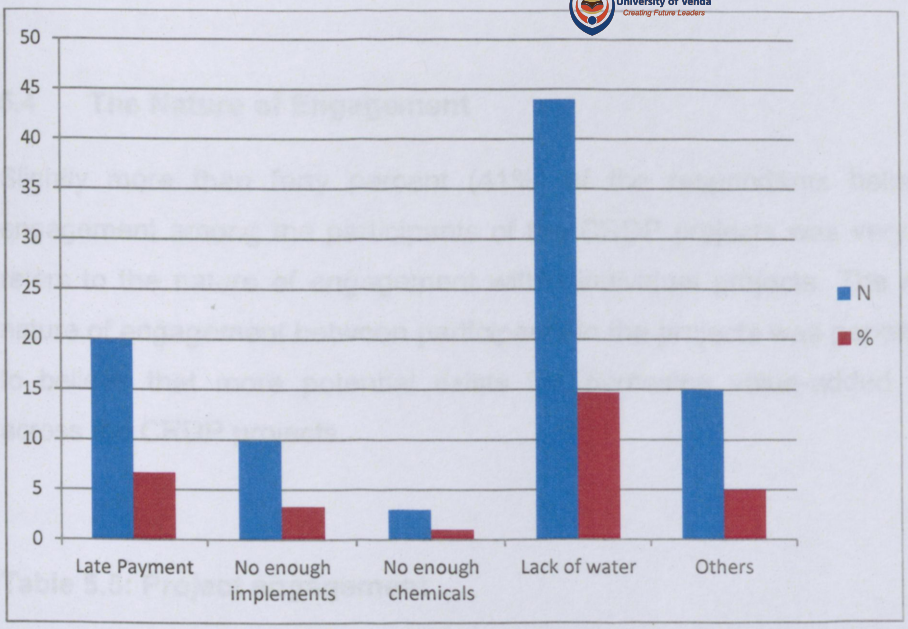


Figure 5.7: Problems encountered from the secondary occupation

5.3 Level of Interaction among Stakeholders

The respondents' interaction level among stakeholders was ranked from "Very low" to "Very Good" on a Likert scale of 1-4. The majority (67%) of the respondents believed their levels of interaction among stakeholders to be generally good (Table 5.4). The study shows that the respondents on the same CRDP project have cordial relationships among themselves. Members of each project lived together in the community and they are familiar with one another. They interact among themselves not only at work but also at the home front.

Table 5.4: Level of Interaction among stakeholders

Rank	N=292	%	Mean	SD	Sig
Very Low	1	.3	4.17	0.72	.000
Low	3	1.0			
Good	195	67.0			
Very good	93	31.0			

Significant level at 0.05

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5.4 The Nature of Engagement

Slightly more than forty percent (41%) of the respondents believe that the nature of engagement among the participants of the CRDP projects was very good (Table 5.5). This refers to the nature of engagement within individual projects. The results indicate that the nature of engagement between participants in the projects was generally good but it is logical to believe that more potential exists for increasing value-added engagement outcomes across the CRDP projects.

Table 5.5: Project engagement

Rank	N=295	%	Mean	SD	Sig
Very low	1	.3	4.51	0.88	.000
Low	4	1.3			
Good	134	35.3			
Very good	166	52			

Significant level at 0.05

5.5 Relationship between Beliefs and Degree of Engagement

Analysis of quantitative survey data to determine potential relationships between beliefs and degree of engagement utilised the Pearson Chi-square (X^2) test. It is generally believed that many people in sub-Saharan Africa engage in farming because they do not have good education and would look for other jobs when they possess good education and certificates. This is further corroborated by rural-urban drift for white collar jobs. In Table 5.6, some of the variables in analysis were compared to see how they relate with each other. Education has a very high variance compare with other variables in the analysis.

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Table 5.6: Comparison of relationships in the variables

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error of Mean	Variance
Education to Marital status	300	2.18	1.031	.060	1.062
Income to Marital status	279	1.27	.442	.026	.196
Education to Sex	300	2.18	1.031	.060	1.062
Income to Sex	279	1.27	.442	.026	.196
Education to Age	298	2.17	1.026	.059	1.054
Income to Age	277	1.26	.441	.027	.195
Education to Primary Occupation	300	2.18	1.031	.060	1.062
Income to Primary occupation	279	1.27	.442	.026	.196
Education to Secondary occupation	114	2.27	1.192	.112	1.421
Income to Secondary occupation	103	1.22	.418	.041	.175

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The Levene's test works by testing the null hypothesis that the variances of the group are the same. The output probability is the probability that at least one of the samples in the test has a significantly different variance. If this is greater than 0.05 or a selected 5% then it is considered too great to be able to usefully apply parametric tests that is, t-test and ANOVA cannot be used. In Table 5.7, the results show most of the variables to be significant at less than 5% except in CRDP impact and outcome realised. This shows homogeneity of the variances in the test and can further be analysed using parametric tests.

Table 5.7: Test of Homogeneity of Variances

	Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Sex	16.873[a]	3	295	.000
Age	3.615[b]	3	293	.014
Marital Status	6.663[c]	3	295	.000
Primary Occupation:	8.345[d]	3	295	.000
Secondary Occupation:	4.317[e]	3	109	.006
CRDP Participation	.[f]	3	.	.
CRDP Impact	.773[g]	3	295	.510
CRDP Outcome	2.680[h]	3	295	.047
Outcome Realised	.723[i]	3	295	.539
Mediation Service	10.452[j]	3	295	.000
Farming Category	2.651[k]	3	263	.049
Income Level	8.170[l]	3	274	.000

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In Kettle (2002), after a careful analysis of 400 strategic decisions, he found out that half of the decisions 'failed' - that is, they were either not implemented, only partially implemented or otherwise produced poor results – in large part. These caused decision-makers fail to attend to interests and information held by key stakeholders. Failure to attend to the information and concerns of stakeholders clearly is a kind of flaw in thinking or action that too often and too predictably leads to poor performance, outright failure or even disaster. Stakeholder analyses are now arguably more important than ever because of the increasingly interconnected nature of the world. Choose any public problem - economic development, poor educational performance, natural resources management, crime, AIDS, global warming, terrorism - and it is clear that 'the problem' encompasses or affects numerous people, groups and organizations. In this shared-power world, no one is fully in charge; no organization 'contains' the problem (Kettle, 2002).

The results of the analysis (Table 5.8) reveals that farmers, women, youth, the aged and agencies are significant at $p<0.05$ that is, they have more influence on the CRDP projects than others. Even though, the Traditional Authority was overseeing at the top echelon in the community but their level of participation is very low and the power they exerted is minimal. The croppers have little influence on the CRDP projects as a whole but are part of the farming group that had positive influence on the CRDP projects. This might have been due to the fact that crop farming are seasonal, especially with the perennial water situations in the community, while other farming activities could thrive in that condition, crop farming could not survive without water. This was further probed by classifying the stakeholders into primary and secondary based on their levels of involvement in the CRDP projects. Their participation level, their interest and influence were all considered using ratings of 1 to 3 from low to high respectively (Table 5.8).

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Table 5.8: Identification of stakeholders, interest, power or influence and risks

Stakeholder		Interest			Power/influence			Risks/Assumption		
Primary	Secondary	High	Medium	Low	Positive	Negative	Unknown	High	Medium	Low
Farmers		3			3					1
	Migrants	3					1	3		
Croppers		3				2				1
	TA	3				2				1
Women		3			3					1
	Children		2				1		2	
Youth		3				2				1
	Aged			1			1		2	
Government		3			3					1
Agency			2			2				1
Community			2				1		2	

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The stakeholders' influence on the CRDP projects could be seen as shown in Table 5.9 below. It depicts some groups to be more significant (at 5% levels) than others (farmers, women, youth aged and donor agencies). The position of women having powerful influence on the projects is understandable because of their high levels of participations in the CRDP projects in the community. The donor agencies also have a powerful influence on the projects as many of them are involved in the payment of stipends and salaries and the provision of financial support to the CRDP projects.

Table 5.9: Stakeholders' Influence on CRDP Projects

Stakeholder	N	%	Mean	SD	Sig
Farmers	221	73.6	1.84	0.76	.000*
Migrants	23	7.6	2.56	1.01	.559
Croppers	7	2.3	2.33	1.15	.766
TA	15	5	1.36	0.67	.033
Women	227	75.6	1.46	0.53	.000*
Children	6	2	1.50	0,58	.846
Youth	49	16.3	1.26	0.44	.000*
Aged	76	25.3	1.27	0.48	.000*
Government	13	4.3	1.44	0.53	.204
Agency	87	29	1.36	0.48	.000*
Community	22	7.3	1.38	0.50	.012

* Significant level at 0.05

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5.6 Effective Conflict Resolution among the Stakeholders

The fact that conflict exists, however, is not necessarily a bad thing. As long as it is resolved effectively, it can lead to personal and professional growth. In many cases, effective conflict resolution can make the difference between positive and negative outcomes (Manktelow and Carlson, 2012). The study reveals that only 4% of the respondents experienced conflict in their projects (Table 5.10). No matter the magnitude of conflict, if not managed effectively, the results can be disastrous. Conflicting goals can quickly turn into personal dislike and teamwork break-down which may affects productivity.

Thomas and Kilmann, in the 1970s identified five main styles of dealing with conflict that vary in their degrees of cooperativeness and assertiveness. They argued that people typically have a preferred conflict resolution style. However, they also noted that different styles are most useful in different situations. They developed the Thomas-Kilmann Conflict Mode Instrument (TKI) which helps to identify the style to turn towards when conflict arises. They suggest the following (Manktelow and Carlson, 2012):

- **Competitive**: Competitive style takes a firm stand, and those who use it know what they want. They usually operate from a position of power, drawn from things like position, rank, expertise, or persuasive ability. This style can be useful when there is an emergency and a decision needs to be made fast; when the decision is unpopular; or when defending against someone who is trying to exploit the situation selfishly. However it can leave people feeling bruised, unsatisfied and resentful when used in less urgent situations.

- **Collaborative**: In a collaborative style people try to meet the needs of everyone involved. These people can be highly assertive but unlike the competitor, they cooperate effectively and acknowledge that everyone is important. This style is useful when you need to bring together a variety of viewpoints to get the best solution; when there have been previous conflicts in the group; or when the situation is too important for a simple trade-off.

- **Compromising**: This style tries to find a solution that will at least partially satisfy everyone. Everyone is expected to give up something, and the compromiser him/herself also expects to relinquish something. Compromise is useful when the cost of conflict is higher than the cost of losing ground, when equal strength opponents are at a standstill and when there is a deadline looming.

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- **Accommodating**: This style indicates a willingness to meet the needs of others at the expense of the person's own needs. The accommodator often knows when to give in to others, but can be persuaded to surrender a position even when it is not warranted. This person is not assertive but is highly cooperative. Accommodation is appropriate when the issues matter more to the other party, when peace is more valuable than winning, or when you want to be in a position to collect on this "favour" you gave. However people may not return favours, and overall this approach is unlikely to give the best outcomes.

- **Avoiding**: This style seeks to evade the conflict entirely. This style is typified by delegating controversial decisions, accepting default decisions, and not wanting to hurt anyone's feelings. It can be appropriate when victory is impossible, when the controversy is trivial, or when someone else is in a better position to solve the problem. However in many situations this is a weak and ineffective approach to take.

The understanding of the different styles will help to think about the most appropriate approach (or mixture of approaches) for the situation one is in. One can also think about his/her own instinctive approach, and learn how they need to change this if necessary. Ideally one can adopt an approach that meets the situation, resolves the problem, respects people's legitimate interests, and mends damaged working relationships.

This study reveals that 56% of the conflicts witnessed among the project participants were resolved by the leaders of the individual project. Only a few were referred to the Council of stakeholders. This may be because of the cordial relationships that exist among the leaders and the members of the projects. The ward councillor also played important role in conflict resolution as many respondents also reported their problems to them and most were resolved at that level. The respondents agreed that they rarely referred their conflicts to the government for their intervention except for the delay in stipend payment to a particular project participant. This was referred to the government through the Council of stakeholders.

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Table 5.10: Conflict experiences, mediation and conflict resolution

	N	%	Mean	SD		N	%	Mean	SD
Experience			1.96	0.20	**Mediation**			1.27	0.45
Yes	12	4.0			Yes	218	72.7		
No	288	96.0			No	82	27.3		
Resolution			1.40	1.02	**Institution**			2.55	1.83
Report to leaders	168	56.0			Ward Councillor	109	36.3		
Report to stakeholders committee	4	1.3			Governmen t	8	2.7		
Report to Traditional authority	22	7.3			Council of stakeholder s	30	10.0		
Ward Counsellor	3	1.0			Leadership	50	16.7		
Others	4	1.3			Traditional authority	15	5.0		
					SAP	3	1.0		
					Others	4	1.3		

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5.7 Stakeholders' Participation Index

The participation index results (Figure 5.8) in the study reveals that participation was high in benefit sharing (PI= 0.6) but low in other key areas of the study. Participation in stakeholders committee interaction had the least (PI = 0.1). This might have been due to the fact that projects are represented at the stakeholders' committee level and little or no conflict was reported to the committee as most of the emanating conflicts were resolved by the project leaders. The sharing of benefits among the project beneficiaries was high as most of the participants got their shares as at when due. It is also noteworthy that most of the projects are managed directly by the initiating government (Seleti Community Development Worker (CDW), Drop-in Centre for the orphanage) and salary and stipend payment are done on monthly basis. These results contradict a study done by Alhassan (2010) who reported that local people were mostly not involved in the sharing of benefits in forest resource management. The trend of primary stakeholders' participation in CRDP projects revealed in this study shows the effect of government initiated projects and the level of participation among stakeholders. These findings contradict recent literatures on natural resources decentralization and devolution, which argues that local elites at the community level are likely to capture benefits intended for poorer groups (Platteau and Gaspart 2003; Shackleton *et al.*, 2002; Kumar 2002 cited by Alhassan, 2010).

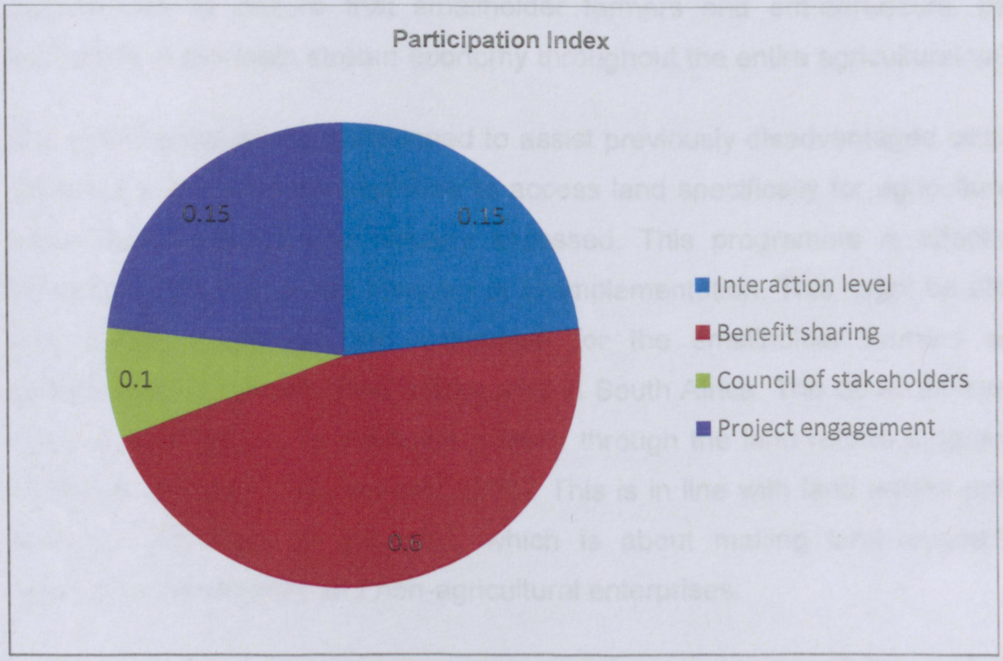


Figure 5.8: Participation index of primary stakeholders in CRDP Projects

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The level of participation of beneficiaries of CRDP projects in other government programmes like the MAFISA, AgriBEE, LRAD, CASP, and so on could not be measured even though these programmes were established by the government of South Africa. These programmes were designed to assist resource-poor smallholder businesses, especially poor farmers with finance in the form of loans with as low as 8% compound interest rate and repayable in accordance with a production cycle of the project. The non–measurability of participants in other government programmes was due to the fact that the CRDP was established under a different umbrella under the government's new dispensation on rural development strategy. The CRDP is currently piloting in selected villages in each province which is planned to cover 160 wards by 2014. The MAFISA and other programme can be accessed by the larger smallholder farmers and entrepreneurs in the poor communities spread across the country. MAFISA's aim is to improve access to credit for smallholder farmers with a vision to empower and improve the livelihoods of the rural working poor, entrepreneurs and farmers within the agricultural sector, by providing micro-agricultural financial services on a large, accessible, cost-effective and sustainable basis (Cloete, 2010).

AgriBEE is the programme established by the government of South Africa to promote the entry and participation of black people in the entire agricultural value chain, through the provision of funding for equity deals, acquisition of interest in agricultural entities and enterprise development (e.g. SMMEs) to people who were previously marginalised to participate in the economy of South Africa. DAFF and IDT are currently reviewing BEE programmes to ensure that smallholder farmers and entrepreneurs, particularly blacks, participate in the main stream economy throughout the entire agricultural value-chain.

The LRAD programme is designed to assist previously disadvantaged citizens, from African, Coloured and Indian communities to access land specifically for agricultural purposes, or to make better use of land already accessed. This programme is effective but very slow because of the processes involved in its implementation. This might be attributed to the fact that private lands are too expensive for the smallholder farmers and government's commitment to address land imbalances in South Africa. The South African government has made a commitment to eradicate poverty through the land reform programme as the major contributing factor (Groenewald, 2008). This is in line with land reform policy to redress the historical injustices of the past, which is about making land available for agricultural production, settlement and non-agricultural enterprises.

CASP provides post-settlement support to the targeted beneficiaries of land reform and to other producers who have acquired land through private means and are for example, engaged in value-adding enterprises domestically or involved in export. It aims at availing

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capital resources to the poor, vulnerable, previously disadvantaged and unemployed individuals in order to ensure that they have an opportunity to start their agricultural businesses.

The Agro-processing programme has been established by the government of South Africa to assist smallholder and emerging farmers with the provision of marketing infrastructure along the value chain, which includes cold storage, washing and grading facilities among others. There is need to adopt a value chain approach in the provision of government support to primary producers which must be linked to downstream opportunities in agro-processing. Evidence suggests that SMME processors use rudimentary tools in their business activities, which hampers their performance and competitiveness. Access to the latest and appropriate processing technologies and information becomes crucial for SMME development (DAFF, 2007.

5.8 Economic Activities and Food Security

Most of the respondents agreed that the CRDP projects had brought better life to the people of the community. This fact was evident in the increase in the food eaten in the households. In order to improve food security among the people of a community, it is important to engage in local economic activities (Obadire, 2010). When identifying and determining development potential within an economy, a set of criteria is required against which development potential can be gauged. The set of criteria serves as an evaluation tool to identify areas with potential for development and opportunities within each of the local economic sectors. These include:

- Availability of raw materials and resources – regarded as the primary production factor.
- Availability of labour – the labour force is vital to the production process due to the fact that they drive production.
- Economic linkages – there are various interactive relationships that exist in the different economic sectors within a region's economy.
- Market trends – this criterion is consumer-related and the most difficult of all to map and determine.
- Value chain/Gap analysis – a gap is defined as being a disparity between what is provided and what is needed (or required).
- Agglomeration advantages – agglomeration advantages can be illustrated by developing a mining logistical hub or cluster.

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- Agglomeration advantages – agglomeration advantages can be illustrated by developing a mining logistical hub or cluster.
- Logistics/Nodal point function – to determine if the area has potential for delivering logistics or a nodal point function, one need to answer the following question: can the area serve as a distribution point for specific products or services?
- Regional service delivery function – this criterion refers to the ability and capability to provide for both the local and regional requirements.
- Technology change – this is the most dynamic of the entire set of criteria. Technology changes refer to the changes in the ways we produce goods and services.
- Enabling policy environment – potential for development can also be identified when considering the policy environment.

The potential development areas and projects identified within the various economic sectors are aligned with these criteria. The study reveals that subsistence farming is practiced by the majority of households in the village. A large majority of respondents who practiced farming on full time basis (16%) are part of the Macena agricultural projects in the village (Figure 5.9). This figure was far too low to contribute meaningfully to the food demand by households in the village. Fourty percent (40%) of the respondents that engaged in other business activities liked poultry and brick-making as their primary occupation.

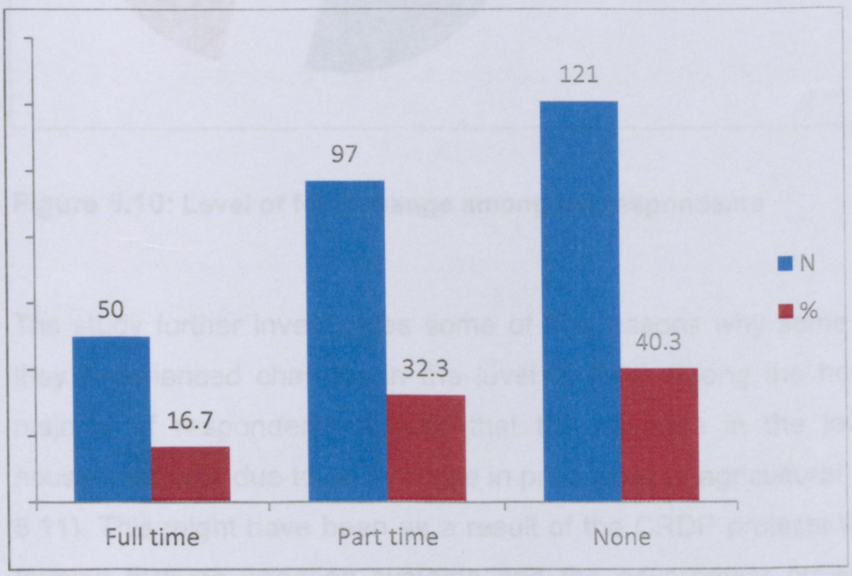


Figure 5.9: Farming categories among the participants

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The level of household food production change is an important measure of food security. The increase or decrease in food consumption patterns can be used to determine whether a household has enough to eat or not. This study reveals that there is a difference (increase) to the level of food change among the respondents (Figure 5.10). Even though the study reveals that few respondents experienced a decrease in the level of their food change, a large percentage believe that their levels of food change had remained unchanged all along. In the study carried out by Pali, et al. (2011), it reveals that efficient natural resource management is a key factor in the enhancement of soil fertility. This in turn increases the potential for improving farm environment concerns. Within the context of economic empowerment to promote inclusion and poverty alleviation, the natural resource management has to be addressed.

