



Factors responsible for the constant failure of government-assisted poverty alleviation farming projects in the Eastern Cape, South Africa

By

Ayanda Figlan

A thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree

Master of Technology: Public Administration and Governance in the

Faculty of Business and management science at the Cape Peninsula University of Technology

Supervisor: Dr Larry E Jowah

Cape Town Campus

August 2022

CPUT copyright information

This dissertation may not be published either in part (in schools, scientific or technical journals) or as a whole (as a monograph) unless permission has been obtained from the university

Declaration

I Ayanda Figlan I solemnly declare that all the information furnished in this document is free of errors to the best of my knowledge. I hereby declare that all the information contained in this resume is in accordance with facts or truths to my knowledge. I take full responsibility for the correctness of the said information

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized, cursive letter 'A' with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Signature

23.08.2022

Date

Acknowledgements

- First and foremost, I would like to give the glory and praises to Jesus Christ, our Lord and saviour for the strength, knowledge, and wisdom in my academic career
- I would like to thank my supervisor, DR Larry Jowah, for the patience, guidance, encouragement, and advice he has provided throughout my time as his student. Thank you for your amazing support and believing in me throughout the journey, you have been a loving and caring parent, and may God keep bless you for your good work you put in an academic space
- My siblings Zolani Figlan, Mzoli Figlan, Njongo Figlan, Bandile Figlan, Nomfundiso Figlan, Sandisile Figlan, Hombakazi Figlan, Tabita Figlan,Zukisani Figlan, Zubenathi Figlan and the Nongalaza Family. I thank you for your tremendous support and the hope you have given me, without that hope, this thesis would not have been possible. Thank you all for the strength you gave me. I love you all
- My friends: Yanga Gwebitya, Avela Sogoni, Sihle Ngxabi, Lutho Xakayi, Mandilakhe Makubalo, Zanele Manjati, Zodwa Mbili, Sango Sotomela and Yongama Dayimani thank you for your unwavering support, you guys have played huge role in my life this would have been much more difficult without you
- Thanks to everyone who has participated on my questionnaire thank you for your support I really appreciate it
- Financial support from ETDP SETA during this study is acknowledged.

Dedication

I would like to dedicate this study to my Late Mother Notazana Flora Figlan a strong gentle soul who taught me to put God first in everything because prayer change things. I'm so happy that today, I am who I am because of your wisdom you planted in me. May you continue to rest in peace, I will always love you and you will always be in my heart.

ABSTRACT

The Eastern Cape is South Africa's second largest province by area and is considered to have the best of agricultural soil in the country. Though the province has the richest agricultural soil in the country, the province is rated as the poorest and with the highest illiteracy levels in the country. The government has invested large resources to reduce poverty and grow the agricultural economy in the province, which could easily feed the country. In spite of the investment into the rich agricultural base of the province, poverty has remained and seems to be increasing. The use of community -based initiatives to promote the supply of food has not realised the intended goal 28 years into democracy. Developing agriculture would inevitably create more jobs within the province and help move the province out of its current economic quagmire. Meanwhile, the country imports pea nuts, sunflower and many other crops that can be grown in the Eastern Cape. This study aimed to identify factors responsible for the constant failure of government-assisted poverty alleviation farming projects to fight poverty. The focus was on the Cala District because of easy accessibility, and at the heart of poverty reduction projects by the government. The descriptive research design was used complemented by mixed research methodologies (qualitative and quantitative) intended to provide breadth and depth in understanding the situation. The target population was residence in the district who owned land but were not making progress nor helping themselves out of this poverty. Convenience sampling was used in the administering of the three -section structured questionnaire to collect data. The data was processed with the use of Excel Spread Sheet (ESS). This helped in constructing illustrations used to compare and contrast the relationships between the variables. The general impression is that working their field was not employment, most wished to go to town to look for jobs, some suggested that they needed money – but never applied agriculture loans from the government. The situation is dire and may need extensive education and the physical presence of agricultural officers on the ground to promote farming.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	V
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	VI
LIST OF TABLES.....	XII
LIST OF FIGURES	XIII
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
1.1 INTRODUCTION	15
1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY.....	17
1.2.1 <i>Understanding poverty and livelihoods</i>	19
1.2.2 <i>How poor people respond to poverty</i>	21
1.2.3 <i>Poverty in Sakhisizwe Municipality</i>	22
1.2.4 <i>Key social challenges in present-day South Africa: poverty, unemployment, and social injustice..</i>	23
1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT	25
1.4 PURPOSE STATEMENT.....	25
1.5 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES.....	26
1.5.1 <i>Main objective:</i>	26
1.5.2 <i>Specific objectives:</i>	26
1.6 RESEARCH QUESTIONS.....	26
1.7 ACADEMIC VALUE AND CONTRIBUTION OF THE PROPOSED STUDY	27
1.8 DELIMITATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS	27
1.8.1 <i>Delimitations</i>	27
1.8.2 <i>Cultural values</i>	27
1.8.3 <i>Personality:</i>	28
1.8.4 <i>Literacy:</i>	28
1.8.5 <i>Language barrier</i>	28
1.8.6 <i>Assumptions</i>	28
1.9 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	28
1.9.1 <i>Target population</i>	29
1.9.2 <i>Sampling and sample size</i>	29
1.9.3 <i>Data collection method</i>	29
1.9.4 <i>The research instrument</i>	29
1.9.5 <i>Data analysis</i>	30
1.9.6 <i>Data reporting</i>	30
1.10 ETHICS CONSIDERATION	30
1.11 CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS	30
• <i>Poverty</i>	30
• <i>Poverty alleviation/reduction</i>	31

•	<i>Unemployment</i>	31
•	<i>Integrated Development Planning is an approach to planning that involves the entire municipality and its citizens in finding the best solutions to achieve long-</i>	31
•	<i>Local government:</i>	31
•	<i>Municipality:</i>	31
•	<i>Local Economic Development:</i>	31
1.12	CHAPTER CLASSIFICATION	31
1.13	SUMMARY	32
CHAPTER 2	LITERATURE REVIEW	33
2.1	INTRODUCTION	33
2.2	AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.....	33
2.2.1	<i>Sakhisizwe Municipality</i>	33
2.2.2	<i>Vuka Mntomtsha Youth Co-operative</i>	34
2.2.3	<i>Uphuhliso Lwethu Youth Co-operative</i>	34
2.2.4	<i>Lower Cala Veg Vo-operative</i>	34
2.2.5	<i>Ntsimbini Maize Co-operative</i>	34
2.2.6	<i>Milla Farming</i>	34
2.2.7	<i>Orange Groove Irrigation Scheme</i>	35
2.2.8	<i>Dubbed Green Valleys</i>	35
2.3	IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	35
2.3.1	<i>Employment creation</i>	35
2.3.2	<i>Poverty reduction</i>	36
2.3.3	<i>Contribution to household income</i>	37
2.4	WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.....	37
2.4.1	<i>Women's contribution to agriculture</i>	38
2.5	CONSTRAINTS FACED BY WOMEN IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	39
2.5.1	<i>Land ownership</i>	39
2.5.2	<i>Access to credit</i>	40
2.5.3	<i>Education</i>	40
2.5.4	<i>POVERTY STATUS</i>	41
2.6	AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES.....	41
2.7	PARTICIPATORY APPROACH	42
2.8	STATUS QUO ANALYSIS	43
2.8.1	<i>Climate changes</i>	43
2.8.2	<i>Extension services in climate change adaptation</i>	44
2.8.3	<i>Extension officer's effectiveness (Qualification)</i>	45
2.8.4	<i>Poverty</i>	45
2.9	POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.	47
2.9.1	<i>Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)</i>	47

2.9.2	<i>Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP)</i>	48
2.9.3	<i>Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR)</i>	49
2.10	POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS IN SAKHISIZWE MUNICIPALITY – EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE	50
2.10.1	<i>Effects of Poverty on Rural Women</i>	51
2.10.2	<i>Health</i>	51
2.10.3	<i>Food security</i>	51
2.10.4	<i>Education</i>	51
2.10.5	<i>Social relationships</i>	52
2.10.6	<i>Housing</i>	53
2.10.7	<i>Poverty Alleviation Measures</i>	53
2.11	RURAL WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS	54
2.12	DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS	54
2.13	THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE	58
2.14	OPPOSITE OF TO USE OF GENETICAL MODIFIED FOOD (GMOS)	58
2.15	GROWTH EQUITY THEORIES	59
2.16	GOOD GOVERNANCE	59
2.17	SUMMARY	60
CHAPTER 3	THE FOOD ISSUES AND EFFECTS IN SOUTH AFRICA	61
3.1	INTRODUCTION	61
3.2	LAND REFORMS IN SOUTH AFRICA.....	61
3.3	THE ROLE OF SOUTH AFRICAN AGRICULTURE.....	63
3.4	POVERTY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.....	64
3.5	DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH AFRICA	64
3.6	THE SOUTH AFRICAN EDUCATION SYSTEM.....	65
3.7	DISEASES AND MALNUTRITION IN SOUTH AFRICA	67
3.8	PROBLEMS FACING POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS.	68
3.8.1	<i>Lack of entrepreneurial culture</i>	68
3.8.2	<i>Lack of capital</i>	68
3.8.3	<i>Poor opportunities for skills training</i>	69
3.8.4	<i>Lack of access to credit</i>	69
3.8.5	<i>Procurement problems</i>	69
3.8.6	<i>Lack of communication</i>	69
3.9	IMPACTS OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS ON RURAL WOMEN	70
3.9.1	<i>Economic impacts</i>	70
3.9.2	<i>Social impacts</i>	72
3.9.3	<i>Families living with AIDS</i>	73
3.9.4	<i>Developed countries</i>	74
3.9.5	<i>Developing countries</i>	74
3.10	CHARACTERISTICS OF POVERTY	75

3.10.1	<i>Hunger and malnutrition</i>	76
3.10.2	<i>War and political instability</i>	76
3.10.3	<i>National Debt</i>	77
3.10.4	<i>Discrimination and social inequality</i>	77
3.10.5	<i>Vulnerability to natural disasters</i>	77
3.11	IMPLICATIONS OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS	78
3.11.1	<i>Basic human needs</i>	79
3.11.2	<i>Geographic and demographics</i>	79
3.11.3	<i>Living conditions</i>	79
3.11.4	<i>Social exclusion</i>	80
3.11.5	<i>Vulnerability</i>	80
3.11.6	<i>Crime and violence</i>	81
3.12	POVERTY PROFILE IN SOUTH AFRICA.....	81
3.12.1	<i>Distribution of poverty by province</i>	82
3.12.2	<i>Differences in poverty between racial groups</i>	84
3.13	POLICY RESPONSES TO POVERTY IN SOUTH AFRICA.....	84
3.14	SUMMARY	85
CHAPTER 4	RESEARCH METHODS AND DESIGN	87
4.1	INTRODUCTION	87
4.2	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	87
4.2.1	<i>Research paradigm and approach</i>	87
4.3	TRUSTWORTHINESS OF THE STUDY	88
4.3.1	<i>Credibility</i>	88
4.3.2	<i>Transferability</i>	89
4.3.3	<i>Dependability</i>	89
4.3.4	<i>Conformability</i>	90
4.4	RESEARCH DESIGN	91
4.5	CASE STUDY	92
4.6	METHOD.....	93
4.6.1	<i>Interviews</i>	93
4.6.2	<i>Questionnaires</i>	95
4.6.3	<i>Observations</i>	95
4.6.4	<i>Documentary analysis</i>	96
4.7	SUBJECTS	96
4.7.1	<i>Study area</i>	96
4.7.2	<i>Population</i>	96
4.7.3	<i>Sample size</i>	97
4.8	SAMPLING PROCEDURE.....	97
4.9	VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY.....	98

4.10	DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES	99
4.11	DATA ANALYSIS.....	99
4.12	ETHICS CONSIDERATION	99
4.12.1	<i>Anonymity and confidentiality</i>	100
4.12.2	<i>Informed consent</i>	100
4.12.3	<i>Avoidance of harm</i>	101
4.12.4	<i>Pilot study.</i>	101
4.13	SUMMARY	101
CHAPTER 5	CONCEPTUAL MODEL: INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN SOUTH AFRICA	103
5.1	INTRODUCTION	103
5.2	INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING.....	104
5.3	THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING.....	105
5.4	THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN SOUTH AFRICA	106
5.5	THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS	109
5.6	KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS OF THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN	113
5.6.1	<i>Service delivery</i>	113
5.7	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND COMPLIANCE WITH THE MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT, 2003	114
5.8	PERFORMANCE MONITORING, MANAGEMENT, AND EVALUATION	115
5.9	GOOD GOVERNANCE	117
5.10	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	117
5.11	ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY	118
5.12	INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATION.....	119
5.12.1	<i>Local Economic Development</i>	121
5.13	SUMMARY	122
CHAPTER 6	DATA.....	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
6.1	INTRODUCTION	123
6.2	SECTION A: BIOGRAPHY	123
6.2.1	<i>Please indicate how many years you have been involved in a community</i>	126
6.3	SECTION C: OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS	158
6.4	SUMMARY	163
CHAPTER 7	CONCLUDING REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	165
7.1	INTRODUCTION	165
7.2	SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS	165
7.3	DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	167
7.4	THE QUESTIONNAIRE	167
7.4.1	<i>Section B: The Likert Scale</i>	167
7.5	FINDINGS	175
7.5.1	<i>To identify critical success factors related to farming projects</i>	175

7.5.2	<i>To address food insecurity among poor residents</i>	178
7.5.3	<i>To analyse the benefits and the use of community garden projects</i>	179
7.5.4	<i>To identify the causes of failure of community garden projects</i>	179
7.6	CONCLUSION	180
	REFERENCES	182
7.7	ANNEXURE A: THE QUESTIONNAIRE	203
7.8	ANNEXURE B ETHICS CERTIFICATE.....	5
7.9	ANNEXURE C CERTIFICATE OF EDITING	6
7.10	ANNEXURE D PLAGIARISM REPORT	7

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 2.1: IMPACTS OF EXTREME SIGNIFICANCE ON THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR, AS IDENTIFIED IN THE PRELIMINARY RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS	43
TABLE 2.2: FACTORS IMPACTING FOOD PRODUCTION	57
TABLE 3.1: DIFFERENCES IN POVERTY BETWEEN RACIAL GROUPS	84
TABLE 5.1: LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	106
TABLE 6.1: ANY INFORMATION YOU MAY WANT TO SHARE CONCERNING FARMING?	131
TABLE 6.2: PLEASE LIST HERE ANY OTHER ISSUES YOU MAY WANT TO HIGHLIGHT IN RELATION TO THE ABOVE, AND PUT THEM IN POINT FORM.....	158
TABLE 6.3: LIST THINGS THAT ARE IMPORTANT FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION FROM START TO FINISH OF THE PROJECT.	160
TABLE 6.4: LIST CAUSES OF POOR COMMUNICATION IN YOUR COMMUNITY GARDEN PROJECTS.....	161
TABLE 6.5: IF YOU WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION CHANNELS IN YOUR COMMUNITY GARDEN PROJECTS, LIST AT LEAST FIVE THINGS YOU WOULD DO	163

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 3.1: DISTRIBUTION OF POVERTY BY PROVINCE	83
FIGURE 5.1: INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	104
FIGURE 5.2: INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS.....	112
FIGURE 5.3: MUNICIPALITY ACCOUNTABILITY CYCLE	114
FIGURE 5.4: INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS.....	121
FIGURE 6.1: AGE OF RESPONDENTS.....	126
FIGURE 6.2: QUALIFICATIONS OF RESPONDENTS	127
FIGURE 6.3: QUALIFICATIONS OF RESPONDENTS	128
FIGURE 6.4: PRIOR INVOLVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE	129
FIGURE 6.5: FUTURE CAREER IN AGRICULTURE	130
FIGURE 6.6: PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN COMMERCIAL FARMING	130
FIGURE 6.7: CURRENT OCCUPATION.....	131
FIGURE 6.8: I DEPEND ON THE KNOWLEDGE I INHERITED FROM MY PARENTS TO FARM.....	133
FIGURE 6.9: I DO NOT NEED TO LEARN HOW TO FARM. IT IS NATURAL FOR MY FAMILY	134
FIGURE 6.10: MOST SUCCESSFUL FARMERS I KNOW DID NOT HAVE TO DO A DEGREE	135
FIGURE 6.11: I CAN ALWAYS GET EXTRA INFORMATION ABOUT FARMING FROM FRIENDS	136
FIGURE 6.12: I GROW TRADITIONAL PRODUCTS THAT HAVE CONSISTENTLY BEEN GROWN BY THE FAMILY	137
FIGURE 6.13: SUCCESS DEPENDS ON HOW LUCKY A FARMER CAN BE FOR MOST OF THE TIME	138
FIGURE 6.14: A SUCCESSFUL FARMER IS ALWAYS HELPED BY FRIENDS TO FIND THE RIGHT MARKET	138
FIGURE 6.15: A WISE FARMER IDENTIFIES AND FARMS ONLY MARKETABLE CASH CROPS.....	139
FIGURE 6.16: GOOD FARMING SKILLS ARE DEVELOPED OVER A PERIOD AND NEED CONSISTENCY	140
FIGURE 6.17: WE DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO SELL OUR PRODUCT EVEN THOUGH WE GREW IT	141
FIGURE 6.18: NO ONE PROVIDES US WITH INFORMATION ON WHAT AND WHERE TO SELL	142
FIGURE 6.19: THE GOVERNMENT GIVES US HELP WITH THE MARKETING OF OUR PRODUCE	142
FIGURE 6.20: IF YOU HAVE AN EXCELLENT CROP, PEOPLE WILL ALWAYS COME TO YOU TO BUY	143
FIGURE 6.21: WE SHOULD ESTABLISH MARKETS FOR OURSELVES TO DISPOSE OF OUR GOODS	144
FIGURE 6.22: WE HAVE ENOUGH EQUIPMENT FOR US TO PRODUCE GOOD CROPS FOR THE COUNTRY	145
FIGURE 6.23: WE HAVE ENOUGH MONEY TO BUY THE NECESSARY OUTPUTS FOR OUR FARMING EFFORT	146
FIGURE 6.24: WE HAVE INFORMATION ON GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FOR RURAL FARMING PROJECTS	147
FIGURE 6.25: WE GET REGULAR TRAINING ON THESE FARMING PROJECTS FROM THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT	148
FIGURE 6.26: I HAVE NEVER MET NOR HEARD OF THE GOVERNMENT HELPING THE RURAL FARM PROJECTS	149
FIGURE 6.27: MOST OF US ARE ALONG THE HIGHWAY, SO TRANSPORT IS NOT AN ISSUE FOR MARKETING.....	150
FIGURE 6.28: IT IS DIFFICULT AND COSTLY TO GET TRANSPORT TO THE MARKET WITH OUR FARM PRODUCE	151
FIGURE 6.29: WE ARE SO FAR FROM THE MARKET THAT THE CROP GETS SPOILT BEFORE WE GET IT THERE	152
FIGURE 6.30: I DO NOT THINK IT IS NECESSARY FOR US TO DO TRAINING ON THE PRODUCTS TO BE FARMED	153
FIGURE 6.31: THERE ARE NO BOOKS OR MAGAZINES THAT TALK ABOUT APPROPRIATE CROPS FOR FARMERS	154
FIGURE 6.32: FARMING IS NOT THE SAME AS RUNNING A BUSINESS; THERE IS NO RELATIONSHIP	155
FIGURE 6.33: A BUSINESS REQUIRES SOMEONE WHO IS OPEN-MINDED WITH A QUICK UNDERSTANDING.....	156

FIGURE 6.34: A BUSINESS NEEDS BOOKKEEPING SKILLS, AND THIS IS NOT NECESSARY FOR THE FARMER 157

FIGURE 6.35: UNLIKE BUSINESS, FARMING PRODUCTION METHODS ARE DYNAMIC AND DEMANDING 158

CHAPTER 1

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The South African economic system, which comprises all economic activity from providing farming inputs to farming and value addition, prioritises agriculture (Terblanche, 2019:93-109). Despite being a significant source of food, agriculture currently makes very little progress in eradicating poverty on a local level (Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO], 2011). Africa faces several developmental obstacles, including underdevelopment, poverty, and a lack of an effective government (Mahlombe, 2018:7-15). Despite the South African government's commitment to eradicating it, poverty remains the greatest threat to human existence. Poverty, according to Abraham et al (2008: 131-145), is a troubling condition that is perceived and described in various ways by various authors.

The numerous authors' varied involvements, outlooks, and the diverse demands they encounter because of their varied fields of interest are typically considered while creating their distinct expressions of knowledge (Koch and Koebe 2022: 1-15). All countries, both developed and especially developing, deal with these difficulties. Barrett, (2022:14-18) also pointed out that poverty is a problem that is not necessarily evident in South Africa alone but instead around the world. Most rural residents are affected by poverty, which significantly affects their life (Mahlombe 2018:22-24). This is because rural areas lack social administration and physical infrastructures, such as water, sanitation, and welfare administration, transportation, addressing imbalances and tutoring. Thus, reducing poverty to ensure development within the fashion and living requirements becomes essential.

The initiative of the food security program, according to Barrett (2022:12-13), intends to utilise little property, particularly community areas that have been converted to community gardens. Most communities worldwide used their little plots of land to grow staple crops for their survival years ago. Most of which would be crops like tomatoes, onions, green vegetables, okra, and others that were regularly needed and consumed. Community spaces have existed since the dawn of humanity and are now considered traditions in many nations (Glamann,Hanspach and Abson 2017:1304–1305).

Blakeney (2019:19-21) recognises two primary shortcomings in states' endeavours to decrease destitution. Specifically, the absence of an interdisciplinary examination of neediness. Especially the absence of political and social examination and the absence of a linkage between destitution evaluation and different instruments of arranging and strategy. Shava and Hofisi, (2019:30-39) contended that the neediness decrease procedures are intended to impact strategy, yet they appear to have little impact. (Blakeney 2019:15-29) Claim that neediness decrease as procedures and approaches that decrease the number or level of individuals living in destitution or the seriousness of the effect of neediness on the existence of needy. Neediness decreases methodologies such as incorporating the open economy and working on poor people's social climate and capacities. Destitution decreases: furthermore, the arrangement of essential metropolitan administrations for poor people has been given a high need by the South African government. In its mission to viably address neediness and disparity, the South African government has passed different arrangements and regulations. Jili, and Mthethwa (2016:103-107) The most prominent among these arrangements and regulations are the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (RSA), 1996, Recreation and Development Program (RDP), 1994, 1996, White Paper on Nearby Government, 1994, Municipal Structures Act, 1998, Municipal Demarcation Act, 1998, Municipal Systems Act, 2000, and even more as of late, the Accelerated Shared (Nkuna, 2011:622-641)

Shava and Hofisi, (2019:30-39) opine that Development Initiative of South Africa (DISA) supplanted the much-reprimanded Development, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR) embraced in 1996. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, commands the nearby government circle to be formative. The nearby government's formative goals decide for administrations to be conveyed in a maintainable and consultative way. The formative command of the South African nearby government has required the presence of the Integrated Formative Plans (IDPs) by all regions in South Africa (Blakeney, 2019:21-22). The Municipal Systems Act (2000) obliges the regions to decide on improvement techniques with which they can decrease destitution. The IDP is a critical apparatus in the South African government utilises to adapt to its new formative job. Rather than the job arranging has played in the past, the IDP is viewed as a component of the metropolitan administration and part of a coordinated process for arranging and administration conveyance (Pray *et al* 2020:1-6). As far as the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, the IDP interaction is intended to show

up at choices on main points of interest, for example, financial plan, land the executives, advancement of nearby monetary turn of events (LED) and institutional change in a consultative, methodical, and vital way. The IDP sets out the vision, needs, objectives, and procedures of civil committees to foster the district during its term of office (pray et al 2020:4-5). The IDP is utilised in the neighbourhood circles of government to accomplish improvement that depends on economic development, environmental equilibrium, and social advancement (Manyaka and Maserumule, 2022:1389-392). The IDP is an effective system which gives a structure to decrease neediness. The IDP, used as a civil mediation to diminish destitution, should be evaluated to determine the degree to which regions add to the decrease of destitution in their city areas of purview.

As indicated by Groce, Kett, Lang and Trani (2011:1493-1513), the shortcomings of the current methods for poverty alleviation and livelihood studies, were discussed. Measuring the prevalence of poverty is a crucial first step toward comprehending it, but measurement alone is insufficient. It does not explain why people are poor. Examining people's livelihoods considering the poor's assets and initiatives provide room for the needy to be taken seriously. Poor people's priorities, choices, and actions have been proven, McComb, (2021: 39-70). This study uses the debates to create an analytical framework for studying poverty and its causes and effects which outlines causes, reactions to it, and its results (Groce *et al* 2011:1493-

1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Horticulture is a crucial component in the South African monetary framework, which incorporates every single financial movement, from giving cultivating contributions to cultivating, and value-adding (Terblanche, 2019:135-151). Even though it comprises a significant wellspring of food, agribusiness moves at an extremely slow speed in decreasing destitution at the local level (Sahoo et al, 2021:643-670). Africa is confronted with different formative difficulties, like neediness, underdevelopment, and the shortfall of strong civic bodies (Müller and Steiner, 2009:131– 151). Destitution is the most significant danger that imperils human life and remains, despite the determination of South African specialists to diminishing The various articulations of comprehension are by and large made considering the different creators' contrasting contributions, viewpoints, and the necessities that the creators experience because of the different fields of their inclinations (Abrahams 2018: 131-

145). These are difficulties looked at by all countries, particularly agricultural nations. Sikrweqe (2013:1) also alluded that destitution is a test that is not generally apparent in South Africa alone but internationally. Neediness, for the most part, has unexpected and adverse consequences on rural tenants and influences their lives (Akpalu, 2013:8036). Provincial locales experience the ill effects of an absence of a solid framework and social organisation, for instance, in water, disinfection, prosperity organisation, transportation, rectifying sexual direction, uneven characters, and mentoring. It turns out to be on an elementary level essential to lessen destitution to guarantee advancement inside the design and necessities of living. The decrease of destitution has become the principal worry in South Africa's improvement plan and those of most overall offices, for instance, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Worldwide Financial Asset World Bank (WB) and the Unified Countries United Nations (UN), which have contributed numerous resources for helping African nations to diminish neediness (Carciotto and Ferraro, 2020: 83-95).

Marais, Drimie, and Boshoff (2021:18131-18153) characterised a decrease in neediness through frameworks and plans that limit the reach or levels of people who are survivors of destitution, or the reality neediness influences their lives. The South African government has focused on presenting Farming Improvement Tasks (ADPs) as one of the techniques carried out under various projects to diminish neediness and guarantee food security. These involve nearby government mediations to help decrease destitution. For a model, the Siyazondla Residence Food Creation, Siyavuna Food, and the Food Security Program are programs that assist helpless families with delivering their food, in this manner diminishing destitution (Bekunda, Sanginga and Woomeer, 2010:183-236). In addition, there are projects such as the Vukamntomtsha youth co-agents [co-op] and the Uphuhliso Lwethu youth centre. Even though advancement is being done, ranchers still face difficulties, for example, in accessing inputs, like top-notch seeds, composts and adequate water, that are needed to create an effective yield. Credit, all alone without security, is frequently blocked off or excessively expensive. The more cognizant South Africa becomes of the need to battle neediness in rural regions and family food frailty, expansion officials arise as a possibly great vehicle to accomplish this (Abdu-Raheem and Worth, 2011:97).

Augmentation officials are individuals that carry out the tasks in networks and achieve change. The government usually uses horticultural warning administrations as a methodology

instrument to achieve specific agrarian improvement targets and objectives. Expansion officials help ranchers maintain a disposition helpful for acknowledging innovation change. Horticultural augmentation is a calling of non-formal schooling, which manages to change the conduct of ranchers in receiving new advancements using viable specialised strategies. As a result of the critical destitution and joblessness inside the Sakhisizwe Municipality under the Chris Hani District, most occupants primarily depend on grants for their endurance. As per a report by McComb (2021:39-70), a new improvement has been the foundation of the Kei New Produce Market, which was intentionally situated to energise development in the agrarian division and ranger service. This is expected to decrease destitution by setting open work doors and creating a platform where limited-scope ranchers can sell their produce (Abdu-Raheem and Worth, 2011:97).

1.2.1 Understanding poverty and livelihoods

Understanding poverty is important because of the extent and depth of poverty. It is found in many developing countries. Currently, poverty reduction is the focus of development policy and donor organisations. However, there is considerable disagreement about the degree to which poverty is increasing or decreasing globally. There is also a disagreement on how to define poverty. Stewart, Reeves and Patrick (2021:35-37) identify four different approaches to defining and measuring poverty. These consist of approaches that measure individual deprivation based on monetary income or indicators of capability failure. These approaches are based on concepts of social exclusion and approaches that rely on participatory methods to establish the views of the poor themselves. All have advantages and disadvantages in terms of the aspects of poverty that they highlight or draw attention away from. They are based on different conceptions of poverty, and there is a significant lack of overlap between them (Herbaut, and Geven2020:5-11). For these reasons, they differ in terms of their implications for who should be targeted by interventions and lead to quite different estimates of the scale and incidence of poverty. However, progress has been made recently in analysing the causes of poverty and making sense of the responses of poor people to the pressures that placed them in poverty. with CPRC Terblanche (2019:93-99) distinguish between chronically poor and temporarily poor. The causes of their poverty can be qualitatively different as different interventions are needed to eradicate their poverty. They define chronic poverty based on a period of five consecutive years as a standard. This standard is partially

driven by analytical considerations (for five years).. The criterion is essentially arbitrary (Rowley and Richards 2019:54-60) and may exaggerate differences between those on either side of the cut-off point. Nevertheless, it is a reasonable attempt to operationalise a distinction between people who seem to be trapped in poverty from those for whom poverty is a shorter-lived experience and who may have some potential to secure, or even improve, their living conditions. This is an important first step in disaggregating "the poor", though it is also essential to recognise that there are many ways of becoming and remaining chronically poor and that an analysis which makes sense in one context, or for one group of people, will not work for another (Ngumbela, 2021: 114-131).

What makes people poor? Answers to this question reflect analysts' disciplinary backgrounds, theoretical commitments, and political judgements (Tang, 2022:32-45). Many mainstream economists are likely to conceptualise the answer regarding asset endowments, responses to stochastic shocks affecting the household's ability to use these assets (ill health, entitlement failure) and conditions in the local, national, and international economics. Pham, Mukhopadhyaya and Vu (2021: 281-317) suggest that poverty in any one year varies in response to asset endowments. Kessy (2011:15-29) the perception of the household's returns to these assets, idiosyncratic and covariant shocks and mapping between income and consumption. Zhang and Chang (2021:166-196) suggest that transitory poverty may be due to an inability to cope with shocks, while chronic poverty may be due to a low endowment of assets and a lack of ability to translate these assets into income. Over the longer term, poverty is determined by asset accumulation and depletion, initial conditions, the impact of repeated shocks and asymmetries, non-reversibility in households' welfare trajectories, and the impact of economy-wide secular trends. While these conceptual tools can be powerful, they can easily leave important aspects of poverty generation unexamined or even obscured in the generalised analysis of risks, contexts, and economic trends. This approach does not deal with the fact that many of the most relevant aspects of the external environment are often shaped by systematic factors, particularly unequal power relations. Thus, many of the shocks to which poor people are subject to, are not best understood as stochastic. Instead, they are subject to conditions that leave them constantly vulnerable (Bird,Chabe and Simons 2022:151). Additionally, people's ability to gain access to assets, and their ability to translate them into income, are shaped by the workings of labour and product markets, by their access to skills, information, and social networks, by norms governing resource use within and

beyond the household and by gendered power relations, again within and beyond households. Household structures and relations – whether households are unitary, cooperative, or fragmented also play an important role in determining resource use (Denkenberger et al 2022:73). Sociologists and anthropologists may consider the following:

A clear starting point for poverty analysis. This analysis is grounded in understanding the local political economy. Domestically and internationally. For a broader approach to poverty analysis by adopting the concept of Livelihood, which is generally "ability, assets (business, Resources, qualifications, access) and activities necessary for survival, by this definition of a research subject, a focus on resources that goes beyond a pure focus on wealth.

Relationships that are broader and shape their use. Life research has been carried out for various purposes, using different methods. Purpose (Ngumbela, 2021:114-131) distinguishes between circumspective, retrospective, and prospective livelihoods research. Circumspective research typically focuses on how people combine modes of livelihood at a particular point in time through surveys, interviews, and "participatory" methods. Retrospective livelihoods research adopts a longer timescale through longitudinal methods, such as panel studies, repeat studies or collecting life histories. Such an approach aims to capture household trajectories of accumulation or impoverishment. Prospective approaches, typically adopted by development practitioners, attempt to identify potential means.

1.2.2 How poor people respond to poverty

The reaction of the poor to poverty is shaped by their institutions through the environment, the social relationships in which they are involved, and through a repertoire of culturally shaped practices available to them. They are often forced to prioritise security and predictability searches over revenue maximisation. Uncertainty explains the appeal of low-wage labour. Agricultural work provides at least a predictable food supply outlook (Aguilar and Sumner 2020:1-15). Those with access to farmland may choose to let others do it instead of cultivating themselves. Others sent their children to live as dependents, like a semi-obedient shepherd with a wealthy family has done. Institutional uncertainty also encouraged many to prioritise. Maintaining a rural base where some household members may move often looking for a job over long distances and doing household chores, the configuration is very different. Such a response may also be explained by a longstanding repertoire of cultural practices that make it unwise to assume that stable, nuclear families are the norm. Agnatic

kinship idioms are important in shaping people's responses to the pressures of poverty in South Africa, it can be argued that it is a reworked "tradition", a "culturally specific rubric" (Guyer, 2018: 437-448). One of many such traditions by which people impose a "comforting continuity" in the interpretation of their lives (Romich, and Hill 2018:22-43). Thus, people living together may not consider themselves a nuclear family, and residence may be a temporary phenomenon. Children may be distributed among several households and move between them (Romich and Hill 2018). Household membership may therefore fluctuate significantly, even over short periods. However, this should not be done according to Guyer (2018: 437-448) It obscures the fact that such households usually revolve around one or more people who provide a stable foundation and group around someone. Therefore, a stable source of income is provided. This person could be a grandparent whose pension is an essential resource or referrals from young women, spouses, or parents (Mabin, 2021:35-67).

1.2.3 Poverty in Sakhisizwe Municipality

Sakhisizwe Municipality is one of the six neighbourhood regions under the Chris Hani district. It is one of the most provincial positions among the least fortunate in the Eastern Cape (Mabin, 2021:35-67). The district is densely populated, with many of the residents unemployed. Provincial people group at Cala town rely entirely upon resource horticulture. Ladies are the sole suppliers in many families, especially those bereaved. African ladies have ploughed the land from days of yore, and they keep taking destitution head-on by participating in agro-financial drives achieved by both the public authority and contributors. Neediness has been a subject of discussion for quite a while, and many creators (Omotesho et al, 2013: 799-813) have composed a great deal of writing about different themes. Imperialism has been recognised as a significant reason and patron of the never-ending presence of neediness among native individuals.