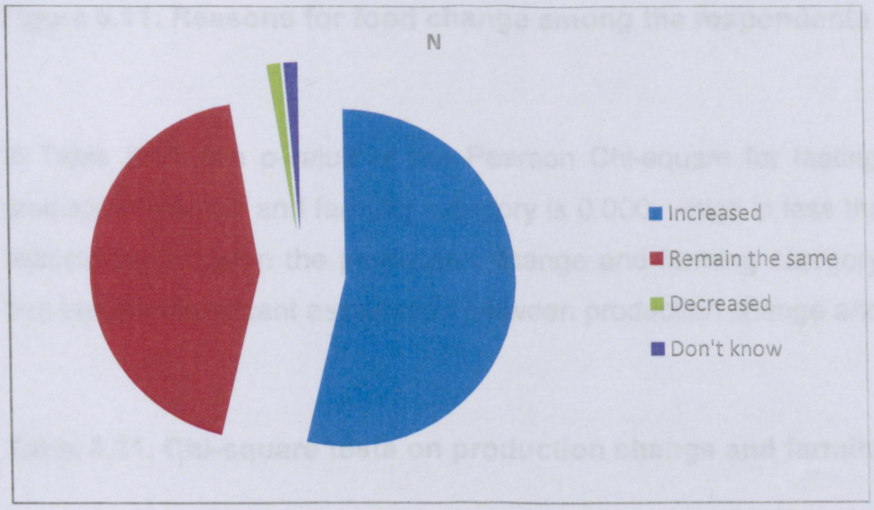


Figure 5.10: Level of food change among the respondents

The study further investigates some of the reasons why some respondents confessed that they experienced changes in the level of food among the households in the village. The majority of respondents agreed that the increase in the level of food change in their households was due to an increase in production of agricultural produce in the village (Figure 5.11). This might have been as a result of the CRDP projects that introduced better ways of farming through irrigation systems and the government provision of Jojo tanks for water conservation for a longer period of agricultural use for backyard gardening. This result is supported by findings of Perret and Kirsten (2000) which reports that majority of the farmers

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in the study area boosts their production with gardens close to their residence. According to World Bank (2007b), the increase in demand provides an opportunity for smallholders to benefit from the rapidly growing market and raise their income as well as providing an opportunity for poverty alleviation.

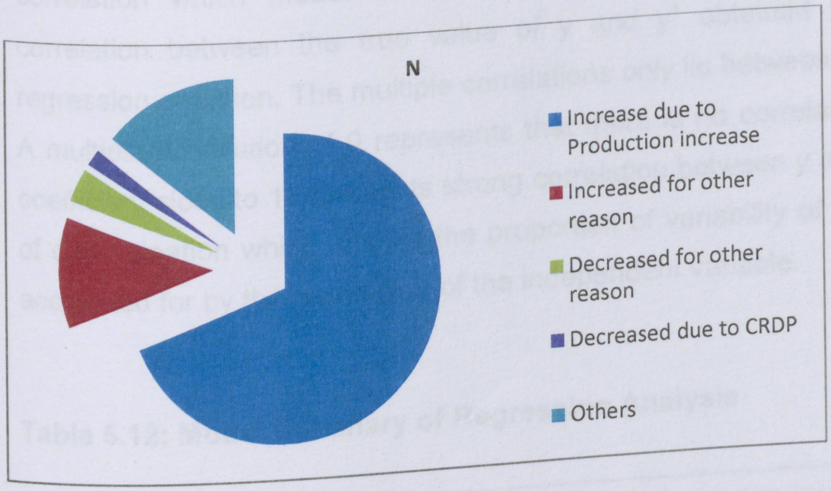


Figure 5.11: Reasons for food change among the respondents

In Table 5.11, the p-value of the Pearson Chi-square for testing association between the production change and farming category is 0.000, which is less than 0.05. The hypothesis of association between the production change and farming category is accepted. This means that there is significant association between production change and farming category.

Table 5.11: Chi-square tests on production change and farming category

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	significance
Pearson Chi-Square	26.770[a]	6	.000
Likelihood Ratio	29.430	6	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	23.264	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	141		

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The regression analysis (Table 5.12) shows relationships between socio-economic characteristics and food security of the CRDP project participants. The F value = 3.701, p=0.012 shows that there was a significant relationships (at 5%) between independent variables and food security among the beneficiaries. The R value=0.006 shows a strong correlation between independent variables and food security. R represents the multiple correlation which measures the efficiency of regression by establishing the Pearson correlation between the true value of y and y^1 obtained by substituting x values into regression equation. The multiple correlations only lie between the range of 0 and 1 ($0 \leq R \leq 1$). A multiple correlation of 0 represents that there is no correlation between y and y^1 while a coefficient close to 1 represents strong correlation between y and y^1. The R^2 is the coefficient of determination which tells us the proportion of variability of the dependent variable that is accounted for by the regression of the independent variable.

Table 5.12: Model Summary of Regression Analysis

					Change Statistics			
Model	R	R^2	Adj R^2	SE	F	df1	df2	Sig. F
1	0.079[a]	0.006	-0.023	.446	3.701	3	294	.012

The results further reveal that a unit change in production will lead to 40.5% increase in food security to the beneficiaries of the CRDP projects (Table 5.13). From the tables above, the value of R=0.079 and is significant because the significant value is 0.012 which is lower than 0.05. Not all independent variables are significant in the model. To select the best model, a stepwise procedure was used in order to build a model that contains only the significant predictor variables. The variables which are not significant were removed from the analysis, which led to a fewer parameter model (Table 5.13).

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Table 5.13: Increase in food security due to change in production

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	Df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Constant	.405	.913	.197	1	.657	1.500
Age	-2.286	.843	7.345	1	.007	.102
Primary Occupation	1.131	.386	8.583	1	.003	3.099
Farm Category	-3.614	1.369	6.974	1	.008	.027
Food Change	-10.946	3.258	11.288	1	.001	.000

In logistic regression analysis from the table 5.13 above, all the independent variables (age, primary occupation, farm category and food change) are significant since their p-values are less than 0.05. Meaning that, these variables are significant in explaining the production change. The results are in support of the study by Oladele et al. (2009), who found that the farm size and education make a statistical significant contribution in explaining sustainable funding among farmers.

Table 5.14 shows the relationship between the income levels of the participants and their primary occupation, the type of farming category that they belonged to, changes in their production on the farm and changes in their household food consumption. A majority (63.1%) of the participants were engaged in non-farming occupation as their primary occupation, 28% were crop farmers and 4.7% were livestock farmers. Most (46.4%) of the participants were not engaged in farming, 34.5% of the participants were part-time farmers and 19% were full-time farmers. Most (54.5%) of the participants had experienced an increased food production from their farms while for 43.9% of the participants, their farm production remained the same and less than 1% experienced decreased production change.

Most (54.9%) of the participants had experienced an increased household food consumption, for 43.1% of the participants, their household food consumption remained the same and less than 1% experienced decreased household food consumption change. There was a statistically significant relationship between the income levels of the participants and their primary occupation (X^2 = 11.630, p value = 0.020), the type of farming category that they

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belonged to (X^2 = 20.880, p value = <0.005), changes in their production on the farm (X^2 = 27.115, p value = <0.005) and changes in their household food consumption (X^2 = 27.890, p value = <0.005).

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Table 5.14: Relationship between income level and primary occupation, farming category, production and food change

	<R1000	%	R1001-R5000	%	Total	%	Chi Square	p value
Primary Occupation							11.630	0.020
Crop Farmer	51	24.9	27	36.5	78	28.0		
Livestock Farmer	7	3.4	6	8.1	13	4.7		
Government Worker	4	2.0	0	0	4	1.4		
Trader	4	2.0	4	5.4	8	2.9		
Others	139	67.8	37	50.0	176	63.1		
Total	205	100.0	74	100.0	279	100.0		
Farming Category							20.880	<0.005
Full time	25	12.9	23	39.7	48	19.0		
Part time	71	36.6	16	27.6	87	34.5		
None	98	50.5	19	32.8	117	46.4		
Total	194	100.0	58	100.0	252	100.0		
Production Change							27.115	<0.005
Increased	40	42.6	32	84.2	72	54.5		
Remain the same	54	57.4	4	10.5	58	43.9		
Decreased	0		1	2.6	1	0.8		
Don't know	0		1	2.6	1	0.8		
Total	94	100.0	38	100.0	132	100.0		
Food Change							27.890	<0.005
Increased	41	40.6	38	88.4	79	54.9		
Remain the same	57	56.4	5	11.6	62	43.1		
Decreased	1	1.0	0	0	1	0.7		
Don't know	2	2.0	0	0	2	1.4		
Total	101	100.0	43	100.0	144	100.0		

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The study reveals that effective participation, age, educational level and income are directly related to production change indicating that an increase in the variables will lead to an increase in food security. The results support the findings of Sedati et al. (2010) who found that young farmers with less experience had more positive attitudes towards organic farming. This contradicts Caswell et al. (2001) who found that there was a negative relationship between age and acceptance of innovation.

The negative sign for age and marital status show that there is an inverse relationship between age and production change, marital status and production change (Table 5.15). That means that age and marital status are significant to production change. Therefore age and marital status has little effect on production change. An increase in ages and marital status by -0.015 and -0.007 respectively will reduce production change. Production change concentrates among education level and sex categories. An increase in education level and sex will consequently increase the production change by 0.039 and 0.003 respectively. The correlation coefficient of -0.015, -0.007, 0.039 suggest that Age, Marital status, Educational level respectively has no linear relationship with sex because the correlation coefficients are less than 0.5 (Table 5.15).

Table 5.15: The coefficients of production change as dependent variable

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	S.E.	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.485	0.258		5.747	0.000
	Age	-0.015	0.046	-0.032	-0.332	0.740
	Marital Status	-0.007	0.043	0.015	0.166	0.869
	Education Level	0.039	0.044	0.082	0.889	0.396
	Sex	0.003	0.118	0.002	0.025	0.980

a. Dependent Variable: Production change

The hypothesis of no significant differences in the mean of all different age groups is tested using one way ANOVA. The F ratio is 0.276 with (5, 136). Degree of freedom and p-value of 0.926 is greater than 0.05 (Table 5.16). The hypothesis is not rejected, because there is no significant difference in the mean of production change of all different age groups.

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Table 5.16: Production change on different age groups

ANOVA

Production Change 1-Increased, 2-Remain the same, 3-Decreased, 4-Dont know

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.497	5	.099	.276	.926
Within Groups	48.996	136	.360		
Total	49.493	141			

In Table 5.17, a unit change in the effectiveness of programmes would lead to an increase of 43.6% in the impact of project on livelihoods. The results of the study are similar to the findings of Machethe and Ortman (2003); Spio (2002) and Mahabile et al. (2004), who found that insufficient security of land tenure is considered to be obstacles of agricultural development in which the type of land used by smallholder and emerging farmers is owned by the state.

Table 5.17: Chi-square tests on household expenses on food by sex

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	39.521[a]	24	.024
Likelihood Ratio	43.677	24	.008
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.487	1	.115
N of Valid Cases	297		

The results of the regression analysis between livelihood and socio-economic characteristics show that there is a significant relationship between independent variables and impact of CRDP projects on beneficiaries' livelihoods. The positive impact of land type implies that a farmer, who owns the land, will be able to generate more farm income compared to the farmer who uses rental, communal or state land. It is easier for the farmers to invest on their own land than on rented or communal land. Private farms with secure tenure are secured with a stronger incentive to invest in fixed improvements as they have a much higher probability of internalising the benefits of their investments.

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5.9 Summary of the Quantitative Analysis Results

The results in this chapter show descriptive socio-economic characteristics of factors affecting the sustainability of projects on poverty alleviation and the analysis of food security among the projects' beneficiaries. The sex distribution of the sampled beneficiaries shows that females dominated males in the study and the highest age bracket of the beneficiaries is between 20 and 40 years which show a larger percentage of youths. The majority of the youth participated as paid workers in some of the projects.

Members participating in different projects lived together in the community and they are familiar with one another. They interacted among themselves not only at work but also at the home front. These have increased the kind of rapport that exists among them. The number of conflicts experienced in the projects is very minimal. Only a few reported which were unresolved by the leaders went before the Council of Stakeholders. The low level of report of cases of conflicts may be due to low levels of interactions especially between the project beneficiaries and the Council of stakeholders.

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CHAPTER 6

EMPIRICAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS OF THE QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the study's mode of inquiry and the associated techniques used for data generation, recording and analysis. It also describes the two different, yet related research processes namely, the stakeholders' analysis and in-depth participatory research analysis. The study's qualitative data analysis results are presented. The grounded theory approach was used to work inductively with the data and analytical statements that were constructed to generate theory about participation in community-based rural development projects.

6.2 Focus Group Discussion Participants

Qualitative research is characterised by the gathering of data about sensory experiences in the real world (Rossman and Rallis, 2003). This is demonstrated through a number of social science disciplines. The approach provides data in two ways: i) participants can use all the senses (sight, touch, taste, smell and hearing) to create a viewpoint, and ii) the researcher can collect multiple sets of sensory data for comparison purposes (Owen, Duinker and Beckley, 2009). The focus group session was designed to follow principles of focus-group protocol which include the researcher as a neutral facilitator. The facilitator for the focus group was the research promoter who moderated the discussions using the semi-structured open ended focus group discussion guide. Thirty six people participated in the focus group discussions comprising of at least one member representative of the beneficiaries of the CRDP projects, the Traditional Authority, the Government officers, Local contractors, NGOs and CBOs and others. They were able to relate their experiences and thoughts about the CRDP projects at Muyexe. It is important to reiterate the interest to improve and sustain the CRDP projects shown by the crop of people who participated in the FGD meeting. ATLAS.ti analysis produced 1236 quotations extracted and codified in 314 codes. Two Hermeneutic Units (HUs) were created. The first one contains 13 Primary Documents (PDs) from the FGD. An inductive approach (bottom-up) organised in 3 sequential stages – open, axial and selective coding – was used in order to code this category. The HU was based on 301 PDs

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gleaned from semi-structured questionnaires. In this case, I decided to implement a deductive coding. The ethnographic notes were added as comments in every single PD. In both HUs the same 10 families (e.g. contributions, stakeholders' interactions, problems, perception, and impact) were created in order to aggregate the 135 codes that remained after several processes of recoding, renaming and deleting. For the analysis, in both HUs, the capabilities of the Network View Manager are essential: it facilitates the development of both theoretical and inductive models in order to create maps composed of codes, memos and, subsequently, quotations. In every HU, 9 Network Views reflecting the 9 previously created families were created. At this stage, the type of link between objects mainly consisted of code relations.

The qualitative data management and analysis followed the following steps (Hanneman and Riddle, 2005);

- Organising and preparing data for analysis
- Reading through all data
- Detailed analysis with a coding process
- Using coding process to generate themes for analysis
- Advancing how themes will be presented in a qualitative narration and
- Interpretation of the data.

Categorical and nominal/ordinal data were analysed using simple descriptive statistics. Codes were developed from the FGD text document. Codes were generally organisational and descriptive, with primary codes including: better life, council of stakeholders, poverty alleviation, skills development, etc. Each code included sub-codes. For example: computer facilities encompassed: free internet access, computer access and computer training. With the large number of codes, sub-codes, sub-sub codes, and so on, the researcher developed over 260 codes in total. However, there are only 67 first order organisational and substantive codes. Network view function was used to visually arrange and connect the descriptive codes with one another. This function is primarily designed as a theory-building device, in which codes (representing concepts) are connected with one another. However, the codes are primarily descriptive and the linking function allows visually represents elements to be linked in the field. These network views complement sketches of relationships which allow the formation of different codes on the network to be traced and linked with the quotations that talked about it. Comment was also attached to each quotation. The comments contextualised the quote and highlights issues that are believed to be important about the quote. Self-defined categories of memos: application, commentary, method, queries, and theory were identified. Memos that applied concepts to empirical material were written. The 'commentary'

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memos commented on particular aspects of the case, such as the stakeholders' interaction, other government support and project contributions. Finally 'theory' memos reflect on concepts, often with the empirical material serving as a source of prompts and examples. Memos written during the collection of textual and audio-visual material also serve as sources of data.

6.3 Identifying Stakeholders

There are various programmes initiated by the government both national, provincial and municipality, government and non-governmental agencies including private business organisations that moved into Muyexe village after the launch of the CRDP pilot programme at the village in 2009. Identifying the stakeholders assisted in identifying the stakeholders' interests. This was done by brainstorming with colleagues, individuals and searching through relevant information on the internet. Appointed informants assisted by compiling the names and contacts details of beneficiaries of projects in the community. Consultation with government officials and holding formal interview sessions with organisations and their representatives and through the stakeholders themself who have been identified, they gave details of other members in their projects. Some of the projects are for profit making business ventures at least in the long run whereas others are for developmental purposes. In Table 6.1, various methods were used to identify the purpose of the stakeholders' interest, influence/power, relationships and engagement. They include personal past experience of the researcher, asking the obvious and identifying stakeholders to identify others, professional services, interviews, formal visits to various projects locations, observation and so on.

Table 6.1: Identifying stakeholders, their interest, influence and relationships

Purposes			Methods
Stakeholder analysis	Identifying stakeholders and their interest	Stakeholder list	Personal past experience
			Asking the obvious/identifying stakeholders to identify others
			Brainstorming
			Informants
			Consultations
			Professional services
		Stakeholders' interests/ information	Focus group meetings
			Personal past experience
			Interviews/observation
			Formal memos
			Questionnaires
	Assessing stakeholders' influence		Stakeholders' power

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		The urgency of the stakeholders' requests
		The stakeholders' proximity
	Analysing stakeholders' relationships	Personal past experience
		Interviews
		Surveys, observation
Stakeholder engagement		Focus group meeting
		Interviews
		Social contacts
		Surveys

The Macena Agricultural Project was established by DAFF with the support of AgriSETA (Table 6.2). The project beneficiaries are 36 who also employ 15 youths as part-time workers. The payment of stipend for the youths is paid monthly by the AgriSETA. The Backyard Garden Project by DAFF and DRDLR was established to build food self-sufficiency by empowering low-income households to grow fresh produce where they live. They provided input packs and Jojo tanks for 85 beneficiaries who are the first phase of the programme to enable fulfil this mandate. The DRDLR, Department of Human and Social Development (DHSD), IDT, Mfhula, and several other government departments, NGOs and private agencies are involved with the establishment and funding of various CRDP Projects with the number of beneficiaries as highlighted in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Identified stakeholders and their involvement

Name of project	Type of project	Stakeholders involve	Number of beneficiaries
Macena Garden	Agricultural produce	AgriSETA, DAFF	36
Pfunani Bricks Cooperative	Brick making	DHSD	12
N'wa Sati Pfuka	Brick making	Department of Water Affairs, Mfhula Trust	4
Ben Muyexe (ECD)	Crèche	DRDLR	6
Drop in Centre	Orphanage	DHSD	96 children and 7 staff
Sereti Community Development Work	Community Works Programme	Department of Public Works, COGTA	300
Post Office	Postal services	DRDLR, IDT	2
Computer Centre	Computer business	DRDLR, IDT	10
Clinic	Health care	Department of Health	7

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Muyexe Primary School	Education	Department of Basic Education	20
Muyexe Gates and Fencing	National Parks	KNP	6
Muyexe Poultry and Farming	Poultry farming	FAO	7
Satellite Police Station	Police Station	SAPS	1
Sport Centre	Stadium	Department of Sports and Recreation	
Backyard Gardens	Agricultural produce	DAFF, DRDLR	85

6.4 The role of Stakeholders

Various stakeholders participated in CRDP projects at different levels. Some played roles as beneficiaries, donors, initiators, coordinators, monitoring and evaluation, committee, and so on. Table 6.3 shows some of the stakeholders and the roles they played in the projects. These roles were identified through various document search and interviews conducted before and during the data collection. It was mentioned during the FGD that some of the disengagement periods were being reviewed by some donors and project initiating institutions.

Table 6.3: Role of the participating stakeholders

Stakeholder	Name of project	Role	Period
DAFF	Backyard Gardens	Provision of starter pack, Jojo tanks, irrigation technology and training	2009-2014
Office of the Premier	Learnership and internship programme	Learnership and Internship for youths	2009-2014
DRDLR	CRDP Projects	Mentoring, monitoring and evaluation	2009-
The Presidency	CRDP Projects	Monitoring	2009-
Department of Health	Clinic	Health care services	2009-
IDT	Post Office,	Socio-economic	2009-2014

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	Computer Centre and Community Centre	development	
Greater Giyani Municipality	Sport Centre	Funding, monitoring and evaluation	2009-2014
Department of Basic Education	Primary School/Creche	Early childhood education	2009-
DHSD	Brick making projects	Provision of bricks for building purposes	2009-2014
Department of Tourism	Conference Centre	Conference Centre for community use	2009-
SAPS	Satellite Police Station	Community policing	2009-
KNP	New gate to KNP	Gates and fencing	2009-
Council of stakeholders	CRDP projects	Coordination	
Ward Councillor/Committee	CRDP projects	Coordination	2009-

6.5 The Power, Interest, Influence and Relationships

The core of the stakeholder analysis is the power/influence, interest and relationships matrix. The "positions" or "roles" or "social categories" are defined by "relations" among actors, we can identify and empirically define social positions using network data. In an intuitive way, we would say that two actors have the same "position" or "role" to the extent that their pattern of relationships with other actors is the same. The result of the analysis reveals that the Traditional authority was seen at the top echelon in the community but their level of participation is very low and the power they exert is minimal. They may seem to have exclusive power and influence at the initiation level of the projects but tend to diminish as they progress in the project. The level of interaction of the participants was looked at in relation to their involvement with the project. The result of the FGD analysis reveals (Figure 6.1) that stakeholders' interaction is very high (LI=1.0). Additionally, the level of interaction between different projects is very low, almost (LI=0.0). At most, the representatives of projects sometime meet at the Council of stakeholders' committee meetings. This complements the result of the quantitative analysis which indicates that interaction among the co-beneficiaries in a particular project is cordial.

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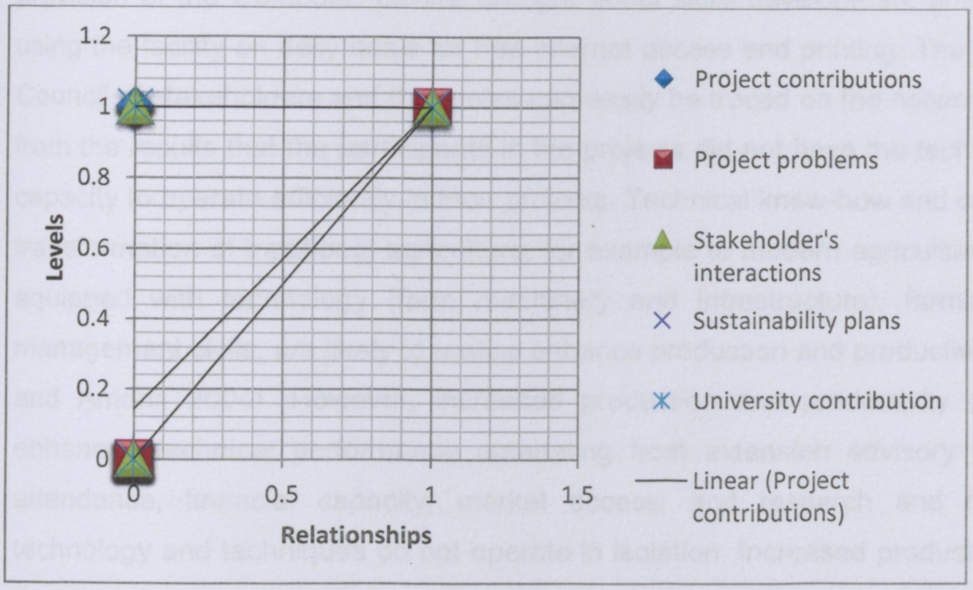


Figure 6.1: The level of interaction among stakeholders

The level of interaction and engagement among the stakeholders participating in CRDP projects could be regarded as the dynamics of the social network existing in the community. Zuwarimwe and Kirsten (2010) concludes in the result of their study that given that social networks are critical sources of information and capital for enterprise establishment and expansion, there is need to engender these networking platforms so that there is no vertical or horizontal differentiation in the level of participation.

6.6 Social Network Analysis

The focus group discussion data analysis makes use of the responses from the participants at the focus group meeting, pictures, audio and video recordings of the programme. The responses are interconnected and linked in the social network diagram shown in Figure 6.2 below. In ATLAS.ti, the actors or nodes are colour coded based on their groupings and are displayed with node labels or boxes in user-defined bitmaps. The links are generated based on how codes or quotations are related. All other object relations are simple links with no attributes and are shown as plain lines. This relationship shows a pattern that gives a descriptive explanation of the analysis. The network overview shows various stakeholders

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and how they interconnect or relate to each other in various projects. It shows stakeholders levels of participation, relationships and interests in the CRDP projects. For example, the provision of the Computer Centre brought about skills development and catered for people using the facility on daily basis for free internet access and printing. The role players like the Council of stakeholders and their roles can easily be traced on the network view. It emanates from the results that the participants in the projects did not have the technical know-how and capacity to operate efficiently in their projects. Technical know-how and capacity facilitate the transformation of traditional agriculture, for example to modern agriculture. Farmers who are equipped with technology (farm machinery and infrastructure), farming techniques and management skills, are likely to realise enhance production and productivity (Machethe, 2004 and Amani, 2004). However, increased production and productivity can be a result of enhanced technical performance emanating from extension advisory services, workshop attendance, financial capacity, market access, and research and development. Farm technology and techniques do not operate in isolation. Increased production and productivity do not only come about as a result of advanced machinery and farm equipment but also through timely inclusion of complementary inputs such as high yielding varieties and agro-chemicals (Amani, 2004).

The participants strongly disagree that they have low access to information and modern technology. The provision and usage of the Computer Centre facilities and Postal Services in the community have improved the information flow in the community (Figure 6.2). Access to information and modern technology are crucial for the sustainability of CRDP projects. This assists in understanding why participants need information and how it can help improve productivity and identify their needs. Provision of access to information and modern technology to project participants ensure that they are provided with the right information in order to make right decisions and informed choices to sustain their projects and livelihoods. Many scholars recognise the significance of extensions and other support services in achieving enhanced smallholder agricultural production and productivity (Machethe, 2004 and Amani, 2004). According to Amani (2004), extension services play a crucial role by empowering farmers with farming techniques, knowledge and management skills. Furthermore, Umali and Schwartz (1994) assert that extension services assist farmers with information regarding agricultural inventions such as farm production technologies, facilitating farm management, marketing and processing equipment. Machethe (2004) argues that growth in smallholder farming is elusive without support services. However, there is no doubt about the importance of extension services.

It was observed that the communities are encountering difficulties with market infrastructure. Proper post-harvest handling and storage contribute in ensuring quality maintenance for

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perishable agricultural produce. Moreover, agricultural commodities have to be harvested at a specific point in time, but are consumed year-round, thus, necessitating proper storage facilities (Sasseville, 1988). Therefore, if crops are to be available for consumption throughout the year, proper storage facilities have to be implemented by both farmers and traders. Amongst farmers, storage may have some added advantages because it increases market flexibility. Households with proper storage facilities do not need to market their produce immediately after harvest when prices are low. They can store their produce and sell when prices are higher. Most smallholder farmers do not have access to adequate storage infrastructure and end up selling their produce soon after harvest, because they need the money. Smallholder farmers often rely on open-air storage (Gabre-Madhin, 2001). Due to lack of facilities, most smallholder producers are keen to sell produce almost immediately after harvest in order to ease congestion, leading them to sell their produce at lower prices (Wilson, Boyette and Estes, 1995).

The study reveals that the community is faced with the problem of roads infrastructure and transport which constitute challenges in terms of transporting their produce to market. Majority of the participants mentioned this to be their concern in the CRDP projects. This might be attributed to the fact that they are incurring huge costs. The absence of mechanical transport poses serious problems for the marketing of agricultural produce and blocks from the brick making projects. It is difficult to transport produce in time, to the market if there is no reliable transport, since public vehicles tend to be few in rural areas (Bachmann and Earles, 2000). Inability to transport produce in time may result in produce spoilage and losses. In addition, unavailability of reliable private transport may increase transport costs, which in turn, increases transaction costs amongst smallholder farmers. These high costs will then reduce the incentives to move away from the farm gate sales. In South African markets, some farmers use their own vehicles to get to the market centres. Makhura (2001) pointed out that farmer with transportation vehicles are able to move around in search of more rewarding markets. In addition, the farmers stand a better chance of getting market information from different markets. Thus, farmers who own vehicles are more likely to meet many buyers and reach several markets.

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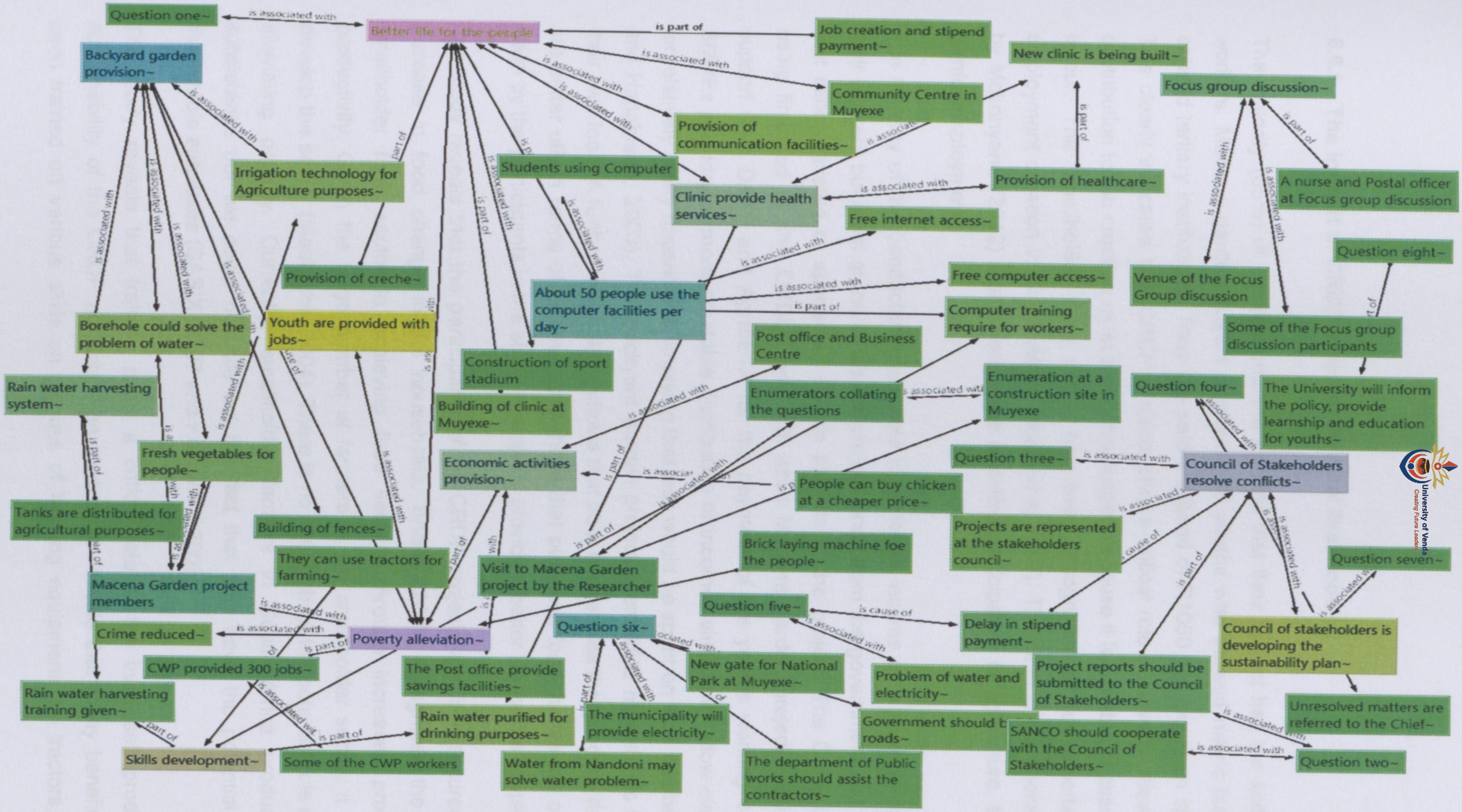


Figure 6.2: Social Network Analysis for FGD

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6.6.1 The impact of CRDP projects on rural livelihood

The majority (65%) of the respondents indicate that their project has the ability to employ workers. Macena garden project employed 15 youths who passed matric but had not yet entered tertiary institutions. They are paid a stipend of R1050 per month on specific duties. This clearly indicates that CRDP projects play a critical role in poverty alleviation and its contribution to job creation must be acknowledged because it is capable of absorbing a lot of labour. The smallholder farm sector has been recognised as an important sector in employment creation in South Africa (Machethe, 2004). This finding corroborates the study by Mokonyane (2012) that where there is active participation in agriculture, there is more gainful employment.

The majority of the beneficiaries are able to generate income on a monthly basis and pay their workers but most of the funds are project funds from the government and the agencies that either initiated or sponsored certain aspects of the project. The Computer Centre is being financed by the DRDLR and IDT while Macena garden project received financial support from DAFF and AgriSETA for the payment of the youths working on their farm. SMMEs provided a more equitable distribution of incomes since they allow own-production for relatively many households, implying that less would be spent on food purchases (Dorosh and Haggblade, 2003). The backyard garden project exemplifies households that produce their own food. A further explanation shows that poor households that produce their own food are better off, in terms of income, than those that purchase food, hence the overwhelming claim by the participants in the study of projects providing better life for the people.

The study reveals that the participants of the CRDP projects are food secured due to the increase in food change in the households. SASIX (2007) recognises the role of the smallholder farm sector in achieving food security through increased production and productivity. Given the large number of farmers in the smallholder sector, it is crucial to develop the sector (Machethe, 2004). There is no doubt about the potential role of SMMEs in alleviating poverty. Currently, smallholder farmers in South Africa produce food for subsistence but we could not rule out the fact that they have the potential to produce marketable surpluses (SASIX, 2007 and Kalibwani, 2005).

The study reveals that training plays a critical role in the increased productivity and sustainability of the CRDP projects. The study also reveals that many beneficiaries have been trained on various skills on the use of farming equipment like tractors, the use of

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irrigation technology, rain water harvesting and drinking water purification techniques. In Figure 6.1, there are more (re)training needs which are identified, such as computer systems repair skills, managerial, management and marketing skills and so on that would maximise their profit and enhance sustainability of the CRDP projects. In the study carried out by Oni et al. (2010), it reveals that the best farmers are the educated and most of them had some vocational training. To be a successful entrepreneur, one should be equipped with parameters that determine the scope of an enterprise in rural situations. The smallholder farmers should be familiarised with the principles of business economics, record keeping and they should become proficient in managerial skills (Nompozolo, 2000 and Dlova et al. (2004)). A sound educational background can reinforce natural talent; it can provide a theoretical foundation for informed decisions. Entrepreneur success requires formalised knowledge of functional aspects like marketing, purchasing, supply chain management and finance (Rwigema and Venter, 2004). Therefore, education and skills development is likely to improve managerial ability in terms of better formulation and execution of farm plans; and acquiring better information to improve marketing ability.

ATLAS.ti v 6.2.15 was used in producing a relational social network which links nodes bases on the responses received from the participants in the study. Figure 6.1 organises nodes representing relational elements in similar colour coding. The nodes are also linked with each other based on whether one is part of or is associated with the other element. The figure shows the comments by the respondents about better life for the people in Muyexe as a major node in pink colour being related as part of or associated with provision of health services, in grey colour coding, building of clinic, job creation in green colour, provision of crèche, provision of community (Thusong) centre, provision of communication facilities, in green colour coding, about 50 people using computer facilities is coded in blue and poverty alleviation, in pink colour. These can be used to categorise the elements into their different groups and their level of importance.

6.7 Stakeholders Belief as Compared to Study Outcomes

The majority of the survey respondents (83%) agreed that the existence of the CRDP projects have improved the quality of life of the people and 72% agreed the projects have alleviated poverty among the people in the community. The commonly cited responses include increasing economic activities, crime reduction, clinic providing health services, increase in the size of local workforce, creating jobs, providing local access to education and training, provision of free internet and computer access. They believe it prepared individuals

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to be more productive by generally increasing the level of education in the region, providing better access to skills development, making residents more employable, and opening the doors to better employment options.

The respondents gave examples of ways they believe the CRDP projects have improved the economic welfare of their communities. Increased local spending and economic activity generated were cited. Most of the respondents reiterated that their social values such as the improved cultural life, overall health of residents, overall safety of life and property of the community, and opportunity for residents to improve their lifestyles. These are reflected in the skills development among others received on water purification for household drinking and cooking. A nurse working at the Clinic emphasised that the residents used to travel a long distance to access health facility at another village but since the clinic was provided, many have easy access to health facilities provided and the community is healthier. Many of the discussants believe that pockets of crime have reduced drastically since the government provided the SAPS station at the village. A government official from the National Parks confirmed that the Kruger National Parks will open another gate into the park through Muyexe village because of the increased economic activities taking place in the village. The respondents mentioned the crèche and primary school built in the community provide early childhood education for the children of school age in the community. The study reveals that there are some teenage mothers of newly born babies who had to stop working because of their babies. They now have the opportunity to keep their children in the crèche why they take advantage of the CRDP projects to get jobs in the village. The orphans also benefit from the Drop-in care centre which provides feeding facilities for 96 school children on a daily basis.

This findings is in consonance with previous studies which indicate higher education institutions generate socio-economic benefits such as reduced health care, crime, social welfare, and unemployment costs (Christophersen and Robison, 2002, 2003; Robison and Christophersen 2007, 2008). The survey respondents for this study, however, rarely cite these benefits and almost never listed them as economic advantages from having the school in the community. Although, some respondents equated social advantages with financial returns, they were unable to quantify the savings from these benefits. These observations are partly explained by Blendon et al. (1997) when they find that members of the general public tended to underestimate the value of economic factors as calculated by economists because they made judgement based on their own personal experiences and lack of economic knowledge.

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No respondents specifically refer to some of the economic benefits identified in the socio-economic study, including the value generated by property taxes paid to the community and the advantages of workforce skills the projects brought to the community. Respondents did not mention better working conditions, increased workforce flexibility, higher personal savings levels, increased charitable giving, better social cohesion, increased quality of civic life, and improved ability to use technology. A few community members identify increased levels of community service, improved appreciation of diversity, better consumer decision making, higher life expectancies, and the availability of more and better leisure activities. Respondents appear to be unaware that the government would have had to increase tax rates to sustain the level of publicly funded services offered across the community even if it had not funded the services the CRDP provided in Muyexe.

6.8 Responses to the Contributions of the CRDP Projects

The participants at the focus group discussion were representatives of the different projects existing in Muyexe and its environs, the government officials from the various departments, the Traditional Authority, the workers in government establishments like the clinic, the post office and parks. They responded to the questions based on their present knowledge of the activities of the CRDP projects in the community being involved one way or the other. Table 6.4 arranged the responses according to the questions asked. The question about the contribution of the project to the lives of the people in Muyexe received the highest responses from 24 participants who are indicating that the CRDP projects has brought better life to the people of Muyexe. The responses to the question of problem experienced in the projects received only 2 responses from the participants not because they do not understand the question but because they think it is a common problem which needs a collective wisdom to overcome.

Lack of water for agricultural purposes is a general problem in the Southern Africa which is in the semi-arid region. A number of projects have been initiated on finding solutions to the perennial problem of water for agricultural purposes in South Africa and many are still in progress. A region like Gauteng receives portable water supply from Swaziland which is another country close to South Africa. Government, through the establishment of backyard gardens provided Jojo tanks for rain water harvesting and introduced irrigation technology at the various agricultural projects in Muyexe to solve the problem of water shortage. This effort is only fruitful a few weeks after the raining season in this area. The raining season is between October and January which is about four months. The dry season that lasts for about 8 months could be too dry for any farming activity. The water for drinking is usually

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from the boreholes and the rain water but the water harvested through the tanks is also converted for drinking by the people in the community. The study observes that some of the villagers have a prior knowledge of water purification through training and workshop organised by the local clinic.

Table 6.4: Responses at the focus group discussion

Focus group question	Responses from the participants	Number of responses
What is the contribution of the project to the lives of the people in Muyexe?	Word count of 840. Example: Better life for the people. Backyard garden provision Irrigation technology for agriculture. Rain water harvesting system Youths are provided with jobs. Fresh vegetables for people Tanks are distributed for agricultural purposes Building of fences. Poverty alleviation. CDW provided 300 jobs New clinic is being built. Free internet access. Crime reduced. Free computer services. Post office and business centre Post office provides savings facilities. Provision of crèche Job creation and stipend payment.	24
What is the problem experienced by you in this projects?	Word count of 107. Example: Problem of water and electricity Delay in stipend payment	2
How do you communicate with the civic and traditional leaders?	Word count of 487. Example: Council of stakeholders resolve conflicts Unresolved matters are referred to the Chief Projects are represented at the council of stakeholders Project reports should be submitted to the Council of Stakeholders SANCO should cooperate with the Council of Stakeholders	5
What do you think that the government can do to support the projects?	Word count of 560. Example: Government should build roads The department of Public Works should assist the contractors The municipality should provide electricity Water from Nandoni dam may solve water problem New gate for National Park at Muyexe	5
What are the sustainability plans and who is developing the sustainability plan?	Word count of 541. Example: Council of stakeholders is developing sustainability plan Skills development. Rain water harvesting training Rain water purified for drinking. Use of tractor for farming	5
What ways do you think the University can be involved in this project?	Word count of 410. Example: The University will inform the policy Provide learnership and Education for the youth Conduct more research in the area	4

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6.9 Responses to Problems Encountered in the Projects

The question on problems encountered by individuals in the CRDP projects recorded fewer responses from participants. These low responses do not mean that all is well with all the projects but may be a positive attitude of the respondents indicating their willingness to combat the problems and move on to success stories. However, some of the problems highlighted by the participants include lack of water, insufficient distribution of electricity to project sites (which are environmental issues) and delays in stipend payments. Supply of water for both domestic and agricultural purposes is the mandate of the local municipality. Water resources are restricted to surface and groundwater. The major surface water resources in the whole of Greater Giyani municipality (IDP, 2008-2011) are the Middle Letaba Dam (fed by Middle Letaba River, the Koedoes River, Brandboontjies River and minor streams) and the Nsami Dam (mainly fed by Nsami River). The current infrastructure in Giyani is inadequate to supply water to the whole of Greater Giyani Municipality. The challenge is now to supply water to all the villages within the entire Greater Giyani Municipality, putting too much pressure on the existing plant.

The study reveals that 9 boreholes were already drilled in the area which requires repairs. This will go a long way in alleviating the problem of water if the municipality can attend to them. The respondents also suggest that the best solution will be tapping water from the newly constructed Nandoni dam. The representatives from the Office of the Premier confirmed that discussions had already started on constructing water pipe from Nandoni dam to supply Muyexe village and its environs. Water pollution in the Greater Giyani Municipality is a serious problem. Water is polluted by littering and the overflow of sewage, creating serious health problems for people who depend on water from rivers and streams. Informal businesses, conducted alongside the road to Moeketsi – Malamulele, worsen the problem by illegal dumping in the Klein Letaba River (IDP, 2008-2011).

The problem of stipend payment among the projects beneficiaries is not internal but external because it usually emanates from the project initiators or donors, be it the government, NGOs and the private agencies. Most of it is caused by lack of communication, unforeseen circumstances and bureaucratic practices on the part of the sponsors of the projects. The promise to pay stipends to participants is a promise to encourage the participants in the projects and most of them already relied on it as a source of income for the payment of school fees, settlement of monthly bills and purchase of groceries for the household. The payment of such stipend is of great importance to the beneficiaries as it is tantamount to their

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livelihood as they work on the projects. The respondents confirm continued support for the CRDP projects even when the stipends payment is been delayed.

The study reveals that most of the projects have an underlining criterion of transferring the day-to-day running, including stipend payments to the participants at the end of certain periods. This decision calls for serious concern as most of the projects are struggling with sustainability issues. Most of the beneficiaries are not properly trained, they do not have the required capacity or expertise and their financial management acumen and skills for the nature and magnitude of such business is lacking. At the inception, most of the projects are not introduced as business ventures and the idea of profit making enterprise is not clear to the participants. The computer centre project or the e-Rural Access Centre (e-RAP) for example, still depends on external service providers from the Independent Development Trust (IDT), the initiator of the project to service their computer systems. The service provider may not be available for repairs as frequently as required. This will affect the continuity of the services in the centre. The stipulated period to hand over the project to the community should be approached with great caution.

6.10 Factors affecting sustainability of CRDP projects

The study reveals that DAFF is the sole distributor of agricultural starter packs containing input seeds and fertilisers to backyard garden beneficiaries at the beginning of the planting season. This might imply that due to small hectares of land occupied by smallholder farmers, they are unable to purchase input production on their own e.g. seeds and fertilisers in bulk whereas, agricultural inputs suppliers companies sell in bulk. It is difficult to assess the level of production as a result of the fact they do not have any binding legal document that serves as guidelines for both parties. Transaction costs result from contract monitoring and enforcement problems, such as the collection of damages when partners fail to observe their contractual obligations. Monitoring and enforcement costs occur ex-post to transaction and are the costs of ensuring that terms of transactions, e.g. quality standards or payment arrangements are adhered to by the other parties to transaction which never existed in these arrangements.

Distance to markets, poor infrastructure and poor access to assets and information result in high business costs. Since CRDP projects beneficiaries are poor, they find it difficult to compete in lucrative markets due to high transaction costs. Traders with high social capital are better able to enter more capital intensive marketing activities such as wholesaling and long distance transport whereas traders with poor social network face major barriers to entry

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into more lucrative market segments (Khatalar and Kirsten, 2000). Poor access to assets affect the way in which smallholder farmers can benefit from the opportunities in the agricultural market particularly in terms of volume of products traded and the quality of the products (Blenabe et al. 2004). Small-scale farmers lack consistency in terms of producing for the market due to insufficient access top production resources.

In ATLAS.ti, codes-primary documents-table is created when two objects or events are compared in a quantitative manner. Different groups or families in the analysis were compared, it reveals that a number of contributions came in form of funding, donations and assistance on stipend which is running very high (Table 6.5). Stakeholders' interactions are very high which was observed to be within the project participant levels. Whereas, vertical or cross project stakeholders' interaction is almost absent. Most of the project participants complained about lack of water and electricity which is being addressed by the municipality government. Research work on CRDP project by the university and other research institutions is very low. This area cannot be overlooked as it can influence positively work on CRDP projects.

Table 6.5: Comparing different groups on codes-primary-documents-table

	Project contributions	Stakeholders interaction	Other government support	University contributions	Project problems	Sustainability plans
1	73	106	9	37	39	53
2	70	47	0	0	5	33
3	132	40	0	0	70	35
4	68	0	0	0	13	11
Total	343	193	9	37	127	132

The study reveals that water harvesting tanks are distributed to backyard garden beneficiaries to be able to assist continuous food production but they did not have mitigation plans for climatic changes which posed a huge threat to food security in the area. Climate change in the form of increase or lack of rainfall, higher temperatures, variability reduces crop yield and threatens food security in low income and agriculture-based economies. This tends to be a serious threat to smallholder farmers whose livelihoods depend largely on rainfall. This situation is worst with the livestock farmers e.g. poultry farmers who do not have enough tanks to store water during the drought periods. The chickens and other livestock, even the block making projects, cannot survive without water and this hampers their productivity.