Colonisers set up outrageous principles and controls on ladies' monetary jobs, an everyday occurrence with local ladies who had almost no admittance to assets. This means horticulture has ended up being insufficient in tending to the developing requirements of the current culture. Consequently, provincial ladies had to understand that some type of monetary undertaking is essential to produce and enhance basic pay from different assets. Poultry projects became especially famous primarily because they give white meat a reasonable wellspring of protein that can be created easily for the neighbourhood market. As indicated

by Manyaka, Madzivhandila and Molepo (2021:133-145), some 50-90% of Mogalakwena's rural helpless families are associated with cultivating, and of these, the best are ladies. The typical attributes of disadvantaged ladies in rural settings are determination and resilience. They can provide for their families and communities. This multitude of angles combines diminished admittance to financial assets and potentially open doors. In 1994, the recently chosen vote-based administration of South Africa thought of intercessions and techniques pointed toward tending to the miserable destitution that was so prevalent in the local Black community. Kidido and Ajabuin (2022: 1-24) indicate that the main goal was to address essential issues through work creation. The public authority presented the arrangement of Local Economic Advancement that was pointed toward taking advantage of neighbourhood assets in a participatory way by individuals from nearby networks (Klassen, Migrante and Wittman 2022: 147-179). A significant number of neediness-lightening ventures, for example, limited scope mining and waste reusing, were set up in rural regions utilising financing from the government, contributor offices and non-legislative associations (NGOs). Despite this multitude of endeavours, assessment of the degree of neediness lightening stayed basic to quantify the effect of these projects in the battle against destitution.

1.2.4 Key social challenges in present-day South Africa: poverty, unemployment, and social injustice

Despite intervention by players in international and domestic roles, about 1 billion people worldwide are in extreme poverty (Florini and Pauli 2018: 583-598). On the other hand, in South Africa, 10.2 million people (approximately 20.2% of the population) live below the self-sufficiency level 2011 monthly R321.00. As a result, the South African Government see the issue of poverty reduction as an essential priority. It is evident when you think that social services account for almost 60% of government spending. Those who are assigned social benefits and have expenses related to social wages have more than doubled in the last decade (Statistics South Africa, 2013: 22; Statistics South Africa, Budget spent on social services increased by 15 percentage points from 45% (Funk and Philips 2019:19-33).

Since addressing the problem of poverty has remained one of the primary concerns of the South African people since 1994, the long-term effect of social grants to address poverty is unclear and problematic. In terms of grant allocation by the South African government, it is noted by Statistics South Africa's Millennium Development Goals Country Report (2015:1-

157) that "the overarching policy of the government to address Millennium Development Goal (MDG) is through the provision of a `social wage` package intended to reduce the cost of living of the poor". SSA also noted that one should investigate the impact of social wages on the "triple challenge of poverty, unemployment and inequality" (Statistics South Africa 2015:22). Van der Westhuizen and Swart (2015: 731-759) asserts that social grants should be viewed as an emergency mechanism to alleviate poverty but cannot be seen to reduce poverty as this could lead to dependency and inhibit potential development. Effective poverty reduction, therefore, remains a challenge.

This study acknowledges the link between poverty, unemployment, and social injustice (Statistics South Africa 2013a:22). The discussion draws strongly on the theory of structural poverty. Within the framework of this theory, it is postulated that poverty is caused by unequal distribution of, and or lack of access to, material and non-material resources. The first refers to basic needs, while the second refers to access to opportunities. The authors worked from the premise that social injustice arises when access to material and nonmaterial resources are not equally distributed and that this lack of access hampers development and sustains poverty (Baloch, Khan and Ulucak, 2020: 143-149). In addition, there is the theory of structural poverty based on the belief that human vulnerabilities result from a lack of, on the one hand, assets, resources, and opportunities.

On the other hand, the theory is based on the belief that such vulnerabilities cause people to be unable to respond effectively to social problems. This means how people deal with shortages of assets, resources, and opportunities determines how to deal with poverty (Ningrum, Hukom and Adiwijaya, 2020: 1626-1634). Scuderi (2022:1-15) argues that poverty reduction depends on building sustainable social networks and trust relationships between individuals, groups, and communities. It means a community suffering from poverty reflects societal interactions and processes of the same community.

Social tactics talk about dynamics, specifically competition and cooperation. On the one hand, competition is related to competition and battles that direct social interactions. Cooperation, on the other hand, refers to accommodation, assimilation and acculturation that help the improvement of interactions conducive to social harmony (Farooq, 2012:13). The degree to which authorities and the state, the enterprise quarter and civil society (such as the church) emerge as involved and collaborate consequently influences the manner in which poverty is

dealt with (Richmond, 2007:1-60). According to this viewpoint, partnerships between the stated role-players, such as humans tormented by poverty, will lead to an honest distribution of resources, knowledge, abilities, and responsibilities (Handmaker & Berkhout 2010:1.226). In addition, movements directed in the direction of poverty remedy must consider and consist of the viewpoints of the poor

1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The Public Division of Farming Ranger service and Fisheries recognised various core values to help the execution of augmentation and warning administrations; the venture approach is referenced as one of the methodologies. Given this foundation, the issue researched in the examination is that ADPs present a positive way to deal with agrarian improvement researchers, for example (Bergstrom, 2020:1-40), saw that certain factors should be considered to stay away from project disappointment and expanding destitution. Strober, Michael, and Craig (2012:155-178) saw that lack of common sense, clumsy individuals, assurance, and execution would all conceivably cause or broaden outcomes. Sangwan and Bhatia (2020:39-56) communicated that Sakhiszwe Municipality is confronted with different troubles in its active regions, for instance, lack of foresight, organisation, obliged sponsoring, resource allotment. Ferdousi and Mahmud (2019: 1-21) further noticed that there are no accessible records of the achievement and difficulties from which the different areas may acquire and that there is a data hole about the jobs played by the projects that have been carried out in diminishing neediness in the city region. There is likewise a data hole about rancher's discernments on effectively executed ADPs.

1.4 PURPOSE STATEMENT

Vincent et al (2019:1-8) indicate that progress in improving sustenance and food security has been noted worldwide. Notwithstanding, there are as yet a critical number of nations and populace bunches that are yet to gain ground, with some seriously in nourishment and food security. A basic need for progressing practical cultivation is to organise makers with business support structures, which essentially includes cutting down the expense of exchanges (Gandidzanwa, Verschoor and Sacolo, 2021:9325). This basic methodology would improve the area by fundamentally diminishing charges Banik and Lin (2019:514-539) communicated the view that rural advancement projects are the leading edge of improvement. Undertakings outfit, inputs, support administrations and market access offer an engaging way to deal with

advancement and economic development (Marandure et al 2020: 827-858). This investigation is justified to contend that the venture approach comprises an incredible improvement strategy that lessens destitution. Numerous considerable accomplishments are cultivated through projects; today, projects are spreading to all roads of work. The predictable accentuation has persuaded the need to direct this investigation of public and commonplace concentration on neediness decrease. The other justification for the examination is that the venture approach is an instrument of progress, which advances a circumstance after some time, for example, the decrease of neediness (Sahoo et al 2022:643-670)

1.5 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1.5.1 Main objective:

The main objective of this study is to determine the role of agricultural development projects in poverty reduction and farmers' perceptions in the Cala communities.

1.5.2 Specific objectives:

- To examine the demographics and socio-economic characteristics of the household beneficiaries.
- To identify the agricultural development projects that help reduce poverty in the Sakhisizwe Local Municipality
- To determine farmers' perceptions on implemented agricultural development projects in reducing poverty.
- To access the status quo of the implemented agricultural development projects; and
- To determine the role played by extension officers in the projects

1.6 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- The study sought to answer the following questions:
- What impacts do agricultural development projects have on poverty reduction?
- How many agricultural development projects are found in the Sakhisizwe local Municipality, and how do they reduce poverty?
- What are farmers' perceptions regarding the projects implemented by the government of the local District Municipality?

- What are the barriers to change in agricultural projects in making them efficient in reducing poverty?
- What roles do the extension officers play in the projects?

1.7 ACADEMIC VALUE AND CONTRIBUTION OF THE PROPOSED STUDY

Kaganda and Kiyala (2022:501-525) The examination centres around the pretended by rural projects in neediness mitigation. It tries to learn whether the task system or approach presented by the public authority for all nearby governments assists with diminishing neediness in the networks (Sushmitha, 20181:178). Quantities of creators have shown that activities on account of various reasons. This study will address why various undertakings have failed and propose new methods dependent on the researcher's analysis and recommendations. The study will assess the role these undertakings play in neediness-easing. It will assist with understanding the adequacy of the venture approach in discovering if it is applicable. This examination may likewise help the region, and ideally, other adjoining districts, to redraw their arrangements and the executive's techniques for the undertakings in the wake of alluding to the investigation of information gathered from the recipients of these ventures. The investigation will likewise assist with filling the hole in for future exploration. This investigation will add to writing so different scientists, who may concoct ground-breaking thoughts at the PhD level (Quisumbing and Pandolfelli 2010: 581-592).

1.8 DELIMITATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

1.8.1 Delimitations

The study will be limited to agricultural development project beneficiaries in the Chris Hani District and will not cover all the local municipalities under the Chris Hani district. It will cover only the Sakhisizwe Local Municipality, with two purposely selected communities at Cala. Time was the most limiting factor of this study, as well as fund-related issues.

1.8.2 Cultural values

The way of life of specific networks disallows ladies to discuss pay rates and other matters viewed as no-no or profoundly classified. These affect the precision of data given as confirmation may not be mentioned. In addition, a few spouses have a propensity of not

uncovering or examining compensation matters with their mates as this is viewed as an infringement on their own space.

1.8.3 Personality:

People have individual characters that make them interesting. These incorporate having saved person attributes. In the review, it was difficult for the analyst to extricate data from held people while, on occasion, the analyst needed to make a unique work to get essential data. For example, certain individuals have a character that requires work to open data from them, not because they are reluctant, but since they cannot promptly open up.

1.8.4 Literacy:

The level of literacy among different participants had an impact on the quality of statistics and accuracy of the information given as some of the participants needed to be reminded about certain things from time to time.

1.8.5 Language barrier

The participants and researcher are all Xhosa speaking, but the dialects spoken presented challenges in interpreting specific facts. The researcher, therefore, relied on verifying information given in a local dialect against a standardised version.

1.8.6 Assumptions

After this study, the study will prove that agricultural projects contribute to reducing poverty. This is achievable if the government, together with advisory services, put more effort into the development of the people by effectively allocating scarce resources, providing sufficient funds for farmer support, and developing well-planned programmes with situational analyses that are relevant and reliable for a specific area. Planning and management are essential for the success of any project. The participatory approach is vital for extension officers, and the farmers also would experience positive outcomes in the success of a project.

1.9 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Levitt (2021:95) is of the view that research methodology has consistently been erroneously expressed as the exploration approach. The technique recognises how part of the exploration determines the study sample responses. How the populace test will be settled, how it will be inspected, how the information will be gathered, how the information will be changed over to

data, and how the announcing will be finished(Wang and Lin -2008: 459-791) It is, for the most part, generally mistaken for the research method, which is the data collection and analysis, which is clarified as the guide to be followed during the study. The plan identifies what will be finished, what apparatuses will be utilised to get the information and what research strategy will be utilised. Both quantitative and quantitative techniques were utilised since the nature of the study indicated that this was the best direction to pursue.

1.9.1 Target population

Mtshisazwe (2018:25-45) characterised the objective populace as expanding the dependability and legitimacy of the exploration discoveries. The targeted population was local area individuals inside the chosen low-income regions; these incorporate, among others, church individuals, schools and local area pioneers. The region covered was the More Prominent Eastern cape region.

1.9.2 Sampling and sample size

To increase the involvement of different groups, including women, church leaders, political leaders, and other community members eligible to participate, stratified random sampling was adopted. Wagner and Kemmerling (2010:357-381). According to estimates for this study, there were at least 80 interviewers responders from at least 15 organisations

1.9.3 Data collection method

Three techniques can be utilised for information assortment: individual interviews, phone meetings and self-managed surveys. Self-managed polls were utilised as the information assortment technique in this review. The polls were given to the respondents, and every respondent was aided in completing the surveys. This assisted with eliminating spoilt survey forms and resulted in a 100% response rate to the surveys disseminated. The poll utilised was a rundown of inquiries set out methodically and explicitly expected to give the required data on the disappointment of local area garden projects as a neediness mitigation system.

1.9.4 The research instrument

A poll (set of inquiries) was created for the motivations behind gathering the required information. Pre-research was conducted on individuals who qualified to be respondents: 10 individuals were used in the pilot study. The poll contained three (3) areas, in particular; Section A – Life story, planned to qualify the respondents; Area B – this was the Likert scale

Likert scales questions expected to help the respondents' discernments. The last area, Section C – was open-ended and requested the respondents to supply data that might have been left out of the poll.

1.9.5 Data analysis

The Product Program for Sociology (SPSS) was utilised to break down the information; this program was utilised because it is easy to understand (Kativhu , Iwara, and Mwale 2021: 119-144). The information was changed over to charts, pie graphs, histograms, tables, and different types of diagrammatic portrayals with the end goal of simple agreement and understanding.

1.9.6 Data reporting

To try not to pass up specific parts of the poll and the responses, the results were scrutinised by reviewing every one of the questions posed, thus ensuring an answer was recorded to each question. The configuration utilised is Question – brief clarification, and Reaction brief clarification to the graph (reaction addressed diagrammatically).

1.10 ETHICS CONSIDERATION

The principal motivation behind the ethical considerations of the study was to resolve which ethically important issues brought about by the bias of researchers can be anticipated to influence individuals who are used as exploration subjects (Caton, 2012:1906-1928). Specific individuals will reveal their data during research. The analyst has ensured that the person treats the member and the data they furnish with integrity and has referenced those ethical considerations to ensure they become an integral factor in each of the three phases of an exploration project.

1.11 CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS

The keywords that are utilised in this study are clarified in this part. The goal of highlighting them is to clarify their translation and use in this review. Nonetheless, definite portrayals of some are covered in the discussion of the literature review (Silva et al 2022)

- **Poverty:** the state or condition of having little or no money, goods or means of support; the condition of being poor.

- **Poverty alleviation/reduction:** any process that seeks to reduce poverty in a community or amongst a group of people or countries.
- **Unemployment is a condition where a person who is actively looking for employment cannot** find work.
- Integrated Development Planning is an approach to planning that involves the entire municipality and its citizens in finding the best solutions to achieve long-term development.
- **Local government:** an administrative body for a small geographic area such as a city, country, or state.
- **Municipality:** an organ of state within the local sphere of government exercising legislative and executive authority within an area determined in terms of local government
- **Local Economic Development:** the government's policy that directly connects the programmes and resources of the central government, both nationally and provincially, with the combined initiatives and coordinated efforts of local institutions and communities working together to address the priority needs and opportunities agreed upon

1.12 CHAPTER CLASSIFICATION

Chapter one: in this chapter, the proposal and guide to the study of the thesis will be discussed

Chapter two: in this chapter, the global food security issues will be discussed

Chapter three discusses the food security issues and their effect in South Africa.

Chapter four: in this chapter, the survey design and methodology to be conducted within the this dissertation were outlined.

Chapter five: in this chapter, research design and methodology: this study considers the data that was collected, its analysis and interpretation

Chapter six: in this chapter, the findings or results from the survey, explanation, interpretation, recommendations, and conclusion of the research study.

1.13 SUMMARY

The local garden has been utilised for numerous years, especially during the First World War. Many factors like a dangerous atmospheric deviation, wars and infections have compromised food security, especially among low pay inhabitants. Destitution among metropolitan and country region inhabitants has a negative impact on food shortages and price increases. The results that may be found here may vary from different areas around South Africa, though the discoveries could help with drawing nearer to getting what causes disappointment of Basic Food Security People Group Nurseries as destitution easing projects in Eastern cape

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This investigation centres around rural advancement projects intended for home utilisation since they are accepted to be exceptionally viable in lessening levels of neediness. Horticultural creation is the third fundamental method for endurance utilised by destitute individuals after remittances from relatives and wages from less-requesting occupations. (Holmes, Campbell and Betz 2022:285-299) noticed that, notwithstanding the way that farming creation makes a little commitment to family pay, more than 33% of provincial families keep on participating in rural creation. As per Turnbull (2019: 415-440), an undertaking is portrayed as an intercession dependent on an idea adapting to that mediation's specialised, monetary, social, hierarchical, and administrative nature. Furthermore, they said that agrarian drives expect to expand development and invigorate work creation using facilitated help and innovation. Okechukwu et al (2021: 2015-2019) additionally characterise a venture just like an association of individuals devoted to a particular reason or objective. A manual for The Venture the Executives Collection of Information (PMBOK, 2000) further expresses that a venture is a brief errand that is attempted to create an item or administration. Prabhakar (2008:3-9) noticed that undertakings are an improvement technique and a more extensive arranging measure. Okechukwu et al (2021: 2015-2019) state that an ADP is pointed toward expanding cash salaries via a yield improvement program. They further note that farming improvement projects are on the diminishing edge of advancement. Generally, an improvement project, as an instrument of progress, hopes to upgrade a focused-on circumstance, after some time, through a particular plan of intercessions

2.2 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

2.2.1 Sakhisizwe Municipality

The Municipality has several projects included under different programmes; the Rural Enterprise Development (RED) Hubs, Poverty Alleviation Programme, the Household Food Security Programme, and the Ntinga Development Agency, which targets existing communities around the Sakhisizwe Municipality. These programmes are mainly established

or planned by the DRDAR and focus on improving food security and reducing poverty in the affected households. The projects under the RED Hub Programme are set out below.

2.2.2 Vuka Mntomtsha Youth Co-operative

The Vuka Mntomtsha youth co-op was started in 2006 and was registered as a project in 2009. The project was used at first for developing household consumption and gaining market access. After that, the co-op focuses on employing the unemployed youth and feeding the community. The project's leading target group comprises the most disadvantaged youth and households in nearby communities. The project is a vegetable-growing project that produces carrots, spinach, cabbage, and potatoes (Holmes, Campbell, and Betz, 2022: 285-299).

2.2.3 Uphuhliso Lwethu Youth Co-operative

This project was initiated in 2008 and is still in operation. It produces vegetables which it sells in the local market. The objective of the project is to reduce poverty and crime by employing unemployed youth of that community (Pant and Pittore, 2021: 21-177).

2.2.4 Lower Cala Veg Vo-operative

This vegetable co-op is located at the Lower Cala location. It was initiated in 2013 and is still operating up to this date. This project aims to supply nutrition to poor households and create job opportunities. It also provides market opportunities as it supplies fresh vegetables to local supermarkets (Deppe, 2021: 113-186).

2.2.5 Ntsimbini Maize Co-operative

This project is in the Tsengiwe location and was initiated in 2009. It mainly produces maize and sells it to dairy and beef farmers during harvest. The project targets unemployed community members so that they can generate earnings for themselves. The main aim is to alleviate poverty in the community of Tsengiwe in Cala (Lethole, et al, 2022: 353-372).

2.2.6 Milla Farming

Milla farming is an initiative that a group of unemployed people started. They started the project to feed themselves as subsistence farmers, and they have been producing commercially over the past two years. The project employs primarily unemployed youth with university qualifications. On a large scale, the project produces fresh vegetables, such as lettuce and maize (Hoque, Lovelock and Carr 2022: 2333-2351).

2.2.7 Orange Groove Irrigation Scheme

The DRDAR has funded several irrigation schemes in the SLM municipality for poverty reduction programmes, one example of which is the Orange Groove Irrigation Scheme. This Scheme was initiated in 2008 to assist farmers in sustaining their projects and improving their living standards. It supplies sufficient water to sustain its vegetable projects. The scheme targets woman in poor communities to empower them. The project mainly produces vegetables and does not practise livestock farming (Pal, 2021: 8-64).

2.2.8 Dubbed Green Valleys

Dubbed Green Valleys was initiated in 2003 and is still in operation. The project mainly aims to supply vegetables for consumption to households and local markets. They mainly produce vegetables to ensure food and nutrition security is achieved and maintained. This project also creates job opportunities for the locals and eliminates their dependency on government grants.

2.3 IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Agricultural development projects are a significant living strategy for rural households in developing countries. For example, De Bon, Parrot and Moustier (2010:21-32.) noted that in some parts of the Eastern Cape, maize is an essential product, and most of the population produces it because it can be used as animal feed and consumed, while vegetables can be used for additional nutritive value. This shows the importance of agricultural development projects: not only do they provide for production and consumption, but they can also create job opportunities. According to Cook (2011: 304-313), agricultural development projects aim to increase production and stimulate employment opportunities through composed assets and innovation.

2.3.1 Employment creation

South Africa experiences a high percentage of joblessness, generally in the rural regions that have the most noteworthy paces of neediness in South Africa Due, (2019:1-14) mentions the rarity or reality of some theories of poverty in explaining the poverty in Africa. The most rural occupants are uneducated and incompetent. In any case, contemplates have shown that rural individuals use horticulture to care for themselves, paying little heed to their abilities. The poor

in the country depend on horticulture to improve their lives (Gupta, Jhajharia, and Mathur 2022: 677-692).

The Little Endeavour Improvement Organization (2012) has revealed that the Eastern Cape, the horticultural area, has made various positions and that in 2000, the agricultural area contributed 41% to the absolute everyday work, formal and casual. The report showed that the figure by 2009 had diminished to 6.4%. In 2006, the business rate was 440 000, and in 2011 it had dropped to 61 200. The impact of the business status likewise affects the area's contribution to the total national output per district (Gross domestic). Stare (2011:1-22) states that horticultural creation projects have made more than 300 temporary positions over recent years. This implies that agrarian tasks do not do well in setting out essential occupation open doors. Reynolds (2015: 240-259) revealed that horticultural advancement projects do not have much effect as far as occupation creation at the resource level, even though they are professed to be a significant strategy for decreasing destitution and improving food security for the country's poor.

2.3.2 Poverty reduction

According to the Human Science Exploration Chamber [HSRC] (2006), neediness can be characterised by the individual's capacity to get to necessities. Destitution is a regular involvement with provincial regions, as many individuals who experience the ill effects of neediness live in country regions. Victor and Akadiri (2019:1-9) noticed that the lion's share Majority of about 65% of the poor is found in rural regions. To support their lives, provincial individuals generally zero in on additional horticulture. Families in provincial regions generally rely upon agrarian undertakings to adapt to destitution, a test in South Africa (Mabaso 2014). As indicated by Attiq, et al, (2021:1-10), agribusiness can animate financial development, suggesting that rural undertakings should be a centre methodology in battling destitution. The test with provincial families is that they do not claim a large part of the existing assets and have restricted admittance to business sectors. Henceforth, considering agricultural advancement projects for economic development would assist the country's poor with caring for themselves through horticultural creation. Attiq, et al, (2021:1-10) noticed that the rural poor, or limited scope ranchers, have likewise helped with utilising and creating pay in South Africa through horticultural creation, which is vital for the nation's economy. Sahoo *et al* (2022: 643-670) likewise concurred by noticing that even worldwide, country ranchers have been

setting out to work open doors and pay open doors in rural regions. Rohne (2022:9-17) expressed that the association of the young and men in farming or tasks could diminish the significant degrees of neediness and movement

2.3.3 Contribution to household income

From a worldwide view, acquiring pay has been viewed as an approach to supporting life. In South Africa, pay is the main factor for accomplishing family food security. In any case, Agarwal (2014: 1247-1268) has contended that even though families in provincial regions depend on agrarian creation for money, it is not generally adequate to address their issues. Therefore, a specific level of rural individuals experiences the ill effects of hunger. Koswana, (2019:1-80) indicates that agricultural improvement projects add to low family pay because of less work, costly data sources, and restricted admittance to foothold for furrowing. London and Pincus (2022. 273-290) noticed that families react, paying little heed to low pay in rural creation exercises, to enhance the deficiencies in income from working in the industry and through the inconsistency or nonexistence of occupations in the proper business sectors.

Notwithstanding, in most South African rural regions, the pay from agricultural improvement projects contributes more than non-ranch pay to add up to pay (Radley and Lehmann 2022:89). Monetarily, people in rural regions depend on different sources alongside agrarian creation, such as awards, advanced age annuities, and settlements. As indicated by Sigigaba, Mdoda and Mditshwa (2021: 13644), 33% plus of families in South Africa keep indulge in farming, even though the commitment to pay is low. As indicated in a report by Measurements South Africa (SSA) (2000), of provincial families participate in agribusiness as their primary type of revenue. In any case, horticultural advancement projects not just turn out monetary revenue (cash); they likewise give assets in kind to sustenance, for example, vegetables (Faltmann, 2022:1-18) noticed that horticultural advancement undertakings could be utilised to expand abundance for the country poor.

2.4 WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The strengthening of woman in farming is vital for sexual orientation correspondence and agrarian turn of events. Ladies are considered an essential human resource in agrarian events. Alonso et al, (2018:86-92) noticed that strengthening ladies is a fundamental technique for giving weak families a way to accomplish their business procedures and food

security. As indicated by Civera et al (2019: 156-174), the reinforcement of ladies establishes fostering their freedom; redesigning their capacities or fostering their specific abilities and mastering limits; growing their ability to assume responsibility for their decisions and have their voices heard, and to re-orchestrate and challenge cultural guidelines and customs. Ladies' strengthening in farming is quite possibly the primary measurement for provincial ladies, as rural families are greatly reliant upon horticulture for improving their ways of life and enabling ladies would lessen their families' weakness to food instability. This is likewise upheld by Komori (2012: 451-467), which expresses that, by enabling ladies in farming, provincial 18 families could improve their ways of life and foster supportable methods of taking care of themselves. This would likewise create pay from selling overflow items, lessening weakness to food frailty and destitution. Blay *et al*, (2016: 27-43) likewise noticed that strengthening country ladies to create more for nearby families and neighbourhood markets would be the best way to reduce food frailty and make more agrarian pay accessible to buy food. Ladies comprise the concrete columns for accomplishing farming improvement projects in battling food weakness in country families. Their level of what can clarify the need to engage ladies in the workforce: around 4 million black South Africans are associated with farming, and ladies comprise 61% of the workforce (Perdał, 2022:37-80). The rate itself shows the enormous commitment of ladies in agribusiness.

2.4.1 Women's contribution to agriculture

Citaristi, (2022: 779-784) noticed that ladies make a vital commitment to farming and rural economy improvement in South Africa. Reynolds (2015: 240-259) further expressed those exercises completed by ladies incorporate tending creatures, delivering yields, handling, and planning food, gathering water and fuel, participating in return, and advancing, looking after family members, and caring for their homes. By far, most of these activities are described as monetarily powerful work. Citaristi (2022: 779-784) presumed that woman are believed to deliver 60 to 80 percent of food in their networks. This is upheld by (Derbile, Chirawurah and Naab 2022:39-51), who called attention to the fact that ladies contribute much to South African agribusiness. Ladies function as neglected workers on family cultivates. They further noticed that women are engaged in yield and animal breeding in rural regions. They produce food and money crops and are engaged with fish cultivating

2.5 CONSTRAINTS FACED BY WOMEN IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Women face various difficulties in farming, like admittance to the business sectors, admittance to monetary credit, land ownership, gender-biased correspondence, absence of information about the horticultural area, and, critically, social standards (Zantsi and Bester, 2019: 1-13). Even more significantly, there are restricted advancement programs that the public authority set up that do not entirely include ladies in South Africa. (Bolanle et al:2022) further said Fewer sponsorships accessible that monetarily help woman, and expansion administrations are frail in dispersing valuable data on the best way to build up horticultural improvement projects that engage Woman. Mort, Rodríguez and Delicado, (2020: 204) noticed that, often, ladies are not considered in the advancement interaction, regardless of whether by the improvement organisations or by the individuals despite their commitment to agribusiness and the cultivating business cannot be disregarded. One other limitation in farming creation that ladies face is the absence of help from the public authority for current tasks. Zantsi and Bester (2019:1-13) noticed that culture and custom are one of the significant difficulties that ladies face. Horwood et al (2020: 1-12) further brought Acknowledge that South African ladies are poor and face numerous difficulties due to their low instruction levels, and their failure to secure positions and own their territories.

2.5.1 Land ownership

Hart and Aliber (2012:434-458) noticed that admittance to land was one of the challenges confronting woman in South Africa. South African ladies have developed terrains, but they never claimed them. This was upheld by Goni, Skenjana, and Nyangiwe (2018: 34-40), who brought up that land rights are relegated to men, including children of the spouses of ladies, subsequently 'jumping' or disregarding the ladies. Ladies might be allowed to get to lands explicitly or indirectly, or no privilege of admission to land. London and Pincus (2022: 273-290) further expressed that solitary men are offered admittance to land since they are the family heads.

Moreover, men are advantaged by possessing everything in their families. This was likewise upheld by Stickler (2019: 861), who additionally stated that most ladies in regional networks rely upon land professionally. However, their relationship is portrayed by their weakness and absence of authority over the land. This absence of control and responsibility makes contrasts among people according to monetary government assistance.

(Simon, 2022:21-38) further expressed that ladies' neediness is one of the variables that reason for the imbalance in the land among men and woman in South Africa. Banik and Lin (2019:514-539:) states that ladies who were given land rights would be motivated to invest more energy and interest into the land. Legal guidelines and standard principles, as often as possible cut-off ladies' admittance to command over resources like animals. Ladies are significantly less liable to have land named under their name, in any event, when their families own the land and are more outlandish than men to have authority over land, in any event, when they do officially claim it. (Gavin ,2019: 137-146), who noticed that ladies have little admittance to land because, under their standards and custom, men have operational rights over their female partners, and ladies can just utilise land under the authorisation of the family head. Bereaved or unmarried females have no admittance to land or are even permitted to work the land.

2.5.2 Access to credit

(Pal, 2021: 48-64) noticed that ladies deal with issues accessing inputs, like monetary credit, for example, capital. The explanation could be that various credit affiliations and fare crop market cooperatives are restricted to family heads in South Africa. Davin (2019: 137-146) noted that gender separation influences the entrance of Woman to credit. For instance, there are culture-based convictions that ladies ought to be monetarily helped by guys, which is why brokers will not offer credit to rural ladies. Female ranchers experience trouble getting credit, which bank authorities might bring about. (Citaristi, 2022: 779-784) reasoned that, except if ladies are presented to the regular channels of credit circulation, they will keep being frustrated concerning credit access.

2.5.3 Education

One primary consideration that impacts ladies' commitment to agrarian advancement is schooling (Quisumbing and Pandolfelli 2010: 581-592). Instruction is one of the major components that aid advancement and needs to be figured out. Schooling is significant in conveying gathered insight and information starting with one age and then onto the next. Benavot (2022:1-30) observed that schooling permits dynamic support in advancement and the improvement of new information. The absence of instruction and preparation has been perceived as a pivotal boundary to ladies' progression in the public eye. Lottering, Mafongoya and Lottering (2021: 267-289) observed that South African women have less exposure than

their male colleagues. Hart and Aliber (2012: 434-458) concurred and noted that 25% of female family heads do not have adequate exposure to education compared to 19% of male family heads.

2.5.4 POVERTY STATUS

Provincial regions experience the ill effects of neediness more than metropolitan regions (Reynolds, 2015: 240-259). Over recent years, it has been discovered that an exceptionally high level of the country's poor experience the ill effects of neediness. Ncube (2020:20) is of the view that it is that 72% of the needy individuals live in country regions, where about 70% are poor. These numbers have declined throughout the years as the public authority has firmly centred around neediness decrease. Mondal and Palit (2022:29-59) have noticed a consistent decrease in rural destitution over the years, with the presentation of hostility to neediness programs that work with the expulsion of neediness over the long haul. Against neediness programs, for example, rural improvement projects, try to build the degrees of business, pay and government-backed retirement. Cultivating in South Africa has a focal part to play in building a strong economy, and from that, in diminishing awkward nature by expanding wages and opening positions for needy individuals (Agarwal,2014: 1247-1268). Farming ventures, since their presentation, have been helpful to the rural poor. Kidido and Ajabuin, (2022: 1-24) underscored that helpless families should be associated with the agricultural improvement projects and that they should pick projects that are appropriate for their current circumstance, with assistance from expansion officials. Tan and Zhou (2022: 1321-1342) expressed that rural advancement projects are the substance of improvement. Local area projects have, in any event, expanded family pay and business rates.

2.6 AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES

According to the Public Improvement Masterminding Commission [NDPC] (2010), cultivating development organisations structure a significant undertaking and prominent part in activities and endeavours that are executed to convey country progress to, and the distinction in the way of life for, the provincial poor. Ibrahim *et al.* (2022:116-121) have seen that in 2007, the World Bank reported that agrarian extension was a critical factor in intercession for growing the economy and reducing poverty in the underdeveloped countries. Tang (2022: 32-45) highlighted the point that extension authorities are requested to move shown and attested developing practices to farmers in a participatory manner. Development authorities give the

market and credit access to help farmers make payments and secure capital (Administration of Food and Cultivation, 2007). Farmers in provincial districts routinely structure a pleasing, using shared land to develop little endeavours with the help of cultivating expansion authorities. Davidson and Drakakis-Smith (2019:75-99) saw that expansion organisations are stressed over improving the nation's poor, not just physical and financial achievements. As demonstrated by De Decker *et al* (2022: 378-386), the increase is a valuable instrument in making tries that advance helpfulness and produce pay for the change, likewise reducing destitution.

2.7 PARTICIPATORY APPROACH

Studies have shown that several project failures result from inadequate preparation, planning, and participation. Participation is the most crucial factor in the success of a project. Participation can be viewed as the means through which a significant association of poor people and the voiceless are empowered in the improvement process, enabling them to have a more significant impact in, and have more control over, the choices and foundations that influence their lives (Pham and Mukhopadhaya, 2022: 3125-3177). Any programme being implemented must have at least started by considering the views of people for whom the programme is intended. The participation by the affected people is essential, as it allows rural people to take charge of their development and implies that they take decisions. Klassen, Migrante and Wittman (2022,147-179) noted that, since the introduction of participation and its methods in the 1970s, participation had become the primary tool in agricultural development. One cannot stop to think that the participatory approach is the solution to the development process. According to Chen and Garbe (2011:93-106), the emergence of these approaches was inspired by the improvement network to discourage top-down intervention and move to an intervention that involves the communities using a bottom-up approach. Wodon (2018: 1-14) noted that participatory approaches in dealing with improvement are advanced on the premise that they support viable project usage and enhance the prosperity of poor people.