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The provision of storage facility was not included in the packages for agricultural production in the study area which makes the majority of farmers unable to compete with their counterparts because they are constrained by storage and could not respond to the market environment. This resulted in high transactions in terms of renting the storage. Recent findings have shown that inadequate infrastructure merely takes away from the smallholder farmers' chances of accessing the market both in terms of production, quantity and quality as well as accessibility.

The effect of missing or poor infrastructure manifests into high transaction costs which eventually lead to low market participation or recourse to other less profitable marketing arrangements such as direct sales to consumers (Machethe, 2004 and Makhura, 2001). Most small-scale businesses have no means of transport to carry their produce to the markets. Transport problems result in less of quality and late delivery, which in turn, leads to lower prices and this is regarded as the major problem experienced by small-scale farmers (Louw et al. 2004). An efficient transport system is critically important to efficient agricultural and other small-scale business marketing.

6.11 Summary of the Qualitative Analysis Results

The findings from this study reveal the importance of a number of elements which appear to impact on the effectiveness based on the stakeholders' participation in CRDP projects at Muyexe village. The qualitative analysis results reveal a number of areas where success has been recorded towards the realisation of government's objectives in establishing the CRDP projects at the pilot site. At the same time, there are few other areas where the expectations of the participants and the community have not been met. This could be seen from the understanding of the projects objectives and the interpretation by individual members of the community which is at variance to the intentions of the government for the establishment of the projects. This is so because of the low levels of participation of the local community members at the strategic planning stage. Some of the projects were being run by the local community members, which was a laudable step but unfortunately, there was no sustainability plan in place as yet. This made accountability and evaluation very difficult. It will be of interest to see the zeal and passion at which the participant are working on the project but the efforts may run down the drain if the individuals are not properly equipped with the right skills, training and infrastructure.

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SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of major findings, some policy implications, recommendations for improvement and conclusion on the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme in the study area. It also highlights the limitations and contextualises the areas for future study.

7.2 Summary of Key Findings

The study revealed that stakeholders would participate meaningfully in initiatives that are of interest and are relevant to them. Some stakeholders, local communities in particular, would participate based on the perceived potential opportunities and benefits such as employment and skills development. This is a confirmation and an enhancement to the findings by Burkhardt and Merisotis (2006). The study found a conflicting perception by the local communities who placed emphasis on the employment opportunities and they willingly participated in projects to improve their wellbeing, whereas government officials placed emphasis on professional mandatory obligations rather than providing better life for the community. The department should include, as part of their roles, capacity building at municipal level. This will influence government participation at the municipality level to be closer to the community and the people. Local communities, if given an opportunity, can participate in all stages of the project including planning and monitoring. The analysis of survey responses reveal a positive relationship between individual stakeholder engagement with the CRDP projects and beliefs held about the value the programme generated for the community.

Government officers (or participation practitioners) are still yet to understand participation and democracy. To many government officers implementing a section on their policy on "consult the local stakeholders" would mean participation. Based on the above point, the

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study found that communities had to accept pre-designed programme and could not air their views on planning, which they did not understand.

Educational processes, to facilitate participation, are crucial to encourage meaningful participation of the local community. The sustainability of participation of stakeholders depends largely on the awareness of the value of the project to the community concerned. The study discovered that awareness creation made people more interested in the projects.

The characteristics of the engaged CRDP projects, including incorporating engagement in missions, strategic plans, and goals (Hellman et al. 2006; Holland, 2001; Westney et al. 2006) were not evident at these projects. It also approached its relationship-building activities without the diligence required of project intent on realising the full potential of effective project-stakeholder collaborative efforts (Holland, 2005; Mallory, 2005; Smerek et al. 2005). This indicates that there is the potential not only to increase general levels of engagement activity, but also to enhance involvement in ways contributing towards targeted outcomes. All stakeholders should be involved in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the initiatives. The study found that the members of the Stakeholders' committee were interested in looking at the projects implementation plans and the progress of the project by monitoring the monthly achievements and even visiting operational sites for ground work assessment. They also played an important role in the internal conflict resolution within the projects.

The study reveals that the youth participation is very low which may impact on sustainability. The youth are in the majority in most rural communities. 71.1% of youth in rural areas are poor and high in unemployment rate. There are various ways by which the youth can be assisted to participate effectively in the project. They could be encouraged to take up agricultural activities by forming groups to work on agricultural farm settlement with target on youth empowerment and entrepreneurship.

Communication platforms (forums and meetings) are very crucial for the success of participatory processes. The study found that the establishment of governance structures was very important for the administration, communication and management of the participation processes.

Participation is highly influenced by the local socio-economic context of the project's area. Culture and tribal authority powers have been found by the study to influence the way in which stakeholders undertake participatory activities. But because of the way in which this programme was organised, their role was almost entirely missing.

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The economic base (financial support) highly influences participation. The study found that the presence of financial resource support systems in the projects promoted initial participation. Sustainability of that participation is something that needs more investigation. However, the study only dealt with the issue of financial support increasing the risk of the project not being sustained in the long run.

Conflicts are inevitable but can be reduced by good communication amongst different stakeholders, clarifying roles and responsibilities, clear and flexible policies and educational processes. The study found that the CRDP projects had been on the right track to achieve their objectives despites conflicts. Government policies are not flexible and officers implementing them expect the community to fit into them. Normally, there would be no clarification on each stakeholder organisational policy that increases chances of conflict of interest. The study revealed that local communities could not improvise solutions for their challenges hence they abide with the policy of the programme. In most cases, these preconceived designs from the national government programmes often do not promote meaningful local community participation.

The study reveals that beneficiaries are food secured since they reported an increased food production change and increased food consumption change. This could be due to the fact that many households in the village practise subsistence farming and a majority of the respondents are also a part of the CRDP projects. They also reported food consumption change which could be due to the fact that these participants engage in backyard garden project as an initiative linking access to adequate and healthy food, including vegetables and fruits; promotion of small family farms and their products. This will ensure a constant supply of food and hence food security of the participants.

7.3 Policy Implications and Recommendations

This study has done robust analyses of several objectives that are very important for rural livelihoods and development with a lot of insight for policy formulation that will promote the government's CRDP drive for poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihood in the face of ever dynamic population and stressed resources. The following recommendations are therefore made based on the outcomes of the study:

The national government should take the lead in developing stakeholder discussion about views on CRDP and the Muyexe projects in particular, and subsequently not only develop but also communicate clear and strong policy measures endorsed by a wide array of

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stakeholders including the local community members and the local municipality. The role of the local municipality was not clearly defined in the projects. To be able to establish effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system that allows for challenges to be identified easily and addressed, the active participation of the third tier of government that is closest to the community would be essential. Most of the essential services paramount for projects' successes in the area like water and electricity are not given a top priority by the local municipality because of this gap.

The policy-makers should involve the stakeholders in the process as early as possible to give equal attention to perspectives in the process of location selection, permitting, and policy-making. This should warrant the representation of different perspectives like the local characteristics of the area in addition to economic perspectives. Community members must be able to own the process before it can succeed. The members must be allowed to play active roles in the selection of project participants as they know one another and their community engagement levels. This role can also be monitored by government to prevent nepotism and other scams.

The core function of the municipality is to provide sustainable services to increase the quality of life of the community. The most important aspect of a community's well-being revolves around accessibility to basic services and how the accessibility to the services will lead to the improvement of the quality of life for all within the municipal area. Stakeholder relations go hand in hand with service delivery as the community/stakeholders must be informed and participate in the identification of needs and the delivery of services as well as decision-making of the municipality. It is important that the community is involved in the setting of key performance indicators and monitoring of the performance of the municipality. The community and stakeholders must be informed and encouraged to participate in municipal decision-making regarding community needs and the delivery of services as well as in the monitoring of the municipality's performance. If they are involved in the municipality's affairs, they will be willing to pay for services, by monitoring the performance of the municipality, service delivery will be improved, municipal transformation is enhanced and economic growth will be improved.

Young people should be encouraged to take up agriculture as a career which comes with incentive for sustainable food security in the study area by setting up or improving CRDP – job creation models. This could be in form of farm settlements which will make the young people comfortably engage in agricultural production and reduce urban migration in search for elusive and better 'white collar' jobs. This will go a long way in reducing poverty and

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ensuring food security. This will be a good step towards the Millennium Development Goal of halving hunger and poverty by 2015 which is around the corner.

Local infrastructural development are very important to smallholder farming systems because it affects the margin from farming activities whether through increased input cost or access to market. Although there are good national roads in the country, feeder roads that are important to rural households are in deplorable conditions. One of the ways to improve this is an integrated rural development approach where basic amenities are provided for the rural communities making them comfortable in their areas. A new concept which has gained popularity and has been adopted in some developing nations such as India and China and is presently being implemented in some African countries in East Africa, can be a solution for reducing the menace of infrastructural deficit on smallholder farming system in the study area. This concept is an expanded corporate-social responsibility where multinational companies adopts rural communities and provide them with basic amenities that will enhance their livelihood system such as water, irrigation facility, storage facility and possibly road networks, provision of improve seed and market channels. This initiative could also be in form of regional cooperation targeting with a comparative agricultural advantages of the study area such as land and labour. Although this idea is very good and would be able to help smallholder farming system, policy and guiding frameworks are essential to facilitate smooth operations and to protect rural farmers from exploitations when it involves other nationalities.

The major complaint from most members of the community (farming, poultry, brick making, and other projects) has been lack of water. Access to water is a universal right, and all tiers of government that are not able to provide it can start a process of progressive realisation where working with community groups is only the first step to build a system that can provide safe water for the entire community. For this to happen, clear guidelines, institutions, and funding opportunities have to exist at the national and municipal levels, so that villages can use the system in their favour. Providing enough safe drinking water is difficult when municipal governments lack funding, infrastructure, and capacity to make water readily available. However, the issue in the country is not the lack of the resources, but the structural problems preventing its equitable distribution throughout the territory and within population groups (Spillman et al. 2010). The study reveals that the newly constructed Nandoni Dam is in close proximity to the community of Muyexe and a strategic plan towards getting water from the dam by the relevant government will go a long way in alleviating the problem of water for both drinking and agricultural purposes in the area. There are about nine boreholes drilled in Muyexe and its environs but the boreholes are no longer functioning. Calculated

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and decisive efforts, on a continuous basis, should be taken to reinstall the boreholes for the use of the people of Muyexe.

The effects of variability and change in precipitations on smallholder project setups cannot be over emphasised in the sub-Saharan Africa, most especially in the semi-arid areas where this study was carried out. All the channels for irrigation access provision such as government farm settlement, through public private partnership (PPP) and through farmers' organisation should be entrenched. This is a major priority for sustainable smallholder farming development in the study area. The project proponent should allow main stakeholders equal power to influence the decision-making process and they should realise that all issues surrounding the project may be clear to them but not necessarily to other stakeholders involved. They should establish a dialogue between stakeholders about the programme that is rooted in mutual acknowledgement of each stakeholder's identity, values, knowledge and views.

Smallholder farmers believe that the government can help them to solve the problem of lack of operating capital by providing soft loans. The experience all over the continent of Africa has shown that there is the need for paradigm shift to achieve this purpose. Some of the nagging issue can be solved by a virile public private partnership (PPP) concept with the participation of the project beneficiaries from the onset. This is because the failure of most PPP arrangements is as a result of distrust either from the public and private partners or from the project beneficiaries. Establishment of holistic PPP concept that offers technical information, market information and managerial skill could be the magic for smallholder development to translate rural populace from vicious circle of poverty to sustainable livelihood.

There should be transparency about costs and benefits to stakeholders, as this question is strongly tied to perceived stakeholder motives (Brunsting et al., 2011). In particular, both government and project developers should realise it does not enhance their credibility to motivate the development of CRDP projects by exclusively referring to climate change. Firstly, because to a large part of the general local community, the story of climate change is either too difficult to understand or just not seen as relevant to them personally. Secondly, because CRDP projects are expected to have economic benefits as well. These benefits, and to whom they will apply, should be discussed in an open, transparent way.

Although it is clearly important that comprehensible and accessible information on CRDP at Muyexe is made available, information is only used if it is trusted. Government should create trust before attending to knowledge gaps. This requires that prior to public communication, stakeholders have agreed about the process and knowledge creation (e.g. research reports)

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should be done in such a way that every stakeholder will trust the outcomes. One way of establishing this is to decide together with project proponents who will perform the required research and be transparent about the process. If research reports are not trusted, they will not convince opponents, regardless of their quality or approval by permitting authorities.

The study also confirms that the level of stakeholders' interactions among themselves is very high as they all know each other from the community. These may lead to too much familiarity which can be a dangerous trend for the sustainability of the project as it could have a negative connotation if individuals refuse to perform as required. The relevant authorities therefore, should re-enforce the need to re-examine policies relating to primary stakeholders participation in CRDP projects.

The integration of community based enterprises into commercially-oriented interventions should address structural barriers and not merely the provision of project financing, associated technology and skills. Many of the pre-CRDP interventions appear to have either collapsed completely, are struggling to survive or remain fairly dependent on government financing for continued functioning (Hart et al., 2012). For some, the operating costs using existing technology and infrastructure are high, making their financial sustainability within fluctuating markets (both demand and supply markets) a concern. Consideration for market requirements and standards are especially important in planning and implementation of CRDP projects. These will go a long way in strengthening the CRDP process if included as a top priority during the initial conceptualisation, especially if growth and entrance into the broader economy is anticipated. One of the ideas that solve the problem of market access is the establishment of local processing small, micro and medium enterprises (SMMEs) in the local communities. This is certainly one of the integrated rural development strategies that will lead to higher productivity because farmers will receive incentive to produce more raw materials because a supply chain has been opened.

The study reveals that most of the projects are group based. Some of the groups are formed as a strategy to attract government support and resources because it is well known in many communities that groups get attention, whereas individuals do not. This happens because government or private agencies believed that they can only reach a large number of people through group formations. There are, often time, when these will lead to leadership tussles and other group dynamics. Whereas, the project may be more successful, if an individual takes the initiatives to start a project and employs others by creating local jobs. Government or private agencies involved with CRDP projects should look into the existing process of group formations and possible consideration for individual project ownerships.

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7.4 Area for Further Study

The constraint of funds and other factors did not allow the study to be conducted in the other eight pilot sites, which has made a comparative study of the whole provinces very difficult. How to properly integrate the youth component in the programme may be a researchable topic. Also government should carry out a thorough impact assessment of the programme. A probe into these areas for further study may yield more significant results.

7.5 Conclusion

Stakeholder analysis and stakeholder participation are two essential elements of stakeholder management. The main finding in this research is the effect of the two elements on CRDP projects for an effective project planning processes. This proponent is based on literature review, and empirical studies at Muyexe in South Africa. Findings from the study show that the success of a particular technique depends on internal and external factors, such as the nature of the project, the resources available, and the communication environments. The study reveals that a participatory scheme needs time, continued support, and a constant flow of successful experiences. The selection of the approaches is an art with extensive consideration of cause and effect to choose methods to achieve the project objectives. Each method has its own strength and limitations. Combining several methods when necessary is the best way to manage stakeholders.

The study identifies a number of factors that influenced participation of stakeholders on CRDP projects and some of these could pose a serious threat for institutional arrangements. The study reveals that beneficiaries on CRDP projects were food secured based to an increase or change in production. This has led to improved socio-economic situation of the beneficiaries and for it to be sustained at a long run, all hands must be on deck. The community needs active, reflexive leaders who had enough funding and support from key stakeholders (such as the government or donor agencies) in order to be able to design and implement policy that would meet the needs of the community.

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APPENDIX 1: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HHQ)

Data Collection Tools: Household Questionnaire (HHQ)

Research Title:

An Analysis of the Stakeholders' Participation in the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme: A case study of Muyexe Village in Limpopo Province, South Africa

Strictly Confidential:

This information is confidential and the name and address of respondents will not be divulged for any purpose other than for the study

Purpose of Survey:

This survey is intended for Doctoral Research on the above named title. It is aimed at analysing the participation of different kinds of stakeholders in the CRDP, create a national stakeholder relations framework and establish partnerships of government with the private sector in the study area.

Enumerator's Name	
Questionnaire Number	

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Name of the Project/Farm	
Name of Village/Ward	
Name of Respondent	
Language(s):	
Date of Interview	
Informed consent	**Yes [ ] No [ ]**

A. BACKGROUND DETAILS *(ask or observe)*

1. Sex: (i) Male [ ] (ii) Female [ ]
2. Age in years of respondent: (i) <20 years [ ] (ii). 21-30 years [ ] (iii). 31-40 years [ ] (iv). 41-50 years [ ] (v). 51-60 years [ ] (vi). 61-70 years [ ] (vii). 71-80 years [ ] (viii). >80 years [ ]
3. Marital Status: (i) Single [ ] (ii) Married [ ] (iii) Divorced [ ] (iv) Widowed [ ] (v) Other specify.....
4. Educational level (i). Primary [ ] (ii). Secondary/Vocational/Technical [ ] (iii). Tertiary [ ] (iv). Illiterate [ ] (v). Other [ ] specify .....
5. How long have you been staying in this Community? (i) 0-1 [ ] (ii) 1-5 [ ] (iii) 5-10 (iv) Above 10 years [ ]

B. LIVELIHOOD

6. What is your primary occupation? (i). Crop Farmer [ ] (ii). Livestock Farmer [ ] (iii). Government Worker [ ] (iv). Trader [ ] (v). Other [ ] specify .....

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7. What is your secondary occupation? (i). Crop Farmer [ ] (ii). Livestock Farmer [ ] (iii). Government Worker [ ] (iv). Trader [ ] (v). Other [ ] specify .....
8. What are the major challenges you encounter in your primary occupation? .....
9. What are the major challenges you encounter in your secondary occupation? .....
10. Are you aware of the CRDP projects? (i) Yes [ ] (ii) No [ ]
11. Are you in any way involved with the CRDP projects? (i) Yes [ ] (ii) No [ ]
12. If yes, which CRDP project(s)? (i) ..... (ii) ..... (iii) ..... (iv) .....
13. What is your position in the above project(s) (i) ..... (ii) ..... (iii) ..... (iv) .....
14. What is your perception of the CRDP projects? .....
15. Has the activities of CRDP affected any of your occupations? (i) Yes [ ] (ii) No [ ]
16. If yes to the above, please state which of the occupations and how it has affected you. .....
17. If no give reasons .....

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18. Do you have an idea of the expected outcome of the CRDP activities? (i). Yes [ ] (ii). No [ ]

19. If Yes, please explain.

.....

.....

.....

20. Has any of the expected outcomes been realized in the CRDP projects?

(i). Yes [ ] (ii). No [ ]

21. If yes, which project(s)? (i) ..... (ii) ..... (iii) ..... (iv) .....

C. HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE	CODE	How much does the household spend on (...)? (*Enter estimated amount for all items purchased monthly for 2011*)	How much does the household spend on (...)? (*Enter estimated amount for all items purchased once annually*)
Food	01		
Transport (bus fares, taxis fees)	02		
Vehicle instalments	03		

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Energy (Electricity, Paraffin, firewood)	04		
Burial society and savings, stokvel	05		
Personal items (toiletries, washing powder, etc.)	06		
Telephone (cellular phone, talk time)	07		
Water (transport, purchase, pumping)	08		
Rental/Bond (housing/accommodation)	09		
Others (Specify)	10		
Others (Specify)	11		
School fees, uniforms, books/equipment	12		
Clothes	13		
Others (Specify)	14		
Others (Specify)	15		

22. What are some of the positive effects that the CRDP has brought to Muyexe and its environs? List them.

.....

.....

.....

.....

23. What are some of the negative effects you think that the CRDP will bring to Muyexe and its environs? List them.

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.....

.....

.....

.....

24. How do you perceive the level of interaction between you and other stakeholders involved with this programme?

(i) Very low [ ] (ii). Low [ ] (iii). Normal [ ] (iv). Good [ ] (v) Very good [ ] (vi) Excellent [ ]

25. How would you rate/assess Muyexe Project stakeholder engagement efforts?

(i) Very low [ ] (ii). Low [ ] (iii). Normal [ ] (iv). Good [ ] (v). Very good [ ] (vi). Excellent [ ]

26. How do you rate the level of your potential influence against your role in the CRDP programme? Use the table below to respond to this question:

Stakeholder	Role *(Select one or more)*	Potential Influence *(tick only one of these four against the selected role)*			
		High	Medium	Little	No
Farmers					
People living in resettlement areas					
Migrants/Settlers					
Share croppers					
Traditional Authority (TA)					
Women					
Children					
The youth					
The aged					

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People from surrounding villages who may be potential sources of labour					
The decentralized structures					
Environmental Protection Agencies (EPA)					
Government (National, Provincial, District and Local Municipality)					
Private and Public agencies (NGOs/CBOs)					
Security Agencies					
Communication Service Providers					
Local contractors					
Other (specify)					
Other (specify)					

27. Do you experience any conflict(s) between you and another person involved with this programme? (i). Yes [ ] (ii). No [ ]
28. If yes, what is the nature of the conflict(s)? (i) ..... (ii) ..... (iii) ..... (iv) .....
29. If no to Questions 28 and 29 above, do you perceive any conflict(s) in the CRDP projects? (i) Yes [ ] (ii) No [ ]
30. If yes, list them (i) ..... (ii) ..... (iii) ..... (iv) .....
31. How are conflicts in the CRDP projects resolved? List them.

.....

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.....

.....

32. Should grievance mechanism incorporate the provision of mediation services?

(i). Yes [ ] (ii). No [ ]

33. Which institution do you think can help address grievances?

Public	Private
(i)	
(ii)	
(iii)	
(iv)	
(v)	

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34. If you are a farmer or livestock producer, are you doing it full or part time? *(Tick one)*	35. How has your crop, livestock production changed since CRDP started in Muyexe? *(Tick one)*	37. How has your household food consumption changed since CRDP started in Muyexe? (Tick one)	38. If changed, what do you think is the reason for the change? (Tick one)
(i) Full Time (ii) Part Time (iii) No	(i) Increased (ii) Stayed the same (iii) Decreased (iv) Don't know	(i) Increased (ii) Stayed the same (iv) Decreased (iv) Don't know	(i) Increased due to production increase (ii) Increased for other reason (increase in market size) (iii) Decreased due to production decrease (iv) Decreased for lack of market (v) Decreased due to CRDP's activities (vi) Stayed the same (vii) Don't know

39. If you could receive better utility services but you had to contribute a small amount for this, would you be willing to contribute (i) Time? Yes [ ] No [ ] (ii) Money? Yes [ ] No [ ]

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40. Level of income earnings per month: *Tick only one.* (i) <R1000 [ ] (ii) R1001-5000 [ ] (iii) R5001-10000 [ ] (iv) R10001-20000 [ ] (v) R20000 and above [ ]

D. EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

41. How many children in this household are of school going age? Girls [ ] Boys [ ] will you not get this from above?

42. Is there anyone in the household of school going age who does not go to school? (i) Yes [ ] (ii) No [ ]

43. If yes, number of Girls [ ] Boys [ ]

44. How many children in this household are school dropouts at the basic level? If any, Girls [ ] Boys [ ]

45. What are the reasons for the child(ren) not attending school: (i) Too young [ ] (ii) No basic school available [ ] (iii) Lack of parental interest [ ] (iv) Work [ ] (v) Financial [ ] (vi) Girls education is not important [ ] (vi) Others, please specify.....

46. How many children are currently enrolled at the basic school level in your household? Girls [ ] Boys [ ]

47. Is the Government School feeding programme operative in this community? (i) Yes [ ] (ii) No [ ]

48. Do you have School children's club in this community? (i) Yes [ ] (ii) No [ ]

49. If yes, give their name and state their objectives?
.....
.....
.....
.....

50. Does anyone attend Non-formal Education? (i) Yes [ ] (ii) No [ ]

51. If yes, how many attend Non-formal education? .....

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52. What is the highest level reached by a member who attended non-formal education?

	Level Reached	**Male**	**Female**
i.	Primary education		
ii.	Post primary education (Matric)		
iii.	Life skills		
Iv.	Adult literacy class		
v.	Advanced literacy class		
vi.	Other (specify)		
vii.	University		

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APPENDIX 2: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What is the contribution of your projects to the lives of the people in Muyexe?
2. What problems do you experience in your project?
3. How do you communicate with the civic and traditional leaders?
4. What do you think the government can do to support the project?
5. What are the sustainability plans and who is developing the sustainability plan?
6. In what ways do you think the University can be involved in the projects?

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APPENDIX 3: Focus Group Discussions Programme at Muyexe

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS AT MUYEXE

DATE: FRIDAY 1 JUNE 2012

PROGRAMME DIRECTOR: DR. MJ MUDAU, Centre for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation, University of Venda

PROGRAMME OF EVENT

Time	Activity	Responsible person
10H00-10H10	Opening	Mr Maluleke
10H10-10H20	Introduction	All
10H20-11H20	Discussions	All
11H20-11H40	Summary	Dr Mudau
11H40-11H50	Vote of Thanks	Segun Obadire
11H50-12H30	Refreshments	

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APPENDIX 4: Project Approval Certificate

IS 94

RESEARCH AND INNOVATION
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

NAME OF RESEARCHER/INVESTIGATOR:

OBADIRE OS
Student No. 11560229

PROJECT TITLE: An analysis of the stakeholders' participations in the comprehensive rural development programme : A case of Muyexe in Limpopo Province

PROJECT NO: SARDF/12/CRD/01/0112

SUPERVISORS/ CO-RESEARCHERS/ CO-INVESTIGATORS

NAME	INSTITUTION & DEPARTMENT	ROLE
Dr. MJ Mudau	University of Venda	Supervisor
Dr P Sarfo-Mensah	University of Venda	Co-supervisor
Dr J Zuwarimwe	University of Venda	Co-supervisor
Mr OS Obadire	University of Venda,	Investigator - Student

ISSUED BY:
UNIVERSITY OF VENDA, HEALTH, SAFETY AND RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE

Date Considered: January 2012
Decision by Ethical Clearance Committee Granted
Signature of Chairperson of the Committee: .....
Name of the Chairperson of the Committee: Prof. C.V. Nikodem

University of Venda
PRIVATE BAG X5050, THOHOYANDOU, 0950, LIMPOPO PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA
TELEPHONE (015) 962 8504/8484 /8313 FAX (015) 962 8439
"A quality driven financially sustainable, rural-based Comprehensive University"

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APPENDIX 5: Letter of Introduction

CENTRE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

The Municipal Manager,
Greater Giyani Local Municipality
Giyani
10 April 2012

Dear Sir,

Re: Request for Permission to Conduct a study by Mr. OS Obadire, PhD student

The above matter refers:

This serves as an introduction for Mr. OS Obadire (student number 11560229), a Doctoral student of the Centre for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation, University of Venda who is requesting for permission to conduct research in Muyexe village of the Greater Giyani local municipality between April and June 2012.

He and his team will be visiting Muyexe village during this period to conduct research which will form part of his work towards a doctoral degree at the University of Venda. I am his Promoter and I am actively involved with the supervision of his work in this study.

I will appreciate the approval of this request.

Thanking you,

Dr. MJ Mudau

Cell: 072 977 7064
E-mail: mudaumj@univen.ac.za

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GREATER GIYANI MUNICIPALITY

Tel : 015 811 5500
Fax : 015 812 2068

P/Bag X 9559
Giyani
0826

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Enq Mabunda SL 083 280 1225
From: Municipal manager

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Subject: Request to conduct research at Muyexe village ward 18

1. Iam in receipt of your request dated 10 April 2012

2. The municipality has no objection in granting you the permission to conduct your academic research at the above mentioned village.
3. We hope your research will assist the government in achieving its goals of improving the lives of the people through the provision of sustainable services.
4. Wishing you and your team success in your endeavour and passion for education

Regards.

MASINGI GI
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Date 16/5/2012

Vision: A Municipality where environmental sustainability, tourism and agriculture thrive for Economic growth.

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APPENDIX 7: Informed consents statement

Project Title: An analysis of the stakeholders' participation in the Comprehensive Rural Development Program: A case of Muyexe village, Limpopo Province.

Informed Consent Agreement

Please read this consent agreement carefully before you decide to participate in the study

Purpose of the research study:

What you will do in the study: You will participate in the interview administered by enumerators using a pretested questionnaire. We may take some digital photographs for educational purposes only and will ask for your permission.

After an individual interview about your experiences in the CRDP projects, we will have a group discussion in form of Focus group meeting. We will use your responses to help us better understand what you would like to include in the CRDP programme. You do not have to answer any question and you can stop the interview or writing your responses at any time.

Time required: The study will require no more than 2 hours of your time. It will consist of one group session lasting approximately 1 hour and a pre-group response either by interview or through your written response that will take about 1 hour.

Risks: There are no anticipated risks in this study but if you feel uncomfortable about any question, you do not have to answer it.

Benefits: There are no direct benefits to you for participating in this research study. The study may help us understand the strengths of the community and what areas you would like to have included in improving the CRDP projects in Muyexe.

Confidentiality:

The information that you give in the study will be confidential. Your name may not be collected or linked to the data. Because of the nature of the data, it may be possible to deduce your identity; however, there will be no attempt to do so and your data will be reported in a way that will not identify you. The interviews may not have a name on them, will be kept in a secured place by the researcher

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at the University of Venda up to 5 years and will be destroyed once the responses are analysed. We may take some digital photographs as people are participating in the focus groups. These will not be used in the research and are for presentation purposes only. You will be asked for a separate permission before any images are made and may refuse.

Voluntary participation: Your participation in the study is completely voluntary.

Right to withdraw from the study: You have the right to withdraw from the study at any time without penalty.

How to withdraw from the study: You may withdraw from the study at any time by telling us you no longer want to participate during the group or by telling us you do not wish to be interviewed. We will not be able to identify you from the data once the groups and post group interviews are complete. Therefore, if you decide to withdraw after the interview is completed, we would have no way of identifying you to remove your individual response. If you want to withdraw from the study, you may tell the researcher and leave the group or tel the researcher you do not wish to be interviewed. There is no penalty for withdrawing.

Payment: You will receive no payment for participating in the study.

If you have questions about the study, contact:

Researcher: Olusegun Obadire

Address: Institute for Rural Development

University of Venda

Thohoyandou

Telephone: 079105 3928

Email address: segun.obadire@univen.ac.za

Main Promoter: John Mudau, PhD

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Address: Institute for Rural Development

University of Venda

Thohoyandou

Telephone:

Email address:

Agreement:

I agree to participate in the research study described above.

I give/do not give permission for my data to be used for future research.

Please destroy it once this study is complete.

Signature: _____ Date:_____

You will receive a copy of this form for your records

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APPENDIX 8: Results of the descriptive analysis

Household demographics in the study area

Characteristics	N	%	Mean	SD	Sig
Sex			1.72	0.45	.000
Male	85	28.3			
Female	215	77.7			
Age			3.19	1.19	.000
< 20 years	7	2.3			
21-30 years	92	30.7			
31-40 years	97	32.3			
41-50 years	53	17.7			
51-60 years	36	12.0			
61-70 years	13	4.3			
Marital Status			2.42	1.33	.000
Single	79	26.3			
Married	128	42.7			
Divorced	17	5.7			
Widowed	40	13.3			
Others	36	12.0			
Education Level			2.18	1.03	.000
Primary	58	19.3			
Secondary/Vocational/Technical	194	64.7			
Tertiary	1	.3			

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Illiterate	31	10.3			
Others	16	5.3			
Residency Year			3,97	0.22	.000
1-5	3	1.0			
5-10	3	1.0			
> 10 years	294	98.0			
Primary Occupation			3.65	1.82	.000
Crop Farmer	87	29.0			
Livestock Farmer	13	4.3			
Government Worker	4	1.3			
Trader	10	3.3			
Others	186	62.0			
Secondary Occupation			3.09	1.76	.000
Crop Farmer	33	11.0			
Livestock Farmer	25	8.3			
Government Worker	1	.3			
Trader	9	3.0			
Others	46	15.3			
Primary Occupation Problem			3.75	1.27	.000
Late Payment	4	1.3			
No enough implements	17	5.7			
No enough chemicals	12	4.0			
Lack of water	23	7.7			

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Others	35	11.7			
Secondary Occupation			3.25	1.44	.000
Problem					
Late Payment	20	6.7			
No enough implements	10	3.3			
No enough chemicals	3	1.0			
Lack of water	44	14.7			
Others	15	5.0			
Position			4.81	1.02	.000
Member	18	6.0			
Committee	1	.3			
Secretary	1	.3			
Worker	260	86.7			
Others	20	6.7			
CRDP Impact			1.15	0.35	.000
Yes	256	85.3			
No	44	14.7			
Positive Effect			2.45	1.86	.000
Skill development	131	43.7			
Training	20	6.7			
Job creation	92	30.7			
Learnership	2	.7			
Healthy living	25	8.3			

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Economic growth	14	4.7			
Others	7	2.3			
Negative Effect			2.80	2.25	.000
No permanent job	3	1.0			
Dependency on projects	2	.7			
Many people coming to the village	5	1.7			
Reduced migration	1	.3			
Land taken	5	1.7			
Others	18	6.0			
Conflict Experience			1.96	0.20	.000
Yes	12	4.0			
No	288	96.0			
Conflict Nature			3.67	0.98	.031
1-Financial, 2-Constitutional, 3-Domestic, 4-Leadership, 5-Others					
Domestic	8	8			
Others	4	4			
Perceived Conflict			1.91	0.29	.000
Yes	28	9.3			
No	272	90.7			
Conflict Type			3.41	1.37	.000
1-Financial, 2-Constitutional,					

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3-Domestic, 4-Leadership, 5-Others					
Financial	4	1.3			
Domestic	13	4.3			
Leadership	1	.3			
Others	9	3.0			
Conflict Resolution			1.40	1.02	.000
Report to leaders	168	56.0			
Report to stakeholders committee	4	1.3			
Report to Traditional authority	22	7.3			
Ward Counsellor	3	1.0			
Others	4	1.3			
Conflict Resolution			3.26	1.05	.000
Report to leaders	4	1.3			
Report to stakeholders committee	7	2.3			
Report to Traditional authority	42	14.0			
Report to SAP	14	4.7			
Ward Counsellor	6	2.0			
Others	3	1.0			
Mediation Service			1.27	0.45	.000

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Yes	218	72.7			
No	82	27.3			
Conflict Resolution Institution			2.55	1.83	.000
Ward Councillor	109	36.3			
Government	8	2.7			
Council of stakeholders	30	10.0			
Leadership	50	16.7			
Traditional authority	15	5.0			
SAP	3	1.0			
Others	4	1.3			
Farming Category			2.23	0.75	.000
Full time	50	16.7			
Part time	97	32.3			
None	121	40.3			
Food Change			1.50	0.60	.000
Increased	84	28.0			
Remain the same	68	22.7			
Decreased	2	.7			
Don't know	2	.7			
Change Reason			1.68	1.53	.000
Increase due to Production increase	78	26.0			
Increased for other reason	13	4.3			

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Decreased for other reason	4	1.3			
Decreased due to CRDP	2	.7			
Remain the same	4	1.3			
Don't Know	3	1.0			
Time Contribution			1.04	0.20	.000
Yes	287	95.7			
No	13	4.3			
Money Contribution			1.88	0.32	.000
Yes	35	11.7			
No	265	88.3			
Income Level			1.27	0.44	.000
<R1000	205	68.3			
R1001-R5000	74	24.7			
Boys School Age	195	65.0	1.49	0.68	.000
Girls School Age	175	58.3	1.65	0.84	.000
Not Attending	281	93.7	1.92	0.39	.000
Girls Dropout	27	9.0	1.93	0.62	.007
Boys Dropout	20	6.7	2.45	1.32	.080
Reason for not Attending			2.83	1.89	.000
Too young	34	11.3			
No basic school available	1	.3			
Lack of parental interest	1	.3			
Work	20	6.7			

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Financial	8	2.7			
Girls education not important	7	2.3			
School Feeding			1.00	0.06	.000
Yes	297	99.0			
No	1	.3			
Children Club			1.87	0.34	.000
Yes	40	13.3			
No	260	86.7			

Test of NOVA

		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Sex	Between Groups	1.364	4	.341	1.689	.153
	Within Groups	59.553	295	.202		
	Total	60.917	299			
Age	Between Groups	171.320	4	42.830	49.919	.000
	Within Groups	251.391	293	.858		
	Total	422.711	297			
Marital Status	Between Groups	103.346	4	25.837	17.987	.000
	Within Groups	423.734	295	1.436		
	Total	527.080	299			
Primary Occupation: 1-Crop Farmer, 2-Livestock farmer, 3-Government worker, 4-Trader, 5-Others	Between Groups	60.088	4	15.022	4.775	.001
	Within Groups	928.162	295	3.146		
	Total	988.250	299			
Secondary Occupation: 1-Crop Farmer, 2-Livestock farmer, 3-Government worker, 4-Trader, 5-Others	Between Groups	35.911	4	8.978	3.124	.018
	Within Groups	313.212	109	2.874		
	Total	349.123	113			
CRDP Participation	Between Groups	.000	4	.000	.	.

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	Within Groups	.000	295	.000		
	Total	.000	299			
CRDP Impact	Between Groups	.103	4	.026	.202	.937
	Within Groups	37.444	295	.127		
	Total	37.547	299			
CRDP Outcome	Between Groups	.098	4	.025	.547	.701
	Within Groups	13.248	295	.045		
	Total	13.347	299			
Outcome Realised	Between Groups	.002	4	.000	.135	.969
	Within Groups	.995	295	.003		
	Total	.997	299			
Mediation Service	Between Groups	1.294	4	.323	1.637	.165
	Within Groups	58.293	295	.198		
	Total	59.587	299			
Farming Category 1-Full time, 2-Part time, 3-None	Between Groups	16.244	4	4.061	7.856	.000
	Within Groups	135.947	263	.517		
	Total	152.190	267			
Income Level	Between Groups	2.517	4	.629	3.325	.011
	Within Groups	51.856	274	.189		
	Total	54.373	278			

Test of Homogeneity of Variance

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a. Groups with only one case are ignored in computing the test of homogeneity of variance for Sex.

b. Groups with only one case are ignored in computing the test of homogeneity of variance for Age.

c. Groups with only one case are ignored in computing the test of homogeneity of variance for Marital Status.

d. Groups with only one case are ignored in computing the test of homogeneity of variance for Primary Occupation: 1-Crop Farmer, 2-Livestock farmer, 3-Government worker, 4-Trader, 5-Others.

e. Groups with only one case are ignored in computing the test of homogeneity of variance for Secondary Occupation: 1-Crop Farmer, 2-Livestock farmer, 3-Government worker, 4-Trader, 5-Others.

f. Groups with only one case are ignored in computing the test of homogeneity of variance for CRDP Participation.

g. Groups with only one case are ignored in computing the test of homogeneity of variance for CRDP Impact.

h. Groups with only one case are ignored in computing the test of homogeneity of variance for CRDP Outcome.

i. Groups with only one case are ignored in computing the test of homogeneity of variance for Outcome Realised.

j. Groups with only one case are ignored in computing the test of homogeneity of variance for Mediation Service.

k. Groups with only one case are ignored in computing the test of homogeneity of variance for Farming Category 1-Full time, 2-Part time, 3-None.

l. Groups with only one case are ignored in computing the test of homogeneity of variance for Income Level.

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APPENDIX 9: Results of the Focus group discussion

ATLAS.ti 6.2.15: List of current quotations (134). Quotation-Filter: All

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HU: FGrp_1
File: [C:\Users\segun.obadire\Documents\PhD\PhDData\PhDDataAdj\PhDDataAdj\FGrp_1.hpr6]
Edited by: Super
Date/Time: 2013/09/21 03:47:20 PM

1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384)
2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338)
3:1 what does the project brings (3:3)
3:2 project brings the better life.. (5:5)
3:3 aimed at alleviating poverty i.. (9:9)
3:4 water and sustaining projects .. (9:9)
3:5 the roads, sports grounds, and.. (9:9)
3:6 before 1994, there was poverty.. (13:13)
3:7 CRDP making sure that when peo.. (13:13)
3:8 to the develop the rural areas.. (15:15)
3:9 to disregard the past unbalanc.. (15:15)
3:10 to address the gap that was th.. (15:15)
3:11 creating the short or long ter.. (15:15)
3:12 there are lots of people who h.. (15:15)
3:13 communicating with the outside.. (15:15)
3:14 facilities where you can send .. (15:15)
3:15 you do not have to struggle wi.. (15:15)
3:16 issue of sport facilities (15:15)
3:17 when people earn money it will.. (15:15)
3:18 definition of Muyexe (16:16)
3:19 the poverty alleviation amongs.. (17:17)
3:20 to create a business among our.. (17:17)
3:21 Agriculture deals mostly with .. (20:20)
3:22 developed many gardens around .. (20:20)
3:23 what does the project brings a.. (3:3)
3:24 CRDP is project which is aimed.. (9:9)
3:25 Presently there is a democrati.. (13:13)
3:26 the issue of communicating wit.. (15:15)
3:27 the economic activities are mo.. (15:15)
3:28 I would like to add from what .. (20:20)
3:29 this place is near Kruger Nati.. (20:20)
3:30 The arrival of the CRDP has br.. (21:21)
3:31 crime and poverty has been red.. (22:22)
3:32 the project has brought a grea.. (23:23)
3:33 there is a big clinic which is.. (23:23)
3:34 The project also empowers the .. (24:24)
3:35 we are working on a project of.. (27:27)
3:36 this project has brought a cha.. (29:29)
3:37 Today people are able to acces.. (36:36)
3:38 this project has brought devel.. (37:37)
3:39 this project has brought us a .. (38:38)
3:40 People get the vegetable in th.. (38:38)
3:41 we also have the youth in this.. (38:38)

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3:42 the post office belongs to the.. (50:50)
3:43 The chronic patients used to t.. (51:51)
3:44 the distribution of the water .. (52:52)
3:45 We teach them to harvest water.. (54:54)
3:46 People used to travel to the T.. (55:55)
3:47 We have also progressed becaus.. (56:56)
3:48 experienced a progress in CRDP.. (67:67)
3:49 There is no one amongst us who.. (84:84)
3:50 Computer Centre: Sometimes we .. (89:89)
3:51 When you are harvesting water .. (95:95)
3:52 The rain water does not stay f.. (101:101)
3:53 How do you communicate with th.. (104:104)
3:54 community meetings or through .. (105:108)
3:55 How do you solve and address p.. (117:117)
3:56 We seat down as a council of s.. (118:118)
3:57 They are entitled to give the .. (120:120)
3:58 SANKO is non-political organiz.. (121:121)
3:59 If you have a problem it is re.. (125:125)
3:60 The matter may be referred to .. (126:126)
3:61 I want to find out from the pr.. (129:129)
3:62 There is a delay of stipend fo.. (130:130)
3:64 the issue of taking water from.. (144:144)
3:65 We do not have other option be.. (151:156)
3:66 The project beneficiaries shou.. (159:159)
3:67 Is there anything which you th.. (162:162)
3:68 The roads are inadequate and w.. (163:167)
3:69 What are the sustainability pl.. (168:168)
3:70 The council of stake holders i.. (173:173)
3:71 What is the University's invol.. (174:174)
3:72 it will inform the policy deci.. (175:177)
3:73 the department of public works.. (180:180)
3:74 aimed at alleviating poverty i.. (9:9)
3:75 the roads, sports grounds, and.. (9:9)
3:76 better services and living sta.. (13:13)
3:77 Through that infrastructure de.. (15:15)
3:78 We want these facilities to be.. (15:15)
3:79 Agricultural point of view thi.. (17:17)
3:80 This project has developed man.. (20:20)
3:81 agricultural project benefit t.. (20:20)
3:82 this place is near Kruger Nati.. (20:20)
3:83 poverty has been reduced (22:22)
3:84 the people's live hood is bett.. (25:25)
3:85 lot of water than before (28:28)
3:86 this project has brought devel.. (37:37)
3:87 alleviated poverty (37:37)
3:88 this project has brought us a .. (38:38)
3:89 Our village is very dry it can.. (38:38)
3:90 about 15 (42:42)
3:91 the project has brought a grea.. (50:50)
3:92 it has become easy because the.. (51:51)
3:93 get treatment (51:51)
3:94 backyard gardens (52:52)
3:95 skills development (52:52)
3:96 the maintenance of the compute.. (76:76)
3:97 can fix the computers (87:87)
3:98 the computer Centre to charge .. (90:90)
3:99 We should sit down as the comm.. (92:92)
3:100 lack of water is a major chall.. (93:93)
3:101 the lack of water (93:93)

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3:102 harvesting water (95:95)
3:103 to drink and water the crops (95:95)
3:104 department of health must inte.. (99:99)
3:105 Every project has two members (107:107)
3:106 two members to the council of .. (120:120)
3:107 They were donated with a truck.. (124:124)
3:108 Sometimes three months (132:132)
3:109 council of stake holders (134:134)
3:110 water and electricity (138:138)
3:111 local Municipality (146:146)
3:112 water (147:147)
3:113 boreholes run dry (151:151)
3:114 municipality is responsible (155:155)
3:115 The other projects have been s.. (157:157)
3:116 we can also have those project.. (167:167)
3:117 the road and transport departm.. (169:169)
3:118 the bakery, cosmetics and mini.. (171:171)
3:119 the youth (178:178)
3:120 the development (180:180)
3:121 the kids are safe (21:21)
3:122 better life (5:5)
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047)
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892)
6:1 Muyexe1 081.JPG (90:1436)
7:1 Muyexe1 118.JPG (85:2042)
8:1 Muyexe1 131.JPG (235:2042)
9:1 Muyexe1 140.JPG (285:1887)
10:1 Muyexe1 184.JPG (30:1471)
12:1 20120117_131657_resized.jpg (48:269)
13:1 100_2057.JPG (654:1460)
13:2 100_2057.JPG (668:1268)
13:3 100_2057.JPG (601:2072)

ATLAS.ti Cooccurring Codes

HU: FGrp_1
File: [C:\Users\segun.obadire\Documents\PhD\PhDData\PhDDataAdj\PhDDataAdj\FGrp_1.hpr6]
Edited by: Super
Date/Time: 2013/09/23 02:26:50 PM

{0-0} [0]

A nurse and Postal officer at Focus group discussion {1-1} [8]

Better life for the people {11-10} [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Building of clinic at Muyexe {3-1}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Clinic provide health services {4-4}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
New clinic is being built {3-2}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Post office and Business Centre {2-1} [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Provision of communication facilities {4-1}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Provision of healthcare {2-2}~ [1]

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4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Rain water purified for drinking purposes {4-2}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):