2.8 STATUS QUO ANALYSIS

2.8.1 Climate changes

Environmental change has been the most discussed issue, broadly and universally, as it results in rising ocean levels among different wonders. Normal ocean levels throughout the planet have increased by around 20 cm in the previous 100 years, and environment researchers anticipate that they should rise by an ever-increasing number of centimetres in the following 100 years (Kumar, and Aditya, 2018: 231-240). The most pronounced effects of rising temperatures are felt in worldwide farming, albeit these effects are felt distinctively in the generally peaceful created world than in the more tropical creating world. Belhassan (2021:443-462) additionally noticed that different harvests develop best at exact temperatures, and when those temperatures change, their usefulness changes altogether. Rising temperatures may likewise support farming irritations, illnesses, and sickness vectors. Rising temperatures and the effects of environmental change happen diversely in various areas. For example, the USA encounters floods, keeping in mind that South Africa encounters dry spells. The effects will impact environmental issues, monetary execution, social direction, structure, and various aspects of human life. South Africa, and chiefly the administration, is playing an inexorably fundamental and regarded work in overall environment substitute exchanges (Hauser et al 2021:5). This was featured in how South Africa facilitated the Meeting of the Gatherings (COP17) in Durban in November and December 2011. Concerning public exercises, a method to initiate an Eastern Cape Environmental Change Reaction Methodology was begun by the Eastern Cape Common Division of Financial Turn of events and Ecological Issues in January 2010. The Eastern Cape Provincial Government sees that the area is adding to natural change; however, it is hesitant to oppose the effects of ecological change. The Eastern Cape must experience the most extreme temperature increases towards the northwest, while the least augmentations will probably be capable along the coast (Rahman, 2021: 1-18). The Eastern Cape has incorporated the farming area as an environmental change hazard evaluation lattice as a feature of the Eastern Cape Environmental Change Reaction System. This danger appraisal grid shows which environmental change impacts may influence the rural area.

Table 2.1: Impacts of extreme significance on the agricultural sector, as identified in the preliminary risk assessment process

Climate Change manifestation	2nd Order Impact	3rd Order Impact	Sector
Frequent hot days and heat waves	Increased to the high extreme occurrence of fire danger index together with bergwind conditions	Loss in crops, livestock, and grazing, including infrastructure, constitute a significant risk. Rural livelihoods and the financial sustainability of commercial subsistence farming operations are under threat. Reduced food security.	Agricultural sector

Source: Adopted from Coastal & Environmental Services, 2011, page 7

2.8.2 Extension services in climate change adaptation

One of the significant parts of horticultural expansion in the rural area is to give simple instruction. Typically, a horticultural augmentation official will give and disperse valuable data to ranchers to accomplish the ideal breeding of animals. Ferris et al, (2021:13-14) noticed that horticultural expansion officials give valuable data but at the same time are required to offer institutional help and to work with ranchers' necessities on the side of farming and breeding of animals. Adnan, Nordin and Anwar (2020:1-18) It is significant for augmentation officials to assume their part in checking and assessing ADPs. ADPs give a vital wellspring of nourishment for the provincial poor. Environmental change compromises the presence of the provincial poor, as high animal breeding relies upon variables like precipitation and rich soils. Environmental change impacts every one of the essential variables for high animal breeding levels. As indicated by Akhtar et al, (2018: 659-686), environmental change and its effects on farming are fundamental for each life on the mainland. This way, horticultural expansion has a vital task to carry out in starting change. Change can be achieved from numerous points of view, and transformation to the current circumstance is a crucial endurance technique. Lowe et al, (2019:28-37) noticed that adjusting requires information, perspectives, and strict limits and that the abilities of individuals and rural expansion can achieve this change.

2.8.3 Extension officer's effectiveness (Qualification)

An investigation done by Baker et al (2022: 1049-1083) showed that in six of the nine territories in South Africa, female augmentation officials were more taught than their male partners were. Just in the Free State, Gauteng and the Western Cape were the male authorities more instructed than their female partners were. Expansion officials need specialized abilities to be fruitful or viable and reinforce the status of their human resources. Human resources instruction is a vital component in the agrarian turn of events. As per an investigation directed by Villamil and Walkup (2022: 345), more female expansion labourers had four-year degree capabilities than their male partners. Practically similar rates of female and male expansion labourers have had post-graduate preparation in agribusiness. 25% of female augmentation labourers in the example had three-year degree capabilities, contrasted with 16% of their male partners. Some male expansion labourers' most elevated capabilities were confirmations. Pollock et al, (2020:105) reasoned that the instructive degrees of augmentation officials were bleakly poor. Along these lines, this could be one of the significant obstructions in giving powerful augmentation administrations. They further uncovered that expansion officials need abilities in administration, promoting, preparing, and foundation improvement. Such abilities are required for helping arising ranchers to acquire the upper hand in any business or cultivating endeavour. The investigation uncovered that 16% of the guys had a lower openness in administration, contrasted and 25% of their female partners. This implies that their capability in administration is deficient.

2.8.4 Poverty

The speed of economic development is the fundamental factor that decides how rapidly destitution decreases; accordingly, the more significant the imbalance of livelihoods, the lower the flexibility of neediness. Quicker economic development is essential to diminish neediness where there is a high imbalance (Belhassan 2021:443-462). Eastern Cape is presumed for its ace development, which is a development that happens when the economy accomplishes an expansion in the livelihoods of poor people and lifts individuals out of neediness. Accordingly, the Chris Hani district is one genuine illustration of the genius helpless methodology. Examination shows that for destitution easing to be fruitful, there is a requirement for material (Hutton et al 2022: 1332-1355).

support for local economic development (LED) projects as specialized help, public speculations, and admittance to funds. Smith (2005) characterizes destitution as the absence of material belongings. This involves that destitution brings about the absence of essential ability to partake in the general public viably. Destitution includes the disavowal of decisions and openings, in this manner causing an infringement of human respect. From the above definitions, neediness implies that an individual need more to take care of and dress his/her family, youngsters do not approach school and solid offices, and the individual does not have land on which to develop crops for food as a method for making money. People who live in neediness experience the ill effects of social and financial weaknesses, weakness, and rejection from local area investment. Adams, Stoler, and Adams (2020:32) contend that neediness is a drawn-out hardship of a singular's prosperity, which incorporates low pay and the failure to get to fundamental labour and products, which are fundamental for endurance. Neediness may be seen as a multi-dimensional financial marvel enveloping low degrees of well-being and training, helpless admittance to clean water and sterilization, inadequate security, and absence of social investment combined with lacking ability to propel one's life. Neediness is generally estimated into two: outright or relative neediness. Dobson and Turnbull (2022: 25-40) contend that monetary parts of neediness centre around material requirements which incorporate everyday necessities of living like food, clothing, haven, or safe drinking water. In such a manner, neediness might be seen as a condition whereby an individual or local area needs fundamental requirements that are important for a base standard of prosperity. It results from an industrious absence of pay. Similar creators further note that the social parts of neediness are connected to states of shortage in the appropriation of financial assets and frameworks of force elements in the public arena. They additionally recognize that destitution might be perceived as an element of decreased ability of individuals to experience the nature of life they conceive. It can, in this way, be noticed that the social parts of destitution incorporate the absence of admittance to data, training, medical care, or political force. Destitution may likewise be viewed as respectful economic wellbeing dependent on material assets and unjust social associations for certain people encountering social avoidance, reliance, and decreased ability to local area support, or to create a significant entomb or intra bunch relationship with others in the public arena. Such friendly avoidance can be limited through local area interest, strengthening systems, and reinforced associations with the standard cultural exercises, for example, the arrangement of medical social services and food

help to the people encountering miserable destitution. A few sources (Qin and Chung, 2019: 41-50) propose that destitution is multi-layered and can show itself in hunger, joblessness, abuse, and absence of admittance to clean water. Ayyagari, Beck, and Hoseini, (2020:60) attest that destitution's emotional, physical, and mental effects show themselves more on ladies than among their male partners as individuals from the public. The worldwide pattern is that ladies regularly kids without any father present, which renders them powerless against surrender by untrustworthy male accomplices, accordingly, leaving them with no alternative except to face the fundamental unforgiving factors of life as they raise their kids. A significant and frequently ignored job of provincial ladies in destitution help is food security arrangements in their homes. Ladies give a significant wellspring of modest and means work for cash crop creation, arrangement of nourishment for family utilization, domesticated animals' breeding, producing extra pay and execution of family tasks.

2.9 POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

2.9.1 Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP).

The post-politically-sanctioned racial segregation period has introduced difficulties in crossing the immense gap between many poor people and the wealthy minority. The public authority needed to think of a system that would rapidly address this test. The Expanded Public Works Program (EPWP) is promoted as a critical instrument for overcoming any barrier between the "first" and "second" economies. Two economies regularly exist in one nation, with the first being a high-level, complex economy dependent on gifted work that turns out to be more serious. In contrast, the second is casual, minimized, untalented, populated by the jobless and those unemployable in the conventional area (London and Pincus 2022: 273-290).

The EPWP is, therefore, one of the government 's short-to-medium term programmes aimed at:

- Skills development through providing work experience, training and information related to local work opportunities for further education and training and Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise (SMME) development.
- Labour intensive work at acceptable standards, through mainly public sector resources and public and private sector implementation capacity; and

- Creating temporary job opportunities and income for at least one million unemployed people that can provide needed public goods and services

EPWP principles recommend that 40% of ladies, 30% of adolescents and 2% of individuals living with a disability be qualified for advantage from this program over five years, finishing in 2009. Consequently, the Local Economic Development (LED) program structures an essential piece of the EPWP at the neighbourhood city level and government area offices, just as other specialists work through the Municipal IDP and LED channels (Samson, 2021: 42).

2.9.2 Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP)

The Reconstruction and Development Program is an arrangement system for incorporated and intelligent financial advancement. It will likely form a vote based, non-racial and non-hottest future for South Africa by:

- Creating a sustainable and environmentally friendly growth and development Path,
- Ensuring that the country becomes a fully democratic, non-racial, and non-sexist society
- Ensure that the demography is considered in representing the beneficiaries, and
- Developing strong and stable democratic institutions.

The Reconstruction and Development Program is an approach system for incorporated and sound financial advancement. It will likely form a popularity-based, non-racial, and non-hottest future for South Africa by:

- Assessment and accountability.
- Democratisation
- Meeting basic needs and building the infrastructure
- Nation building
- Peace and security
- People –driven
- Integration and sustainability

The government, through a course of discussion with different partners and the various levels of government, has distinguished the accompanying projects as the essential medium and long-term projects to drive the execution of the RDP

- Economic restructuring.
- Democratisation and institutional reform
- Human Resource Development
- Urban and rural development
- Meeting basic needs

Destitution easing projects as a rule, and poultry projects specifically, are hence, vehicles that will guarantee conveyance on addressing necessities, provincial improvement and strengthening just as the financial rebuilding of provincial individuals.

2.9.3 Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR)

Key financial strategy objectives are economic development, destitution decrease, and occupation creation. South African government has gained critical headway in gathering the objectives of the RDP, giving houses, fundamental administrations, medical care, and land change. The lives of millions of individuals have been improved. The public authority says GEAR and privatization are the best long-haul methodologies to accomplish manageable development. (Gupta, Jhajharia and Mathur 2022: 677-692) Numerous individuals see the macroeconomic strategy known as GEAR as being in direct clash with the objectives of the RDP, the decrease of destitution and more equivalent dissemination of abundance. South Africa stays a partitioned economy, with most poor individuals being dark and many well-off people being white. Economic development is right now inadequate to decrease joblessness. However, occupations have been made in the casual area. They have likewise been lost in the proper area. Many individuals are still landless, and they require land for agricultural purposes. They need lodging to accomplish and keep up with the objectives set out in the RDP South Africa (Hall and Mtero 2021: 240).

In the early stages, women may need backup counselling to help develop their ideas, identify their skills and capacity, and increase their confidence. Business support to women includes, among others:

- Involvement of experienced entrepreneurs to their mentors.
- Training and technical advice for women farmers in new farming techniques, diversification, and management.
- Improve access to finance and credit guarantee funds
- Specialised business start-up courses and technical assistance

2.10 POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS IN SAKHISIZWE MUNICIPALITY – EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

The Sakhisizwe Municipality LED methodology (2006) underscores that they should try to understand that LED is an ongoing interaction and that it should target advancing business while focusing on the recently burdened individuals, the underestimated networks, and topographical locales. The farming area of Sakhisiwe contributed a mere 1.9% to the nearby economy and represented 9.4% of work open doors in 2004. The advancement of neediness lightning projects as LED drives in the Sakhisizwe Municipality presents genuine freedoms for development and ensuing position breeding, especially for rural networks. (Hoffmann et al 2021: 123) contend that global examination features that destitution is not generally a static condition among people, families, or networks. While a few people and families are forever poor, others become ruined because of general lifecycle changes and explicit occasions, for example, the sickness of the fundamental pay worker or when external financial conditions deteriorate (Panori, Mora, and Reid, 2019:237). The Local Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation Summary Report demonstrates that destitution decrease measures executed at the metropolitan level are seen as working at a level between public government draws near (macro level) and the local area draws near, advanced by non-legislative or Community Based Organizations (miniature level). Instead of supplanting, approaches at the district level are implied to fortify and supplement those enemies of destitution methodologies carried out at large-scale levels (Panori, Mora and Reid 2019:1-91). Destitution lightning projects in the Sakhisizwe Municipality are adjusted to the key areas focused on as mainstays of financial development farming, mining, and the travel industry. There are various Local Economic Development projects under each of the financial areas. Under mining, there are activities, for example, Horticulture, and poultry and vegetable ventures supported through EPWP, a program like Chicken Abattoir. (Pusceddu and Alves de Matos 2022: 1-20)

2.10.1 Effects of Poverty on Rural Women

The effects of poverty on women in societies are better understood through the aspects of health, food security, education, shelter, and social relationships (Wodon 2018:1-14).

2.10.2 Health

Destitute individuals often experience the ill effects of craving or starvation. In some cases, they succumb to illnesses identified with unhealthiness; they lose the will to live. As per the World Health Organization, hunger and hunger represent a genuine danger to the world's general wellbeing, and lack of healthy sustenance is the greatest supporter of kid mortality in country regions, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa.

2.10.3 Food security

The increasing typical cost for essential items makes destitute individuals less ready to bear the cost of fundamental food things. Poor individuals spend a more prominent part of their financial plans on basic foodstuffs than wealthy individuals. Therefore, helpless family units living beneath the destitution datum line and those close to the destitution limit can be weak when there is a tireless increment in the cost of basic foodstuffs like grains, oats, vegetables, and meat items. For instance, in late 2007, expansions in the cost of grains prompted food riots in some African nations like Zimbabwe. As indicated by Kaidi, Mensi and Ben (2019: 131-156), the World Bank cautioned that 100 million individuals were in danger of getting to the poverty line if nothing is done early enough. Ladies endure the worst part of the unending dangers of the food supply that might be brought on by persevering dry spells and water emergencies. Serious cultivating frequently prompts an endless loop of weariness of soil richness and a decrease of horticultural yields that influences the achievement of undertakings.

2.10.4 Education

Treanor (2018:486-511) established a high danger of training underachievement for kids from low-pay families. In the South African framework, kids from helpless families are in more danger of Grade maintenance than different youngsters in their Grade and even neglect to complete their secondary school training. There are numerous social and family-related motivations behind why understudies exit school. A portion of the recommended hazard factors related to helpless kids' accomplishment in school incorporates adolescent

misconduct, more elevated levels of teen pregnancy, and the lack of materials required, like course books and school uniforms, just as low pay by guardians. Destitution frequently radically influences youngsters' entrance and achievement in school (Cook 2011: 304-313).

2.10.5 Social relationships

De Bon, Parrot and Moustier (2010: 21-32) claim that there is developing proof that living in ruined conditions expands ladies' danger to a wide range of brutality. Murder rates around the world, for instance, are observed to be the most elevated in regions where destitution is profoundly common. London and Pincus (2022:273-290) Specialists found that there is consistently an immediate connection between neediness and viciousness. Henceforth destitution is a significant factor that should be considered when attempting to comprehend the rates and dissemination of viciousness against ladies by the citizenry. Funk and Philips (2019: 19-33) Needy individuals are voiceless and weak. Numerous ladies become survivors of human dealing and prostitution because of monetary urgency. Decaying living conditions can frequently force children to leave school to increase family pay, putting them in danger of sexual abuse. Bachtiar (2018: 344-352) asserted that in South Africa, especially in the Eastern Cape Province, young females are going to prostitution for survival due to expanding neediness. Destitution is a social sickness that should be addressed worldwide and in public. At the public level in South Africa, the regions should play a significant part in the battle against it. As indicated by Kyomuhendo, and Adeola (2021: 22-33), ladies establish countless poor people and ignorant in both metropolitan and country regions in Sub-Saharan Africa. Numerous young ladies between the ages of 15 and 25 have been compelled to become sex labourers, confronting the danger of HIV/AIDS. It is against this foundation that more than 3,000 ladies met in Dakar in 1994 to attend the African Women's Preparatory Conference. Xie et al (2022: 3341) reckons that the subsequent African Platform for Action recognized a few needs that included battling the increment of destitution from African ladies, improvement of ladies' admittance to schooling and wellbeing administrations, with an uncommon spotlight on conceptive wellbeing, addressing ladies' relationship to the climate; expanding the contribution of ladies in the harmony interaction, propelling the legitimate and basic liberties of ladies, featuring the unique worries of the young lady youngster, and "mainstreaming" sex worries inside financial and improvement strategy making by disaggregating information along sex lines. Müller and Steiner (2009:131-151) states that the Dakar Conference noticed the

rise of various women gathering and NGOs in Africa and the undeniably substantial articulation of their authoritative potential being developed issues and destitution easing.

2.10.6 Housing

Neediness expands the danger of vagrancy. Shack-inhabitants, who comprise a significant section of South Africa's populace, live in destitution. Needy individuals cannot afford to purchase the materials required to build a house, so the South African government is left with a massive problem of implementing the housing-improvement plan through free RDP houses.

2.10.7 Poverty Alleviation Measures

Neediness mitigation programs started by global offices are progressively becoming less compelling because they are seen as hand-outs that make reliance conditional to designated recipients. Dobson and Turnbull (2022: 25-40) Worldwide turn of events offices have their plans whereby they give destitution help allows that point to help helpless nations yet restrictively advantage advocates more than recipients. The world has figured out how to adapt to neediness in only one manner: through noble cause. In any case, a noble cause does not change the circumstance; instead, it just supports neediness. Intergenerational reliance is knowledgeable in most nations, and to battle this issue, governments are presently focusing on their enemy of neediness plans by giving individuals the abilities and certainty to accommodate themselves Bachtiar (2018:344-352). Neediness and noble cause are the more powerful associations when battling destitution by skilling individuals and putting cash into the ventures of poor people. Oxfam is one of the famous cause associations raising assets and searching for volunteers to help in the projects, and in this way, a genuine contrast can be made in individuals' lives. (Gonzaga, Alesna and Cagasan 2022: 103402) The global neediness focuses, following the Millennium Development Goals, incorporate the decrease of the extent of individuals living in outrageous neediness by half between 1990 and 2015, the decrease of babies (younger than one) and youngsters (under the age of five) death rates by 66% somewhere in the range of 1990 and 2015, and the arrangement of equivalent access for young men and young ladies to essential and auxiliary schooling by 2005 (Samson, 2021:42).

2.11 RURAL WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS

Support is a cycle whereby individuals collaborate with their specialists through verbal discourse, media or utilizing some other way to offer their viewpoints about issues that influence their lives Banik and Lin (2019: 514-539). For the man in the street, support is the same as his contribution to the specialists when covering charges, practising the establishment, turning into an individual from an ideological group, and communicating his perspectives recorded as a hard copy on legislative issues in letters to newspapers, or by some coincidence, meeting a chosen individual from an administrative establishment. Sangwan and Bhatia (2020:39-56) active cooperation, subsequently, guarantees adjusted thinking about various interests or perspectives, forestalling specialists from favouring one side, guaranteeing prepared acknowledgement of choices by the general population, guaranteeing a more careful investigation of recommendations, avocation of choices, reducing the risk of presenting lacking security measures, obliging broad portrayal of gatherings and a responsive and adaptable organization (Masron, and Subramaniam 2019: 44-64). It is accepted that the best commitment a community can make to diminish neediness is increasing familiarity with the presence and reasons for neediness. As a component of the coordinated provincial advancement program, destitution-easing projects have diminished the occurrence and the seriousness of destitution in South Africa. Ladies' improvement has gotten the most noteworthy recognition for business openings, education, and abilities improvement. Independent work openings (SMMEs) involve critical positions in the neighbourhood economy. In country regions, despite the metropolitan experience, the pattern of declining self-employment for females seems to have been turned around with the changes because of the expansion in rural independent work (Tan and Zhou 2022:1321-1342). A comparative article about ladies pioneering advancement in Tanzania features the effect of the Women Entrepreneurial Development (WED) program executed by the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) and the United Countries Industrial Development Organization in Tanzania. This is basic since giving ladies admittance to assets is a specific something, yet giving them authority over them is another.

2.12 DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS

Ncube (2020: 20) alludes to improvement as a multi-dimensional cycle, including changing social constructions, well-known mentalities, and public foundations, as the speed increase

of financial development, the decrease of disparity and the destruction of destitution in our networks. Civera, De Colle, and Casalegno (2019: 156-174.) further say Rural advancement activities are, for the most part, coordinated towards fostering the social texture of networks and financial material prosperity of those designated regions. In South Africa, provincial advancement programs, for the most part, take on a hierarchical methodology from the nearby or local specialists, provincial advancement offices, NGOs, public government, or worldwide advancement associations to networks like Sakhisizwe. It has been set up through research that nearby populaces can likewise achieve native drives for advancement. The term advancement is not restricted to the issues for non-industrial nations; however, it is implied for industrialized nations. Rohne (2022: 9-17) The fundamental point of the South African government, through the strategy of Local Economic Development (LED), is to improve the developing towns in provincial South Africa. Provincial advancement looks to discover approaches to work on the existences of the rural populace, with an investment of the country individuals themselves to meet the required necessities of the spaces. Untouchables might neglect to comprehend the setting, culture, language, and different things that are common in a specific neighbourhood. The general population should partake in supportable country improvement undertakings of their separate regions. Rural ladies want to remain in their networks and adequately add to its turn of events, given the accompanying angles that are present in their neighbourhood networks:

- Local facilities for education and training.
- Employment opportunities in the local area, including part-time jobs.
- Business services supportive of women's projects and enterprises
- Supportive public and professional organizations.
- Local childcare facilities and social services for the elderly and the sick; and
- The possibility of gaining work experience and vocational qualifications.

(Chew and Tandoc 2022: 1-21) sees that ladies' commitment to the neighbourhood and local area improvement is critical, yet the world all over provincial ladies are a minority (though not explicit, explain it) in dynamic and arranging structures, especially at territorial furthermore, public levels. This has been because of ladies' different jobs and responsibilities and the tirelessness of customary views about ladies' and men's parts in society. It is proposed by

(Pusceddu and Alves de Matos 2022: 1-20) to guarantee emotional investment by ladies; the following procedures ought to be thought of:

- Informing women's associations and networks about available rural development programmes and projects.
- The establishment of associations and networks of rural women.
- The involvement of existing women's associations in committees and partnerships.
- We are encouraging women's groups to apply for funding for development initiatives.
- Enhancing mainstreaming projects in the existing organisation; and
- Linking women's association with development organisations.

South African neediness is concentrated among Blacks, especially ladies. The new political agreement, which appeared in 1994, was constrained to devise a plan to address destitution and review imbalance among all South African social orders. This was to be accomplished through the large-scale monetary remedies of the Growth, Employment and Redistribution strategy. For reasons for this review, it is essential to comprehend the precepts and pith of Growth Theories in the journey to managing neediness in the public arena. The point is to energize and move those answerable for country improvement projects and tasks to consider the requirements and interests of ladies in country regions. Country economies, especially those ward on farming, have been influenced by the cycles of globalization, prompting the rebuilding and decrease of the horticultural area, the development of the help area and expanded accentuation on innovation. In numerous spaces, this has made exceptional work and business openings, just as acquiring changes the job and status of ladies. In general, provincial ladies want to remain locally and contribute to its turn of events, given specific necessities are met (Faltmann, 2022:1-18).

There are various elements liable for the capacity of a country to create sufficient food and not to mention a sound eating routine. A portion of the issues may be a direct result of the shortfall of visionary initiative, bringing about the shortfall of approaches to change the food creation chain. Climatic conditions might negatively determine what food fills in a locale. Present-day innovation might empower specific harvests to fill in non-customary regions. The current innovation in correspondence and dissemination channels permits the food to move

from any place on the planet to the spots of need. Table 2.2 beneath examines further one of the four mainstays of food security.

Table 2.2: Factors impacting food production

<p>Food availability: The availability of food is determined by food production, which depends on several factors that may be interrelated or stand-alone. These are;</p>	
Land ownership	To the extent that the people own land, then the likelihood of growing food is inevitably increased as they grow crops for their consumption.
Land use	Owning land on its own is not enough. Governments need deliberate conscientisation programs to enable people to realise the importance of growing food in their small places.
Soil management;	Knowledge of the management of the soil is critical. Properly managed soil may produce twice or thrice a year through proper crop choice and rotation.
Crop selection,	Knowledge of the type of crops that grow in particular climatic conditions and the nutritive value of the same to create a balanced diet is essential.
Livestock breeding and management,	Animal breeding may be considered necessary, specifically as a source of proteins and vitamins. A variety of animals can be bred, chief among whom may be dairy cows, cattle and poultry.
Climatic conditions	Different crops grow in different climatic conditions, creating the need for knowledge on what foods grow or where they can be propagated.
Water utilisation	Large water catchments are lying waste in many parts of the African continent and are not used for irrigation which could provide food and increase food security.
Food distribution	Distribution is about transporting food from areas where food is produced to where the food is needed for consumption. For this reason, it is necessary to have a sound transportation system, good food storage, good food processing and or packaging plants.
Food-chain infrastructure	A well-developed transport infrastructure (rail, road, sea, and air transportation) assists in the supply of the food production needs and the eventual markets for the food.

Farming technology	Advancement in farming may assist in improving the land to produce more or getting technology that increases the per unit production of the food required to provide food security – GMOs.
---------------------------	--

Source: (Own compilation, literature review: 2020)

2.13 THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

There are assessments of outrageous water deficiency bringing about dry spells in many parts of the globe, and these are supposedly brought about by environmental change (Fischer, 2016: 1184-1194). However, something contrary to the dry spells has been floods, storms and erosion that have annihilated harvests and threatened large areas with increased food insecurity. This is a worldwide peculiarity making cataclysmic conditions some time ago high food creation districts (Glamann et al 2017: 1303-1313). To counter the impacts of environmental change, new food delivery methods have arisen, for example, hereditarily altered yields (Qaim, 2020: 129-150), recommend that with this strategy, many harvests can be filled in districts where they would not fill in the indigenous habitat. The hybridisation of harvests has likewise empowered harvests to acquire better returns in non-conventional environments and subsequently consider homogeneity of yields worldwide.

2.14 USE OF GENETICAL MODIFIED FOOD (GMOS)

Hereditarily Modifies Foods has assumed a major part in responding to many inquiries on food security issues. The researchers have contended that biotechnology cannot be utilized to address the food security issue. The resistance to this has been amplified and stated for different reasons.

- No relationship exists between the degrees of yearning in any country and the populace size.
- The inspirations for using GMOs and hybridisation have been excused as being benefit driven and not as an answer for the issue of food security.
- The utilization of the GMOs will deteriorate or compound the current biological decay predominant in many nations because of environmental change.

- It is contended that a large part of the food might be created by little ranchers who are all around the world utilizing the conventional agro-biological advances.

2.15 GROWTH EQUITY THEORIES

Davin (2019: 137-146) asserts that the development with value approach originates from the conviction that the customary dependence on the development of GNP will not help poor people in developing nations. Just the upper class will benefit from the growth in GDP. Mort, Rodríguez and Delicado (2020:204) Another supposition is that most developing nations are receptive to introducing monetary freedoms. The bottleneck in enjoying the benefited financial freedoms is the upper class, who neglect to initiate projects that give significant financial freedoms to workers. Those individuals at the top do not comprehend individuals at the nearby level. For instance, the public authority channels cash for destitution mitigation projects and rural advancement through the Department of Agriculture; however, the Head Office in Eastern Cape has severe conditions that might make it hard for project recipients in Sakhisizwe to get to the assets. Development with value speculations comprises the Business Generation form and the Appropriate Technology varieties (Sahoo et al, 2022: 643-670).

2.16 GOOD GOVERNANCE

Despite the pressure on executives to observe and assess good administration, it is expected that the IDP must be followed through in the region. Excellent administration involves a focal stage in the turn of events talk and is viewed as the essential component that must be consolidated in any advancement system. Efficient administration is a prerequisite for relieving destitution and cultivating a feasible turn of events. As indicated by Clark and Urwin, (2016: 295-322) "great administration is the way wherein power is practised in the administration of assets for improvement". It is straightforwardly connected to the administration of the advancement process and works on the working and capacity of districts, their authorities, and the lead of public authorities. In a more extensive sense, efficient administration accommodates an institutional climate where residents connect among themselves and with government authorities and establishments. Different vital qualities that contribute towards accomplishing excellent administration can be recognized in all circles of government in South Africa, specifically; cooperation, law and order, straightforwardness,

responsiveness, agreement direction, value, adequacy and proficiency, responsibility, just as the ability to act and to follow through on the essential vision (Robinson et al., 2022). Two attributes, specifically public interest, responsibility, and straightforwardness, have been distinguished for conversation.

2.17 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The impact of poverty-alleviation poultry projects has proved to be positive in many instances. In the African context, poverty and the resultant harmful effects affect the masses, not the individual. Masses of poor people are trapped in a vicious circle of poverty that constantly reintroduces itself, thus ensuring that hardship continues. The creator likewise featured the impact of imbalance on food security; subsequently, individuals are isolated by their way of life and identity. This has negative sway on distraught foundation helpless families. The researcher keeps referencing the issue brought about by food security on the planet, how neediness contributes to wrongdoing and other exploitative conduct among low-income families. Next, the researcher featured the undeniable degree of neediness among helpless families and what food costs meant for them. The last thing being featured was the job of horticulture on food security; here, the researcher checks out the probability of farming being utilized as a neediness-lightening technique.

CHAPTER 3

THE FOOD ISSUES AND EFFECTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the food issues and their effect on the South African economy. In addition, this chapter talks about issues that indigenous Africans of South Africa are facing after years of democracy. Agriculture plays a vital role in poverty alleviation in South Africa. South Africa produces enough food to feed its population but experiences rapidly increasing household food insecurity rates.

3.2 LAND REFORMS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The long history of South Africa's colonisation and racial discrimination has resulted in the land being dispossessed by the White minority. However, the indigenous Africans attempted to resist dispossession but were defeated using deadly weapons of mass destruction (Marevesa and Tlou, 2018:99). South Africa is said to have been largely uninhabited at the time of the arrival of Europeans; however, documentary evidence confirmed that the land was inhabited. Jan van Riebeeck was the first European to settle at the Cape after a confrontation with the indigenous people (Hottentots) in 1655 (Rugege, 2004: 283-312). Indigenous South Africans were moved from fertile land into a barren land with poor rainfall patterns and variable weather conditions. The White farmers were allocated fertile soil for commercial agriculture. However, the dispossession of the indigenous Africans took place through conquest and was followed by significant state policies with an array of laws from the early days of colonization (Hall et al, 2013: 47-70).

The effectiveness of systematic land dispossession took place in 1913 by the state, and the Native Land Act of 1913 assigned a small percentage of the land to South Africans and excluded them from the rest of the country. Most of the land was assigned to the White minority population. The primary purposes of the Land Act 1913 were first to make more land available to white farmers than the indigenous Africans. Secondly, it was to impoverish indigenous Africans through dispossession and prohibitions of any form of farming arrangements. However, this has resulted in blacks' dependence on employment for survival, thus creating a pool of cheap labour for the white farms and the mines (Klassen, Migrante

and Wittman 2022: 147-179). As a result, land dispossession during the colonial and apartheid rule has produced a highly unequal pattern of land ownership. In 1994 a democratically elected government came to power, and it adopted a land reform program to address the problems of inequality (Klassen, Migrante and Wittman 2022: 147-179). The land reform program of the South African government is conventionally described as restitution, tenure reform and redistribution. Restitution deals specifically with historical rights in land and tenure reform with forms of land holding.

On the other hand, redistribution is specifically aimed at transforming the racial pattern of land ownership (Kidido and Ajabuin 2022:1-24). Redistribution of land is widely seen as having the potential to improve the livelihoods of the rural poor significantly and contribute to the economic development of South Africa (Raidimi and Kabit 2019: 120-130). The land ownership inequality in South Africa reflected massive inequality in income distribution and other assets. Unemployment and poverty levels among the poor people who live in rural areas are relatively high (Tshishonga, 2020: 95-117). Land reform was essential to the post-apartheid government's plans for redistribution and redress in rural areas. The land reform program was initially constructed as a poverty reduction instrument. The redistribution program was restored to focus more on creating a commercial farming class through the Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD) program (Thow, 2018:1105-1130).

Apartheid policies were designed to push indigenous South Africans into overcrowded and impoverished reservation townships. The agricultural policies led to the large-scale eviction of farm dwellers from their land and homes (Akinola, 2020: 215-232). Although the land Act was abolished, it did not address inequalities and land distribution. During Nelson Mandela's presidency, the land redistribution aimed to provide the disadvantaged and the poor with land for residential purposes but not for food production. The political aspirations and widespread expectations surround the land question in South Africa and the transformative potential of land reform itself. The studies have been done to monitor and moderate the program of land reform, which prioritized land restitution. The limits to land reform derive not from policy or program failures but rather from the intersection of significant demographic, ecological and social constraints (Costella et al, 2010:410–438).

The land question was one of the driving forces of the liberation struggle, yet there is an increase in the number of black people still living in poverty today. However, the evidence

points to a more significant concern with jobs, housing, and providing essential services as immediate priorities in people's daily lives (Chitonge and Ntsebeza, 2012: 115). The land question lies in reversing the shameful history of dispossession and restoring and redistributing rural land to black people. The land question is rooted in discourses around rights, social justice, and identity that generally operate within a group rather than an individual pattern. For example, the discovery of minerals in the 1880s by the White minority led to a demand for cheap black (Dixon, 2021: 271-307).

3.3 THE ROLE OF SOUTH AFRICAN AGRICULTURE

South Africa is regarded as some country rich in minerals and has a vibrant cultural diversity with a spectacular range of vegetation types, biodiversity, climates, and soil types. The country allows farming activities like crops in winter and summer and animal farming (Du Plessis, 2011: 279-307). The South African government made a response by making a gradual shift towards a more accessible market approach. This has resulted in policies being oriented toward consolidating and supporting a productive core in agriculture (Gnade, Blaauw and Greyling 2016: 645). The South African Agricultural Production Strategy (SAAPS) seeks to position primary agriculture production to improve national food safety and security. The rural economic growth and development can be fuelled to increase rural employment and poverty alleviation. People depend directly or indirectly on agriculture for their employment and income. The agricultural sector has been identified as one of the sectors with significant potential to create jobs for South Africans. The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is committed to creating more jobs (Hart and Maliber, 2010: 434-458).

Genetic modification meets the growing demand for food without placing even greater pressure on scarce resources. A great deal has happened in this field since the proclamation of the GMO Act, 1997 (Act 15 of 1997). The GMO Act, 1997, which was implemented in December 1999, provides for the regulation of GMO activities in South Africa. The GMO Act permits the use of trials for commercial release in the country. The Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Program (IFSNP) aims to achieve physical, social, and economic access to safe and nutritious food for all South Africans (Chitonge and Ntsebeza 2012: 115). Food security at the household level has been negatively affected by the general global economic decline of the past years. The Land Bank is designed to assist agricultural banks and is guided by a

government mandate to provide financial services to the commercial farming sector and agribusiness.

3.4 POVERTY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

South African rural societies remain some of the most impoverished societies in the world. The lack of access to employment, quality education and other essential resources still divides them from their urban neighbours. Rural settings have a high level of poverty compared to urban settings. Unemployment and poverty levels have been a significant problem in the rural areas of South Africa (Gopaul, 2006:1-134). In the Eastern Cape, there are currently high rates of poverty and unemployment, which may be linked directly to the historical economic neglect of this area. Poverty and unemployment in South Africa are often rural phenomena, given that many rural inhabitants are linked to agricultural activities (Pauw and Thurlow 2011: 795-804). Twenty-one years of democracy in South Africa have seen active policy development and massive financial efforts by the public sector towards rural development and poverty alleviation. However, the actual potential of the rural economy has been left under-developed by the previous apartheid regime.

3.5 DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH AFRICA

The post-apartheid economic and labour-market policies in South Africa have been shaped by contending visions of economic development; this has contributed to policy incoherence (Gonzalez, 2022:1-26). The ruling African National Congress (ANC), together with its alliance partner, the Congress of South Africa Trade Unions (COSATU) has underestimated the labour-intensive growth. The ongoing corruption and dishonesty problem contributes to South Africa's relatively disappointing economic performance (Nattrass and Seekings 2018: 769-785). The Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) policies were created to assist blacks in organizing themselves along racial lines and engaging directly with the state. However, this initiative has opened the door for growing dishonesty and corruption instead. This was supposed to create a new black business elite and new investment opportunities; instead, the downside has been capital flight (Gelepithis and Hearson 2022: 708-727).

The current policy and institutional environment benefit firms are operating in higher wages and higher productivity positions. Democracy has been consistent with growth in South Africa but questions how governmental institutions, policies, and political alliances have shaped the

nature of that growth (Shava, 2019: 122-136). The South African democracy is complicated because the ruling ANC is in a mutual alliance with COSATU. This severely affects future growth, job creation, and democratic consolidation. It has become harder to address unemployment and establishes a division between those with jobs.

3.6 THE SOUTH AFRICAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

The private business sector has been critical of the academic nature of schooling and has failed to prepare young people to fit into the modern technological world. The black education system was designed to provide the additional skilled workforce required for the maintenance and growth of the economy (Jaja and Agumagu 2019: 37-50). The question of the relevance of the South African educational system by teachers and educationalists has become a problem. However, there has been a shift in the education debate focused on the concept of equal but separate education. The central issue of whether equality or not can be achieved in practice if the education systems continue to be segregated. The black teacher's quality of education has been undermined. As a result, the black teacher is under cordon and fighting for survival (Jameson, 2022: 170-188).

The education in rural communities, most of the black scholars at school, come from what can broadly be described as rural environments. In terms of resources, facilities, and financing, they have been discriminated against to an even greater extent than scholars in the urban areas. Education planners and decision-makers are assigned with monitoring, evaluating, and accounting for progress in the schooling system (Smith and Aaron 2019:193-205). Education statistics provide evidence as to whether the nation is achieving its constitutional imperatives of providing primary education to all. The publication assesses whether crucial education policies are being attained (Department of Education, 2010:1-49). South Africans have committed to reclaiming their history and culture as the solid foundation for building a sense of meaning and vision for the people. South Africans should understand specific geographic, economic, and cultural placement as a nation (Kravchenko, 2019: 41-54). Since the 1994 elections in South Africa, educational transformation has taken place, and educational reform has been a central part of the country's reconstruction and development project (Luvalo, 2019: 184-199).

The South African government had to overcome the destruction of apartheid and provide a system of education that builds democracy, human dignity, equality, and social justice.

Another system of life-long learning must be established to enable South Africans to respond to the massive economic and social challenges of the 21st century (Bajinath, 2018: 87-100). Organisational cultures from nineteen racially and ethnically divided departments had to be blended and reshaped to define and meet common goals. Systems and procedures also had to be changed to improve performance and outcomes, teamwork, and customer-focused service in the spirit of Batho-Pele (The Council on Higher Education, 2007:1-77). The district development project was designed to develop new organizational models and to improve administrative and professional services at the district level. The educational system, the learning sites, and government programs created an inter-provincial network to affect staff and governance development programs (The Council on Higher Education, 2007:1-77).

There must be a provision for greater technical support to provinces from the national sphere and the establishment of a budget based on greater institutional coordination. The minister of basic education has promised the Southern and Eastern African continent to monitor education, but not in mathematics (Sekula, 2022:730-737). Many of these learners lack adequate literacy and numeracy foundations, so they struggle to progress in the system and post-school education. The national training planning by Minister Trevor Manuel also found in his ministry's diagnostic overview that the quality of schooling is substandard, especially in the township schools (Thaba, 2020:1-11). The South African educational achievement dataset shows that two different public-school systems in South Africa are in effect. These two education systems can be seen when splitting people by wealth, socio-economic status, geographic location, and language (Bryant,2019: 113-127). The grade four scholars from rural areas compared to townships are half years behind urban children in reading. The grade three scholars from former-white schools scored higher on the same test than grade five scholars from former-black schools.

South African youth, by the age of eight, will display significant inequalities in the educational outcomes of scholars. South Africa currently participates in several local and international educational achievement tests (Taylor 2019: 263-282). Many centuries ago, education was regarded as one of the most critical aspects of national regeneration and progress. The objective was to strengthen existing schools, build new ones, and appoint competent teachers regardless of their former or current allegiances. The government motivated and inspired teachers by engaging teachers' unions and focusing on the role of principals as critical

managers (Khanal, Perry and Park 2020: 1026-1045). The teachers and principals feel they are crucial to the nation's building. Unfortunately, the South African curriculum education system has a high cost but low performance. South Africa is facing a shortage of qualified teachers, employment of unqualified teachers, and poor teacher performance. Insufficient resources and inadequate infrastructure indirectly affect learners' performance (Sunarsi, 2020: 237-246). In Zimbabwe, after its independence in the 1960s, the government immediately prioritized education and gradually introduced a new curriculum over about ten years during the 80s. However, this has created continuity and stability for teachers in that country (Cheng et al, 2021:109).

3.7 DISEASES AND MALNUTRITION IN SOUTH AFRICA

In South Africa, malnutrition has significant health consequences during early development and adulthood. Overweight and obesity among children are incredible high (Hoke and McCabe, 2022: 295). Overweight and obesity have been linked to adverse psychological and physical outcomes, especially during childhood and adulthood. Other psychological problems like anxiety, depression, and negative self-image have been associated with being overweight and obese (Fields et al, 2021: 43-50). The high rate of deaths in adults caused by diabetes, heart disease and cancer are linked to overweight and obesity. Undernutrition continues to be a public health concern globally despite a decrease in prevalence. Children younger than five years of age suffer underweight or stunted growth, especially in Africa and Asia (Kalu and Etim 2018: 69-74). South Africa is a middle-income country facing the burden of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB). South Africa also is facing a challenge of noncommunicable diseases such as under-nutrition, over-nutrition, diabetes, hypertension, and cancer. This is generally accompanied by a nutritional transition characterized by changes in patterns of consumption of food, alcohol, and tobacco and a shift to a diet high in sugar, salt, and fats. The inadequate nutrition received during the prenatal and early childhood phases, combined with high-fat, energy-dense foods, and a lack of physical activity (Kalu and Etim 2018: 69-74). This means that black graduates who graduated from universities with weaker reputations may struggle more to find employment. Surprisingly, the number of graduates emerging from the universities is black and levels of unemployment are too high. The higher unemployment rates faced by the young are predominantly due to the disadvantage of entering the labour market more recently rather than being attributable to

their age. The importance of the generational aspects of unemployment relative to business cycles impacts suggests that policies should address the structural rather than anything else (Currie and Schwandt 2021: 276-291). Rising unemployment is a source of considerable concern to both policymakers and labour market participants. However, in the absence of panel data, this phenomenon's dynamic aspects remain unexplored at the microeconomic level. South Africa's racially divided past impacted most aspects of life, including the labour market and the education system (Sachane, Bezuidenhout and Botha 2018:1-8). The rise in unemployment corresponds to a robust economic upswing resulting from allegations of jobless growth amongst policymakers and labour unions. The economy of South Africa currently has one of the highest unemployment rates internationally (Rodrik,2008:769-797). However, the ranks of the unemployed have grown, which has prompted allegations that the economy has entered a period of jobless growth (Burger and Von 2009: 158).

3.8 PROBLEMS FACING POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS.

Several factors militate against the growth of agricultural poverty-alleviation projects at Cala in the Eastern Cape Province. Some of the factors are associated with the policy environment, whilst others are associated with the economic environment. The factors include the following:

3.8.1 Lack of entrepreneurial culture

Most common agrarian undertakings do not take advantage of lucky breaks available in the neighbourhood and global business sectors, which impedes their long-haul development. (Farooq, 2018: 1-23) says social changes impact the force with which destitution can be turned around or crushed, given the mentality that women are continuously perceived as critical financial job players.

3.8.2 Lack of capital

Capital comprises the assets utilized in the creation of labour and products. Ekins (2014: 55-71) contend that capital can be isolated into physical and monetary capital. Actual capital is the load of delivered merchandise that adds to the creation of different labour and products. These incorporate plant hardware and paper resources that a firm claim. The tasks of most poverty alleviation project, by and large, experience the ill effects of deficient physical and monetary capital, "they have just restricted admittance to monetary capital and gain it generally through casual specialists or organizations, aside from inhabitants, who can utilize

their landowner as conductors to formal credit” (Frewer, 2021: 476-498). Acquired capital is frequently expensive and is utilized to keep up with it during difficult situations or to purchase supplies and gear required for cultivating. Family work is utilized both inside the family, for work done by neglected family and for non-cultivating exercises.

3.8.3 Poor opportunities for skills training

Mthethwa and Wale (2020: 1917) indicate that preparing is "a transient growth opportunity intended to grant or further develop abilities information and occupation execution of representatives". Preparing is, in this way, necessary to accomplishing quality, proficiency and adequacy of business tasks. It has been seen that most businesspeople have restricted abilities or creation expertise in their areas of attempt, which adversely influence their usefulness. However, there have been courses run by SEDA to develop innovative abilities, and the expenses of attending such workshops are significant and restrictive. Optional sources likewise show that most little business visionaries in the farming area need accounting and advertising abilities (Hudson, 2022:243).

3.8.4 Lack of access to credit

Khanal, Perry and Park (2020: 1026-1045) argue that banks offer credit to firms and households through long-term and short-term loans. Such loans will be of varying amounts and dates of maturity. In addition, interest is payable on all borrowed loans. However, project members for agricultural projects fail to access such loans because of demands by banks, such as collateral.

3.8.5 Procurement problems

The project requires material inputs for the production process. These may be in short supply or highly priced, which negatively affects the production process of these agricultural projects

3.8.6 Lack of communication

There is not much done around communication to effectively facilitate consultation among government, local authorities, and informal sector traders. However, in the Sakhisizwe Municipality, women who are involved in poverty-alleviation projects are assisted by Extension Workers employed by the Department of Agriculture and Community Development Officials from the Department of Health and Social Development (Guerin ,2019: 7-14).

Based on the study by (Ekins, 2014: 55-71), the following are the general constraints faced by women in agricultural poverty-alleviation projects:

- High illiteracy rate and poor living conditions among rural women
- Inadequate access to credit and agricultural inputs and other services.
- Lack of leadership and inadequate participation in the organisational and economic affairs of their agricultural cooperatives.
- Absence of property inheritance rights, restriction on acquiring membership of agricultural cooperatives, consequently being deprived of farm credit and others.
- Lack of appropriate agricultural technology aimed at reducing the physical burden of farm women.
- Lack of female farm extension workers.
- Lack of market facilities and opportunities
- Traditional, religious, social, and cultural obstacles.
- Less participation in decision-making –even within the household.
- Male migration/urban drift increases pressure on women.
- Lack of secretariat supporting function for women's organisation and allocation of funds for them in cooperative organisations.

3.9 IMPACTS OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS ON RURAL WOMEN

3.9.1 Economic impacts

Sustainable poverty-alleviation projects create employment for unemployed people, thus decreasing unemployment in rural areas. Employment has been created for people who were initially unemployed, illiterate, either unskilled or semi-skilled, and as such, people would find it difficult, if not impossible, to penetrate the labour market, women in particular.

Sahoo et al, (2022:643-670) indicated, practical rural tasks in the Eastern cape positively affect the needy individuals' monetary existences. Their investigation discovered that individuals could purchase new vegetables from these ventures, for instance, tomatoes, cabbages, spinach, and foods grown from the ground, like chicken and blocks. Nearby horticultural ventures additionally save needy individuals pointless costs as they no more need to make a trip significant distance to purchase these items. Simultaneously, ladies who

work at these RPAPs get to pay that empowers them to care for their families and take their youngsters to school (Expanded Public Works Program 2008).

The South African constitution upholds the way that individuals have financial freedoms, and that implies that the public authority has an obligation to help needy individuals to acquire admittance to sufficient lodging, food, water, training, medical care, and federal retirement aid, which are all contained in the Bill of Rights. By the by, financial freedoms are not products that should be given over for nothing by the public authority to the individuals, yet people ought to contribute monetarily through these poverty alleviation projects (the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996).

On the planet today, numerous analysts have been made to demonstrate the nearby connection between orientation balance and country economy improvement. In Vietnam, the job of ladies in the economy was frequently under-assessed, yet since the autonomy of the country, ladies' job in the economy, family the executives, social turn of events and the country's security has progressively improved (Thompson and Dahling 2019: 673). Neediness easing projects have extended ladies' admittance to financial potential open doors by guaranteeing that they approach to finance (miniature to super bucks), optimizing them out of the subsequent economy, and utilizing parts of BBEE: arrangements for admittance to back for ladies and youth, financing responsibilities for lodging and private venture credits for ladies. The monetary part is covered by Agribusiness, which might be characterized as all market and personal business arranged substances associated with the creation, stockpiling, handling, and circulation of agro-based items (Cox, 2019:258-299). Work on personal satisfaction suggests further developed information and information the board; further developed correspondence; and procurement of new abilities. Critical thinking is about the union these undertakings bring among the interest groups since they begin relating to one another and likewise impact other local area individuals to join the venture.

Through competitions and incentives that these projects brought to the community, such as the Female Farmer Entrepreneur Award initiated in 1999 by the Department of Agriculture, which recognises high household producer, Top producer for national- markets as well as Top producer for international markets, women are becoming more competitive when it comes to the farming business. Moreover, the projects are instruments of phasing out idleness in the community by presenting challenges that need innovative solutions. This becomes clear when

assigning responsibility for performing project works to someone multi-skilled. (Chew and Tandoc, 2022:1-21).

3.9.2 Social impacts

Community-based poultry projects have proved to be effective in addressing the plight of poverty, particularly the food security part. The poultry projects are social investments because they are businesses in the community by the community for the community. However, four areas should be measured no matter what the outcomes may be, and these are, namely: 1) economic function, 2) quality of life, 3) social investment, and, lastly, 4) problem-solving. South African government's role, among others, is to:

- Adopt special measures to assist vulnerable and disadvantaged groups to improve their wellbeing
- Create an enabling environment that makes it possible for poor people to gain access to property rights and improve their quality of life
- Remove barriers militating against the progression of the poor.

It is critical to note that the South African government is having an impact in guaranteeing that the previously mentioned factors are acknowledged through monetary help given to country regions intended for destitution mitigation projects. In any case, gatherings and networks are additionally mindful to guarantee dynamic support being developed drives. This is additionally the methodology of the UN statement on the freedoms to the advancement of 1996, which battles that individuals ought to be dynamic members and recipients of advancement, not simply inactive beneficiaries (Burger and Von 2009: 158).

The focal rationale of practical human advancement rests in comprehensive cooperation as the essential means to guarantee that citizenry is given admittance to monetary open doors, material assets and the essential abilities to benefit impartially from the improvement interaction. Furthermore, it tries to lessen the rejection of the most unfortunate segments by attempting to incorporate them into valuable areas and to open admittance to social administrations. The key contention is that annihilation of destitution involves the dynamic and direct contribution of all areas of society and assembly of common social interests regarding

independent direction; planning of project recommendations; organization and observing of ventures; and the dispersal of data.

The sustainable RPAPs restore, enhance, and deepen the sense of pride, confidence, and self-reliance in rural communities. Baijnath (2018:87-100) emphasise that participation would instil self-confidence, cooperation, creativity, and responsibility in participants' minds. This helps boost the morale of local people and, at the same time, inculcates a sense of being proudly South African. It is envisaged that projects that do well and are sustainable bring poor communities together and improve their living standards. This shows that no project can succeed if the recipients do not participate, given that, ultimately, it will be their responsibility to continue with the project.

Neediness easing projects engage local area individuals and ladies specifically. Strengthening individuals and producing an empowering climate through sound administration in an organization with an everyday society are two significant parts of a manageable human turn of events. This essential worry in strengthening procedures is to address those factors that oblige the limit of individuals, for the most part, to practice their freedoms to participate in valuable exercises. Ladies raised thoughts that became arrangements for deep-rooted destitution challenges which were coordinated by social mistreatment upon them, hence denying them the option to raise their interests and to challenge choices that sabotaged them.

3.9.3 Families living with AIDS

Individuals who worry about the heaviest concern because of HIV and AIDS are poor people. Helps builds neediness, and families quickly feel the financial impacts of HIV and AIDS. Families lose pay on the off chance that a worker is wiped out. Frequently another of the relatives stays at home to take care of the debilitated individual, and further pay is lost. Families likewise have expanded expenses as they need to spend on focusing on the wiped out or paying for burial services. Most of the time, vagrants are focused on by more established female family members who are previously living in neediness - the extra weight they convey will develop their destitution. Second, South Africa has a general HIV commonness pace of 22% among pregnant ladies. This implies that around 11% of the general populace is HIV positive (Singh and Kumar 2022:1-11).

3.9.4 Developed countries

Countries in Europe, North America, and Asian countries like Japan are well-developed. They used to be called first-world countries. We now avoid that label and call them developed or industrialised countries. One of the most significant characteristics of industrialised countries is that they can produce many material goods necessary for human survival. They usually engage in mass production, and most people in these countries live in cities. The kind of farming practised in industrialised societies is usually mechanised and done on large commercial farms. Farms do not employ many people, and very few live in industrialised countries' rural areas. There used to be many countries referred to as the second world. These were based on socialist principles where the state was heavily involved in planning production and the economic system. The second world refers to the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe industrialised countries (Perdał, 2022:37-80).

3.9.5 Developing countries

The less evolved nations used to be known as the third world. This term is not generally utilized since it is offensive. These nations are presently called emerging nations. The essential qualities of agricultural nations are that they are less fortunate than the industrialized ones and do not have massive industrialisation (Jaja and Agumagu 2019: 37-50). A large portion of the non-industrial nations are preoccupied with essential financial exercises, for example, cultivating and reaping regular assets like wood, minerals, and fish rather than assembling. The more significant part of these assets is utilized by individuals for their endurance or sent out to created nations where they are transformed into more significant customer products. In agricultural nations, the vast majority typically live in country regions, and a considerable lot of them are engaged with resource cultivating, where they produce to the point of taking care of themselves and their families. Mainly, they produce nothing additional that can be offered to create pay. At the point when the local area in an entire region is associated with means cultivating, it has nothing to exchange to get additional cash. This implies the local area has no cash to pay for streets, power, and different administrations. Local groups in agricultural nations regularly have high populace numbers with no user base, foundation, or administration. These are the issues the advancement programs need to address if they are significant to the rural turn of events. Albeit most populaces in the creating scene live in rural regions, many of these social orders are encountering quick urbanization.

Most nations where quick urbanization and industrialisation are occurring are recently industrialized nations. Instances of such nations are Mexico, South Korea, and Taiwan. South Africa can be delegated as a recently industrialized nation, even though industrialisation began much sooner than in different models. Almost one-fourth of the universe's populace live in states of destitution in non-industrial nations. (Kaucz, 2022:17-68).

Regarding 33% of the universe's poor are living in Sub-Saharan Africa. In a couple of years, conditions in the devastated regions have decayed rather than improved. This is somewhat a result of infections like HIV and AIDS, Malaria and TB; however, it is also because of the connection between the created and the creating scene and the effect of globalization on issues like business sectors, exchange, and speculation. The World Bank 2011 contends that some investigations of destitution reflect pejorative, sometimes racial, generalizations of ruined individuals as frail casualties and uninvolved beneficiaries of help programs. Ultra-neediness, a term authored by Michael Lipton, hints at being among the least fortunate of the poor in low-pay nations. Lipton characterized ultra-destitution as getting under 80% of least caloric admission while spending over 80% of pay on food. Then again, a 2007 International Food Policy Research Foundation report characterized ultra-neediness as living on under 54 pennies.

3.10 CHARACTERISTICS OF POVERTY

Asset poverty is a more persistent and prevalent economic and social condition than income poverty (Rothwell and Robson 2018: 17-27). It can be explained as a household's inability to access sufficient wealth resources to provide for three months' basic requirements. Basic needs refer to the minimum standards for consumption and acceptable needs. Wealth resources consist of home ownership, other real estate (second home, rented properties, etc.), the net value of farm and business assets, stocks, checking and savings accounts, and other savings (money in savings bonds, life insurance policy cash values, etc.). Wealth is measured in three forms: net worth, net worth minus home equity, and liquid assets. Net worth consists of all the aspects mentioned above. Net worth minus home equity is the same, except it does not include home ownership in asset calculations. Liquid assets are readily available resources such as cash, checking and savings accounts, stocks, and other sources of savings. There are two types of assets: tangible and intangible. Tangible assets most closely resemble liquid assets in that they include stocks, bonds, property, natural resources, and

hard assets not in the form of real estate. Intangible assets are access to credit, social capital, and cultural capital.

3.10.1 Hunger and malnutrition

Ascends on living expenses make destitute individuals less ready to bear the cost of things. Needy individuals spend more of their financial plans on food than well-off individuals. Subsequently, helpless families and those close to the destitution edge can be especially defenceless against expansions in food costs. For instance, in late 2007, expansions in the cost of grains prompted food riots in some nations. "The World Bank cautioned that 100 million individuals were in danger of sinking further into neediness" (Friedman, 2011: 297-305). Dangers to food stock may be brought about by the dry season and the water emergency. Escalated cultivation frequently prompts an endless loop of depletion of soil richness and decreased rural yields. Roughly 40% of the world's agrarian land is indeed corrupted. On the off chance that the latest things of soil corruption proceed in Africa, the landmass could take care of only 25% of its populace by 2025, as indicated by United Nations College's Ghana-based Institute for Natural Resources in Africa. "Consistently, almost 11 million kids living in neediness pass on before their fifth birthday celebration. 1.02 billion People head to sleep hungry consistently" (Hoffmann, Moser and Saak 2019:123). As indicated by the Global Hunger Index, Sub-Saharan Africa had the most elevated kid lack of healthy sustenance pace among the world's locales over the 2006-2016 periods (Van der Westhuizen and Swart 2015: 731-759).

3.10.2 War and political instability

Both variables have regularly been attached to accounts of imperialism, yet for the reasons for war and political disturbance, wellbeing, soundness, and security are fundamental for means and past that monetary thriving and development (Sachane, Bezuidenhout and Botha 2018:1-8). Without these essentials, standard assets cannot be tackled exclusively or altogether, and aggressive measures of instruction, ability or innovative skill will permit individuals to work and procure the advantages of their rewards for all the hard work. Similarly, laws are expected to ensure privileges, property, and ventures, and without legitimate securities, ranchers, would-be business visionaries, and entrepreneurs cannot securely put resources into a nation's economy. It is a telling sign that the most unfortunate nations on the planet have all accomplished common conflict and natural political disturbance eventually in

the twentieth century, and a considerable lot of them have powerless legislatures that cannot or then again do not secure individuals against viciousness" (Sunarsi, 2020: 237-246).

3.10.3 National Debt

"Numerous helpless nations convey huge obligation loads because of advances from more well-off countries and worldwide monetary foundations (Khanal, Perry and Park 2020: 1026-1045). More unfortunate countries pay \$2.30 in obligation administration for each \$1 in award help. Moreover, primary change arrangements by associations like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund regularly require more unfortunate countries to open their business sectors to outside business and financial backers, in this way expanding rivalry with nearby organizations and, many contend, subverting the possible turn of events of neighbourhood economies. Lately, calls for obligation have decreased, and absolution has been expanding, as activists see this as a critical method for diminishing destitution. The United Nations has additionally focused on it to look at how monetary primary change strategies can be intended to put less strain on weak populaces" (Holmberg and Sandbrook 2019:19-38).

3.10.4 Discrimination and social inequality

"Poverty and inequality are two different things, but inequality can feed widespread poverty by barring groups with lower social status from accessing the tools and resources to support themselves (Rao,2019:181-190). According to the United Nations Social Policy and Development Division, "inequalities in income distribution and access to productive resources, basic social services, opportunities, markets, and information have been on the rise worldwide, often causing and exacerbating poverty." The U.N. and many aid groups also point out that gender discrimination has been a significant factor in holding many women and children around the world in poverty" (Patel, 2019:71-88).

3.10.5 Vulnerability to natural disasters

In regions of the world that are already less wealthy, recurrent, or occasional catastrophic natural disasters can pose a significant impediment to eradicating poverty. The impacts of flooding in Bangladesh, the drought in the Horn of Africa and the 2005 earthquake in Haiti are all examples of how vulnerability to natural disasters can devastate large portions of affected countries (Wailer, 2016). In each of these cases, already impoverished people became

refugees within their own countries, losing whatever little they had, being forced out of their living spaces, and becoming almost entirely dependent on others for survival. According to Zaw (2016: 57-72), two years after cyclone Nargis hit Myanmar in 2008, the debt loads of local fishermen had doubled. The Solomon Islands experienced an earthquake and tsunami in 2007, and the losses from that disaster equalled 95 percent of the national budget. Without foreign aid help, governments in these countries would have been unable to meet the requirements of their people (Luvalo, 2019: 184-199). These are only five causes of poverty: both external and internal causes, both artificial and natural. Just as there is no single cause of poverty, there is no solution (Tung, Rose and Cloutier 2022: 249-275). Nevertheless, understanding the ways that complex forces like these interact to make and sustain the conditions of widespread global poverty is an essential first step in formulating understanding and effective responses to eradicating poverty around the world.

3.11 IMPLICATIONS OF POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS

Scholars argue about approaches to development, whether by government, NGOs, or parastatals. They, however, all agree that fighting poverty is everyone's common concern. Furthermore, there is consensus that in all development endeavours, affected beneficiaries should be actively involved by giving inputs and critically outlining bread and butter issues close to everyone's hearts (Hoffmann, Moser and Saak, 2019: 123).

It was likewise critical that neediness be examined and separated to list all issues that truly describe it so that its (neediness) projects address its centre components. Neediness pointers should be rules for destitution projects, recognizable proof, prioritization, and execution. Destitution undertakings ought not to be educated by the accessibility of cash and different assets as it occurred in numerous past examples; however, the critical need to remove existing recognizable destitution. Global benefactor organizations tend to siphon cash into unreasonable help projects; they make a presumption of destitution events without considering issues near the hearts of impacted recipients. Such Poverty easing projects recognized in that way ultimately breakdown since issues recognized are not certified (Rodrk,2008:769-797).

3.11.1 Basic human needs

Because of the incredible pace of joblessness, the moderateness of fundamental human necessities turns into a test. Regardless of the endeavours of the African National Congress (ANC) government in the conveyance of administrations to poor people, particularly in the fields of lodging, water and sterilization, zap, wellbeing and schooling, the profits coming about from expanded support of helpless social use by the state have demonstrated disillusioning in terms of diminishing neediness, and intending to on-going fundamental and financial necessities of poor people (Glamann, 2017: 1303-1313).

Concerning essential human necessities, destitution is deciphered as the failure of families to meet the base indicated amounts of necessities like food, attire and safe house, a solid way of life, and to accomplish a base way of life. This definition, as referred to by Blakeney, (2019:3-29), centres around assets needed to meet fundamental human requirements.

3.11.2 Geographic and demographics

Destitution is some of the time recognizable from a geographic and segment setting. Politically sanctioned racial segregation, racially isolated settlement designs, for example, municipalities and white rural areas also the division among metropolitan and rural places where assets were not similarly allotted in South Africa are an illustration of this. Because of the tradition of politically sanctioned racial segregation's strategy of isolation, dark regions in South Africa are still dominatingly helpless when contrasted with white regions, as they did not get impartial administrations (Müller and Steiner 2009:131-151). The appropriation of assets among urban communities and rural regions not just improve the probability of the presence of destitution, however, prompts different issues such as relocation of needy individuals from the rural regions, which contrarily affects urban areas. The broadly recognized difficulties coming about because of the movement of individuals from rural regions are expanded casual settlements around the South African urban areas (Abrahams, 2018: 131-145), which makes it hard for urban areas to adapt to the developing requirement for administrations.

3.11.3 Living conditions

Most needy individuals are presented to deplorable everyday environments that often are portrayed by underdevelopment in, for instance, framework administrations such as interchanges, power, transportation, arrangement of water and sterilization that are key to

both the nature of residing of families and a country's financial creation (Viswanathan and Sridharan 2012:52-69). The different foundation areas effects affect working on personal satisfaction and lessening neediness: admittance to reliable energy, clean water furthermore disinfection lessens mortality and horribleness and saves time for useful errands; transport improves admittance to products, administrations, and business; correspondence permits admittance to administrations and data on financial exercises. Therefore, reviewing the current awkward nature of infrastructural administrations requires an extensive interest in the short-and medium-term spending plans, despite monetary requirements (Marcel, 2014: 9-47).

3.11.4 Social exclusion

Social avoidance as a feature of neediness alludes to the denial or nonattendance of social contact, which fundamentally recognizes rejection. Social prohibition interfaces destitution with issues of citizenship. Social prohibition happens when an individual is barred from social exercises, independent direction, social administrations, citizenship rights, and family and local support (Dennen, Rutledge and Bagdy 2020: 107-136). As indicated by Bussani (2019: 701-744), social avoidance is a powerful interaction which causes a static state of destitution. Social prohibition radiates from the way society, laws and frameworks are organized. The social component of avoidance denies destitute individuals the chance to take an interest in the standard of monetary exercises. These incorporate gatherings exposed to different hindrances, including destitution and its belongings like chronic frailty, interpersonal organizations, and restricted or no access to essential administrations like schooling and lodging (Hoffmann, Moser and Saak 2019: 123). Oppressive practices like prejudice, market disappointments, infringement of common liberties, various levelled power relations and uniformity contrasts are the essential drivers of social rejection. For instance, social rejection depended on race and class in South Africa during the politically sanctioned racial segregation period. The freedom development pre-1994 put much exertion into killing racial and social avoidance (Thompson and Tapela 2019:18).

3.11.5 Vulnerability

Kerwin and Nicholson (2021:1-30) allude to the absence of secure admittance to actual products, administrations and other necessities which are fundamental for life (for example, the actual wellbeing of the individual). As per them, neediness is not just about being poor but also about the danger of becoming made up for a lost time in a ceaseless pattern of

destitution. Weakness is portrayed as powerlessness to adapt or oversee during an emergency. People or families become powerless when they need resources that empower them to deal with adverse consequences or different outside shocks (Stats SA, 2003:14). As per (Voukelatou, 2019: 127), weakness is a complex idea because of different elements at various levels. These are social, financial, and regular variables. Sachane, Bezuidenhout and Botha (2018:1-8) characterizes weakness as shocks and stresses that influence needy individuals' lives inside their current circumstances, which they have zero influence over. Many individuals keep living in need since artificial and standard shocks disintegrate the necessary resources. For the model, the commonness of infections like HIV/AIDS is much higher among the poor because they do not approach schooling, medical services, appropriate nearby offices and foundation organizations. High interview expenses charged by private specialists likewise add to destitute individuals' weakness to sickness since the poor cannot manage their costs, whereas the private medical services framework demonstrates deficient for quite a few reasons. These factors often happen in a mix, particularly in the local networks where the degrees of ecological shock and types of calamity are much higher when contrasted with metropolitan regions (Mulligan, 2022: 1-25).

3.11.6 Crime and violence

Wrongdoing and brutality are types of difficulties experienced excessively by the poor (Friedman et al, 2022: 221-243), particularly in South Africa, where the pace of wrongdoing and brutality is high. Destitute individuals are more in danger of being casualties of wrongdoing. Destitution, joblessness, and underestimation of men increment the danger of viciousness against ladies, and helpless ladies are frequently caught in harmful connections due to reliance on their accomplices for food, shelter, and cash (Mamah, 2021: 24-36). Social issues in South Africa are firmly connected to wrongdoing. The crime percentage in numerous social orders is estimated against the neediness level and condition of improvement (Viswanathan and Sridharan 2012:52-69). Frequently, the issues of wrongdoing and savagery are compounded by high paces of joblessness, congestion, and helpless arrangement of civil administrations, for example, metropolitan policing administrations and streetlamps.

3.12 POVERTY PROFILE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Destitution is essential for the South African government and is recognized as one of the significant difficulties that all organizations face. Most creators, models incorporating (Marcel,

2014:9-47), recognize destitution as an immediate tradition of the politically sanctioned racial segregation arrangements of isolation. What is more, separation in South Africa as it was racially one-sided towards giving better services to the white minority to the burden of the dark populace, which on most occasions, were denied admittance to collect human and actual capital (Guerin, 2019: 7-14).

The Income Expenditure Survey 2005/2006 shows that South Africa is still confronted with a high destitution rate. The study affirmed that the utilization levels of 33.2% of all families were underneath the lower-bound destitution line, while 53.3% of families consumed not exactly the upper-bound destitution line. The helpless families were, on average higher than the more affluent families. The extent of the populace that consumed not exactly the lower-bound and the upper-bound levels were 47.1% and 67.6% separately (Statistics South Africa, 2008). The conversation in the accompanying segments of this part centres around giving the profile of neediness in South Africa. Specifically, it centres around the appropriation of destitution by territory, the profile of neediness per race, and strategy reactions to destitution decrease in South Africa. Where conceivable, this neediness profile has been outlined with diagrammatical portrayals that show the most recent neediness insights.

3.12.1 Distribution of poverty by province

Figure 3.2 below shows the poverty levels in South Africa's nine provinces. The percentage distribution of poverty levels throughout the provinces varies from 24% to 64%. Gauteng province records 24%, while the Western Cape Province records 28% in the poverty level indicator. This indicates that destitution is low in these provinces compared to the rest of the provinces. Limpopo Province is experiencing higher poverty levels than other provinces. This province records 64%, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 58%, while the Eastern Cape Province remains at 57%. Mpumalanga and the Northern Cape Provinces have a poverty rate of 50%.