About 50 people use the computer facilities per day {2-5}~ [4]
Free computer access {3-1}~ [1]
8:1 Muyexe1 131.JPG (235:2042):
Free internet access {3-1}~ [1]
8:1 Muyexe1 131.JPG (235:2042):
Students using Computer {1-1} [1]
8:1 Muyexe1 131.JPG (235:2042):
Youth are provided with jobs {6-1}~ [1]
8:1 Muyexe1 131.JPG (235:2042):

Backyard garden provision {2-6}~ [3]
Fresh vegetables for people {3-2}~ [2]
3:28 I would like to add from what .. (20:20):
3:80 This project has developed man.. (20:20):
Poverty alleviation {8-8}~ [2]
3:28 I would like to add from what .. (20:20):
3:80 This project has developed man.. (20:20):
Tanks are distributed for agricultural purposes {1-1}~ [2]
3:44 the distribution of the water .. (52:52):
3:94 backyard gardens (52:52):

Better life for the people {11-10} [18]
A nurse and Postal officer at Focus group discussion {1-1} [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Building of clinic at Muyexe {3-1}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Clinic provide health services {4-4}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Crime reduced {3-1}~ [1]
12:1 20120117_131657_resized.jpg (48:269):
Economic activities provision {4-4}~ [2]
3:27 the economic activities are mo.. (15:15):
3:78 We want these facilities to be.. (15:15):
Irrigation technology for Agriculture purposes {4-2}~ [3]
2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):
3:39 this project has brought us a .. (38:38):
3:88 this project has brought us a .. (38:38):
New clinic is being built {3-2}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Post office and Business Centre {2-1} [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Poverty alleviation {8-8}~ [1]
12:1 20120117_131657_resized.jpg (48:269):
Projects are represented at the stakeholders council {3-1}~ [1]
2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):
Provision of communication facilities {4-1}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Provision of healthcare {2-2}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Rain water purified for drinking purposes {4-2}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Skills development {6-4}~ [1]
2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):
Some of the CWP workers {1-1} [1]
12:1 20120117_131657_resized.jpg (48:269):

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The University will inform the policy, provide learnship and education for youths {2-1}~ [1]
2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):
Visit to Macena Garden project by the Researcher {1-2} [1]
2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):
Youth are provided with jobs {6-1}~ [1]
12:1 20120117_131657_resized.jpg (48:269):

Borehole could solve the problem of water {4-2}~ [2]
Problem of water and electricity {3-1}~ [2]
3:100 lack of water is a major chall.. (93:93):
3:101 the lack of water (93:93):
Rain water harvesting system {3-3}~ [1]
3:100 lack of water is a major chall.. (93:93):

Brick laying machine foe the people {1-1}~ [0]

Building of clinic at Muyexe {3-1}~ [10]
A nurse and Postal officer at Focus group discussion {1-1} [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Better life for the people {11-10} [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Clinic provide health services {4-4}~ [4]
3:43 The chronic patients used to t.. (51:51):
3:92 it has become easy because the.. (51:51):
3:93 get treatment (51:51):
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Enumeration at a construction site in Muyexe {1-2} [1]
7:1 Muyexe1 118.JPG (85:2042):
New clinic is being built {3-2}~ [2]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
7:1 Muyexe1 118.JPG (85:2042):
Post office and Business Centre {2-1} [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Provision of communication facilities {4-1}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Provision of healthcare {2-2}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Rain water purified for drinking purposes {4-2}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Youth are provided with jobs {6-1}~ [1]
7:1 Muyexe1 118.JPG (85:2042):

Building of fences {1-1}~ [1]
New gate for National Park at Muyexe {2-1}~ [2]
3:29 this place is near Kruger Nati.. (20:20):
3:82 this place is near Kruger Nati.. (20:20):

Clinic provide health services {4-4}~ [8]
A nurse and Postal officer at Focus group discussion {1-1} [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Better life for the people {11-10} [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Building of clinic at Muyexe {3-1}~ [4]
3:43 The chronic patients used to t.. (51:51):
3:92 it has become easy because the.. (51:51):
3:93 get treatment (51:51):
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):

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New clinic is being built {3-2}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Post office and Business Centre {2-1} [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Provision of communication facilities {4-1}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Provision of healthcare {2-2}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Rain water purified for drinking purposes {4-2}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):

Community Centre in Muyexe {3-1} [9]
Council of stakeholders is developing the sustainability plan {5-2}~ [1]
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):
Council of Stakeholders resolve conflicts {6-6}~ [1]
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):
Enumerators collating the questions {1-2} [1]
10:1 Muyexe1 184.JPG (30:1471):
Focus group discussion {2-3}~ [2]
13:1 100_2057.JPG (654:1460):
13:3 100_2057.JPG (601:2072):
Project reports should be submitted to the Council of Stakeholders {2-2}~ [1]
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):
Projects are represented at the stakeholders council {3-1}~ [1]
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):
SANCO should cooperate with the Council of Stakeholders {2-1}~ [1]
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):
Some of the Focus group discussion participants {1-1} [1]
13:3 100_2057.JPG (601:2072):
Venue of the Focus Group discussion {2-1} [1]
13:3 100_2057.JPG (601:2072):

Computer training require for workers {3-2}~ [0]

Construction of sport stadium {1-1} [0]

Council of stakeholders is developing the sustainability plan {5-2}~ [6]
Community Centre in Muyexe {3-1} [1]
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):
Council of Stakeholders resolve conflicts {6-6}~ [1]
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):
Government should build roads {3-1}~ [2]
3:68 The roads are inadequate and w.. (163:167):
3:116 we can also have those project.. (167:167):
Project reports should be submitted to the Council of Stakeholders {2-2}~ [1]
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):
Projects are represented at the stakeholders council {3-1}~ [1]
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):
SANCO should cooperate with the Council of Stakeholders {2-1}~ [1]
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):

Council of Stakeholders resolve conflicts {6-6}~ [5]
Community Centre in Muyexe {3-1} [1]
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):
Council of stakeholders is developing the sustainability plan {5-2}~ [1]
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):

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Project reports should be submitted to the Council of Stakeholders {2-2}~ [3]
3:57 They are entitled to give the .. (120:120):
3:106 two members to the council of .. (120:120):
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):
Projects are represented at the stakeholders council {3-1}~ [3]
3:54 community meetings or through .. (105:108):
3:105 Every project has two members (107:107):
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):
SANCO should cooperate with the Council of Stakeholders {2-1}~ [1]
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):

Crime reduced {3-1}~ [5]
Better life for the people {11-10} [1]
12:1 20120117_131657_resized.jpg (48:269):
Poverty alleviation {8-8}~ [3]
3:31 crime and poverty has been red.. (22:22):
3:83 poverty has been reduced (22:22):
12:1 20120117_131657_resized.jpg (48:269):
Provision of creche {1-1}~ [2]
3:30 The arrival of the CRDP has br.. (21:21):
3:121 the kids are safe (21:21):
Some of the CWP workers {1-1} [1]
12:1 20120117_131657_resized.jpg (48:269):
Youth are provided with jobs {6-1}~ [1]
12:1 20120117_131657_resized.jpg (48:269):

CWP provided 300 jobs {1-2}~ [2]
Economic activities provision {4-4}~ [2]
3:38 this project has brought devel.. (37:37):
3:86 this project has brought devel.. (37:37):
Poverty alleviation {8-8}~ [2]
3:38 this project has brought devel.. (37:37):
3:87 alleviated poverty (37:37):

Delay in stipend payment {2-2}~ [0]

Economic activities provision {4-4}~ [6]
Better life for the people {11-10} [2]
3:27 the economic activities are mo.. (15:15):
3:78 We want these facilities to be.. (15:15):
CWP provided 300 jobs {1-2}~ [2]
3:38 this project has brought devel.. (37:37):
3:86 this project has brought devel.. (37:37):
Job creation and stipend payment {3-1}~ [1]
6:1 Muyexe1 081.JPG (90:1436):
Post office and Business Centre {2-1} [1]
6:1 Muyexe1 081.JPG (90:1436):
Provision of communication facilities {4-1}~ [1]
6:1 Muyexe1 081.JPG (90:1436):
The Post office provide savings facilities {2-1}~ [1]
6:1 Muyexe1 081.JPG (90:1436):

Enumeration at a construction site in Muyexe {1-2} [3]
Building of clinic at Muyexe {3-1}~ [1]
7:1 Muyexe1 118.JPG (85:2042):
New clinic is being built {3-2}~ [1]
7:1 Muyexe1 118.JPG (85:2042):

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Youth are provided with jobs {6-1}~ [1]
7:1 Muyexe1 118.JPG (85:2042):

Enumerators collating the questions {1-2} [1]
Community Centre in Muyexe {3-1} [1]
10:1 Muyexe1 184.JPG (30:1471):

Focus group discussion {2-3}~ [3]
Community Centre in Muyexe {3-1} [2]
13:1 100_2057.JPG (654:1460):
13:3 100_2057.JPG (601:2072):
Some of the Focus group discussion participants {1-1} [2]
13:1 100_2057.JPG (654:1460):
13:3 100_2057.JPG (601:2072):
Venue of the Focus Group discussion {2-1} [2]
13:1 100_2057.JPG (654:1460):
13:3 100_2057.JPG (601:2072):

Free computer access {3-1}~ [4]
About 50 people use the computer facilities per day {2-5}~ [1]
8:1 Muyexe1 131.JPG (235:2042):
Free internet access {3-1}~ [1]
8:1 Muyexe1 131.JPG (235:2042):
Students using Computer {1-1} [1]
8:1 Muyexe1 131.JPG (235:2042):
Youth are provided with jobs {6-1}~ [1]
8:1 Muyexe1 131.JPG (235:2042):

Free internet access {3-1}~ [5]
About 50 people use the computer facilities per day {2-5}~ [1]
8:1 Muyexe1 131.JPG (235:2042):
Free computer access {3-1}~ [1]
8:1 Muyexe1 131.JPG (235:2042):
Provision of communication facilities {4-1}~ [2]
3:14 facilities where you can send .. (15:15):
3:26 the issue of communicating wit.. (15:15):
Students using Computer {1-1} [1]
8:1 Muyexe1 131.JPG (235:2042):
Youth are provided with jobs {6-1}~ [1]
8:1 Muyexe1 131.JPG (235:2042):

Fresh vegetables for people {3-2}~ [6]
Backyard garden provision {2-6}~ [2]
3:28 I would like to add from what .. (20:20):
3:80 This project has developed man.. (20:20):
Irrigation technology for Agriculture purposes {4-2}~ [1]
1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
Job creation and stipend payment {3-1}~ [1]
1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
Macena Garden project members {1-4} [1]
1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
Poverty alleviation {8-8}~ [2]
1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
3:80 This project has developed man.. (20:20):
They can use tractors for farming {2-1}~ [1]
1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):

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Government should build roads {3-1}~ [2]
- Council of stakeholders is developing the sustainability plan {5-2}~ [2]
  - 3:68 The roads are inadequate and w.. (163:167):
  - 3:116 we can also have those project.. (167:167):
- The department of Public works should assist the contractors {2-1}~ [1]
  - 3:75 the roads, sports grounds, and.. (9:9):

Irrigation technology for Agriculture purposes {4-2}~ [10]
- Better life for the people {11-10} [3]
  - 2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):
  - 3:39 this project has brought us a .. (38:38):
  - 3:88 this project has brought us a .. (38:38):
- Fresh vegetables for people {3-2}~ [1]
  - 1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
- Job creation and stipend payment {3-1}~ [1]
  - 1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
- Macena Garden project members {1-4} [1]
  - 1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
- Poverty alleviation {8-8}~ [1]
  - 1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
- Projects are represented at the stakeholders council {3-1}~ [1]
  - 2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):
- Skills development {6-4}~ [1]
  - 2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):
- The University will inform the policy, provide learnship and education for youths {2-1}~ [1]
  - 2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):
- They can use tractors for farming {2-1}~ [1]
  - 1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
- Visit to Macena Garden project by the Researcher {1-2} [1]
  - 2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):

Job creation and stipend payment {3-1}~ [9]
- Economic activities provision {4-4}~ [1]
  - 6:1 Muyexe1 081.JPG (90:1436):
- Fresh vegetables for people {3-2}~ [1]
  - 1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
- Irrigation technology for Agriculture purposes {4-2}~ [1]
  - 1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
- Macena Garden project members {1-4} [1]
  - 1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
- Post office and Business Centre {2-1} [1]
  - 6:1 Muyexe1 081.JPG (90:1436):
- Poverty alleviation {8-8}~ [1]
  - 1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
- Provision of communication facilities {4-1}~ [1]
  - 6:1 Muyexe1 081.JPG (90:1436):
- The Post office provide savings facilities {2-1}~ [1]
  - 6:1 Muyexe1 081.JPG (90:1436):
- They can use tractors for farming {2-1}~ [1]
  - 1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):

Macena Garden project members {1-4} [5]
- Fresh vegetables for people {3-2}~ [1]
  - 1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
- Irrigation technology for Agriculture purposes {4-2}~ [1]
  - 1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
- Job creation and stipend payment {3-1}~ [1]
  - 1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):

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Poverty alleviation {8-8}~ [1]
1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
They can use tractors for farming {2-1}~ [1]
1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):

New clinic is being built {3-2}~ [10]
A nurse and Postal officer at Focus group discussion {1-1} [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Better life for the people {11-10} [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Building of clinic at Muyexe {3-1}~ [2]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
7:1 Muyexe1 118.JPG (85:2042):
Clinic provide health services {4-4}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Enumeration at a construction site in Muyexe {1-2} [1]
7:1 Muyexe1 118.JPG (85:2042):
Post office and Business Centre {2-1} [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Provision of communication facilities {4-1}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Provision of healthcare {2-2}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Rain water purified for drinking purposes {4-2}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Youth are provided with jobs {6-1}~ [1]
7:1 Muyexe1 118.JPG (85:2042):

New gate for National Park at Muyexe {2-1}~ [1]
Building of fences {1-1}~ [2]
3:29 this place is near Kruger Nati.. (20:20):
3:82 this place is near Kruger Nati.. (20:20):

People can buy chicken at a cheaper price {1-1}~ [0]

Post office and Business Centre {2-1} [11]
A nurse and Postal officer at Focus group discussion {1-1} [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Better life for the people {11-10} [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Building of clinic at Muyexe {3-1}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Clinic provide health services {4-4}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Economic activities provision {4-4}~ [1]
6:1 Muyexe1 081.JPG (90:1436):
Job creation and stipend payment {3-1}~ [1]
6:1 Muyexe1 081.JPG (90:1436):
New clinic is being built {3-2}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Provision of communication facilities {4-1}~ [2]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
6:1 Muyexe1 081.JPG (90:1436):
Provision of healthcare {2-2}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Rain water purified for drinking purposes {4-2}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
The Post office provide savings facilities {2-1}~ [1]

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6:1 Muyexe1 081.JPG (90:1436):

Poverty alleviation {8-8}~ [14]

- Backyard garden provision {2-6}~ [2]
  - 3:28 I would like to add from what .. (20:20):
  - 3:80 This project has developed man.. (20:20):
- Better life for the people {11-10} [1]
  - 12:1 20120117_131657_resized.jpg (48:269):
- Crime reduced {3-1}~ [3]
  - 3:31 crime and poverty has been red.. (22:22):
  - 3:83 poverty has been reduced (22:22):
  - 12:1 20120117_131657_resized.jpg (48:269):
- CWP provided 300 jobs {1-2}~ [2]
  - 3:38 this project has brought devel.. (37:37):
  - 3:87 alleviated poverty (37:37):
- Fresh vegetables for people {3-2}~ [2]
  - 1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
  - 3:80 This project has developed man.. (20:20):
- Irrigation technology for Agriculture purposes {4-2}~ [1]
  - 1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
- Job creation and stipend payment {3-1}~ [1]
  - 1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
- Macena Garden project members {1-4} [1]
  - 1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
- Rain water harvesting system {3-3}~ [2]
  - 3:24 CRDP is project which is aimed.. (9:9):
  - 3:74 aimed at alleviating poverty i.. (9:9):
- Skills development {6-4}~ [1]
  - 3:79 Agricultural point of view thi.. (17:17):
- Some of the CWP workers {1-1} [1]
  - 12:1 20120117_131657_resized.jpg (48:269):
- They can use tractors for farming {2-1}~ [1]
  - 1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
- Water from Nandoni may solve water problem {3-1}~ [2]
  - 3:24 CRDP is project which is aimed.. (9:9):
  - 3:74 aimed at alleviating poverty i.. (9:9):
- Youth are provided with jobs {6-1}~ [1]
  - 12:1 20120117_131657_resized.jpg (48:269):

Problem of water and electricity {3-1}~ [2]

- Borehole could solve the problem of water {4-2}~ [2]
  - 3:100 lack of water is a major chall.. (93:93):
  - 3:101 the lack of water (93:93):
- Rain water harvesting system {3-3}~ [2]
  - 3:100 lack of water is a major chall.. (93:93):
  - 3:101 the lack of water (93:93):

Project reports should be submitted to the Council of Stakeholders {2-2}~ [5]

- Community Centre in Muyexe {3-1} [1]
  - 5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):
- Council of stakeholders is developing the sustainability plan {5-2}~ [1]
  - 5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):
- Council of Stakeholders resolve conflicts {6-6}~ [3]
  - 3:57 They are entitled to give the .. (120:120):
  - 3:106 two members to the council of .. (120:120):
  - 5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):
- Projects are represented at the stakeholders council {3-1}~ [1]
  - 5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):
- SANCO should cooperate with the Council of Stakeholders {2-1}~ [1]

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5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):

Projects are represented at the stakeholders council {3-1}~ [10]

Better life for the people {11-10} [1]
2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):
Community Centre in Muyexe {3-1} [1]
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):
Council of stakeholders is developing the sustainability plan {5-2}~ [1]
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):
Council of Stakeholders resolve conflicts {6-6}~ [3]
3:54 community meetings or through .. (105:108):
3:105 Every project has two members (107:107):
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):
Irrigation technology for Agriculture purposes {4-2}~ [1]
2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):
Project reports should be submitted to the Council of Stakeholders {2-2}~ [1]
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):
SANCO should cooperate with the Council of Stakeholders {2-1}~ [1]
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):
Skills development {6-4}~ [1]
2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):
The University will inform the policy, provide learnship and education for youths {2-1}~ [1]
2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):
Visit to Macena Garden project by the Researcher {1-2} [1]
2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):

Provision of communication facilities {4-1}~ [12]

A nurse and Postal officer at Focus group discussion {1-1} [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Better life for the people {11-10} [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Building of clinic at Muyexe {3-1}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Clinic provide health services {4-4}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Economic activities provision {4-4}~ [1]
6:1 Muyexe1 081.JPG (90:1436):
Free internet access {3-1}~ [2]
3:14 facilities where you can send .. (15:15):
3:26 the issue of communicating wit.. (15:15):
Job creation and stipend payment {3-1}~ [1]
6:1 Muyexe1 081.JPG (90:1436):
New clinic is being built {3-2}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Post office and Business Centre {2-1} [2]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
6:1 Muyexe1 081.JPG (90:1436):
Provision of healthcare {2-2}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Rain water purified for drinking purposes {4-2}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
The Post office provide savings facilities {2-1}~ [1]
6:1 Muyexe1 081.JPG (90:1436):

Provision of creche {1-1}~ [1]

Crime reduced {3-1}~ [2]
3:30 The arrival of the CRDP has br.. (21:21):
3:121 the kids are safe (21:21):

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Provision of healthcare {2-2}~ [8]

A nurse and Postal officer at Focus group discussion {1-1} [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Better life for the people {11-10} [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Building of clinic at Muyexe {3-1}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Clinic provide health services {4-4}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
New clinic is being built {3-2}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Post office and Business Centre {2-1} [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Provision of communication facilities {4-1}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Rain water purified for drinking purposes {4-2}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):

Question eight {1-1}~ [0]

Question five {1-2}~ [0]

Question four {1-2}~ [0]

Question one {1-1}~ [0]

Question seven {1-1}~ [0]

Question six {1-5}~ [0]

Question three {1-1}~ [0]

Question two {1-2}~ [0]

Rain water harvesting system {3-3}~ [6]

Borehole could solve the problem of water {4-2}~ [1]
3:100 lack of water is a major chall.. (93:93):
Poverty alleviation {8-8}~ [2]
3:24 CRDP is project which is aimed.. (9:9):
3:74 aimed at alleviating poverty i.. (9:9):
Problem of water and electricity {3-1}~ [2]
3:100 lack of water is a major chall.. (93:93):
3:101 the lack of water (93:93):
Rain water harvesting training given {2-2}~ [2]
3:51 When you are harvesting water .. (95:95):
3:102 harvesting water (95:95):
Rain water purified for drinking purposes {4-2}~ [2]
3:51 When you are harvesting water .. (95:95):
3:103 to drink and water the crops (95:95):
Water from Nandoni may solve water problem {3-1}~ [1]
3:74 aimed at alleviating poverty i.. (9:9):

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Rain water harvesting training given {2-2}~ [3]
Rain water harvesting system {3-3}~ [2]
3:51 When you are harvesting water .. (95:95):
3:102 harvesting water (95:95):
Skills development {6-4}~ [1]
3:45 We teach them to harvest water.. (54:54):
They can use tractors for farming {2-1}~ [1]
3:45 We teach them to harvest water.. (54:54):

Rain water purified for drinking purposes {4-2}~ [9]
A nurse and Postal officer at Focus group discussion {1-1} [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Better life for the people {11-10} [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Building of clinic at Muyexe {3-1}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Clinic provide health services {4-4}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
New clinic is being built {3-2}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Post office and Business Centre {2-1} [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Provision of communication facilities {4-1}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Provision of healthcare {2-2}~ [1]
4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047):
Rain water harvesting system {3-3}~ [2]
3:51 When you are harvesting water .. (95:95):
3:103 to drink and water the crops (95:95):

SANCO should cooperate with the Council of Stakeholders {2-1}~ [5]
Community Centre in Muyexe {3-1} [1]
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):
Council of stakeholders is developing the sustainability plan {5-2}~ [1]
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):
Council of Stakeholders resolve conflicts {6-6}~ [1]
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):
Project reports should be submitted to the Council of Stakeholders {2-2}~ [1]
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):
Projects are represented at the stakeholders council {3-1}~ [1]
5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892):

Skills development {6-4}~ [10]
Better life for the people {11-10} [1]
2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):
Irrigation technology for Agriculture purposes {4-2}~ [1]
2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):
Poverty alleviation {8-8}~ [1]
3:79 Agricultural point of view thi.. (17:17):
Projects are represented at the stakeholders council {3-1}~ [1]
2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):
Rain water harvesting training given {2-2}~ [1]
3:45 We teach them to harvest water.. (54:54):
Tanks are distributed for agricultural purposes {1-1}~ [2]
3:44 the distribution of the water .. (52:52):
3:95 skills development (52:52):
The department of Public works should assist the contractors {2-1}~ [2]

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3:73 the department of public works.. (180:180):
3:120 the development (180:180):

The University will inform the policy, provide learnship and education for youths {2-1}~ [1]
2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):

They can use tractors for farming {2-1}~ [1]
3:45 We teach them to harvest water.. (54:54):

Visit to Macena Garden project by the Researcher {1-2} [1]
2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):

Some of the CWP workers {1-1} [4]

Better life for the people {11-10} [1]
12:1 20120117_131657_resized.jpg (48:269):

Crime reduced {3-1}~ [1]
12:1 20120117_131657_resized.jpg (48:269):