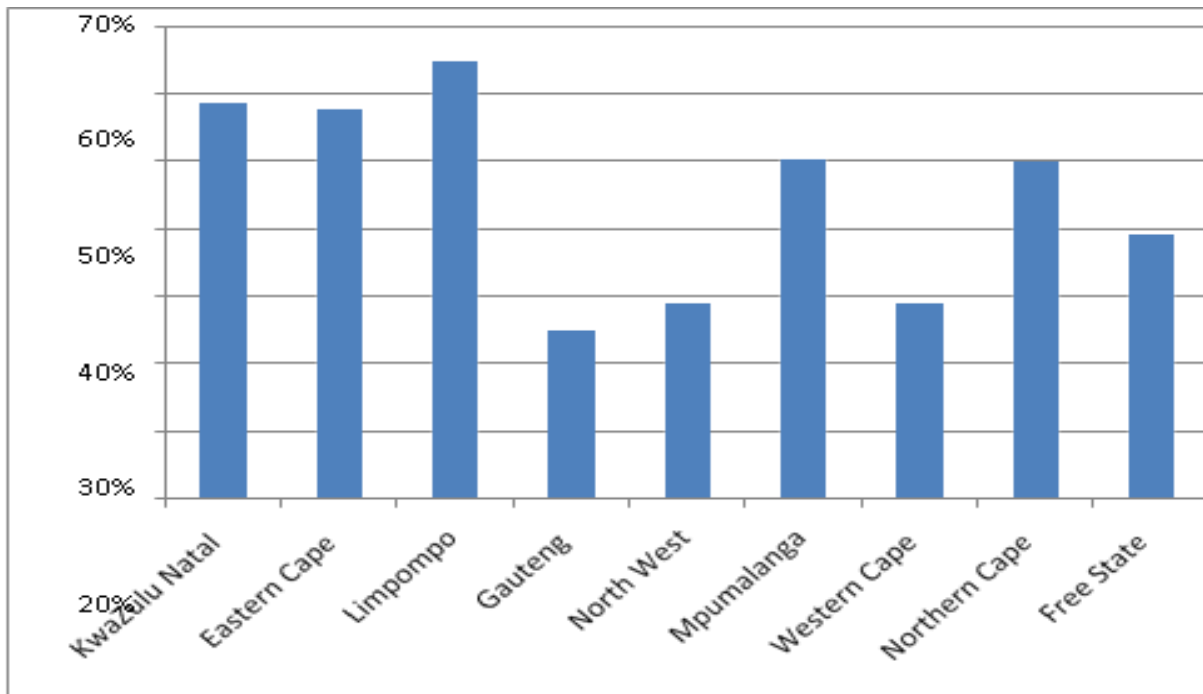


Figure 3.1: Distribution of poverty by province

Source: Statistics South Africa (2011)

The statistics indicated in Figure 3.1 show that poverty is very high in provinces that have rural regions in the former homelands compared to provinces which were formerly primarily occupied by white people. According to Cox (2019: 258-299), historically, the racial segregation of people in South Africa has resulted in some provinces experiencing high poverty levels. This argument concurs with the findings of The Income Expenditure Survey (IES) 2005/06 conducted by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), which revealed that destitution among the black population remains substantially higher than that of whites (Stats SA, 2008:4). The report further indicates that income inequality continues to remain high between population groups and individuals. The Gini coefficient based on income for the whole country is 0.72. Black African households have a high Gini coefficient of 0.63 compared to other population groups and have a Gini coefficient between 0.5 and 0.58 (Stats SA, 2008:36). According to (Nguyen, 2021: 635-641), a high Gini coefficient is an indication that there is a high-income inequality among the households.

3.12.2 Differences in poverty between racial groups

Table 3.1 below shows the differences in poverty between racial groups in South Africa. Most poor people in 2010 were black (54.8%), and the second majority were people of colour (34.2%), whilst the third majority consisted of Indians (7.1%). The smallest minority of poor people were white.

Table 3.1: Differences in poverty between racial groups

Population group	The poverty rate of individuals (%)
Blacks	54.8
Coloureds	34.2
Indians	7.1
Whites	0.4
All	47.1

Source: Statistics South Africa (2011)

3.13 POLICY RESPONSES TO POVERTY IN SOUTH AFRICA

One of the numerous government responses to poverty has been apparent through strategy execution in South Africa. This arrangement structure has moulded how government allots assets, particularly finance, to establishments like neighbourhood government organizations. Many of the strategy rules clarified in this part have been reliable in declaring that since neediness is a multi-faceted peculiarity, reactions to it cannot be exclusively founded on approaches but on comprehensive sets of well-co-ordinated measures that manage it. The

conversation in the ensuing segment centres around a portion of the South African government arrangements towards destitution decrease.

3.14 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The impact of poverty-alleviation poultry projects has proved to be positive in many instances, although gender issues were disregarded in some instances where they were undermined at the expense of economic advancement. In the African context, poverty and the resultant harmful effects affect the masses, not the individual. Masses of poor people are trapped in a vicious circle of poverty that constantly reintroduces itself, thus ensuring that hardship continues.

The literature review is based on the historical background of women's poverty, the current developments to address general and specific challenges, and the prospects of ending poverty through socio-economic empowerment measures. Poverty can indeed be eradicated, and it is also true that poverty is not natural but artificial and is primarily characterised by materialistic and monetary deficiency. It is increasing not only in Africa but in other parts of the world as well.

Days when male Extension Officers were taking centre stage and dominating. It is a fact that customary and colonial laws were designed to make women. It is interesting to note that it was through the poultry projects that women's leadership potential and capabilities were unearthed. This has contributed immensely to women's emancipation from customary and traditional oppression that deprived them of independent, innovative thinking. Women are the sole historical providers of households, but poverty was always a barrier to making them efficient in this regard. It was only through the poultry projects that the element of prosperous female-headed households was evident. The negative aspects of poultry projects were the red tape associated with the government procurement system that delays growth in production due to budget cuts and delayed infrastructure expansion due to lengthy approval processes. Women-owned poultry projects were facilitated by women Agricultural Extension Officers. This saw women expressing themselves more freely and openly compared to accepting inferior treatment and subordination to men. Nonetheless, poverty-alleviation projects were instrumental in revealing the reality that women are equal to men by exposing talent and instilling a sense of independence whereby women accessed land and other resources without having to seek permission from men. Poverty alleviation projects also

compelled women's representation in decision-making structures of government and communities to promote to advance their dream as well as influence decision makers to acknowledge their leadership.

Women are good at networking, and through local and regional workshops, it was possible to engage them in information-sharing and problem-solving exercises. It would have been tough to enhance this ability if networking was not centred on developmental and beneficial issues such as poverty alleviation. Government aid programmes such as AID did not involve women, hence their failure. It is because they were a hand-outs initiative to poverty-stricken rural communities, and as such, they did not promote the growth and independence of women. Consultation and involvement of women through inclusive and participatory approaches resulted in sustainable women empowerment initiatives such as poverty alleviation projects that changed the status of women in society forever. It is sad to note that the percentage of women employed in LED and poverty alleviation projects was never highlighted or emphasised hence the significance of this study to draw a better picture of this scenario

Many ladies' advancement in destitution mitigation projects needs consideration, and the government is tasked with guaranteeing that the entire exercise is a victory. Home-grown and global monetary help with advances and awards have been assigned, all for destitution lightening. It is essential to pay attention to the helpless themselves than to expect what appear to be their longings and yearnings. Whenever country ladies are offered a chance to communicate their discernment of what is more comprehension of destitution lightening projects, an alternate image of what expert's guarantee is painted. Neediness along these lines resembles magnificence which is as if it were contained subjective depending on each person's preferences (Guerin, 2019: 7-14).

CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH METHODS AND DESIGN

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter will give a clear overview of the methodology used in obtaining the data from the farmers in Sakhisizwe Local Municipality. It will further focus on the type of research design and the data collection instruments, a description of the population, the sampling technique used to select respondents and procedure, and how it will be drawn. Methodology refers to the body of methods used in a particular activity or research process (Albert, 2022: 303-35). According to Peterson (2018: 333-368), research methodology encompasses variables such as population, size, description of the sample, and research instruments used.

4.2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The focusses of this chapter are on how the investigation was conducted. The research design, population, sample, and methods of gathering data are discussed. The ways of ensuring the reliability and validity of the research instruments are also highlighted.

4.2.1 Research paradigm and approach

Paradigms are fundamental orientations, perspectives, or worldviews often not questioned or subject to empirical tests (Thompson and Dahling 2019:673). Frewer (2021: 476-498) substantiate that a paradigm is a fundamental model and reasoning or frame of reference we use to organise our observation. Grant and McGhee (2022:107) define a paradigm as a perspective of looking at reality. In addition, paradigms are models or frameworks for observation and understanding which shape both what we see and how we see it. Explanatory research implies that the research question is intended to be explained, rather than simply describing, the studied phenomena (Swedberg, 2020:17-41). Explanatory research can explain why a phenomenon is going on, for hypothesis testing, to draw inferences about associations and causality and mostly in case-control, cohort, and intervention trials studies. The researcher used both qualitative and quantitative approaches focusing on the qualities and quantities of entities and on processes and meanings that are not experimentally examined or measured. Palermo and Wilson (2020:63-108) posits that mixed methods research is both a method and methodology for conducting research that involves collecting,

analysing, and integrating quantitative and qualitative research in a single study or longitudinal inquiry program. This study used a qualitative approach to stimulate participants' explanations of meaning, experiences, feelings, or perceptions in their language and spoken words. The approach allowed for beneficiaries to provide a deeper meaning of their understanding of the effect of poverty alleviation. A quantitative approach was used in the study to try to recognize and isolate specific variables contained within the study framework, seek correlation, relationships and causality as well as attempt to control the environment in which the data is collected to avoid the risk of variables, other than the one being studied, accounting for the relationships identified (Sovacool, Axsen and Sorrell 2018:12-42). The quantitative method in this study allows for a broader study involving a more significant number of subjects and enhancing the generalization of the results in the community under study.

4.3 TRUSTWORTHINESS OF THE STUDY

4.3.1 Credibility

Sekula (2022: 730-737) contend that the believability of an examination is set up while the exploration is attempted; believability is an option in contrast to internal legitimacy in which the objective is to exhibit that the request was directed in such a way as to guarantee that the subject was precisely recognized and portrayed. Khanal, Perry and Park (2020:1026-1045) battles that using results from one set of information to substantiate those from one more kind of information is otherwise called triangulation. Chitonge and Ntsebeza (2012: 115) indicate that triangulation might consolidate different information sources, examiners, and hypothetical viewpoints to expand trust in research discoveries. Omeje (2020: 90-109) Note that using results from one set of information to verify those from one more kind of information is otherwise called triangulation. Subsequently, this study has utilized different information assortment sources, both quantitative and subjective, to substantiate, elaborate or enlighten the peculiarity of advanced age award and destitution destruction. These sources are remembered for profundity meetings and critical survey meetings. Research members were likewise offered a chance to remark on the data introduced concerning the examination subject. The review was additionally planned so that different members were utilized to fortify the review's convenience for other settings. Commitment to the information was done to show clear connections between the information and understanding. Everyday conversations were held and changes were made per ideas and suggestions. The analyst involved triangulation

in this review to guarantee the dependability and legitimacy of the review. Triangulation, a method of expected approval of results, can uncover predispositions when a single scientist explores a peculiarity. (Othman and Rahman 2014: 359) indicate that triangulation might join numerous information sources, examiners, and hypothetical viewpoints to build trust in research discoveries. Shava (2019: 122-136) unequivocally accepts that triangulation emerged from a moral need to affirm the legitimacy of the processes and, if concentrates on it very well, may be accomplished by utilizing numerous wellsprings of information. Similarly, Chen and Garbe (2011: 93-106) are of the view that using results from one set of information to verify those from one more kind of information is otherwise called triangulation. Subsequently, this study has utilized various information assortment sources to certify, elaborate or enlighten the peculiarity under study.

4.3.2 Transferability

Stahl and King (2020:26-28) refer to transferability as external validity or generalization, in which the burden of demonstrating the applicability of one set of findings to another context rests more with the researcher who would make the transfer than the original investigator. Whereas, Smith (2018:137-149) suggests that transferability is achieved when the study's findings fit into contexts outside the study situation and when its audience views its findings as meaningful and applicable in terms of their own experiences. Transferability was reached by sample triangulation using beneficiaries of old-age grants. Morse (2015: 1212-1222) refer to transferability as external validity or generalization, in which the burden of demonstrating the applicability of one set of findings to another context rests more with the researcher who would make the transfer than the original investigator. Transferability was assured by producing detailed and rich descriptions of contexts to give readers detailed accounts of the structures of meaning which developed in a specific context. These understandings can be transferred to new contexts in other studies, although they cannot be generalised due to the limited number of participants who took part in the study.

4.3.3 Dependability

Stare (2011: 1-22) certify that trustworthiness can be accomplished through rich and point-by-point depictions of the information methodology and locales determination. The review gave articulations of the techniques used to gather and examine information. Ostrom et al, (2010: 4-36) depict steadfastness as how much the peruser can be persuaded that the

discoveries did, without a doubt, happen as the scientist guaranteed. This was accomplished in this review through rich and point-by-point clarification of the information technology and destinations determination. The concentration likewise gave proclamations of the techniques used to gather and investigate the unrefined information, and care was taken to guarantee that the exploration interaction was legitimate and recognizable. Morse (2015: 1212-1222) portrays reliability as how much the peruser can be persuaded that the discoveries did, without a doubt, happen as the specialist guaranteed they did. Reliability was accomplished through rich and point-by-point portrayals of the information method and destination choice. The scientist likewise gave proclamations of the strategies used to gather and break down the information, just as accounts and records of unrefined information. For trustworthiness, care was taken to guarantee that the examination cycle was coherent and detectable.

4.3.4 Conformability

Davidson and Drakakis (2019: 75-99) affirm that the concept of conformability replaces the traditional concept of objectivity. It has to do with whether another could confirm the study's findings or whether the data help confirms the general findings and lead to the implications. Olabode, Olateju and Bakare (2019: 27-43) The use of triangulation in this research, in which qualitative data was used to support quantitative data, helped reduce bias. Conformability was achieved through findings and analysis of data. Ethics are systems of moral principles and a branch of philosophy which defines what is suitable for individuals. Research ethics refers to rules of morally good conduct for researchers; they are grounded in moral and political beliefs external to the research itself (Bietti, 2020: 210-219). An interesting view is advanced by Manz, Lehrerand and Schauble (2020: 1148-1174), that the researcher needs to take caution and be aware of the general agreements about what is proper and improper in the conduct of scientific inquiry. This section commences with a discussion of one or two salient concepts, followed by an explication of a variety of ethical issues, each accompanied by a distinct stance taken, representing ethical principles that we consider of the utmost importance. In this discussion on codes of ethics, an attempt is made to help researchers make the most ethically responsible decision by spelling out some of the pitfalls involved and offering some firm guidelines on the relevant ethical principles. Ethics for this study, the researcher sought ethical clearance from the Cape peninsula university of technology Research Ethical Committee (REC). The Research Ethical Committee issued a certificate.

4.4 RESEARCH DESIGN

This exploration utilized a subjective worldview, however somewhat quantitative. Personal exploration is characterized as "a technique that spotlights on a peculiarity that occurs in an indigenous habitat which includes concentrating on this peculiarity in its intricacy" (Farina 2022: 339-399). during this case, the analyst utilizes both subjective and quantitative strategies because the poll and consequently the meeting approach ensure that accuracy and lucidity observing are conceivable during the information assortment process. This secures the time and guarantees adequate information examination. This implicitly shows that personal exploration examines life in genuine circumstances. Qualitative exploration requires the adaptability to decipher and get peculiarities. Shabbir and Hassan (2022: 241-260) hypothesize that public activity is mind-boggling and has many degrees of importance, which exploration should reveal the chief close implications. To get to more profound degrees of understanding, the scientist should set up a relationship with the exploration theme. Wimmer and Dominick (2021) contend that subjective examination tries to search out how significant the members append to their conduct, how they decipher their circumstances, and what points of view they need on specific issues. This may imply that project recipients view the undertaking as a wellspring of work, while others view it as a technique to create their horticultural or business abilities. Hence, the scientist should be close to the task areas to watch the recipients in a few circumstances and dispositions and evaluate their conduct's irregularities, ambiguities, and logical inconsistencies. Schwarz (2018: 528-541) portrays the exploration plan as "a bunch of plans to accumulate snippets of data". By this definition, the exploration configuration is viewed as a model for gathering information from the respondents.

The ideal plan should gather a limit of information in an incredibly least time. The specialist analysed his inclinations and attempted to get a handle on his connections among gatherings and intragroup. Friedman et al (2022: 221-243) opine that the analyst should look to comprehend the way of life of the gathering to catch implications since those saturate the way of life as perceived by the members. Circumstances are unique and significant inside the subjective worldview because they influence conduct. Individuals act distinctively in a few circumstances. This proposes that the conduct of the venture recipients must be perceived inside the setting of an assortment of boundaries inside which people communicate (Peterson

and Zehra 2018: 333-368). The researchers identified advantages and disadvantages of subjective examination as:

Advantages / strengths

- There is attention to detail, embracing verbal and non-verbal behaviours, penetrating fronts, discovering meanings, and revealing subtle and complex truths.
- It portrays perspectives and conveys the feelings and experiences of respondents.
- It deals with processes in natural environments; and
- Actions are contextualised within situations and time.

Disadvantages / weaknesses

- Immersion into depth by the researcher can lead to explanations in terms of situations under observation, ignoring other forces outside.
- It can be a high-risk, low-yield enterprise in terms of time to negotiate, assemble and develop a rapport with subjects; and
- It is sometimes biased, subjective, idiosyncratic, and lacking in precision.

4.5 CASE STUDY

The contextual investigation is an interaction inside which "a specific individual, program or occasion is inspected fully throughout some undefined time frame." Florek et al (2021: 67-85) detailed logical review that looks at contemporary peculiarities in their certifiable circumstance. Subsequently, a contextual investigation is considered a logical investigation of a program or project to accomplish an all-encompassing comprehension of the program or project in an incredibly regular setting. An examination might target one, two, or more cases to foster comprehension of the case. This review inspects the aftereffects of neediness mitigation in Sakhisizwe Municipality. Frewer (2021: 476-498) recommends the resulting benefits for contextual analysis.

Makes use of multiple sources of gathering data. as an example, during this study, interviews, observation, and documentary analysis are employed to assemble data

It could be a way that's rich and comprehensive to know people and their behavioural patterns. The researcher had more significant insights into the dynamics of behavioural patterns of beneficiaries as they are suffering from poverty alleviation projects

The researcher determined what to assemble and the techniques to analyse the information; for instance, content analysis was done.

The main disadvantage of the case study cited by Atkinson et al. (2010) is that data collected from a single case cannot be generalised. Therefore, in this study, three cases are studied.

4.6 METHOD

Farooq (2018:1-23) proposes that, in a case study, the researcher can collect data through observations, interviews and documents. All three methods were utilised in this study to achieve triangulation to ensure validity and reliability.

4.6.1 Interviews

Meetings can be direct or indirect, utilizing a medium like radio or telecom. The review used direct one-on-one meetings to back up the polls, while facial contact and appearance are significant in building certainty inside the respondent. Organized surveys are uniform and endeavour to amass information in a highly uniform manner so that the same data will be accumulated from every respondent of each task.

A meeting is depicted as an up close and personal experience. They are assembling information when the subject is intricate and sincerely stacked'. Interviews include having the questioner visit the respondents at their homes or spot of work. Interviews assemble feelings and realities from respondents while the scientist notices their qualities which gives an additional aspect. Meetings will be organized or unstructured (Smith and Aaron:193-205). Organized meetings utilize normalized questions like those used in a poll, while unstructured interviews are unconstrained and open-finished, which ordinarily cover an extended time of your time. An organized meeting was acclimated to gather information during this logical exploration. In an incredibly organized meeting, questions and created previously. Shava (2019: 122-136) contends that organized meetings are habitually utilized for numerous situation studies to ensure consistence. Since this review looked at three cases, organized meetings guaranteed unwavering quality and legitimacy of the discoveries. He further specifies the resulting key achievement factors utilized in an interview: Always make it clear

to the interviewee about the motivation behind the meeting and what sort of data you need to assemble as a specialist, which is fundamental in guaranteeing assent by members.

- Avoid questions where participants give 'yes' or 'no' as their answers and confirm that all questions are clear
- Do not ask leading questions; do not make the interview too long.
- Keep the number of inquiries to a minimum and use probing questions to help you understand your participants' perceptions about the phenomenon under study.
- Include an extensive range of questions from experience, behavioural, and opinion, similarly to value questions.
- The interviewer must be a decent listener who does not dominate the interview, not be judgemental and never criticise; and
- Observe non-verbal communication from the respondents and check your verbal cues, like eye contact and posture. From the former contentions, it might be noticed that meetings have a high reaction rate (Pauw and Thurlow: 2022:795-804).
- All inquiries are responded to, which diminishes the amount of 'do not know' and insufficient replies.

The questioner can pose further examining inquiries in more noteworthy profundity and detail to help understand with regards to the theme under request. Perceptions assist the analyst with getting certainty and implications from motions by respondents. The analyst likewise fosters compatibility with respondents, which helps get answers to delicate inquiries that will remain unanswered.

Interviews have their portion of downsides. Chitonge and Ntsebeza (2012:115) state that interviews are 'a costly method of gathering information regarding a movement. Scientists should travel to project locales and recipients' homes to prompt reactions. The members took care of their ordinary tasks. Thus, booking meetings were occasionally troublesome. During interviews, respondents were suspicious as certain people generally take on the appearance of analysts while having an uncommon plan. There are issues identified with the human component, and subjects might feel uncomfortable and embrace aversion strategies. It is difficult to bring each part of the human experience under level-headed control. Some portion

of meeting predisposition might result from age, sex, dress, non-verbal conduct, and remarks by the questioner.

4.6.2 Questionnaires

An organized poll structured questionnaire was utilized during this review. The survey contained both closed and open questions. Du Plessis (2011: 279-307) characterize a survey as a procedure to evoke data that may be summed up over a larger than average populace. During this review, an organized poll with open-ended inquiries was utilized during interviews. In addition, an organized poll is utilized to ensure consistency. During this study the structured questionnaire consisted of four sections.

Segment A is on Bio-information, which is about close-to-home data on the respondent; furthermore, the scientist needs this data to comprehend the proficiency levels, age and pay likewise since the profiles of respondents' dependants. Section B is on Project data which gives a general image of the venture like land proprietorship, the business product and the historical background. Section C is the Project framework and offices, which subtleties out substantial highlights of the task like structures, water sources, security, and power offices accessible on location. Section D incorporates questions pertaining to generally the Project helps that recipients get from the venture, including sharing overflows, rewards and abilities preparing openings. In conclusion, Section E focuses on the general views about the professionalism in the industry.

4.6.3 Observations

The researcher incorporates a superior comprehension of the world's language, culture, and information. This makes it helpful to build up the extraction of the most extreme sum data as conceivable while doing this from an advantaged position of knowing the foundation of the networks. Akinola (2020: 215-232) characterize perception as a cycle by which the analyst investigates and sees the regular setting of the peculiarities. This review includes the analyst visiting the activities locales and collaborating with project recipients. The analyst researcher embraced a non-member perception mode. They further contend that the principal benefit of perception is adaptability because the analyst can even notice unexpected information sources because the examination unfurls.

4.6.4 Documentary analysis

Hall and Mtero (2021: 240) indicated, the narrative examination might be an information-gathering method that spotlights composed language or data that reveals insight into scrutinising the peculiarity. During this review, the narrative investigation includes noticing any accessible reports utilized in the venture like sales registers, receipts, books, memoranda, letters, plans and minutes of past gatherings. These records are called essential information sources. The undertaking of the analyst is not to need archives at face esteem yet to look out how they are utilized and deciphered. Records can give objective data that might be acclimated remake the truth about occasions and gives data about friendly and financial connections.

4.7 SUBJECTS

4.7.1 Study area

The Sakhisizwe Municipality is in the Eastern Cape under the Chris Hani district and South. The three villages are all on communal lands headed by a chief and each monitored by a headman appointed by the chief. The villages are deep rural with limited accessibility, particularly during summer, as the roads are gravel and the soils clayish.

4.7.2 Population

The number of inhabitants in the three towns goes from 14,520 families each, and the average family has seven relatives. Woman and men are chosen as the populace in the review since they make up the best extent of grown-ups and monetarily dynamic individuals from the provincial networks.

As indicated by Panori, Mora and Reid (2019: 237), the populace is a group of individuals who will be the focal point of the examination and on whom the analyst needs to decide on specific qualities. In this review, the populace comprises all ladies partaking in agrarian local area projects at the Sakhisizwe municipality. Clark and Urwin (2016: 295-322) alludes to the populace as the inspecting, while Tang (2022: 32-45) sees it as the universe. The size of the ladies' populace in destitution mitigation projects at the Mogalakwena Municipality is entirely high such that the leading forty ladies from the three distinguished ventures were chosen with the end goal of this review. Since there cannot be a finished inclusion of the populace in each undertaking, a subset of the populace was chosen for the review.

4.7.3 Sample size

To increase the involvement of different groups, including women, Schools, church leaders, political leaders, and other community members eligible to participate, (Simon, 2022:21-38) suggest that Surveys of senior managers should include at least 15 managers in order to allow for generalization. A minimum of 80 interviewees or respondents from a minimum of 10 organizations were projected for this study to fill out the questionnaires.

4.8 SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The specialist utilized a contextual investigation of Siyaya and Expanded Public Works Programmes (EPWP) projects where subjective and, less significantly, quantitative techniques were utilized. In this review, the specialist decided to seek after good inspecting because of the promptly accessible undertaking individuals to take an interest and the way that they can be followed to their homes or anyplace nearby for wanted example to be accomplished. The test with helpful inspecting is that it targets explicit gatherings which may not have the necessary data while it might deliberately bar bunches with essential data. The choice was founded on the scientist's judgment to make it valuable or delegate. The judgment depended on the specialist's information on the populace, its components, and the reason for the review. Fischer (2016: 1185–1194) contends that the specialist should give reasoning to the inspecting methodology. The explanations behind the examining choices are:

- The researcher cannot draw up a listing of all the members of project beneficiaries at the Mogalakwena Municipality, so it is inconceivable to state the population's scale accurately.
- The researcher took the topics that are at project sites and their homes.
- Convenience sampling is simple, with few rules governing how the sample should be selected.
- Convenience sampling helped to assemble valuable data and data that may not be possible using probability sampling techniques that need formal access to lists of populations; and
- It enables the researcher to urge the desired sample size in an exceedingly fast but inexpensive way.

However, likelihood inspecting is the most favoured system; nonprobability testing was used in this exploration. The techniques for nonprobability are examining incorporate comfort inspecting and purposive testing. Comfort examining was used during this review. Wodon, (2018:1-14) characterize comfort examination as a course of picking on the accessible units for incorporation inside the example. Comfort examining happens where just components that are not difficult to get to are chosen. The strategy is acclimated to accumulate an example when the examining edge cannot be accurately expressed.

Helpful examining might be a strategy that makes it more down-to-earth and easier to conduct research in some unexpected situations. Tang (2022: 32-45) hypothesize that an example comprises a bit of part of the populace. They view an example as an agent of the entire gathering. It contains populace boundaries and information from an example that might be summed up on the populace. Inspecting alludes to the strategy for picking an agent subset of a populace to determine the qualities of the factors under study. Testing hypothesis recognizes likelihood inspecting and non-likelihood examining. Likelihood testing happens when the likelihood of including every component of the populace is not settled. Non-likelihood testing is utilized when the possibility of including every component is obscure.

Comfort examining has its inconveniences. (Zantsi and Bester 2019:1-13) propose that comfort testing experiences predisposition, under-portrayal, or over-portrayal of subjects. To stay away from under-portrayal or over-portrayal, just those chosen are met from every one of the tasks.

4.9 VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY

Legitimacy can be characterized as the degree to which an instrument estimates what it should gauge. For the motivations behind this examination project, the poll was gotten from the survey utilized in a study on neediness at the Sakhisizwe Municipality to guarantee legitimacy. (Agarwal et al, 2019: 147-173) characterizes dependability as the degree to which an examination instrument yields steady outcomes when the qualities being estimated have not changed in this review; a normalized and organized poll was utilized to guarantee unwavering quality. The meetings were regulated reliably at project destinations, and respondents were furnished with polls before the meeting.

4.10 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The information assortment system includes the scientist orchestrating a visit to the undertakings. She/he finishes the formal solicitation to the Sakhisizwe Agricultural Manager, who drew in Agricultural expansion officials to illuminate project individuals about the arranged visit to the three undertakings destinations for interviews. The specialist leads a preparation to members to feature and underline the degree and motivation behind the meeting as being exclusively scholastic and wary of staying away from misinterpretations and bogus assumptions. The scientist was likewise conceded consent to complete the examination at project locales by Agricultural Extension Officers regulating those activities. Arrangement dates were settled upon with members.

4.11 DATA ANALYSIS

Information investigation is a crucial piece of the whole exploration process. The critical advance in information examination in finished polls is perceived as information arrangement and includes three activities altering, coding and information catch. Information examination can even be portrayed as figuring out crude data gathered as information from finished surveys. This is frequently done to explain and show implications. A top to bottom portrayal and understanding of information from surveys are finished. Information was organized in occurrences where the examination is significant, plotted on diagrams and populated on pie graphs to give up its various aspects. Information investigation was project explicit while it likewise checks out issues with factors from one task to another and centres around respondent to respondent. Information was engaged and adjusted to the subject to ensure that the substance appeared in the necessary results. The outcome of the data examination portrays the coding system and how it ought to be acclimated to evaluate data acquired through subjective techniques.

4.12 ETHICS CONSIDERATION

Research ethics address the question of which ethically relevant issues caused by researchers' intervention can impact the people they research (Schwarz, 2018: 528-541). People may be willing to disclose much personal information during research; hence, the researcher should treat both the participant and the information they provide honestly and respectfully (Bietti 2020: 210-219).

4.12.1 Anonymity and confidentiality

The researcher ensured that the information and data collected were not revealed in any form that could be linked or traced back to an individual. (Blakeney, 2019: 3-29) state that confidentiality can be viewed as a continuation of privacy which refers to agreements between persons that limit others to access the Secret information. This principle can be violated in different ways. It is imperative that researchers be reminded of the importance of safeguarding the privacy and identity of respondents and acting with the necessary sensitivity where subjects' privacy is concerned. Privacy implies the element of personal privacy, while confidentiality indicates the handling of information in a confidential manner (Mabin, 2021: 35-67). The information was treated as confidential as possible. The researcher must explain to the respondents that no names will be published when the results and recommendations are given out. It was essential to inform study participants that the research information was collected, analysed, and reported anonymously so that participants could not be identified in any research data (Omotesho et al, 2013: 799-813). No personal information was published or edited, and the participants were assured that there would be no breach in confidentiality.

4.12.2 Informed consent

(Abrahams, 2018: 131-145) view informed consent as a system for guaranteeing that research members get how has treated them, to their support and mindfulness of any dangers they can bring about. (Glamann et al,2017:1303-1313) insist that the necessity of informed consent is harder to characterize than it initially appears. To be educated, assent should be given by the people who are well equipped to assent and must concur deliberately without the need for compulsion. The two creators give comparable definitions; accordingly, the analyst will utilize both definitions with the end goal of this review. The members intentionally consented to take an interest in the review. The members, independent of their age, sex, and instructive foundation were regarded as being adequately given data on what was going on with the exploration and how the review was to be led. The members were educated regarding their privileges and choices not to partake in the review. The members were additionally educated on what was generally anticipated from them.

4.12.3 Avoidance of harm

The members were educated that no mischief would be done to them when leading the research. (Manyaka and Maserumule 2022:1-7) place that the analyst needs to secure members against hurt; this is fitting, rather than endeavours to fix or limit such damage a while later, implying that avoidance is superior to fix. Their character was defended. The members were assured that actions to limit the dangers would be executed. (Carciotto and Ferraro 2020: 83-95) certify that the crucial moral rule of social research is that it should carry no damage to members. (Marais, Drimie and Boshoff 2021: 18131-18153) further express that the obligation to ensure respondents against hurt reaches beyond simple endeavours to fix or limit such mischief a while later. The two depictions by. The specialist utilized the two definitions when directing the review. The dangers were ceaselessly observed, surveyed, and archived by the analyst. The specialist is a certified and prepared social labourer and submitted to the standard of privacy just as expert morals. The specialist kept up with Professional respectability followed by expert morals throughout the review. (Bachtiar, 2018: 344-352) certify that members might encounter substantial damage, such to their day-to-day life, connections, or work circumstance.

4.12.4 Pilot study.

A pilot study/preliminary study refers to a small scale of a complete survey or a pre-test for a particular research instrument such as a questionnaire or interview guide (McComb, 2021: 39-70). Using a pilot study, a researcher can identify or refine a research question, figure out what methods are best for pursuing it, and estimate how much time and resources will be necessary to complete the larger version, among other things. In the researcher's study, the pilot study was not conducted. As a result, the sample number selected for the study was manageable and reached for data collection.

4.13 SUMMARY

It is essential to highlight that this chapter focuses on research design, methodology, population, sampling, and data collection procedure. The interview, observation, and documentary analysis will be used to collect data from three cases studied at Sibanye, Lower Cala Veg co-operative and Ntsimbini Tsengiwe Maize co-operative projects at the Sakhisizwe Municipality in Eastern cape. Issues of validity and reliability have also been highlighted.

Content analysis was done to come up with relations to the findings. Data analysis was done comparatively among the three projects.

CHAPTER 5

CONCEPTUAL MODEL: INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN SOUTH AFRICA

5.1 INTRODUCTION

It is nearly hard to discuss the South African municipal government without mentioning the IDP. The IDP is promoted as a new municipal intervention to ensure effective service delivery relationships with residents. Communities come to life. It is regarded as a tool for change without which the Transformational objectives cannot be met. As mentioned in the first chapter, the local government in South Africa has been entrusted with a critical role in redressing the country's economic and social problems. Apartheid-related injustices. The local government plays a critical role in development planning and responding to the demands of local communities by providing products and services (Groce et al, 2011:1493-1513). IDPs are viewed as procedures that aid in integrating several municipal departments' work, ensuring that developments are integrated. This means that communities must prepare correctly to deliver products and services. Their ability to plan and allocate resources in a developing and sustainable manner is critical to their effectiveness (Herbaut and Geven 2020: 65).

The topics in this chapter follow the first research objective mentioned in Chapter 1, which is to discuss the theory of the IDP and the context in which the necessity to apply it develops in South Africa. The importance of the IDP, its legislative framework, the IDP process that culminates in distinct stages of development, and the IDP's key performance areas (KPAs) are all discussed in this chapter. Because the IDP is implemented at the local level, municipalities have a distinct edge over national and provincial governments in adequately responding to local communities' difficulties.

5.2 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

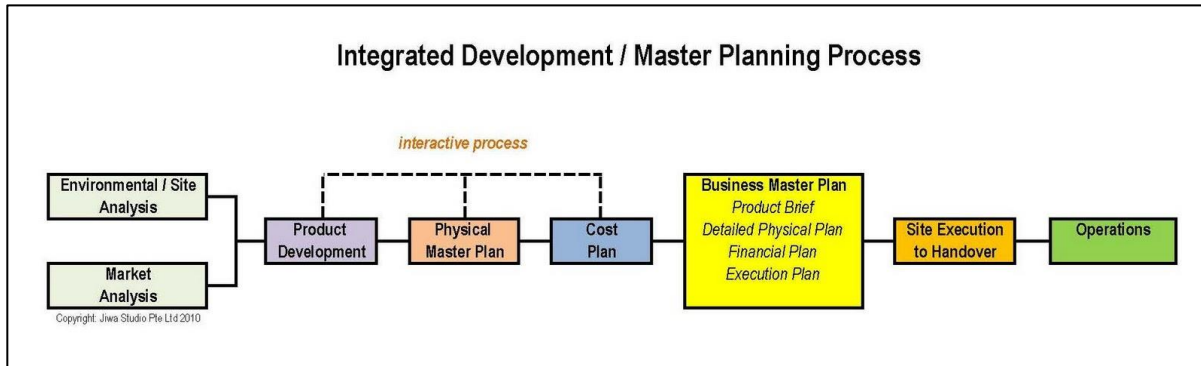


Figure 5.1: Integrated Development Planning source

South Africa's integrated development planning approach (Pham, Mukhopadhaya and Vu 2021: 3125-3177) was launched after 1994 as a platform for previously marginalized municipalities to participate in service delivery planning directly and to identify and prioritize strategic development interventions with both short and long-term impact. Municipalities produce the IDP to plan and implement initiatives through a collaborative and participatory process (Kyomuhendo and Adeola 2021: 22-33). The IDP is defined by (Bachtiar, 2018: 344-352) as a method through which municipalities construct a five-year strategic development plan. This essential strategic planning tool guides and informs all planning, management, investment, development, and implementation operations in a local region.

The IDP is considered one of the essential tools in the South African local government employs in its development efforts. Because it influences all municipal planning, the planning method emphasizes that municipal planning is a holistic function rather than a management function (Dagdeviren, Donoghue and Wearmouth 2019: 143-160). It is seen as a framework for achieving developmental local government, which necessitates municipal planning as a collaborative effort between the community, local officials, local councillors, and civil society (business and community-based organizations (CBOs)). Integrated development planning encourages all local stakeholders to help towns meet their fundamental obligations in a way that has a long-term and significant positive impact (Samson, 2021: 42).

5.3 THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

The need for IDPs arose not in a vacuum but because of the necessity to address the numerous issues that local communities in South Africa face. In the new world, the IDP is essential as a tool for people-centred development. Municipality-based development and governance system in South Africa is required to be strategic, inclusive, responsive, and results-oriented (Speer,2012:2379). The IDP, as a municipal plan, outlines all municipal projects. as well as the municipality's plans. The IDP is seen as a dramatic shift away from traditional apartheid planning and toward a potent policy tool for local government development (Abrahams, 2018: 131-145). The IDP believes that local government should shift away from a fragmented, top-down approach. Integrated, holistic, and coordinated development planning from uncoordinated and fragmented planning (Horn, 2019: 959-977). According to (Sirayi and Sifolo 2022: 183-206), the IDP in South Africa is rooted in the history and legacy of the apartheid spatial and development planning process, which has left the country with racially divided business and residential areas, as well as cities and towns that are poorly designed to accommodate the poor. Creating and executing IDPs is critical to alleviating poverty and inequality while reorganizing urban and rural communities.

According to (Hofisi, 2022: 59), the IDP is significant in various ways. To begin with, the IDP serves as a service delivery system for the municipality's economic and social development. As a result, it helps to resolve apartheid's legacy by ensuring that shared knowledge of spatial and development potential exists. It develops specialized pro-poor policies that include both public and private investment. Finally, the IDP is a method for promoting social equality through a participatory process of democracy, empowerment, and social transformation, as well as a tool for ensuring sustainability in all three aspects (ecological, economic, and social).

Second, the IDP implements the concept of developmental local government by ensuring that local government reform occurs. Local government transformation is accomplished through the IDP project and program creation, integration, and sustainability stages. The IDP lays the groundwork for community development, establishes a strategic framework for improved municipal government, and creates a mechanism for attracting investment. Also established are defined and agreed-upon medium-term financial and capital investments. Political accountability and municipal performance can be monitored and assessed against documented choices, as well as practical and efficient resource allocation and use.

Third, the IDP promotes a collaborative governance culture. The IDP facilitates communication and cooperation between the three levels of government and development sectors. It ensures responsibility and partnership by debating 15 specific topics, planning, and resource allocation decisions. As a result, different departments of a municipality work together to use public resources efficiently and to achieve a common aim.

5.4 THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN SOUTH AFRICA

It is a legal necessity in South Africa for municipalities to create and implement IDPs. Accordingly, various articles of legislation have given them this mandate. In the following sections of the chapter, several acts of legislation are enumerated and briefly discussed.

Table 5.1: Legislative Framework for Integrated Development Planning

<p>The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996</p>	<p>Municipalities can create and implement IDPs to encourage rationing and manage their administration, budgeting, and planning processes to prioritize the basic requirements of local communities, according to the 1996 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. Local government, as a distinct sphere of government, is required by the Constitution to provide democratic and accountable government, ensure the provision of sustainable services to all communities, promote social and economic development, and encourage local community participation in local governance.</p>
--	---

<p>The Development Facilitation Act, 1995</p>	<p>The Development Facilitation Act gives local governments the upper hand in transformation and development. According to this Act, the IDP is a critical component of development and providing essential services to local communities. The Act effectively integrates development's social, economic, institutional, and physical dimensions. The IDP process is the primary method for encouraging municipalities to define major delivery targets under the Development Facilitation Act.</p>
<p>The Municipal Structures Act, 1998</p>	<p>In the South African local administration, the Municipal Structures Act allows wards and ward committees to be formed. According to the Municipal Structures Act, ward committees aim to improve participatory democracy in local administration. This Act also assigns municipalities the task of implementing the IDP framework while providing essential services to communities and lays forth a structure for developing IDPs</p>
<p>White Paper on Local Government, 1998</p>	<p>The White Paper on Local Government, published in 1998, bridges the Republic</p>

	<p>of South Africa's Constitution and the Municipal Structures and Municipal Systems Acts. The White Paper's core theme is local government development. The Local Government White Paper, like the Municipal Structures Act, mandates that local governments collaborate with members of local communities and groups to design and implement development plans.</p>
<p>The Local Government Transition Act, 1993, as amended</p>	<p>Municipalities can also use the Local Government Transition Act of 1993 and its second revision, passed in 1996, to implement IDPs. According to the Act, local governments must put the IDPs into effect and focus on the most pressing development issues facing their communities.</p>
<p>The Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 2000</p>	<p>Finally, the Local Government Municipal Systems Act of 2000 requires municipalities to develop and implement IDPs in their jurisdictions. The Act stipulates that Local communities should be consulted when making choices that affect them. For example, their requirements and priorities. Municipal governments must prepare a plan under</p>

	the Act. Conditions that are favourable to participatory governance
--	---

(Derbile, Chirawurah and Naab 2022)

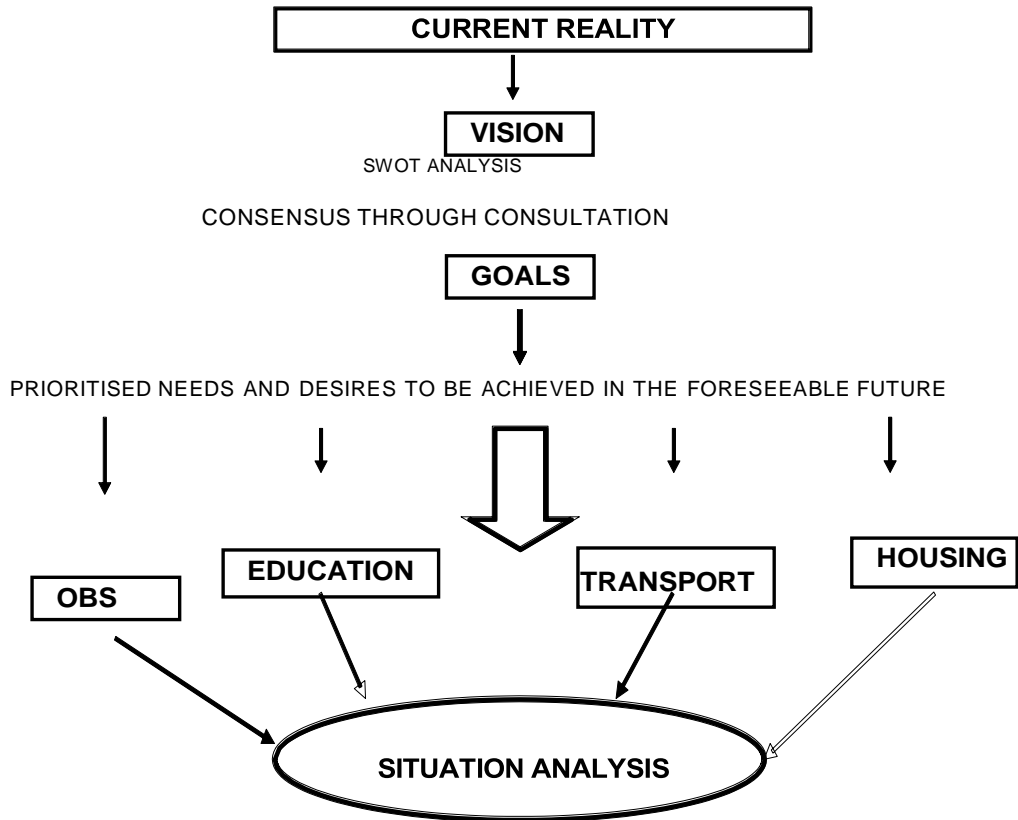
5.5 THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS

The prior discussion focused on the IDP's legislative framework for local, provincial, and national government representatives, as well as other significant local role players, to decide on short and long-term development strategies (Zondo, 2022:2677-2689). (Rogerson and Rogerson 2021: 1394-1413) believes that the planning process should restructure the apartheid spatial form, transform local government structures to promote people-centred development, establish democratic, legitimate, and transparent planning processes, foster a culture of cooperative governance, and encourage multi-sector development to achieve these developmental strategies.

According to (Gumede,2021:1-27), the IDP process typically establishes a municipality's vision (the desired end-state), identifies critical developmental objectives, and prepares strategies to achieve those objectives. The strategies are converted into budgeted programs and initiatives, which are then implemented and monitored. The following three essential elements of the IDP process are identified by (Drummond and Nel 2021:197-214). The first concept is that the IDP is a consultation process in which representatives from local governments, NGOs, civil society, and experts from other sectors collaborate to plan. These stakeholders must analyse service delivery difficulties, prioritize them in order of urgency and long-term importance, and build a shared vision/end-state and a common strategic framework.

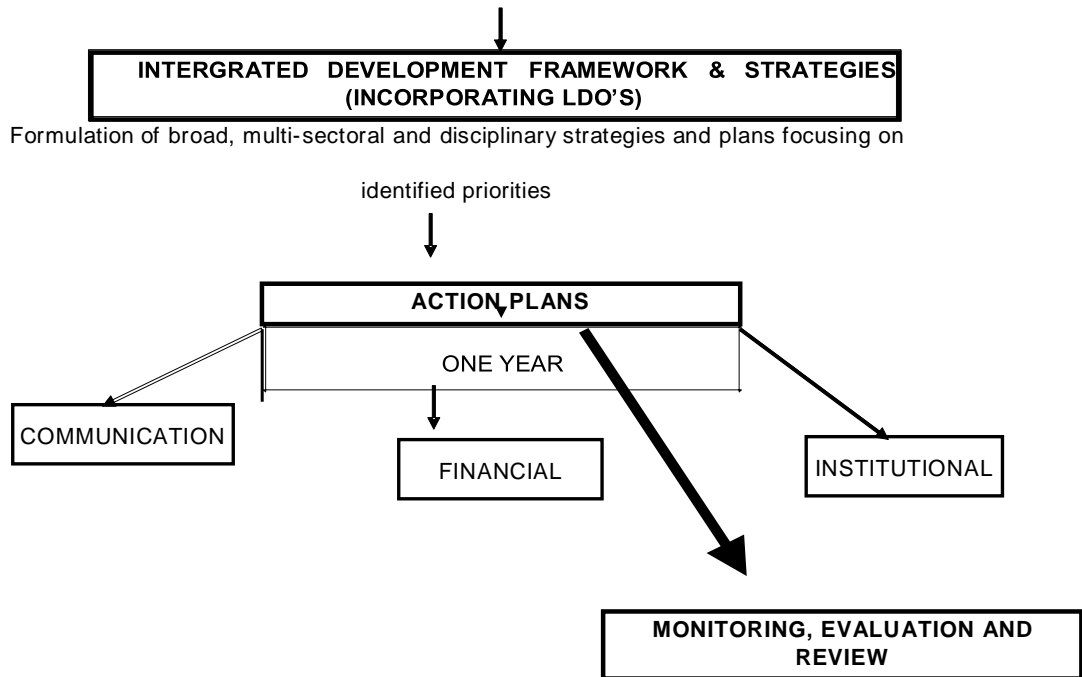
The stakeholders must continue to generate proposals, gather, and integrate an inventory of proposals, and assess, align, and approve the IDP plan, as shown in Figure 2.1. The IDP is a strategic process, according to the second premise. According to this approach, the IDP comprises several stages of development designed to ensure that local knowledge is coupled with technological expertise. This principle requires that stakeholders overcome service delivery delays by reaching a consensus within specified time frames, addressing the underlying causes and symptoms of service delivery delays, properly utilising resources and that the budget matches the workload. The IDP is an implementation-oriented procedure,

according to the third principle. In terms of this principle, the IDP should aim to become a tool for



J

In-dept, focused analysis on identifying key development issues & opportunities,resources, and success factors



Co-ordinated actions to be carried out to implement integrated development strategies

Figure 5.2: INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS

Source: Geyer, 2006:1

According to (Leck and Simon 2018: 2542), the IDP process consists of six phases, each with its own planning needs. The first stage of the IDP process, as seen in Figure 2.1 above, requires municipalities to assess their current level of development. Municipalities must thoroughly examine the context causes, dynamics, resources, and priority concerns at this stage (DPLG, 2021). The purpose of analysing the degree of development is to educate municipal policies about development gaps for which actions are needed. The formulation of plans would be meaningless without such an appraisal. The creation of strategies is the emphasis of the second stage, as shown in Figure 2.1. The design of mid-term municipal objectives with linked targets and indicators is one of the decisions on appropriate methods. The third step involves allocating budgets for capital and operating expenditures to projects. (Marino, Chaves and dos Santos 2018: 378-386) Project proposals are prepared at this stage, and objectives, targets, and indicators are established. Municipality's objectives and strategy, resource structure, and legal requirements after they have been selected. The municipality might use this stage to harmonise content, location, and scheduling initiatives to create consolidated and integrated programs. The fourth stage produces an operational strategy, which typically includes a five-year action plan, a financial plan, and an integrated environmental plan. LED, Poverty Reduction and Equity, HIV/AIDS Management, Spatial Development Framework, Water Service Development Plan, Integrated Waste Management Plan, Housing Plan, and the Integrated Transport Plan.

(Khanna, Fridley and Hong 2014:110-121) When the IDP is finished, it is presented to the local council for review and approval. First, the council considers whether the IDP recognizes the development challenges (problems) in a particular community and assesses how well the strategies and initiatives will help to resolve those issues. (Mamokhere and Meyer 2022: 286-299) The local government checks to see whether the IDP meets legal standards and if the municipality has given the public a chance to comment on the draft before it is approved. Finally, the council reviews the IDP for approval after updating it in response to public feedback. The fifth step produces an IDP that the Council has authorized.

The evaluation by the provincial agency in charge of local government is the sixth stage of the IDP process. Once a municipality has approved an IDP, it must send a copy to the province's Member of Executive Council (MEC) within ten days, along with a process plan and an IDP framework (in the case of a district municipality). The MEC is only required under the Municipal Systems Act to examine whether the IDP conforms with the Act's criteria and is not in contradiction with the IDPs and policies of other municipalities and government agencies.

5.6 KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS OF THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The IDP outlines essential areas where a municipality's performance may improve. According to (Pham, Mukhopadhyaya and Vu 2021: 3125-3177), these critical performance areas include spatial planning, service delivery, financial management, compliance with the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA, 2003), performance monitoring and evaluation, and good governance, LED, and intergovernmental relations. The following sections of this chapter go through each vital performance area in detail. These KPAs are critical areas for municipal performance and financial audits.

5.6.1 Service delivery

The provision of local services is a primary obligation of municipalities in South Africa, and the Municipal Systems Act (2000) identifies it as the IDP's second key performance area. Unfortunately, some South African municipalities still fail to offer excellent services in their jurisdictions. South Africa is presently facing violent service delivery demonstrations targeting ward local councillors and municipal councils because of this failure (Kyomuhendo and Adeola 2021: 22-33). The IDP is a system for expediting service delivery by assuring a well-informed, quick, and long-term decision-making process by incorporating all stakeholders. In addition, putting projects into action is a tool for guiding investment efforts through realistic project proposals while considering constrained resources.

Service delivery issues are not restricted to metropolitan regions; they also negatively affect many rural populations, which most writers attribute to apartheid's legacy. According to (Guyer, 2018: 437-448), South Africa has three primary service delivery issues: inaccessibility of services and markets, fragmentation of land-holding and economic businesses, and the dilemma of having to address past backlogs nonservice delivery infrastructure and provision.

Given these issues, the IDP is considered a critical integration tool for improved service coordination and integration across the social welfare, health, police, and emergency service clusters, particularly in the face of the AIDS pandemic, crimes, and natural disasters (Romich and Hill 2018: 22-43).

5.7 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND COMPLIANCE WITH THE MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT, 2003

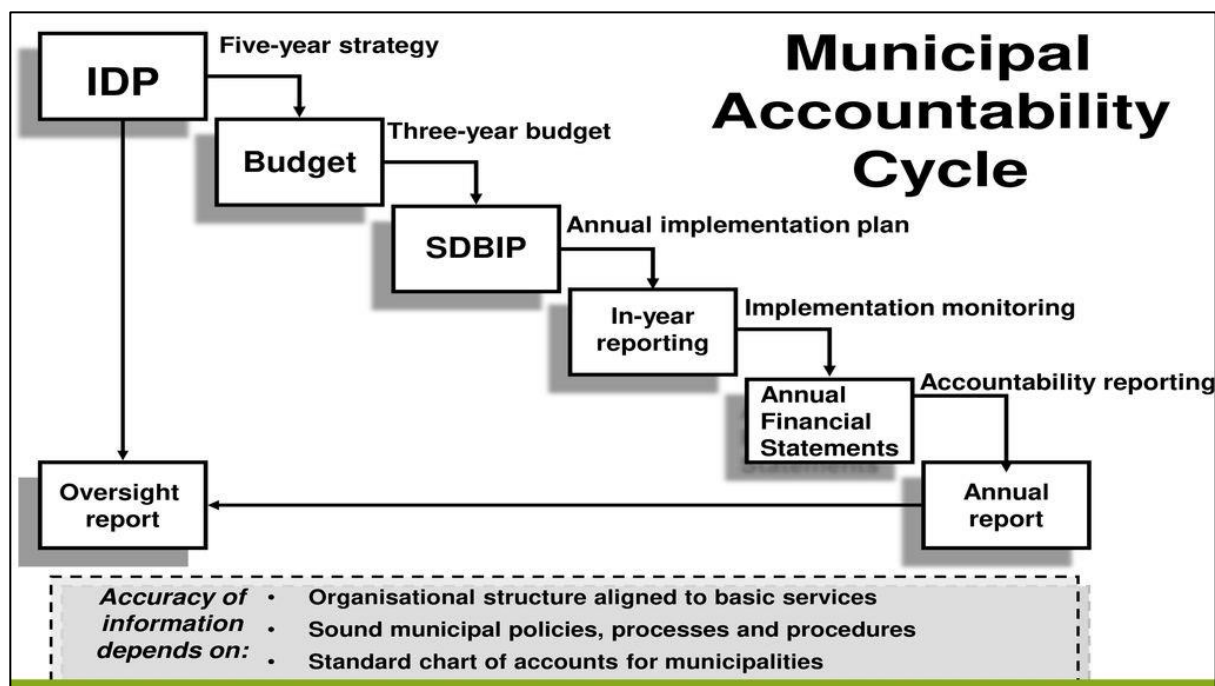


Figure 5.3: Municipality Accountability Cycle

The Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) of 2003 establishes comprehensive guidelines for municipal financial management. This Act aims to provide openness, accountability, and prudent financial management of municipal revenue, expenditures, assets, and liabilities. The National and Provincial Treasury's supervisory roles and powers are also outlined in the Act (Bogopa, 2009:136). The Act aims to promote responsibility, monitoring, and openness in the management and use of municipal funds. Local councillors have a more vital role in supervising municipal finance management under the Municipal Finance Management Act of 2003 and are obliged to answer to their communities for the financial performance of their towns (Manyaka et al, 2021: 133-145). The interdependence of

the municipal budget, and resources IDP promotes a more strategic approach to financial management and resource allocation. Because practically all resources have financial consequences, the allocation of resources to achieve the IDP happens through the budgeting process. As said during the discussion of the IDP process, the municipality's budget must be informed by the IDP's plans; nevertheless, the IDP must be informed by the availability of, among other things, financial resources. The IDP's evaluation and update guarantee that it remains the municipality's primary management tool and strategic instrument.

Regarding timing, the IDP review typically begins in August and finishes in May with the acceptance of the revised IDP. Therefore, the budgeting process must run parallel to the IDP review process, and the two deliverables (the IDP and the Budget) are usually accepted simultaneously. According to (Florini and Pauli 2018: 583-598), the budget is the most crucial instrument for implementing a municipality's IDP initiatives.

The IDP is a strategic plan that includes an annual budget that allows municipalities to provide services in their jurisdictions. Without a defined budget, strict financial management is impossible (Funk and Philips 2019: 19-33). According to the IDP, the municipality's financial plans must include measures to achieve financial sustainability (Baloch, Khan and Ulucak 2020: 143-149). The Municipal Finance Management Act of 2003 was enacted to modernize financial management methods and to increase municipalities' capacity to provide services to consumers and investors in their jurisdictions. The Act covers a variety of local financial issues, including municipal budgeting and its relationship to the IDP process (Ningrum, Hukom and Adiwijaya 2020: 1626-1634). Municipal Finance Management, Chapter 17 The Act of 2003 mandates that an annual IDP assessment is done, and that municipalities choose how the IDP is changed to fulfil budgeting criteria (Conradie, 2018: 1-22).

5.8 PERFORMANCE MONITORING, MANAGEMENT, AND EVALUATION

Municipalities must implement performance management systems and monitor and assess the impact of initiatives on communities as part of the IDP. The purpose of the performance management system is to improve service delivery and guarantee that services are delivered effectively and efficiently. The Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) oversees the performance management, monitoring, and evaluation system in the South African public sector (Strober, Michael, and Craig Johnson, 2012: 155-178). Despite the DPSA's contribution.

As part of its legislative mandate, the Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG) specifies detailed rules on undertaking performance evaluation. The White Paper on Local Government (2007), the Batho Pele White Paper (2009), and the White Paper on Introduction to Performance Management for Local Government (2007) all stress the need for elected councils to enhance performance in their communities. The Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulation (2008) and the White Paper on Local Government (2009) present tools and approaches to help municipalities successfully carry out their development mandates, as well as a set of principles to help local governments adopt performance management. These pieces of law give towns recommendations on how to implement their development plans, among other things, properly. Mandate using performance management systems and how municipalities can generally use performance management to mitigate service delivery problems that are often experienced in their areas of jurisdiction.

Performance management is defined as a system that ensures the implementation of plans and that resources are utilised efficiently and effectively. These laws also mandate all municipalities to establish Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), Input Indicators, Output Indicators, and Outcome Indicators for each development priority and aim. The overarching goal is that PMS will be viewed as a tool that allows communities to evaluate their requirements and monitor their governments' performance (Honcharenko et al, 2021: 90-99). Performance Management Systems, according to Kambuwa and Wallis (2009:16), address deep-rooted service delivery difficulties, ensure public accountability, and increase the possibility that the IDP will provide the anticipated outcomes. According to (Banik and Lin 2019: 514-539), the system guarantees that public leaders are held accountable and responsible to their constituents. The system also introduces structure to municipal administration. It addresses specific contextual issues in municipalities. The information gained through the performance management process can be used to assess community members' opinions on whether value for money exists, according to (Gandidzanwa, Verschoor and Sacolo 2021: 9325). Money has been raised, and towns are being monitored to see if they satisfy the demands identified during the IDP process (Zerihun and Mashingo 2022:9). According to (Malgwi and Dahiru 2014:1-10), to sustain and continually enhance municipal services, performance should be reviewed to verify that execution follows the plan.

Non-financial aspects such as people, processes, and policies should be monitored in addition to financial performance.

5.9 GOOD GOVERNANCE

Despite the focus on performance management, monitoring, and evaluation systems, strong governance is a critical performance area for the IDP. Good governance is a fundamental theme in the development debate and is often viewed as a necessary component of any development plan. Good governance is a prerequisite for reducing poverty and promoting long-term development (Marandure et al, 2020: 827-858). (Lockwood, 2010: 754-766) define "good governance" as "the way authority is exerted in the administration of development resources." It enhances the functioning and competency of towns, their officials, and the conduct of public authorities and is closely tied to the management of the development process. In a larger sense, good governance creates an institutional framework in which individuals engage with one another and government officials and organizations. In all spheres of government in South Africa, various fundamental characteristics that contribute to good governance can be identified, including participation, the rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, consensus orientation, equity, effectiveness and efficiency, accountability, and the capacity to act and deliver on the strategic vision (Kaganda and Kiyala 2022:501-525). Two features have been highlighted for discussion: public engagement, accountability, and transparency.

5.10 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The government has been implementing policy and legislative frameworks to encourage participatory governance since 1994. (DPLG, 2007). The concept of citizen engagement in all aspects of governance is enshrined in the United States Constitution. 1996, Republic of South Africa Municipalities are required by Section 15 of the Constitution to encourage community and community group participation in local government concerns. Other laws, such as the Municipal Structures Act (1998) and the Municipal Systems Act (2000), encourage public engagement to achieve the concept of people-centred development. The purpose of public engagement is entrenched in four principles of the White Paper on Local Government (2007). The first concept is that public engagement guarantees that elected officials are held responsible and act within their mandate. Second, residents may constantly influence local politics through public involvement. The third principle is public engagement, allowing service

users to influence how services are delivered. The fourth principle is based on the belief that public engagement allows civil society to form partnerships and contracts with local governments to mobilize more resources. According to (Singh and Kumar 2022:1-11), public participation promotes individual dignity and self-sufficiency; it taps into the energy and resources of individual citizens within the community; it provides a source of unique insight, information, and knowledge that contributes to the soundness of government policies; and it taps into the energy and resources of individual citizens within the community.

Public engagement in municipal affairs in South Africa has two primary goals. The first goal is to promote participatory democracy's ideals and institutions and to guarantee that the realm of local government where individuals may engage in governance processes is lawful. The second goal relates to the local government's development responsibility to alleviate poverty through good service delivery and encourage LED. These goals strive to achieve people-centred development, effective citizen service delivery, and a deeper understanding of democracy (Gupta, Jhaharia and Mathur 2022: 677-692). Public involvement is essential for the government to meet citizens' demands effectively, and as the cornerstone of democracy, it helps everyone equally politicians, officials, and citizens.

Public engagement is critical to the success of the IDP process in South Africa. (Pant and Pittore 2021: 21-177) claim that public engagement in the IDP process should not be restricted to official structures. However, public hearings, consultative sessions, advisory committees, and focus or interested groups should all be held.

5.11 ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

The IDP mandates that public officials not only publicly but also transparently conduct their business. As a result, governments are increasingly being held accountable for their allocations and spending on a global scale (Caton 2012:1906-1928). Municipalities are supposed to be honest and responsible in carrying out their development mandates and activities. Since democracy, South Africa's local government legislative framework has implemented several changes to increase public accountability and openness. Some of the mechanisms specified by local government legislation to encourage public accountability and transparency, according to (Turnbull 2019: 415-440), include:

- Integrated Development Plan, a five-year plan that reflects the municipality's strategic goals and outlines service delivery imperatives, is evaluated yearly to ensure successful execution.
- Annual budgets are yearly statements of resource allocations for implementing strategic goals.
- SDBIPs (Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plans) are quantifiable implementation plans that assure budget and operational alignment with the IDP.
- Performance Agreements are signed yearly by the municipality's senior management to guarantee coherence and alignment of individual plans with the IDP's strategic goals and the budget as corporate plans.
- In-year monitoring reports are sent to the provincial treasury and should also be submitted to councils to track expenditures against the budget, identify flaws, and take corrective action as needed.
- Mid-year Budget and Performance Assessment, undertaken in the middle of the year to assess service delivery and expenditure progress and adjust. Required changes or reprioritization of operational tasks to guarantee the attainment of objectives.
- A performance management system allows for monitoring company and individual performance against predetermined targets aligned with strategic priorities.
- Yearly reports are a reconciliation of financial and service delivery performance that emphasizes accomplishments, non-achievements, and performance improvement measures and publishes to the local community.

To foster more accountability and transparency, national rights such as the right to information must be implemented and information disclosure regulations within financial institutions (De Bon, Parrot and Moustier 2010:21-32).

5.12 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATION

The South African government has built a policy environment for intergovernmental interactions in recent years by implementing various policies that promote integration across the three government domains. The RSA Constitution (1996), the RDP (1994), the Development Facilitation Act (1995), and the Intergovernmental Relations Framework (1996),

among others, contain substantial evidence of this (2005). In addition, the government used the policy framework to take various steps to promote intergovernmental ties.

Establishing intergovernmental forums at the national and provincial levels to address issues of alignment, integration, and coherence, developing systems and processes through which national, provincial, and local governments pursue their common goals, and engaging in joint work and shared projects to achieve common goals are just a few of the actions taken (Moyo 2011:493-531). In South Africa, the principle of the intergovernmental relations recognizes the distinct and interconnected interdependence of the three spheres of government, assign a task to the spheres of government to respect each other's powers, functions, and institutions, and informs all spheres about new policies.

New policies must consider political, social, economic, and development concerns in their design and execution (Stare 2011:1-22). According to (Reynolds 2015:240-259), a cooperative government requires all state entities to adhere to six primary intergovernmental relations objectives. The following are the guidelines:

- Achieving core national policy objectives with specific targets based on provincial and local circumstances
- By providing cost-effective, long-term services that are responsive to community needs and accessible to everyone.
- For all state institutions, clearly defined areas of authority and accountability
- Careful management of devolution to provincial and local governments, including exploring symmetrical possibilities for devolution when limited capacity.
- The promotion of creativity to foster collaboration and partnerships while also improving the performance and accountability of specific institutions; and
- The reduction of inefficient and redundant processes.

The provincial domains of government should guarantee that municipal IDPs are vertically linked with the Provincial Growth and Development Strategies (PGDS) to inform a viable developmental framework across the provinces (Hughes, undated: 11). Unemployment, poverty, and skewed and uneven growth and development are all addressed in the Growth and Development Strategy. It lays forth policies and procedures to ensure the province's and

country's long-term viability and socioeconomic development in all areas of government (Rohne 2022: 9-17)

5.12.1 Local Economic Development



Figure 5.4: INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS

IDP's Local Economic Development (LED) is a critical key performance area. The South African government emphasizes the importance of local economic development in its pursuit of growth. The White Paper on Local Government confirms this (2010). This bill recognizes the importance of local government in promoting economic development. Municipalities in South Africa are mandated to set up LED departments to improve their IDPs' capability. (Agarwal 2014: 1247-1268). Gunter (2006:34) argues that the LED should be included in the IDP to allow municipalities to accomplish socioeconomic growth in their jurisdiction. According to (London and Pincus 2022), a municipality's LED policy should be geared towards accomplishing the IDP's municipal development priorities. LED policy should be comprehensive and participatory. This allows the town to fight poverty in multiple ways through its IDP.

Municipalities must prioritize poverty reduction in their progressive local government planning procedures. Municipalities can achieve this through implementing LED policies in the context of IDPs (DeDecker et al, 2022: 378-386). Any LED policy should prioritize local economic growth and improve people's living standards within a municipality.

5.13 SUMMARY

As stated in the introduction, the main goal of this chapter was to discuss the idea of the IDP and the context in which the necessity to apply it develops in South Africa. Therefore, not only are the issues that municipalities face underlined in this chapter, but the nature of the measures they must take to address these challenges becomes obvious. Although South African municipalities confront similar issues, the intensity of the challenges varies, requiring them to guarantee that the appropriate resources are linked to their IDPs. Furthermore, municipalities will comply with constitutional requirements entrenched in local government legislation and the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) by adopting the IDPs. As a result, by adhering to these rules, they can address local issues within their municipal borders and national issues, the most prominent of which is poverty.

Integrated development planning is essential for towns to achieve their developmental goals. It gives a clear vision for a community, clarifies an elected municipal council's aims and objectives, and serves as a framework for implementation. All sectoral plans will be linked. IDP's holistic, integrative, and participatory nature enables multi-faceted poverty reduction. Planning processes prioritize poverty reduction as part of the local government's developmental responsibility. The IDP accomplishes this by focusing on initiatives that meet the basic needs of the impoverished. In addition, the IDP provides possibilities for residents to earn a living, including jobs and skill development.

CHAPTER 6

RESULTS DISCUSSION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

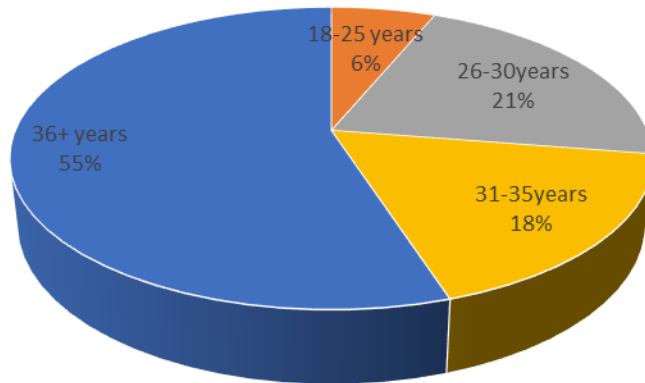
This chapter summarizes and examines the study's findings, displayed in frequency distribution charts and tables. The study's goals were to 1) Do you have any training in Agriculture? 2) Have been involved in agriculture activities before or now 3) Factors responsible for the constant failure of government-assisted poverty alleviation farming projects in the (Eastern Cape, South Africa and 4) address food insecurity among poor residents, as stated in Chapter One.