Poverty alleviation {8-8}~ [1]
12:1 20120117_131657_resized.jpg (48:269):

Youth are provided with jobs {6-1}~ [1]
12:1 20120117_131657_resized.jpg (48:269):

Some of the Focus group discussion participants {1-1} [3]

Community Centre in Muyexe {3-1} [1]
13:3 100_2057.JPG (601:2072):

Focus group discussion {2-3}~ [2]
13:1 100_2057.JPG (654:1460):
13:3 100_2057.JPG (601:2072):

Venue of the Focus Group discussion {2-1} [1]
13:3 100_2057.JPG (601:2072):

Students using Computer {1-1} [4]

About 50 people use the computer facilities per day {2-5}~ [1]
8:1 Muyexe1 131.JPG (235:2042):

Free computer access {3-1}~ [1]
8:1 Muyexe1 131.JPG (235:2042):

Free internet access {3-1}~ [1]
8:1 Muyexe1 131.JPG (235:2042):

Youth are provided with jobs {6-1}~ [1]
8:1 Muyexe1 131.JPG (235:2042):

Tanks are distributed for agricultural purposes {1-1}~ [2]

Backyard garden provision {2-6}~ [2]
3:44 the distribution of the water .. (52:52):
3:94 backyard gardens (52:52):

Skills development {6-4}~ [2]
3:44 the distribution of the water .. (52:52):
3:95 skills development (52:52):

The department of Public works should assist the contractors {2-1}~ [2]

Government should build roads {3-1}~ [1]
3:75 the roads, sports grounds, and.. (9:9):

Skills development {6-4}~ [2]
3:73 the department of public works.. (180:180):
3:120 the development (180:180):

The municipality will provide electricity {2-1}~ [0]

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The Post office provide savings facilities {2-1}~ [2]
- Economic activities provision {4-4}~ [1]
  - 6:1 Muyexe1 081.JPG (90:1436):
- Job creation and stipend payment {3-1}~ [1]
  - 6:1 Muyexe1 081.JPG (90:1436):
- Post office and Business Centre {2-1} [1]
  - 6:1 Muyexe1 081.JPG (90:1436):
- Provision of communication facilities {4-1}~ [1]
  - 6:1 Muyexe1 081.JPG (90:1436):

The University will inform the policy, provide learnship and education for youths {2-1}~ [5]
- Better life for the people {11-10} [1]
  - 2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):
- Irrigation technology for Agriculture purposes {4-2}~ [1]
  - 2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):
- Projects are represented at the stakeholders council {3-1}~ [1]
  - 2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):
- Skills development {6-4}~ [1]
  - 2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):
- Visit to Macena Garden project by the Researcher {1-2} [1]
  - 2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):

They can use tractors for farming {2-1}~ [7]
- Fresh vegetables for people {3-2}~ [1]
  - 1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
- Irrigation technology for Agriculture purposes {4-2}~ [1]
  - 1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
- Job creation and stipend payment {3-1}~ [1]
  - 1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
- Macena Garden project members {1-4} [1]
  - 1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
- Poverty alleviation {8-8}~ [1]
  - 1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384):
- Rain water harvesting training given {2-2}~ [1]
  - 3:45 We teach them to harvest water.. (54:54):
- Skills development {6-4}~ [1]
  - 3:45 We teach them to harvest water.. (54:54):

Unresolved matters are referred to the Chief {1-1}~ [0]

Venue of the Focus Group discussion {2-1} [3]
- Community Centre in Muyexe {3-1} [1]
  - 13:3 100_2057.JPG (601:2072):
- Focus group discussion {2-3}~ [2]
  - 13:1 100_2057.JPG (654:1460):
  - 13:3 100_2057.JPG (601:2072):
- Some of the Focus group discussion participants {1-1} [1]
  - 13:3 100_2057.JPG (601:2072):

Visit to Macena Garden project by the Researcher {1-2} [5]
- Better life for the people {11-10} [1]
  - 2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):
- Irrigation technology for Agriculture purposes {4-2}~ [1]
  - 2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):
- Projects are represented at the stakeholders council {3-1}~ [1]

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2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):
Skills development {6-4}~ [1]
2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):
The University will inform the policy, provide learnship and education for youths {2-1}~ [1]
2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338):

Water from Nandoni may solve water problem {3-1}~ [2]
Poverty alleviation {8-8}~ [2]
3:24 CRDP is project which is aimed.. (9:9):
3:74 aimed at alleviating poverty i.. (9:9):
Rain water harvesting system {3-3}~ [1]
3:74 aimed at alleviating poverty i.. (9:9):

Youth are provided with jobs {6-1}~ [11]
About 50 people use the computer facilities per day {2-5}~ [1]
8:1 Muyexe1 131.JPG (235:2042):
Better life for the people {11-10} [1]
12:1 20120117_131657_resized.jpg (48:269):
Building of clinic at Muyexe {3-1}~ [1]
7:1 Muyexe1 118.JPG (85:2042):
Crime reduced {3-1}~ [1]
12:1 20120117_131657_resized.jpg (48:269):
Enumeration at a construction site in Muyexe {1-2} [1]
7:1 Muyexe1 118.JPG (85:2042):
Free computer access {3-1}~ [1]
8:1 Muyexe1 131.JPG (235:2042):
Free internet access {3-1}~ [1]
8:1 Muyexe1 131.JPG (235:2042):
New clinic is being built {3-2}~ [1]
7:1 Muyexe1 118.JPG (85:2042):
Poverty alleviation {8-8}~ [1]
12:1 20120117_131657_resized.jpg (48:269):
Some of the CWP workers {1-1} [1]
12:1 20120117_131657_resized.jpg (48:269):
Students using Computer {1-1} [1]
8:1 Muyexe1 131.JPG (235:2042):

CODES-PRIMARY-DOCUMENTS-TABLE (CELL=WORDCOUNT)
Report created by Super - 2013/09/21 03:44:40 PM
"HU:
[C:\Users\segun.obadire\Documents\PhD\PhDData\PhDDataAdj\PhDDataAdj\FGrp_1.hpr6]"

Code-Filter: All [67]
PD-Filter: All [13]
Quotation-Filter: All [134]

Restricted to textual PDs!

"" "A nurse and Postal officer at Focus group discussion" "About 50 people use the computer facilities per day" "Backyard garden provision" "Better life for the people" "Borehole could solve the problem of water" "Brick laying machine foe the people" "Building of clinic at Muyexe" "Building of fences" "Clinic provide health services" "Community Centre in Muyexe" "Computer training require for workers" "Construction of sport stadium" "Council of stakeholders is developing the sustainability plan" "Council of Stakeholders resolve conflicts" "Crime reduced" "CWP provided 300 jobs" "Delay in stipend payment" "Economic activities provision"

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"Enumeration at a construction site in Muyexe" "Enumerators collating the questions" "Focus group discussion" "Free computer access" "Free internet access" "Fresh vegetables for people" "Government should build roads" "Irrigation technology for Agriculture purposes" "Job creation and stipend payment" "Macena Garden project members" "New clinic is being built" "New gate for National Park at Muyexe" "People can buy chicken at a cheaper price" "Post office and Business Centre" "Poverty alleviation" "Problem of water and electricity" "Project reports should be submitted to the Council of Stakeholders""Projects are represented at the stakeholders council" "Provision of communication facilities" "Provision of creche" "Provision of healthcare" "Question eight" "Question five" "Question four" "Question one" "Question seven" "Question six" "Question three" "Question two" "Rain water harvesting system" "Rain water harvesting training given" "Rain water purified for drinking purposes" "SANCO should cooperate with the Council of Stakeholders" "Skills development" "Some of the CWP workers" "Some of the Focus group discussion participants" "Students using Computer" "Tanks are distributed for agricultural purposes" "The department of Public works should assist the contractors" "The municipality will provide electricity" "The Post office provide savings facilities" "The University will inform the policy, provide learnship and education for youths" "They can use tractors for farming" "Unresolved matters are referred to the Chief" "Venue of the Focus Group discussion" "Visit to Macena Garden project by the Researcher" "Water from Nandoni may solve water problem" "Youth are provided with jobs" TOTALS:

"P 3: FGroup_A.rtf" 0 0 11 71 98 104 28 11 45 40
0 35 4 122 125 32 49 11 67 0 0 0
55 33 75 138 79 20 0 25 50 37 0 128
9 106 40 47 73 75 8 17 39 7 5 14
13 10 70 33 103 70 83 0 0 0 33 60
77 132 37 31 41 0 0 39 68 2833

TOTALS: 0 0 11 71 98 104 28 11 45 40 0
35 4 122 125 32 49 11 67 0 0 0 55
33 75 138 79 20 0 25 50 37 0 128 9
106 40 47 73 75 8 17 39 7 5 14 13
10 70 33 103 70 83 0 0 0 33 60 77
132 37 31 41 0 0 39 68 2833

TOTALS:

"P 3: FGroup_A.rtf"

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0 0 11 71 98 104 28 11 45 40 0 35
4 122 125 32 49 11 67 0 0 0 55 33
75 138 79 20 0 25 50 37 0 128 9 106
40 47 73 75 8 17 39 7 5 14 13 10
70 33 103 70 83 0 0 0 33 60 77 132
37 31 41 0 0 39 68 2833

TOTALS:

0 0 11 71 98 104 28 11 45 40 0 35
4 122 125 32 49 11 67 0 0 0 55 33
75 138 79 20 0 25 50 37 0 128 9 106
40 47 73 75 8 17 39 7 5 14 13 10
70 33 103 70 83 0 0 0 33 60 77 132
37 31 41 0 0 39 68 2833

HU: FGrp_1
File:

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[C:\Users\segun.obadire\Documents\PhD\PhDData\PhDDataAdj\PhDDataAdj\FGrp_1.hpr6]
Edited by: Super
Date/Time: 2013/09/22 08:44:22 AM

All objects sorted by creation date
Editing period : 49 days
1. Object created: 2012/11/10 03:41:13 AM (HU: FGrp_1)
Last object created: 2012/12/29 09:41:57 AM (Network View: Better life for the people)

(2012-11-10T03:41:13) HU: FGrp_1
(2012-11-10T04:10:16) Primary Doc: P 3: FGroup_A.rtf {121}
(2012-11-10T04:13:36) Quotation: 3:1 what does the project brings (3:3)
(2012-11-10T04:15:35) Quotation: 3:2 project brings the better life.. (5:5)
(2012-11-10T04:23:22) Quotation: 3:3 aimed at alleviating poverty i.. (9:9)
(2012-11-10T04:23:49) Quotation: 3:4 water and sustaining projects .. (9:9)
(2012-11-10T04:24:35) Quotation: 3:5 the roads, sports grounds, and.. (9:9)
(2012-11-10T04:26:44) Quotation: 3:6 before 1994, there was poverty.. (13:13)
(2012-11-10T04:27:04) Quotation: 3:7 CRDP making sure that when peo.. (13:13)
(2012-11-10T04:28:26) Quotation: 3:8 to the develop the rural areas.. (15:15)
(2012-11-10T04:29:11) Quotation: 3:9 to disregard the past unbalanc.. (15:15)
(2012-11-10T04:30:06) Quotation: 3:10 to address the gap that was th.. (15:15)
(2012-11-10T04:30:44) Quotation: 3:11 creating the short or long ter.. (15:15)
(2012-11-10T04:31:45) Quotation: 3:12 there are lots of people who h.. (15:15)
(2012-11-10T04:32:27) Quotation: 3:13 communicating with the outside.. (15:15)
(2012-11-10T04:33:12) Quotation: 3:14 facilities where you can send .. (15:15)
(2012-11-10T04:34:00) Quotation: 3:15 you do not have to struggle wi.. (15:15)
(2012-11-10T04:35:26) Quotation: 3:16 issue of sport facilities (15:15)
(2012-11-10T04:39:18) Quotation: 3:17 when people earn money it will.. (15:15)
(2012-11-10T04:40:47) Quotation: 3:18 definition of Muyexe (16:16)
(2012-11-10T04:41:35) Quotation: 3:19 the poverty alleviation amongs.. (17:17)
(2012-11-10T04:41:58) Quotation: 3:20 to create a business among our.. (17:17)
(2012-12-09T07:44:48) Quotation: 3:21 Agriculture deals mostly with .. (20:20)
(2012-12-09T07:45:36) Quotation: 3:22 developed many gardens around .. (20:20)
(2012-12-15T23:52:05) Primary Doc: P 1: 20120117_125536_resized.jpg {1}
(2012-12-15T23:52:23) Primary Doc: P 2: 20120117_130254_resized.jpg {1}
(2012-12-15T23:52:39) Primary Doc: P 4: 100_2057.JPG {1}
(2012-12-15T23:53:01) Primary Doc: P 5: Muyexe1 078.JPG {1}
(2012-12-15T23:53:18) Primary Doc: P 6: Muyexe1 081.JPG {1}
(2012-12-15T23:53:39) Primary Doc: P 7: Muyexe1 118.JPG {1}
(2012-12-15T23:53:53) Primary Doc: P 8: Muyexe1 131.JPG {1}
(2012-12-15T23:54:15) Primary Doc: P 9: Muyexe1 140.JPG {1}
(2012-12-15T23:54:48) Primary Doc: P10: Muyexe1 184.JPG {1}
(2012-12-15T23:55:07) Primary Doc: P11: Muyexe1 188.JPG {0}
(2012-12-15T23:55:26) Primary Doc: P12: 20120117_131657_resized.jpg {1}
(2012-12-16T00:06:01) Quotation: 3:23 what does the project brings a.. (3:3)
(2012-12-16T00:06:01) Code: Question one {1-1}~
(2012-12-16T00:55:08) Primary Doc: P13: 100_2057.JPG {3}
(2012-12-16T01:01:58) Code: Focus group discussion {2-3}~
(2012-12-16T01:01:58) Quotation: 13:1 100_2057.JPG (654:1460)
(2012-12-16T21:32:58) Code: Poverty alleviation {8-8}~
(2012-12-16T21:32:58) Quotation: 3:24 CRDP is project which is aimed.. (9:9)
(2012-12-16T21:35:09) Code: Better life for the people {11-10}
(2012-12-16T21:35:09) Quotation: 3:25 Presently there is a democrati.. (13:13)
(2012-12-16T21:58:40) Code: Provision of communication facilities {4-1}~
(2012-12-16T21:58:40) Quotation: 3:26 the issue of communicating wit.. (15:15)
(2012-12-16T22:00:18) Code: Economic activities provision {4-4}~
(2012-12-16T22:00:18) Quotation: 3:27 the economic activities are mo.. (15:15)
(2012-12-16T22:03:51) Quotation: 3:28 I would like to add from what .. (20:20)

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(2012-12-16T22:03:51) Code: Backyard garden provision {2-6}~
(2012-12-16T22:05:27) Code: Building of fences {1-1}~
(2012-12-16T22:05:27) Quotation: 3:29 this place is near Kruger Nati.. (20:20)
(2012-12-16T22:06:27) Quotation: 3:30 The arrival of the CRDP has br.. (21:21)
(2012-12-16T22:06:27) Code: Provision of creche {1-1}~
(2012-12-16T22:07:21) Code: Crime reduced {3-1}~
(2012-12-16T22:07:21) Quotation: 3:31 crime and poverty has been red.. (22:22)
(2012-12-16T22:09:03) Code: Building of clinic at Muyexe {3-1}~
(2012-12-16T22:10:16) Code: {0-0}
(2012-12-16T22:11:45) Quotation: 3:32 the project has brought a grea.. (23:23)
(2012-12-16T22:11:45) Code: Provision of healthcare {2-2}~
(2012-12-16T22:12:35) Code: New clinic is being built {3-2}~
(2012-12-16T22:12:35) Quotation: 3:33 there is a big clinic which is.. (23:23)
(2012-12-17T16:19:25) Code: Skills development {6-4}~
(2012-12-17T16:19:25) Quotation: 3:34 The project also empowers the .. (24:24)
(2012-12-17T16:20:46) Quotation: 3:35 we are working on a project of.. (27:27)
(2012-12-17T16:20:46) Code: New gate for National Park at Muyexe {2-1}~
(2012-12-17T16:21:58) Code: Brick laying machine foe the people {1-1}~
(2012-12-17T16:21:58) Quotation: 3:36 this project has brought a cha.. (29:29)
(2012-12-17T16:22:40) Quotation: 3:37 Today people are able to acces.. (36:36)
(2012-12-17T16:22:40) Code: Free computer access {3-1}~
(2012-12-17T16:23:09) Quotation: 3:38 this project has brought devel.. (37:37)
(2012-12-17T16:23:09) Code: CWP provided 300 jobs {1-2}~
(2012-12-17T16:24:28) Quotation: 3:39 this project has brought us a .. (38:38)
(2012-12-17T16:24:28) Code: Irrigation technology for Agriculture purposes {4-2}~
(2012-12-17T16:24:59) Code: Fresh vegetables for people {3-2}~
(2012-12-17T16:24:59) Quotation: 3:40 People get the vegetable in th.. (38:38)
(2012-12-17T16:25:25) Code: Youth are provided with jobs {6-1}~
(2012-12-17T16:25:25) Quotation: 3:41 we also have the youth in this.. (38:38)
(2012-12-17T16:27:07) Memo: ME - 2012/12/17 {0-Me-F} - Super
(2012-12-17T16:34:41) Code: The Post office provide savings facilities {2-1}~
(2012-12-17T16:34:41) Quotation: 3:42 the post office belongs to the.. (50:50)
(2012-12-17T16:35:50) Code: Clinic provide health services {4-4}~
(2012-12-17T16:35:50) Quotation: 3:43 The chronic patients used to t.. (51:51)
(2012-12-17T16:36:37) Quotation: 3:44 the distribution of the water .. (52:52)
(2012-12-17T16:36:37) Code: Tanks are distributed for agricultural purposes {1-1}~
(2012-12-17T16:37:27) Quotation: 3:45 We teach them to harvest water.. (54:54)
(2012-12-17T16:37:27) Code: Rain water harvesting training given {2-2}~
(2012-12-17T16:38:02) Code: They can use tractors for farming {2-1}~
(2012-12-17T16:39:05) Quotation: 3:46 People used to travel to the T.. (55:55)
(2012-12-17T16:39:05) Code: People can buy chicken at a cheaper price {1-1}~
(2012-12-17T16:40:12) Code: Job creation and stipend payment {3-1}~
(2012-12-17T16:40:12) Quotation: 3:47 We have also progressed becaus.. (56:56)
(2012-12-17T16:41:09) Memo: ME - 2012/12/17 [1] {0-Me-F} - Super
(2012-12-17T16:43:31) Quotation: 3:48 experienced a progress in CRDP.. (67:67)
(2012-12-17T16:43:31) Code: Free internet access {3-1}~
(2012-12-17T16:43:41) Memo: ME - 2012/12/17 [2] {0-Me-F} - Super
(2012-12-17T16:48:13) Quotation: 3:49 There is no one amongst us who.. (84:84)
(2012-12-17T16:48:13) Code: Computer training require for workers {3-2}~
(2012-12-17T16:49:59) Quotation: 3:50 Computer Centre: Sometimes we .. (89:89)
(2012-12-17T16:49:59) Code: About 50 people use the computer facilities per day {2-5}~
(2012-12-17T16:56:27) Quotation: 3:51 When you are harvesting water .. (95:95)
(2012-12-17T16:56:27) Code: Rain water harvesting system {3-3}~
(2012-12-17T16:57:51) Code: Rain water purified for drinking purposes {4-2}~
(2012-12-17T16:57:51) Quotation: 3:52 The rain water does not stay f.. (101:101)
(2012-12-17T16:59:24) Code: Question two {1-2}~
(2012-12-17T16:59:24) Quotation: 3:53 How do you communicate with th.. (104:104)
(2012-12-17T17:01:26) Quotation: 3:54 community meetings or through .. (105:108)
(2012-12-17T17:01:26) Code: Projects are represented at the stakeholders council

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{3-1}~
(2012-12-17T17:02:11) Quotation: 3:55 How do you solve and address p.. (117:117)
(2012-12-17T17:02:11) Code: Question three {1-1}~
(2012-12-17T17:03:22) Code: Council of Stakeholders resolve conflicts {6-6}~
(2012-12-17T17:03:22) Quotation: 3:56 We seat down as a council of s.. (118:118)
(2012-12-17T17:05:57) Quotation: 3:57 They are entitled to give the .. (120:120)
(2012-12-17T17:05:57) Code: Project reports should be submitted to the Council of Stakeholders {2-2}~
(2012-12-17T17:07:06) Code: SANCO should cooperate with the Council of Stakeholders {2-1}~
(2012-12-17T17:07:06) Quotation: 3:58 SANKO is non-political organiz.. (121:121)
(2012-12-17T17:09:01) Code: Question four {1-2}~
(2012-12-17T17:09:01) Quotation: 3:59 If you have a problem it is re.. (125:125)
(2012-12-17T17:09:53) Quotation: 3:60 The matter may be referred to .. (126:126)
(2012-12-17T17:09:53) Code: Unresolved matters are referred to the Chief {1-1}~
(2012-12-17T17:10:01) Memo: ME - 2012/12/17 [3] {0-Me-F} - Super
(2012-12-17T17:12:50) Quotation: 3:61 I want to find out from the pr.. (129:129)
(2012-12-17T17:12:50) Code: Question five {1-2}~
(2012-12-17T17:13:22) Quotation: 3:62 There is a delay of stipend fo.. (130:130)
(2012-12-17T17:13:22) Code: Delay in stipend payment {2-2}~
(2012-12-17T17:14:31) Code: Problem of water and electricity {3-1}~
(2012-12-17T17:16:00) Quotation: 3:64 the issue of taking water from.. (144:144)
(2012-12-17T17:16:00) Code: Water from Nandoni may solve water problem {3-1}~
(2012-12-17T17:19:01) Code: Borehole could solve the problem of water {4-2}~
(2012-12-17T17:19:01) Quotation: 3:65 We do not have other option be.. (151:156)
(2012-12-17T17:19:08) Memo: ME - 2012/12/17 [4] {0-Me-F} - Super
(2012-12-17T17:21:22) Quotation: 3:66 The project beneficiaries shou.. (159:159)
(2012-12-17T17:21:22) Code: The municipality will provide electricity {2-1}~
(2012-12-17T17:22:07) Quotation: 3:67 Is there anything which you th.. (162:162)
(2012-12-17T17:22:07) Code: Question six {1-5}~
(2012-12-17T17:24:23) Quotation: 3:68 The roads are inadequate and w.. (163:167)
(2012-12-17T17:24:23) Code: Government should build roads {3-1}~
(2012-12-17T17:25:18) Code: Question seven {1-1}~
(2012-12-17T17:25:18) Quotation: 3:69 What are the sustainability pl.. (168:168)
(2012-12-17T17:27:49) Quotation: 3:70 The council of stake holders i.. (173:173)
(2012-12-17T17:27:49) Code: Council of stakeholders is developing the sustainability plan {5-2}~
(2012-12-17T17:28:14) Quotation: 3:71 What is the University’s invol.. (174:174)
(2012-12-17T17:28:14) Code: Question eight {1-1}~
(2012-12-17T17:30:06) Quotation: 3:72 it will inform the policy deci.. (175:177)
(2012-12-17T17:30:06) Code: The University will inform the policy, provide learnship and education for youths {2-1}~
(2012-12-17T17:31:15) Quotation: 3:73 the department of public works.. (180:180)
(2012-12-17T17:31:15) Code: The department of Public works should assist the contractors {2-1}~
(2012-12-18T21:07:03) Quotation: 13:2 100_2057.JPG (668:1268)
(2012-12-18T21:22:10) Quotation: 3:74 aimed at alleviating poverty i.. (9:9)
(2012-12-18T21:24:03) Quotation: 3:75 the roads, sports grounds, and.. (9:9)
(2012-12-18T21:27:00) Quotation: 3:76 better services and living sta.. (13:13)
(2012-12-18T21:28:41) Quotation: 3:77 Through that infrastructure de.. (15:15)
(2012-12-18T21:30:28) Quotation: 3:78 We want these facilities to be.. (15:15)
(2012-12-18T21:31:37) Quotation: 3:79 Agricultural point of view thi.. (17:17)
(2012-12-18T21:33:27) Quotation: 3:80 This project has developed man.. (20:20)
(2012-12-18T21:38:20) Quotation: 3:81 agricultural project benefit t.. (20:20)
(2012-12-18T21:40:23) Quotation: 3:82 this place is near Kruger Nati.. (20:20)
(2012-12-18T21:44:16) Quotation: 3:83 poverty has been reduced (22:22)
(2012-12-18T21:46:12) Quotation: 3:84 the people’s live hood is bett.. (25:25)
(2012-12-18T21:49:52) Quotation: 3:85 lot of water than before (28:28)
(2012-12-18T21:51:41) Quotation: 3:86 this project has brought devel.. (37:37)
(2012-12-18T21:52:16) Quotation: 3:87 alleviated poverty (37:37)