The study was done among residents, school instructors, farmers, and community garden project participants in the Eastern Cape Areas. A total of 80 people from the neighbourhood were questioned. There were three components to the instrument. The first Section change all focused chiefly on biographical information. The goal was to help with screening to see if the respondents were relevant to the queries. The variables that would be measured were the focus of the second segment. This was recognized and discussed in the previous chapter of the literature study.

6.2 SECTION A: BIOGRAPHY

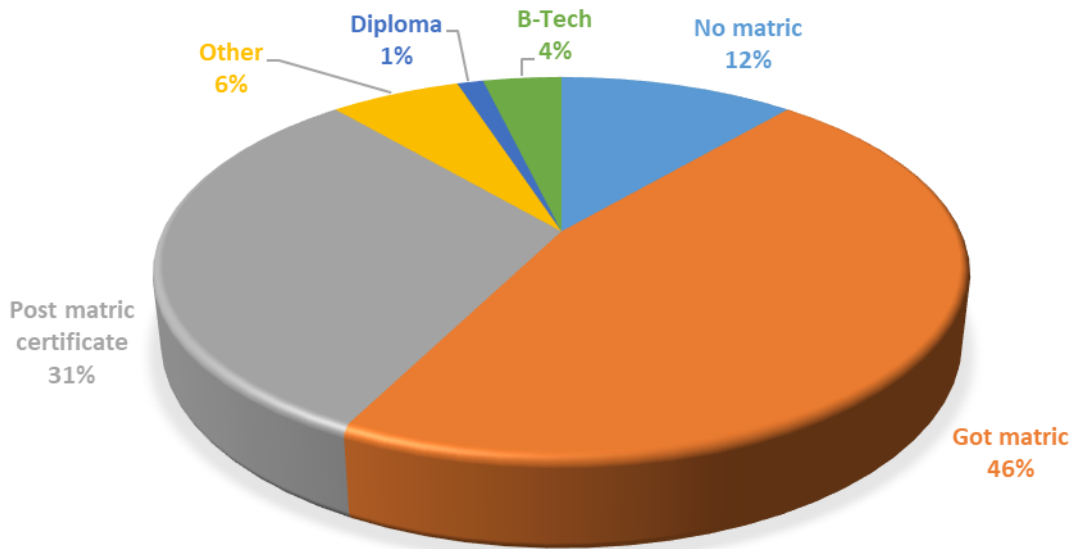
The questions in this section include the following: How long have you been involved in a community garden project? Have you ever started a garden project as a business yourself before? What is your highest qualification? Can you live the rest of your life on farming? What is your present occupation? Do you have any training in Agriculture?

How old are you

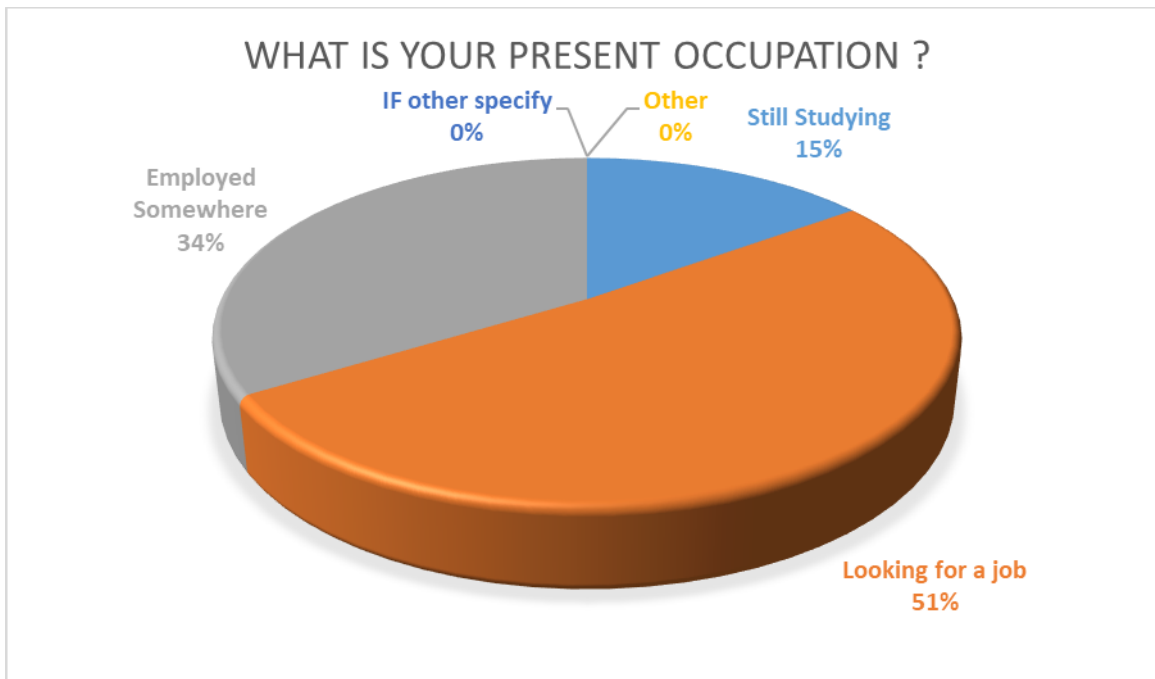
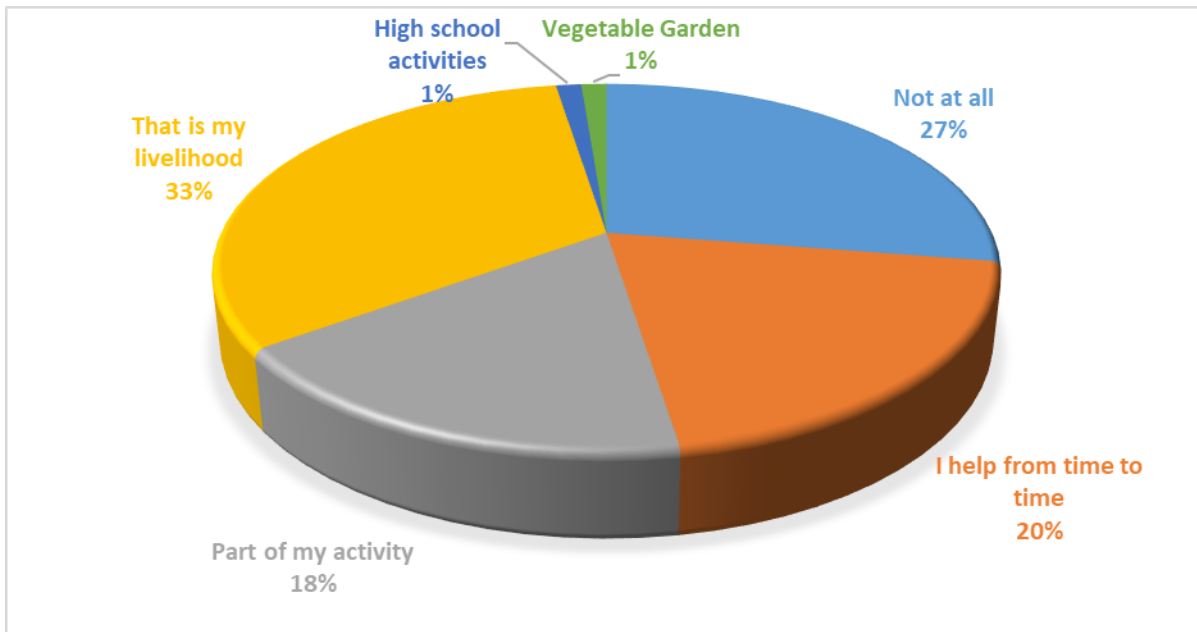


■ how old are you ? ■ 18-25 years ■ 26-30years ■ 31-35years ■ 36+ years

WHAT IS YOUR HIGHEST QUALIFICATION TO DATE



Involvement in Agriculture



Conclusion: based on the information shown above it's a clear that majority of respondents on Figure1 36 years of age and above had got highest percentage of people who positively respondent on the questionnaires , on Figure 2 46% is the highest percentage of respondents who got matric , on Figure 3 the highest percentage is 33% of livelihood , on Figure 4 the highest percentage is 51% of respondents that are unemployed

Recommendation: to wrap it up the whole information displayed above, based on the information its clear majority of rural areas are living under destitution conditions and majority of them need skills for development of their environment, some feel that government has abandoned them because there are no trainings in their places they living in and they are still using the primitive skills and resources for their own development

6.2.1 Please indicate how many years you have been involved in a community

These questions were designed to determine the kind of people who responded regarding their involvement in garden projects. The number of years they have worked on such projects is a measure of how much they know about the factors responsible for the constant failure of government-assisted poverty alleviation farming projects in the Eastern Cape, South Africa

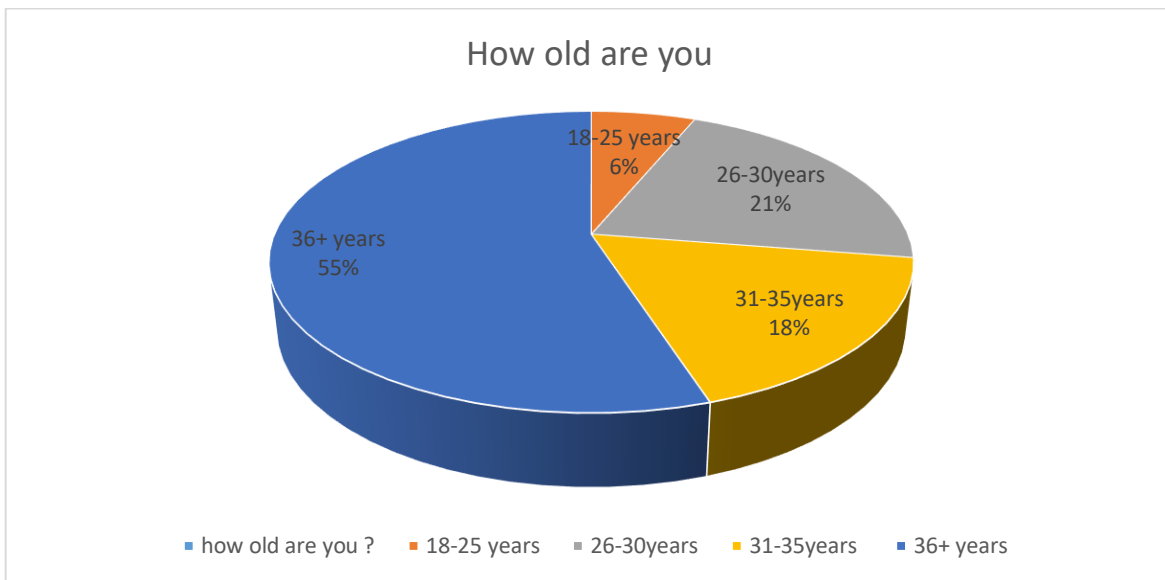


Figure 6.1: Age of Respondents

Responses: The figure above shows that there is 55% that were above 36+ of age, 26-30 years were 21%, 31-35 were 18%, and 18-25 were 6% of the surveyed sample of the study.

Conclusion: It is therefore that most were the 36+ of age were 55%. That has the highest percentage

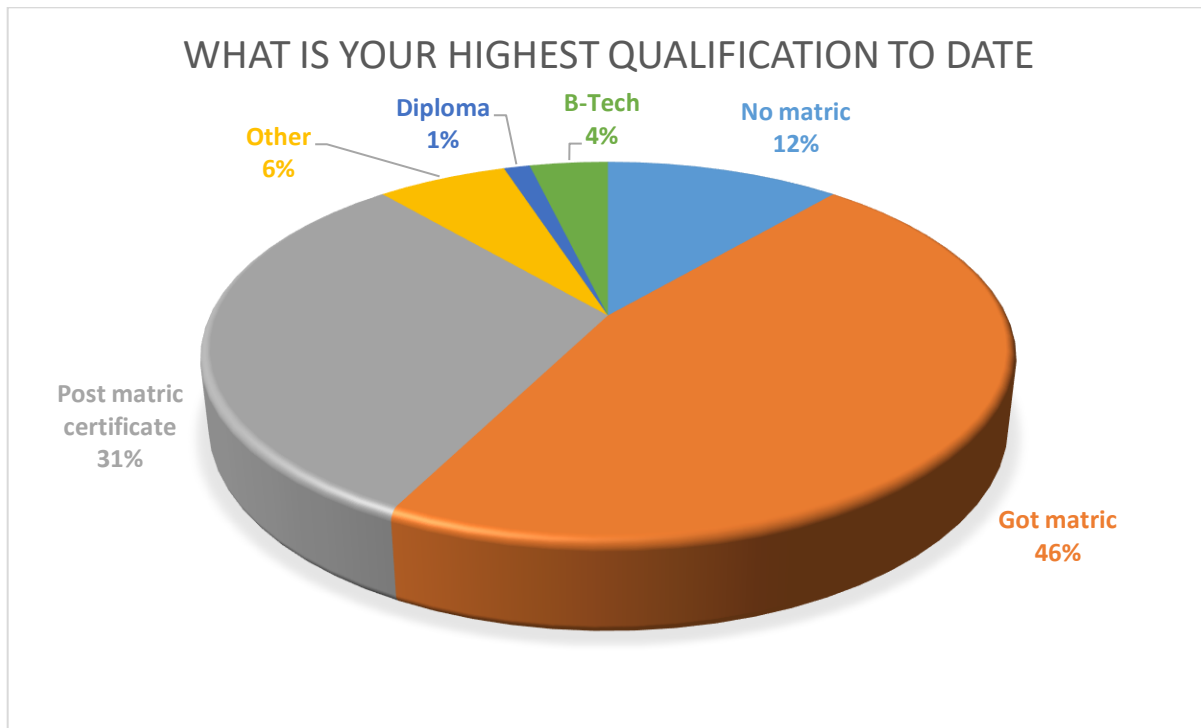


Figure 6.2: Qualifications of Respondents

Responses: the above figure shows that 46% got matric, 12% no matric, 31% post matric certificate, 6% others, 1% diploma and 4% B-Tech. The main reason there are few diplomas and degrees is that people are not motivated due to the lack of infrastructures such as roads and transport; therefore, they live in devastated areas that do not enable them to go to school.

Conclusion: Based on the information obtained is clear that 46% of people have a matric certificate other than the rest of the qualifications obtained.

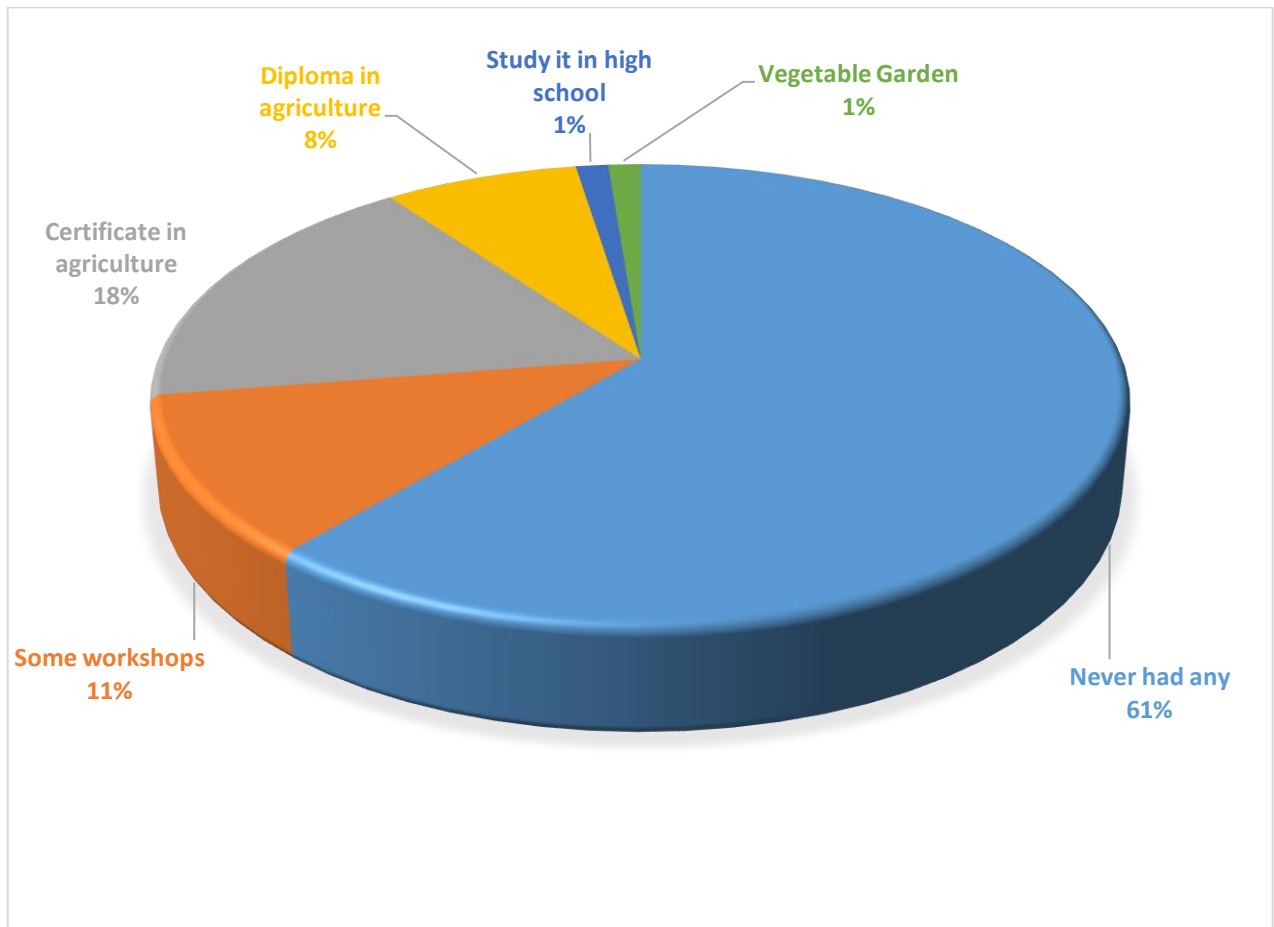


Figure 6.3: Qualifications of Respondents

As shown in Figure 6.3. 61% never had any, 18% had a certificate in agriculture, 11% attended some workshops, 8% had a diploma in agriculture, 1% studied in high school, and 1% in the vegetable garden. Most employees had never received any training from agricultural centres because they are scarce, and people primarily use their indigenous knowledge of how to do farming and other agricultural projects. However, some successful projects seek extra help from the government to enhance their skills.

Conclusion Findings also show that very few employees had access to agricultural training due to how some families can afford to take their children to school. This also indicates that most homes are destitute and do not have the means to take their children to high institutions.

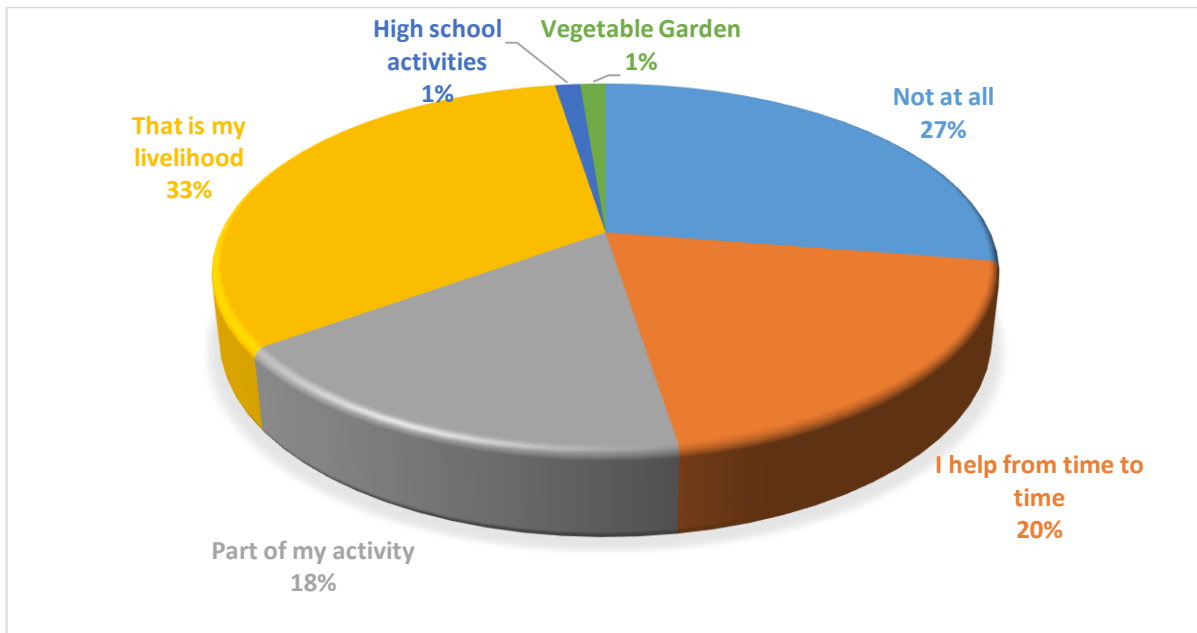


Figure 6.4: Prior Involvement in Agriculture

As indicated above, it shows that 33% that is my livelihood, 27% not at all, 20% I help from time to time, 18% part of my activity, both study in high school and vegetable garden are 1%.

Conclusion The highest percentage is 33% of livelihood people, this shows that most people have acquired skills from their parents in their homes. Hence their projects are most likely the same.

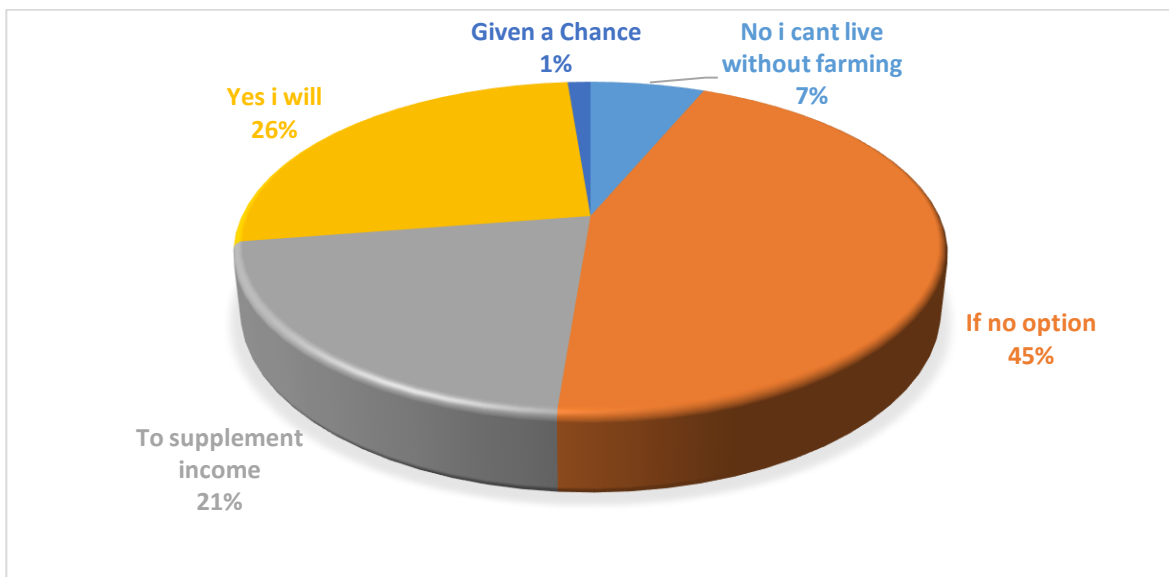


Figure 6.5: Future Career in Agriculture

As shown in Figure 6.5. 45% if no option, 26% yes, I will, 21%to supplement income, 7% no I cannot live without farming, 1% given a chance.

Conclusion The highest percentage is 45% if there is no option; this implies that people are willing to live with agriculture even if there is no alternative way based on the scarcity of jobs.

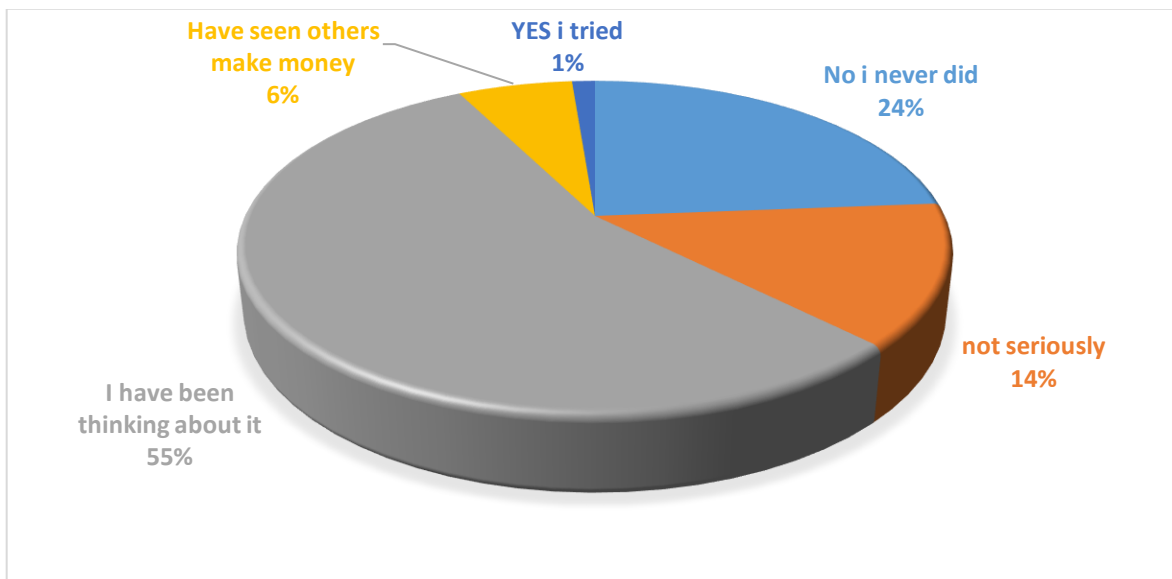


Figure 6.6: Previous Experience in Commercial Farming

As indicated in figure 6.6, 55% I have been thinking about it, 24% no I never did, 14% not seriously, 6% have seen others make money, yes, I tried.

Conclusion The highest percentage is 55%. I have been thinking about it, which indicates that employees are passionate about opening their projects, but because water is scarce, they cannot produce good quality products. Some employees even stated that most lands are owned by people who do not use them. As a result, they cannot be given to open their projects because there will be some compensation involved, yet the land has been bare and unused for many years.

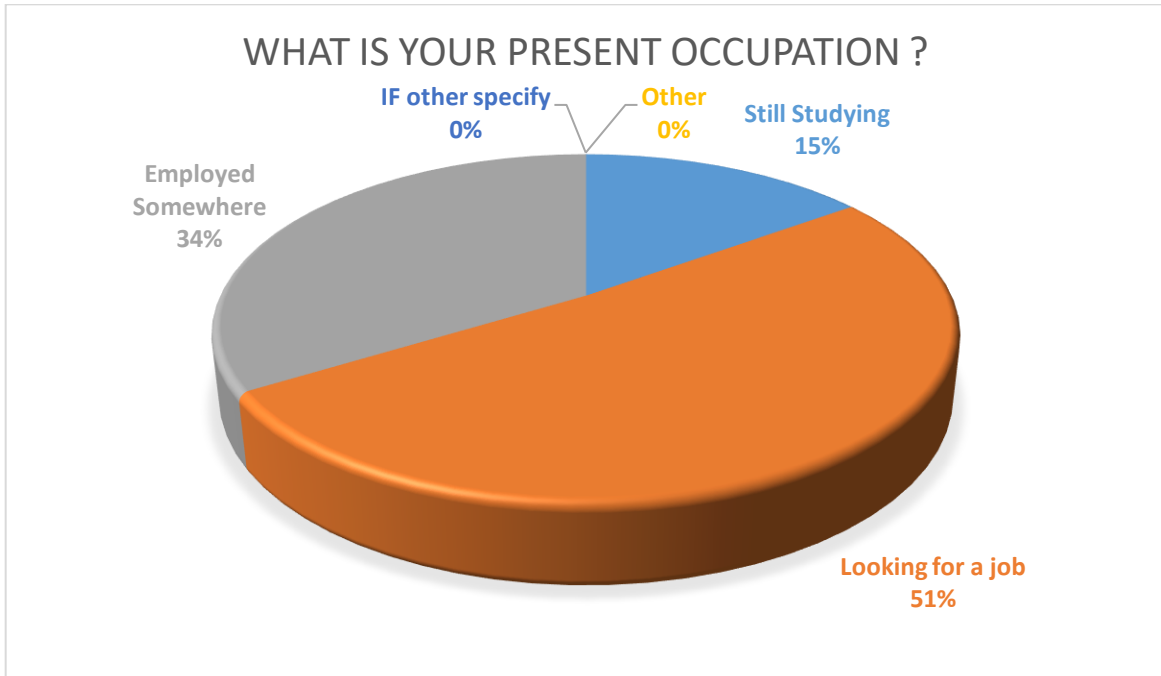


Figure 6.7: Current Occupation

As indicated in Figure 6.7, 51% are looking for a job, 34% are employed, 15% still studying, and others specify their 1%.

Conclusion The highest percentage is 51% looking for a job, which shows that most people are unemployed, so their alternative way is farming and other agricultural projects. Others are committed to subsistence farming, while others are on commercial farming. This helps them to reduce poverty in their respective areas, people are trying not to rely on jobs, but it is difficult for them due to scarcity of resources and support from the government.

Table 6.1: Any information you may want to share concerning farming?

1. To eliminate poverty is through farming projects
2. We need water
3. I am passionate about agriculture, but I need a support
4. new generation must involve themselves in agricultural activities

5. we need money
6. I think our government should introduce farming at schools as well so that children can grow to be part of it
7. People should stop leaving their gardens bare and open without planting anything
8. Families must engage themselves in the farming business
9. Scarcity of water brings many problems in our production
10. Government should provide jobs in our community
11. Agriculture needs skills and resources
12. Education is everything
13. youth is in danger we need to help them to indulge with agricultural activities
14. Education can eliminate poverty

The Table displayed above indicates that people have shared their opinions based on the experience they obtained in the fieldwork, and most community members have different opinions. However, they outlined some critical points, such as they need water, families must engage themselves with the farming business, and education is everything.

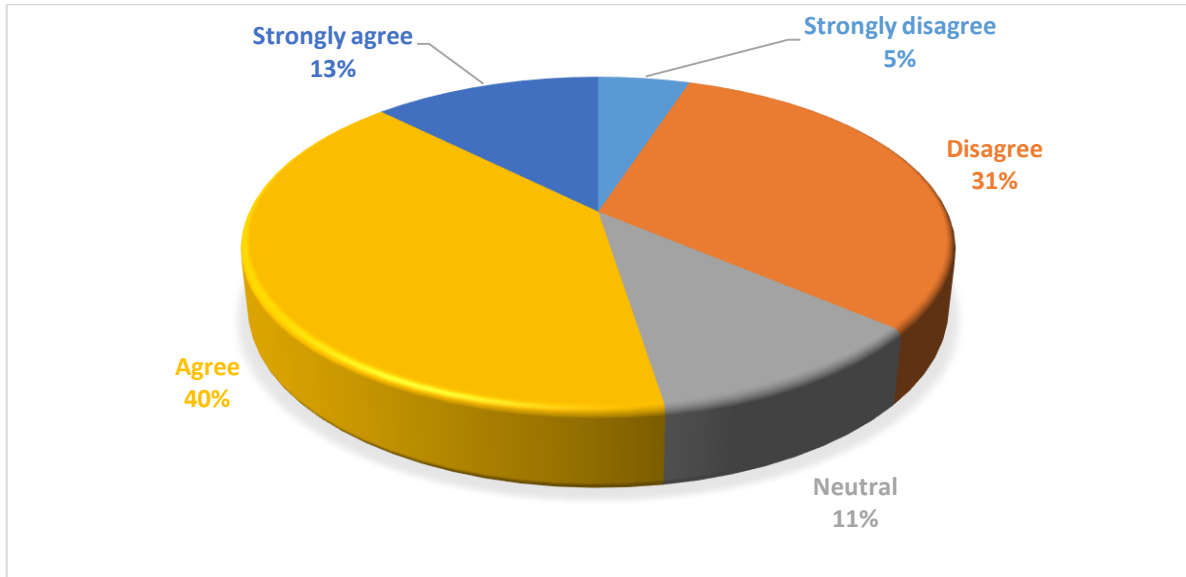


Figure 6.8: I depend on the knowledge I inherited from my parents to farm

As indicated in figure 6.9, 40% Agree, 31% disagree, 13% Strongly agree, 11% neutral, and 5% Strongly disagree.

Conclusion. The highest percentage is 40%. This shows that most employees have started the project with inherited information from their families without being taught in any class or school. Hence you find sometimes their production is not worthy in terms of quality

People do not know how to apply fertilizers, pesticides and the importance of crop rotation and maintaining the soli structure.

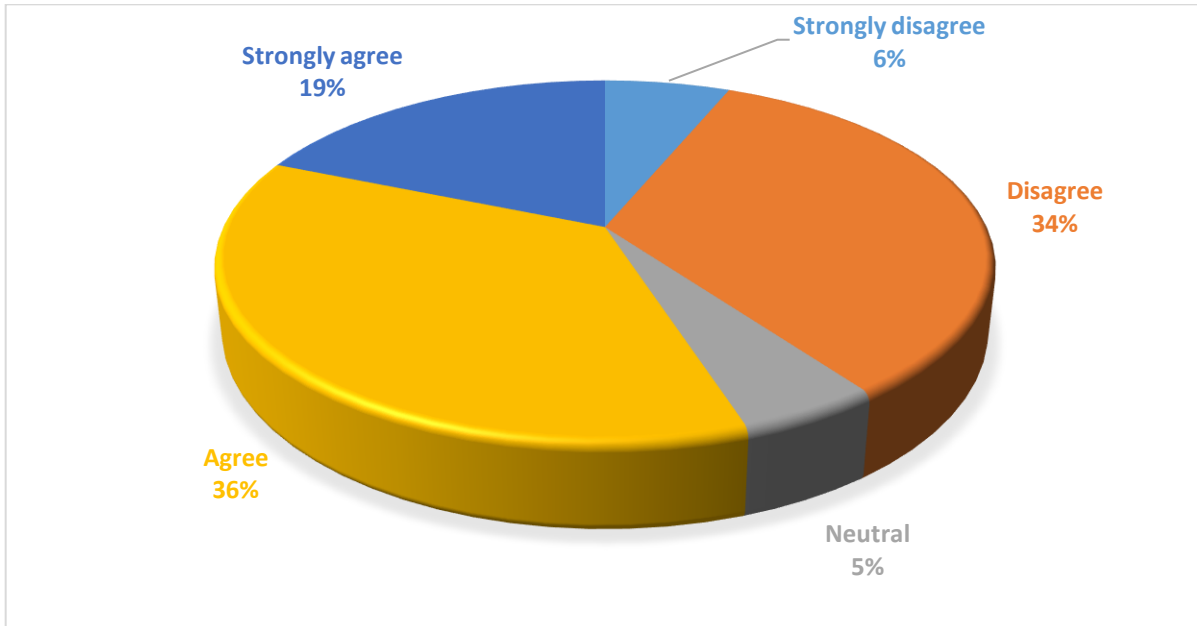


Figure 6.9: I do not need to learn how to farm. It is natural for my family

In the above figure 36% Agree, 34 disagree, 19% strongly agree, 5% Neutral and 5% and 5% strongly disagree.