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(2012-12-18T21:52:54) Quotation: 3:88 this project has brought us a .. (38:38)
(2012-12-18T21:55:01) Quotation: 3:89 Our village is very dry it can.. (38:38)
(2012-12-18T21:58:04) Quotation: 3:90 about 15 (42:42)
(2012-12-18T22:02:30) Quotation: 3:91 the project has brought a grea.. (50:50)
(2012-12-18T22:04:21) Quotation: 3:92 it has become easy because the.. (51:51)
(2012-12-18T22:05:02) Quotation: 3:93 get treatment (51:51)
(2012-12-18T22:06:15) Quotation: 3:94 backyard gardens (52:52)
(2012-12-18T22:06:37) Quotation: 3:95 skills development (52:52)
(2012-12-18T22:13:17) Quotation: 3:96 the maintenance of the compute.. (76:76)
(2012-12-18T22:14:26) Quotation: 3:97 can fix the computers (87:87)
(2012-12-18T22:16:05) Quotation: 3:98 the computer Centre to charge .. (90:90)
(2012-12-18T22:18:09) Quotation: 3:99 We should sit down as the comm.. (92:92)
(2012-12-18T22:18:42) Quotation: 3:100 lack of water is a major chall.. (93:93)
(2012-12-18T22:20:42) Quotation: 3:101 the lack of water (93:93)
(2012-12-18T22:21:28) Quotation: 3:102 harvesting water (95:95)
(2012-12-18T22:21:55) Quotation: 3:103 to drink and water the crops (95:95)
(2012-12-18T22:23:15) Quotation: 3:104 department of health must inte.. (99:99)
(2012-12-18T22:24:50) Quotation: 3:105 Every project has two members (107:107)
(2012-12-18T22:27:08) Quotation: 3:106 two members to the council of .. (120:120)
(2012-12-18T22:28:37) Quotation: 3:107 They were donated with a truck.. (124:124)
(2012-12-18T22:30:45) Quotation: 3:108 Sometimes three months (132:132)
(2012-12-18T22:31:11) Quotation: 3:109 council of stake holders (134:134)
(2012-12-18T22:31:58) Quotation: 3:110 water and electricity (138:138)
(2012-12-18T22:33:18) Quotation: 3:111 local Municipality (146:146)
(2012-12-18T22:33:49) Quotation: 3:112 water (147:147)
(2012-12-18T22:35:09) Quotation: 3:113 boreholes run dry (151:151)
(2012-12-18T22:35:27) Quotation: 3:114 municipality is responsible (155:155)
(2012-12-18T22:36:47) Quotation: 3:115 The other projects have been s.. (157:157)
(2012-12-18T22:42:43) Quotation: 3:116 we can also have those project.. (167:167)
(2012-12-18T22:44:16) Quotation: 3:117 the road and transport departm.. (169:169)
(2012-12-18T22:45:05) Quotation: 3:118 the bakery, cosmetics and mini.. (171:171)
(2012-12-18T22:46:46) Quotation: 3:119 the youth (178:178)
(2012-12-18T22:47:33) Quotation: 3:120 the development (180:180)
(2012-12-18T22:49:19) Quotation: 3:121 the kids are safe (21:21)
(2012-12-20T05:03:12) Quotation: 3:122 better life (5:5)
(2012-12-20T08:01:41) Memo: Muyexe CRDP Project {8-An} - Super
(2012-12-20T08:17:41) Memo: Focus Group Questions {10-An} - Super
(2012-12-20T08:23:33) Memo: Responses {93-An} - Super
(2012-12-21T06:40:24) Code: Construction of sport stadium {1-1}
(2012-12-22T06:37:30) Quotation: 1:1 20120117_125536_resized.jpg (116:384)
(2012-12-22T06:37:30) Code: Macena Garden project members {1-4}
(2012-12-22T06:39:17) Quotation: 2:1 20120117_130254_resized.jpg (26:338)
(2012-12-22T06:39:17) Code: Visit to Macena Garden project by the Researcher {1-2}
(2012-12-22T06:41:45) Quotation: 5:1 Muyexe1 078.JPG (65:1892)
(2012-12-22T06:41:45) Code: Community Centre in Muyexe {3-1}
(2012-12-22T06:44:00) Code: Post office and Business Centre {2-1}
(2012-12-22T06:44:00) Quotation: 6:1 Muyexe1 081.JPG (90:1436)
(2012-12-22T06:45:34) Quotation: 7:1 Muyexe1 118.JPG (85:2042)
(2012-12-22T06:45:34) Code: Enumeration at a construction site in Muyexe {1-2}
(2012-12-22T06:48:25) Quotation: 8:1 Muyexe1 131.JPG (235:2042)
(2012-12-22T06:48:25) Code: Students using Computer {1-1}
(2012-12-22T06:49:29) Quotation: 9:1 Muyexe1 140.JPG (285:1887)
(2012-12-22T06:49:29) Code: Venue of the Focus Group discussion {2-1}
(2012-12-22T06:50:56) Code: Enumerators collating the questions {1-2}
(2012-12-22T06:50:56) Quotation: 10:1 Muyexe1 184.JPG (30:1471)
(2012-12-22T06:52:48) Code: Some of the CWP workers {1-1}
(2012-12-22T06:52:48) Quotation: 12:1 20120117_131657_resized.jpg (48:269)
(2012-12-22T06:54:53) Code: Some of the Focus group discussion participants {1-1}
(2012-12-22T06:54:53) Quotation: 13:3 100_2057.JPG (601:2072)
(2012-12-22T06:59:12) Quotation: 4:1 100_2057.JPG (596:2047)

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(2012-12-22T06:59:12) Code: A nurse and Postal officer at Focus group discussion {1-1}
(2012-12-29T06:59:10) Primary Doc Family: Project contributions (8)
(2012-12-29T07:11:43) Primary Doc Family: Project problems (1)
(2012-12-29T07:17:28) Primary Doc Family: Stakeholder's interactions (2)
(2012-12-29T07:21:49) Primary Doc Family: Other government support (1)
(2012-12-29T07:25:18) Primary Doc Family: Sustainability plans (2)
(2012-12-29T07:27:56) Primary Doc Family: University contribution (2)
(2012-12-29T07:59:14) Code-Link: Better life for the people <is associated with> Poverty alleviation
(2012-12-29T08:02:49) Code-Link: Backyard garden provision <is cause of> Poverty alleviation
(2012-12-29T08:03:39) Code-Link: About 50 people use the computer facilit.. <is part of> Better life for the people
(2012-12-29T08:05:24) Code-Link: Borehole could solve the problem of wate.. <is associated with> Backyard garden provision
(2012-12-29T08:07:04) Code-Link: Brick laying machine foe the people <is part of> Poverty alleviation
(2012-12-29T08:09:17) Code-Link: Building of clinic at Muyexe <is part of> Better life for the people
(2012-12-29T08:10:00) Code-Link: Building of fences <is associated with> Backyard garden provision
(2012-12-29T08:11:05) Code-Link: Clinic provide health services <is associated with> Better life for the people
(2012-12-29T08:12:50) Code-Link: Community Centre in Muyexe <is associated with> Better life for the people
(2012-12-29T08:14:09) Code-Link: Computer training require for workers <is part of> About 50 people use the computer facilit..
(2012-12-29T08:14:50) Code-Link: Construction of sport stadium <is associated with> Better life for the people
(2012-12-29T08:17:28) Code-Link: Council of Stakeholders resolve conflict.. <is associated with> Council of stakeholders is developing th..
(2012-12-29T08:18:21) Code-Link: Crime reduced <is associated with> Poverty alleviation
(2012-12-29T08:19:23) Code-Link: CWP provided 300 jobs <is part of> Poverty alleviation
(2012-12-29T08:20:35) Code-Link: Delay in stipend payment <is cause of> Council of Stakeholders resolve conflict..
(2012-12-29T08:21:46) Code-Link: Economic activities provision <is part of> Poverty alleviation
(2012-12-29T08:27:23) Code-Link: Enumeration at a construction site in Mu.. <is associated with> Enumerators collating the questions
(2012-12-29T08:29:52) Code-Link: Free computer access <is associated with> About 50 people use the computer facilit..
(2012-12-29T08:30:40) Code-Link: Free internet access <is associated with> About 50 people use the computer facilit..
(2012-12-29T08:31:50) Code-Link: Fresh vegetables for people <is associated with> Backyard garden provision
(2012-12-29T08:34:43) Code-Link: Irrigation technology for Agriculture pu.. <is associated with> Backyard garden provision
(2012-12-29T08:35:46) Code-Link: Job creation and stipend payment <is part of> Better life for the people
(2012-12-29T08:37:29) Code-Link: Macena Garden project members <is associated with> Borehole could solve the problem of wate..
(2012-12-29T08:37:51) Code-Link: Macena Garden project members <is associated with> Fresh vegetables for people
(2012-12-29T08:38:20) Code-Link: Macena Garden project members <is associated with> Irrigation technology for Agriculture pu..
(2012-12-29T08:38:47) Code-Link: Macena Garden project members <is associated with> Poverty alleviation

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(2012-12-29T08:41:33) Code-Link: New clinic is being built <is associated with> Clinic provide health services
(2012-12-29T08:43:09) Code-Link: People can buy chicken at a cheaper pric.. <is associated with> Economic activities provision
(2012-12-29T08:43:54) Code-Link: Post office and Business Centre <is associated with> Economic activities provision
(2012-12-29T08:46:12) Code-Link: Project reports should be submitted to t.. <is part of> Council of Stakeholders resolve conflict..
(2012-12-29T08:46:54) Code-Link: Projects are represented at the stakehol.. <is associated with> Council of Stakeholders resolve conflict..
(2012-12-29T08:48:06) Code-Link: Provision of communication facilities <is associated with> Better life for the people
(2012-12-29T08:49:00) Code-Link: Provision of creche <is part of> Better life for the people
(2012-12-29T08:51:46) Code-Link: Provision of healthcare <is associated with> Clinic provide health services
(2012-12-29T08:52:04) Code-Link: Provision of healthcare <is part of> New clinic is being built
(2012-12-29T08:53:27) Code-Link: Question five <is cause of> Delay in stipend payment
(2012-12-29T08:55:21) Code-Link: Question four <is associated with> Council of Stakeholders resolve conflict..
(2012-12-29T08:56:28) Code-Link: Question one <is associated with> Better life for the people
(2012-12-29T08:57:54) Code-Link: Question seven <is associated with> Council of stakeholders is developing th..
(2012-12-29T08:59:01) Code-Link: Question six <is associated with> Government should build roads
(2012-12-29T09:02:32) Code-Link: Question three <is associated with> Council of Stakeholders resolve conflict..
(2012-12-29T09:04:05) Code-Link: Question two <is associated with> Project reports should be submitted to t..
(2012-12-29T09:05:03) Code-Link: Rain water harvesting system <is associated with> Backyard garden provision
(2012-12-29T09:06:04) Code-Link: Rain water harvesting system <is part of> Rain water harvesting training given
(2012-12-29T09:08:11) Code-Link: Clinic provide health services <is part of> Rain water purified for drinking purpose..
(2012-12-29T09:09:30) Code-Link: SANCO should cooperate with the Council .. <is associated with> Question two
(2012-12-29T09:10:03) Code-Link: Skills development <is part of> Rain water harvesting training given
(2012-12-29T09:10:52) Code-Link: Skills development <is part of> Rain water purified for drinking purpose..
(2012-12-29T09:11:16) Code-Link: Skills development <is part of> Computer training require for workers
(2012-12-29T09:12:38) Code-Link: Some of the CWP workers <is associated with> CWP provided 300 jobs
(2012-12-29T09:13:12) Code-Link: Some of the Focus group discussion parti.. <is associated with> Focus group discussion
(2012-12-29T09:14:14) Code-Link: Problem of water and electricity <is associated with> Question five
(2012-12-29T09:15:24) Code-Link: Students using Computer <is associated with> About 50 people use the computer facilit..
(2012-12-29T09:16:21) Code-Link: Tanks are distributed for agricultural p.. <is part of> Rain water harvesting system
(2012-12-29T09:17:26) Code-Link: The department of Public works should as.. <is part of> Question six
(2012-12-29T09:18:40) Code-Link: The municipality will provide electricit.. <is associated with> Question six

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(2012-12-29T09:19:49) Code-Link: The Post office provide savings faciliti.. <is associated with> Economic activities provision
(2012-12-29T09:22:09) Code-Link: Question eight <is part of> The University will inform the policy, p..
(2012-12-29T09:22:56) Code-Link: They can use tractors for farming <is part of> Skills development
(2012-12-29T09:25:28) Code-Link: Unresolved matters are referred to the C.. <is associated with> Question four
(2012-12-29T09:26:09) Code-Link: Venue of the Focus Group discussion <is associated with> Focus group discussion
(2012-12-29T09:27:08) Code-Link: Visit to Macena Garden project by the Re.. <is part of> Enumeration at a construction site in Mu..
(2012-12-29T09:27:23) Code-Link: Visit to Macena Garden project by the Re.. <is associated with> Enumerators collating the questions
(2012-12-29T09:29:06) Code-Link: Water from Nandoni may solve water probl.. <is part of> Question six
(2012-12-29T09:30:00) Code-Link: Youth are provided with jobs <is associated with> Poverty alleviation
(2012-12-29T09:34:51) Code-Link: New gate for National Park at Muyexe <is associated with> Question six
(2012-12-29T09:35:14) Code-Link: A nurse and Postal officer at Focus grou.. <is part of> Focus group discussion
(2012-12-29T09:41:57) Network View: Better life for the people (66)

Objects								Total
Backyard garden provision	0.14	0.33	0.14	0.5				0.98
Better life for the people	0.09	0.2	0.1	0.07	0.1	0.11		0.67
Borehole could solve the problem of water	0.17	0.17						0.33
Building of clinic at Muyexe	1							1
Building of fences	0.5							0.5
Clinic provide health services	1							1
Council of stakeholders is developing the sustainability plan	0.17							0.17
Council of Stakeholders resolve conflicts	0.2	0.17						0.37
Crime reduced	0.14	0.5						0.64
CWP provided 300 jobs	0.33	0.17						0.5
Economic activities provision	0.09	0.33						0.42
Free internet access	0.33							0.33
Fresh vegetables for people	0.33	0.14						0.48
Government should build roads	0.17	0.25						0.42
Irrigation technology for Agriculture purposes	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.13	0.33			1.16
New gate for National Park at Muyexe	0.5							0.5
Poverty alleviation	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.17	0.13	0.14	0.09	0.94
Problem of water and electricity		0.17	0.2					0.37
Project reports should be submitted to the Council of Stakeholders		0.2						0.2
Projects are represented at the stakeholders council	0.1	0.17	0.25	0.14	0.33	0.5		1.49
Provision of communication facilities		0.33						0.33
Provision of crèche		0.5						0.5
Rain water harvesting system		0.1	0.17	0.25	0.14	0.33	0.5	1.14

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Rain water harvesting training given	0.33	0.14	0.5	0.2	0.89
Rain water purified for drinking purposes		0.2			0.2
Skills development					1.36
Tanks are distributed for agricultural purposes					0.67
The department of Public works should assist the contractors					0.39
The University will inform the policy, provide learnship and education for youths					1.33
They can use tractors for farming					0.67
Visit to Macena Garden project by the Researcher					1.61
Water from Nandoni may solve water problem					0.33

CODE-PRIMARY DOCUMENT TABLE:

Other government support	Project contributions	Project problems	Stakeholder's interactions	Sustainability plans	University contribution
0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0

PD-Filter: All

HU: FGrp_1
File: [C:\Users\segun.obadire\Documents\PhD\PhDData\PhDDataAdj\PhDDataAdj\FGrp_1.hpr6]
Edited by: Super
Date/Time: 2013/09/21 03:48:57 PM

P 1: 20120117_125536_resized.jpg {1} [C:\Users\segun.obadire\Pictures\PhD Pix\20120117_125536_resized.jpg] bmp
Families:
Project contributions

P 2: 20120117_130254_resized.jpg {1} [C:\Users\segun.obadire\Pictures\PhD Pix\20120117_130254_resized.jpg] bmp
Families:
Project contributions
University contribution

P 3: FGroup_A.rtf {121} [C:\Users\segun.obadire\Documents\PhD\PhDData\PhDDataAdj\PhDDataAdj\FGroup_A.rtf] text/rtf
Families:
Other government support
Project contributions
Project problems
Stakeholder's interactions
Sustainability plans

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University contribution

P 4: 100_2057.JPG {1} [C:\Users\segun.obadire\Pictures\PhD Pix\Muyexe\100_2057.JPG] bmp
Families:
Project contributions

P 5: Muyexe1 078.JPG {1} [C:\Users\segun.obadire\Pictures\PhD Pix\Muyexe\Muyexe1 078.JPG] bmp
Families:
Project contributions
Stakeholder's interactions
Sustainability plans

P 6: Muyexe1 081.JPG {1} [C:\Users\segun.obadire\Pictures\PhD Pix\Muyexe\Muyexe1 081.JPG] bmp
Families:
Project contributions

P 7: Muyexe1 118.JPG {1} [C:\Users\segun.obadire\Pictures\PhD Pix\Muyexe\Muyexe1 118.JPG] bmp
Families:
Project contributions

P 8: Muyexe1 131.JPG {1} [C:\Users\segun.obadire\Pictures\PhD Pix\Muyexe\Muyexe1 131.JPG] bmp
Families:
Project contributions

P 9: Muyexe1 140.JPG {1} [C:\Users\segun.obadire\Pictures\PhD Pix\Muyexe\Muyexe1 140.JPG] bmp
Families:
None

P10: Muyexe1 184.JPG {1} [C:\Users\segun.obadire\Pictures\PhD Pix\Muyexe\Muyexe1 184.JPG] bmp
Families:
None

P11: Muyexe1 188.JPG {0} [C:\Users\segun.obadire\Pictures\PhD Pix\Muyexe\Muyexe1 188.JPG] bmp
Families:
None

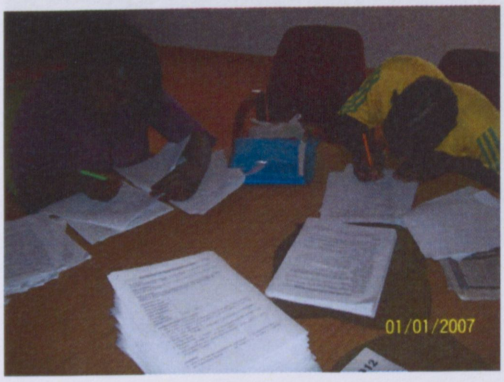
P12: 20120117_131657_resized.jpg {1} [C:\Users\segun.obadire\Pictures\PhD Pix\20120117_131657_resized.jpg] bmp
Families:
None

P13: 100_2057.JPG {3} [C:\Users\segun.obadire\Pictures\PhD Pix\Muyexe\100_2057.JPG] bmp
Families:
None

APPENDIX 10: Photo voices at the various engagements during the data collections

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APPENDIX 10: Photo voices at the various engagements during the data collections



Enumerators undergoing training



Pilot test of the questionnaire



Livestock farming at Muyexe



Muyexe Village Centre



CDW Office at Muyexe



Office complex at Muyexe

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Computer (e-RAP) Centre



School children accessing computers





Free Internet facility at Muyexe Computer/e-RAP Centre



Thuthong Centre at Muyexe



Post Office building at Muyexe

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Researcher and Team arrive Muyexe



Community centre at Muyexe



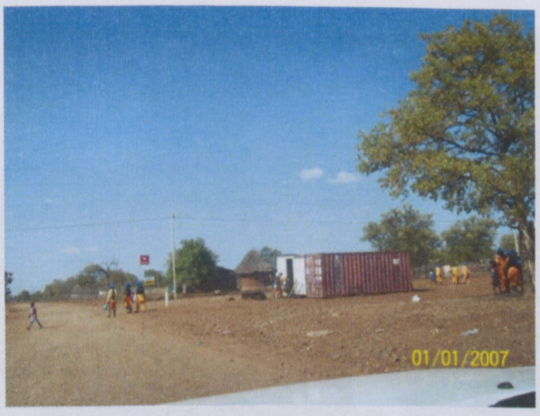
Main gravel road at Muyexe



Muyexe community



Postal Services include savings facilities



CDW cleaning and sanitation



Major roads at Muyexe



Electricity supply by the Municipality



Focus Group discussion at Muyexe



Enumerator attending training workshop



Researcher during one of the visits



Project participants at Macena Garden Project

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al. 2004; Hendry 2005; Zietsma and Winn 2008) and the drivers behind stakeholder mobilisation (Rowley and Moldoveanu 2003; Calvano 2008). The company's side of these relationships has been addressed in models for stakeholder management strategies (e.g., Savage et al. 1991; Lamberg et al. 2008). We argue that, first, company–stakeholder interaction, especially in a conflict situation, should be seen as a complex construct of liaisons, interests, values and expectations. The focus should shift away from viewing stakeholders as actors separate from the focal organisation to actors whose relationships to the organisation constitute the organisation. Consequently, the interaction processes between the organisation and its stakeholders come into the focus of attention (de Blois and de Coninck, 2008).

4.4 Stakeholders' Interests

Stakeholders invited to focus group discussion were familiar with the CRDP projects at Muyexe. They were either involved as beneficiaries representing their projects, government officials, traditional authority, stakeholder committee members, local contractors, NGOs and observers who lived or worked in the area. However, they were also asked to give opinions based on their general observation of the CRDP projects in the area. The number of participants at the meeting was 36.

4.5 Understanding Analytical Models in the Study

4.5.1 Determining stakeholders participation impacts

To be able to analyse the level of stakeholders' participation as proposed by the specific objective one, it is imperative to understand power which may be derived from the nature of a stakeholder's organisation, or their position in relation to other stakeholders (for example, line ministries which control budgets and other departments). Other forms of influence may be more informal (for example, personal connections to ruling politicians or councillor). It may also be necessary to consider stakeholders whose power, and therefore influence, will increase because of resources introduced by the CRDP projects. The deterministic multi-objective problem can be established under three criteria for the evaluation of multi-objective techniques solution (Akter and Simonovic, 2002). These are: occupational efficiency, explicitness of trade-offs among objectives and the amount of information generated for

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