Conclusion The highest percentage is 36% Agree, which implies that employees have indigenous skills that they obtained either from their parents or households, which help them to be able to produce crops without any suitable materials such as compost, vermiculites, and other valuable materials.

MOST SUCCESSFUL FARMERS I KNOW DID NOT HAVE TO DO A DEGREE

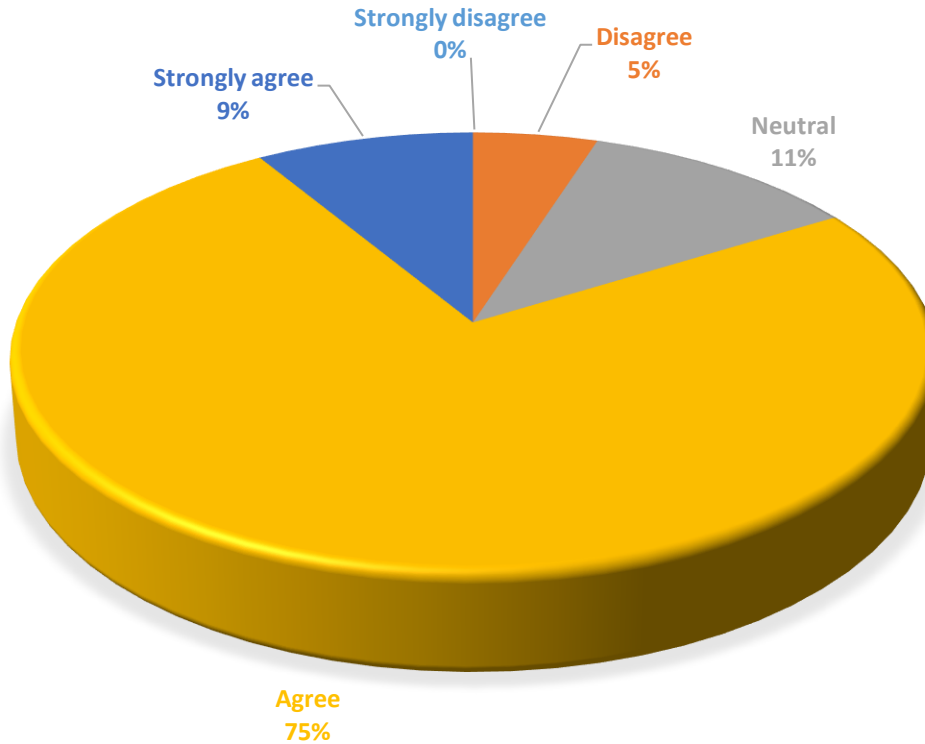


Figure 6.10: Most successful farmers I know did not have to do a degree

As shown in figure 6.10 indicate that 75% Agree, 11%Neutral, 9% strongly agree, 5% disagree, and 0% Strongly disagree.

Conclusion. The highest percentage is 75%. This indicates that the majority of farmers do not have degrees because they believe that to make farming, you do not need a skill from school and some of them even believe that in the olden days, our forefathers never attended any school, and they manage to produce good quality of food with primitive skills and material. Therefore, the farmers do not see the necessity of attending any college to be a farmer.

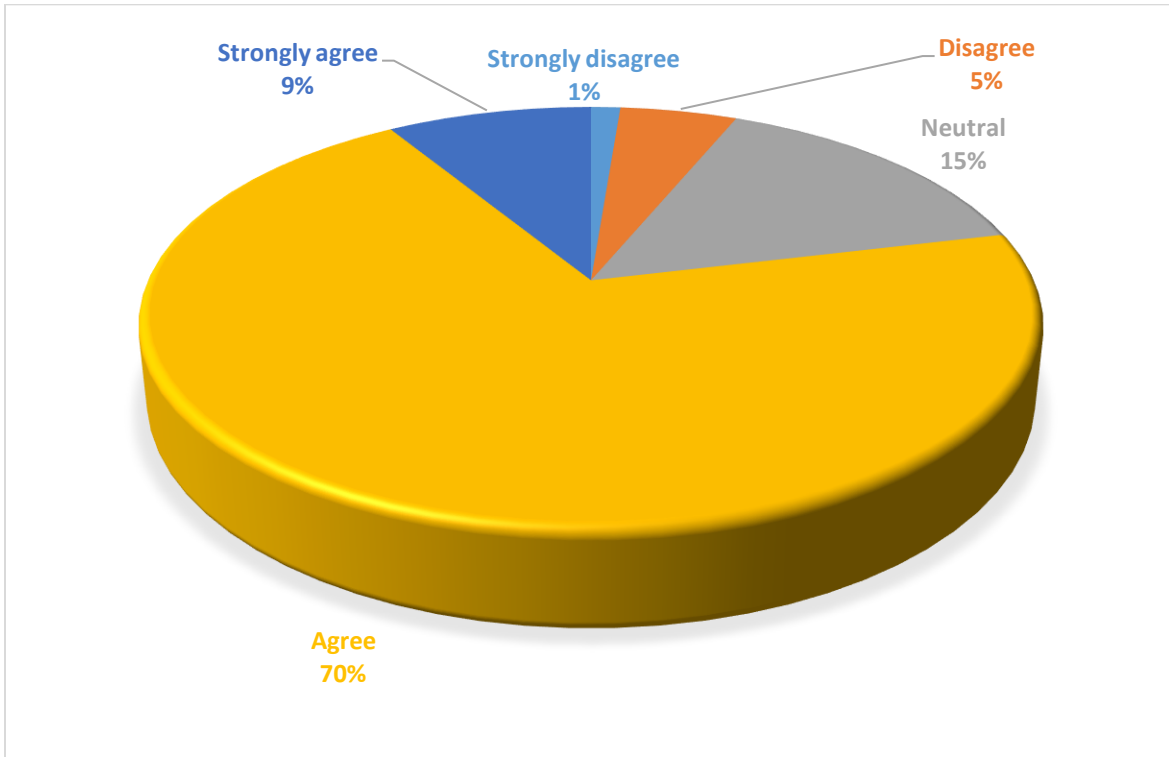


Figure 6.11: I can always get extra information about farming from friends

Figure 6.11 shows 70% Agree, 15% Neutral, 9% Strongly agree, 5% Disagree, and 1% Strongly disagree.

Conclusion. The highest percentage on the graph displayed is 70% Agree, which insinuates that friends play a significant role in farming projects, such as knowing the right place to sell, financial support and the right marketplace to generate income. Employees agreed that by having good friends, you could meet the right people that can assist with sponsors. Friends can further promote your projects only if you meet suitable people for exemplary purposes.

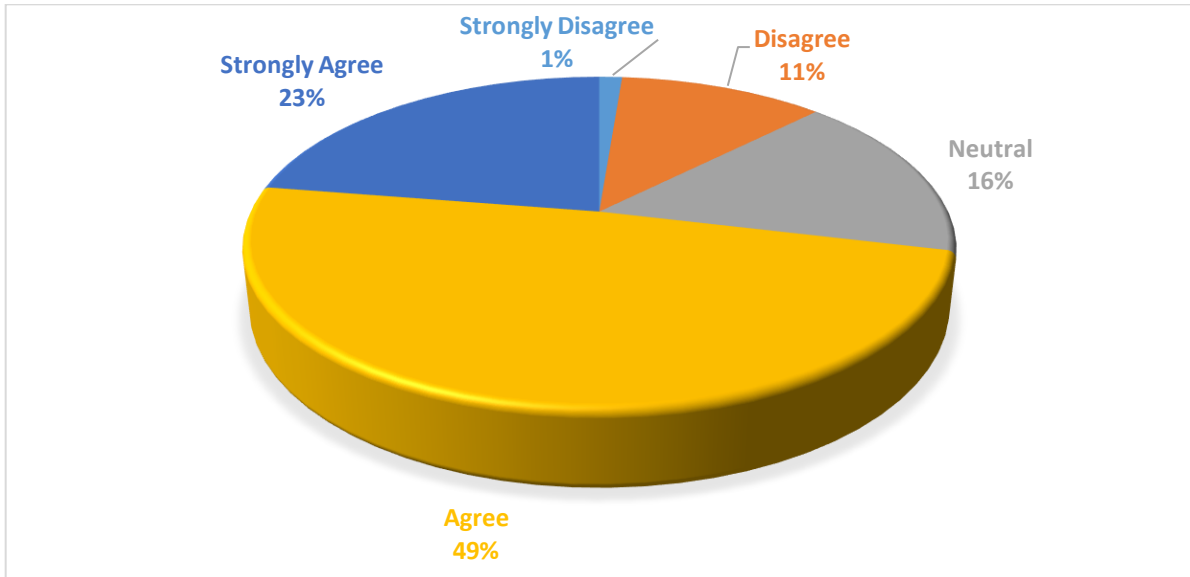


Figure 6.12: I grow traditional products that have consistently been grown by the family

In Figure 6.12 49% Agree, 23% Strongly Agree, 16% Neutral, 11% Disagree, 1% Strongly disagree.

Conclusion. The highest percentage is 49% agree, meaning that in most rural areas, people use commercial farming products such as spinach, beetroot, cabbage, carrot, tomatoes, and lettuce. These are the everyday products that are mainly used whether you are commercial farming or subsistence farming. These are the products that most people commonly indulge in and what they are exposed to in terms of agricultural projects.

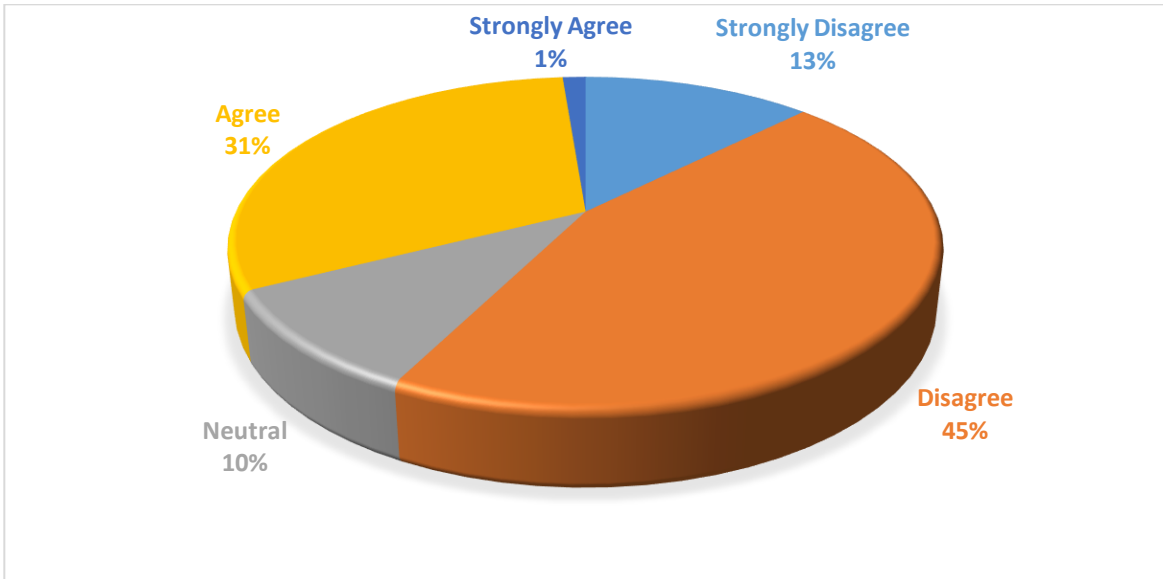


Figure 6.13: Success depends on how lucky a farmer can be for most of the time

As shown in Figure 6.13, 45% Disagree, 31% Agree, 13% Strongly Disagree, 10% Neutral, 1% Strongly Agree, **Conclusion.** The highest percentage is 45% of the employees. A project manager says there is no luck in farming. It is only hard work and dedication, and luck does not exist in their craft. Consistency is what matters. They are doing all their best to produce good quality food.

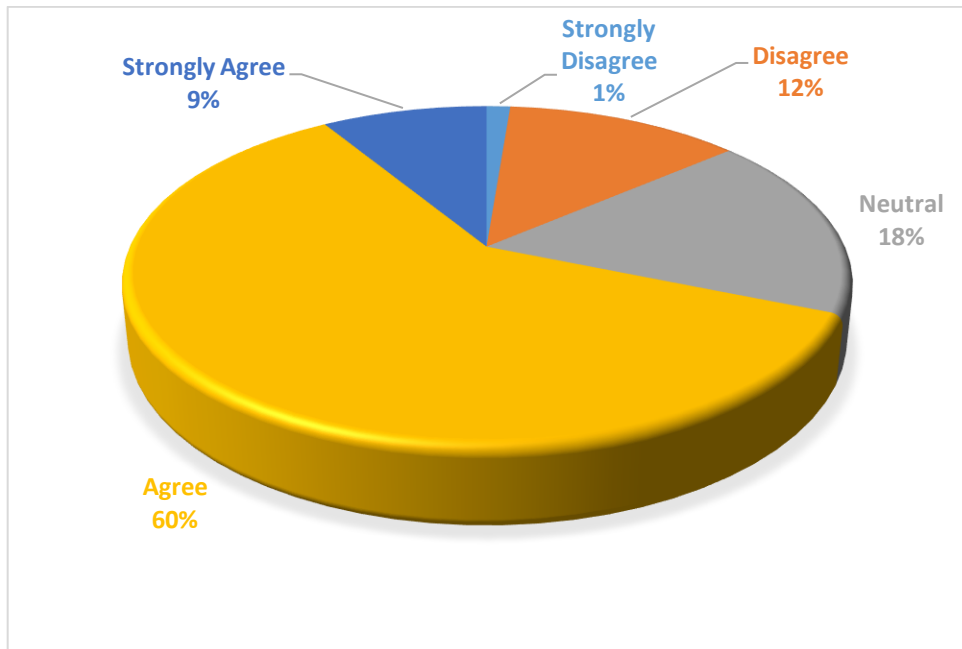


Figure 6.14: A successful farmer is always helped by friends to find the right market

As shown in figure 6.15, 60% Agree, 18% Neutral, 12% Disagree, 9% Strongly Agree, and 1% Strongly Disagree.

The conclusion. The highest percentage is 60%, indicating that you are likely to grow and go further with your business through meeting the right people. In addition, the employees claim that friends have contributed to their projects in spotting the right market and more prominent clients such as Spar, Boxer and other small shops.

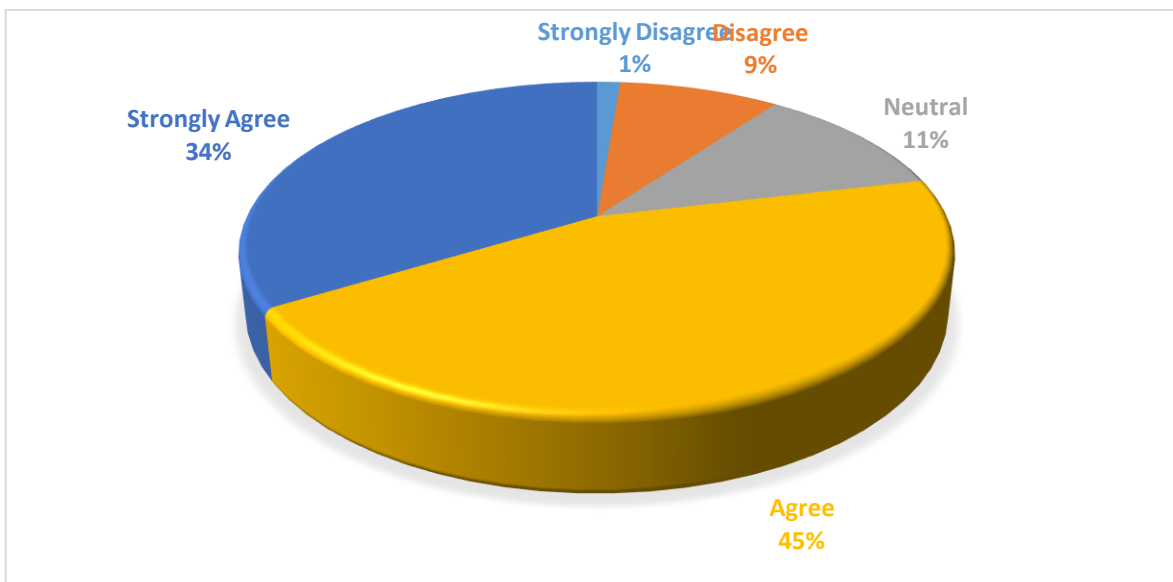


Figure 6.15: A wise farmer identifies and farms only marketable cash crops

As shown in figure 6.15, 45% Agree, 34% Strongly Agree, 11% Neutral, 9%Disagree and 1% Strongly agree.

Conclusion. The highest percentage of those who agree is 45%. There are very few commercial farming projects. The most common one is subsistence farming. Most farmers use edible plants that people are familiar with to make an income. Therefore, it is wise to conduct market research and identify the cultural food people in that region use. Then, farmers chose to sell the edible plants to their communities.

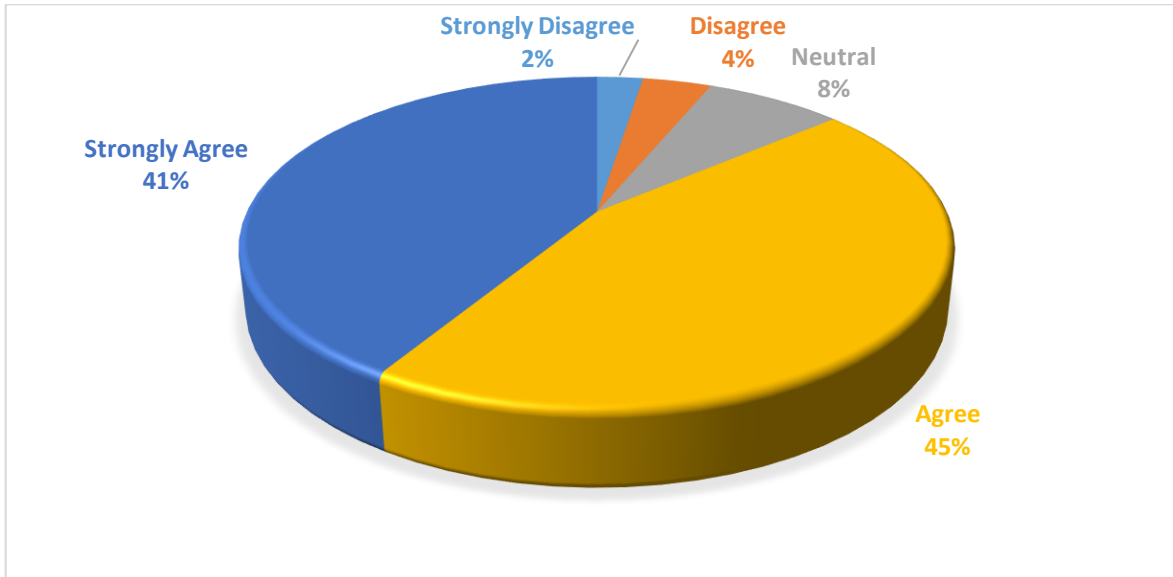


Figure 6.16: Good farming skills are developed over a period and need consistency

As indicated in figure 6.17, 45% Agree, 41% Strongly Agree, 8% Neutral, 4% Disagree, and 2% Strongly Disagree.

Conclusion. The highest percentage is 45%, which concurs that good farming skills need consistency because there are no training centres to equip employees with skills and knowledge. Since there are no training centres, people are using their traditional way of farming which they acquired from their households.

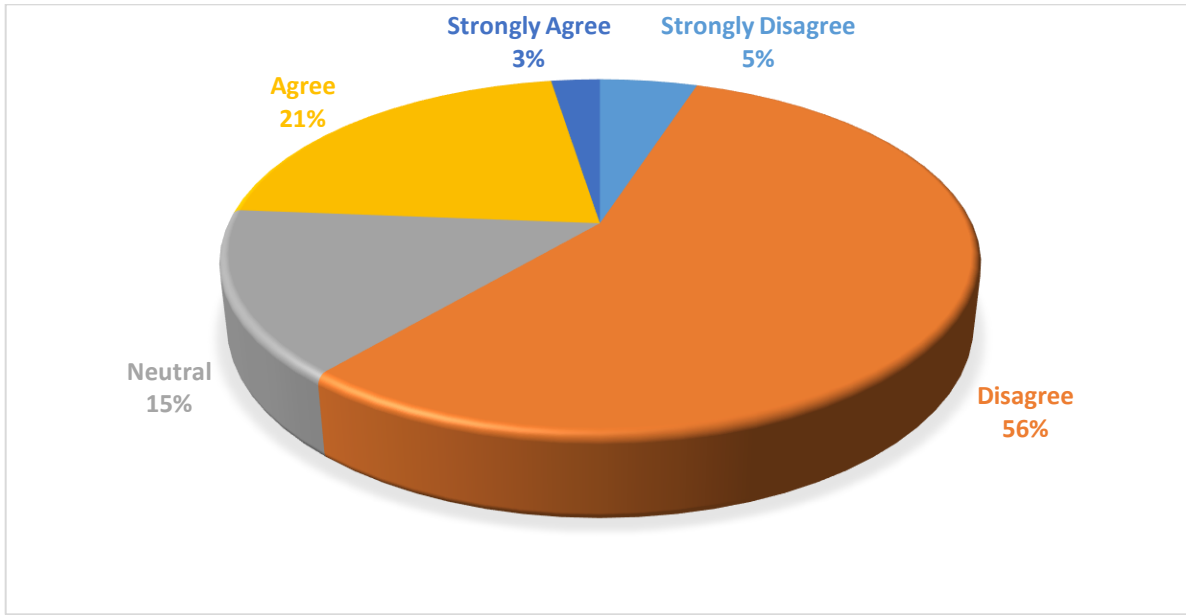


Figure 6.17: We do not know where to sell our product even though we grew it

As indicated in figure 6.17, 56% Disagree, 21% Agree, 15% Neutral, 5% Strongly Disagree, and 3% Strongly Agree.

Conclusion. The highest percentage is 56% Disagree, seemingly the project managers know their suitable place to generate income, most farmers sell their products in town and rural areas, some of them supply big shops like Spar, boxer, and other small shops, this indicates that commercial farmers know their target market and the right spot to generate income.

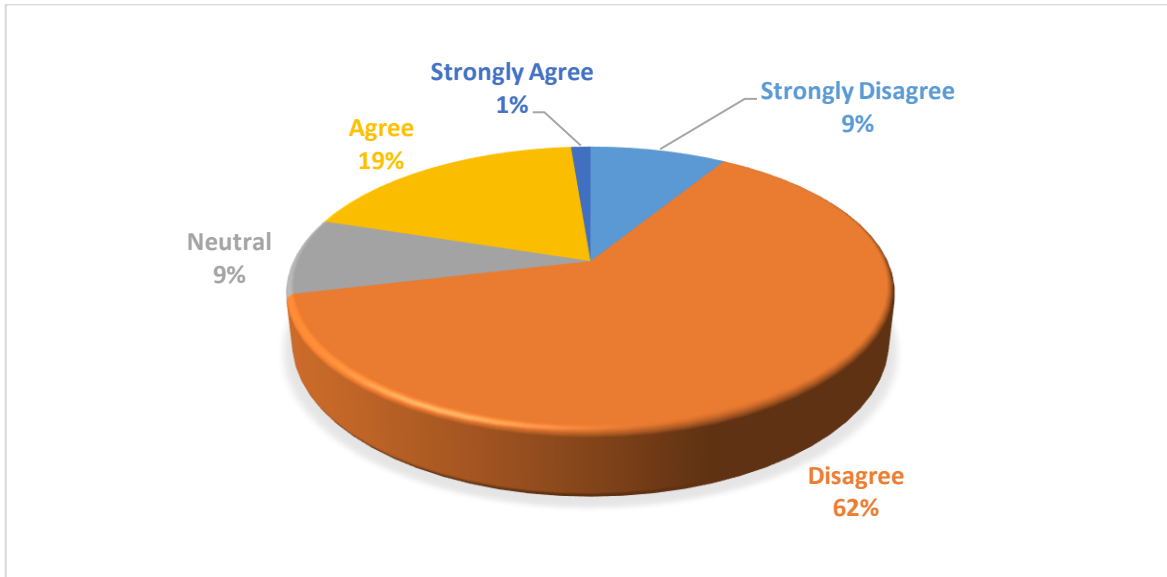


Figure 6.18: No one provides us with information on what and where to sell

As shown in figure 6.18, 62% Disagree, 19% Agree, 9% Neutral, 9% Strongly Disagree, 1% Strongly Agree,

Conclusion. The highest percentage is 62%, indicating farmers have sources of information on generating income. Employees say that in any project one engages in, surround oneself with the right people and associate with relevant people such as friends and family.

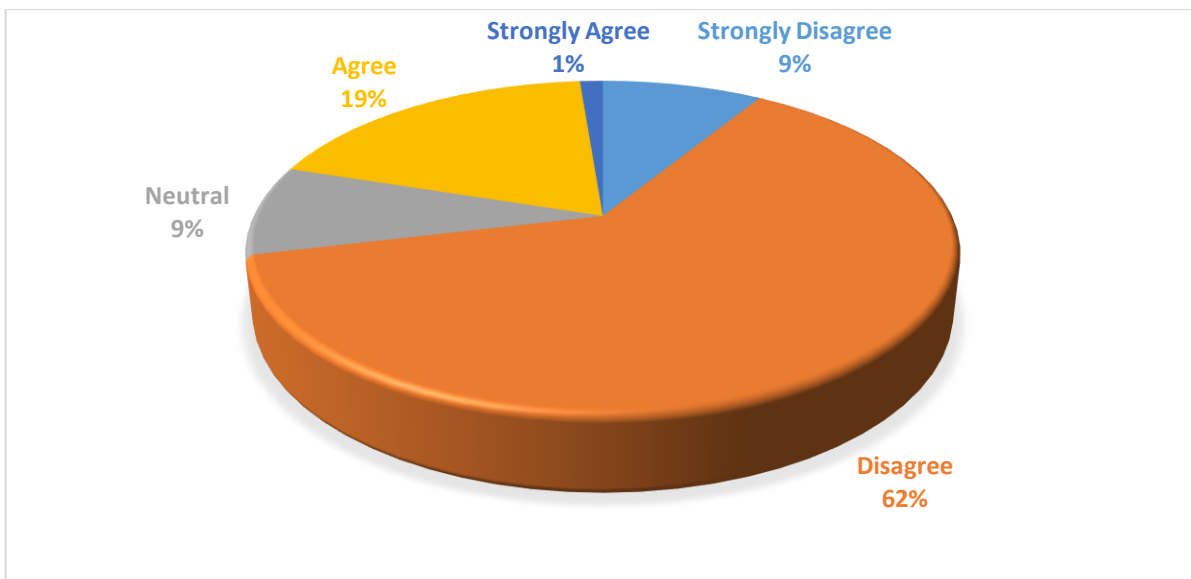


Figure 6.19: The government gives us help with the marketing of our produce

As indicated in figure 6.20, 62% Disagree, 19% Agree, 9%, Strongly Disagree, 9% Neutral, and 1% Strongly Agree.

Conclusion. The highest percentage is 62% majority of farmers got no support from the government; they feel neglected by the local government they end up doing their projects without an extra hand from the government. Through observation, they indeed need the assistance of motor vehicles to transport their products, trucks and tractors for planting and harvesting machines because they must harvest machines for harvesting, and they spend much money on it. It would be much better if they could own their machines.

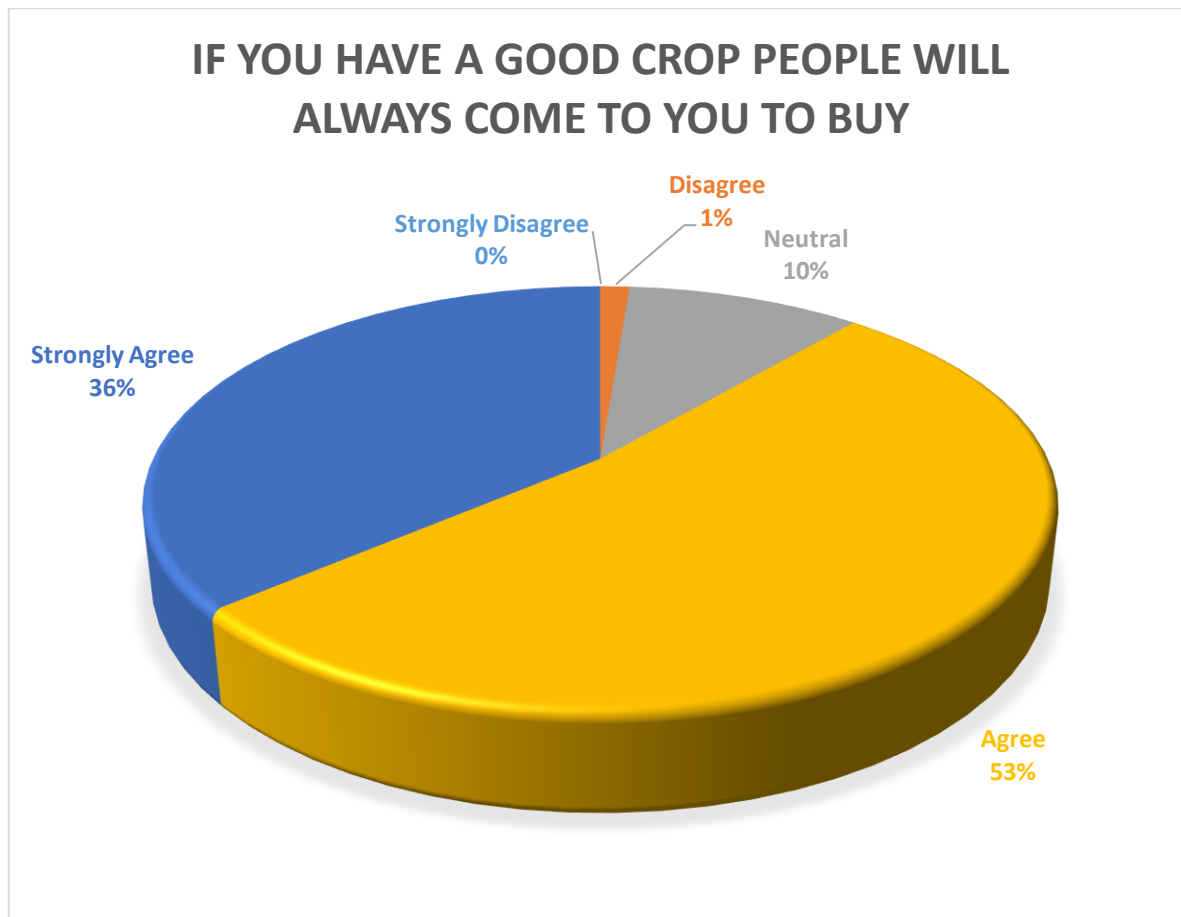


Figure 6.20: f you have an excellent crop, people will always come to you to buy

As indicated in Figure 6.21, 53% Agree, 36% Strongly Agree, 10% Neutral, 1% disagree and 0% Strongly disagree.

Conclusion The highest percentage is 53% which agrees that when you have a good quality of products, people come to you in numbers. The other project manager even stated that you must be consistence in giving people what they want and how they want. Seemingly their market research helps them to generate more income.

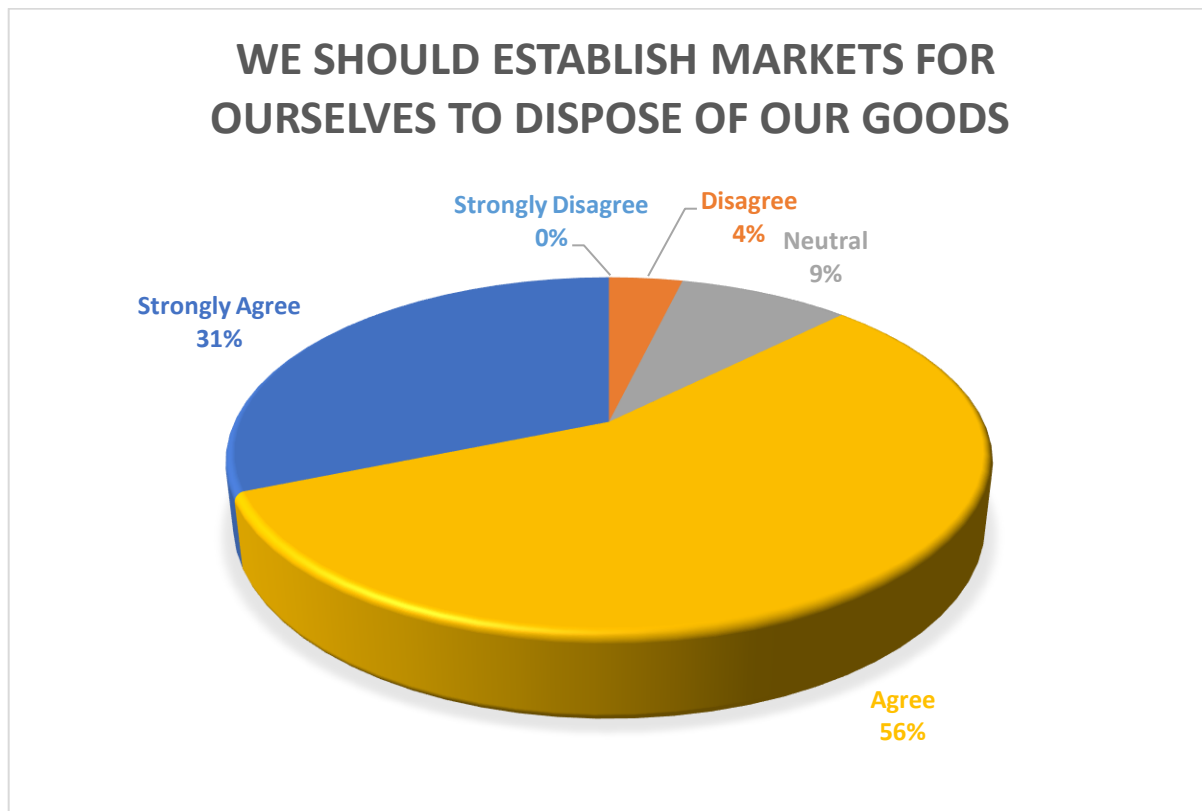


Figure 6.21: We should establish markets for ourselves to dispose of our goods

Figure 6.21 indicates that 56% Agree, 31% Strongly agree, 9% Neutral, 4% Disagree, and 0% Strongly disagree that we should establish markets where we can dispose of goods.

Conclusion. The highest percentage is 56% Agree that farmers are working extremely hard to put their projects on the map with their primitive resources without government or sponsors. They earn their spot by doing all their best through consistency and hard work.

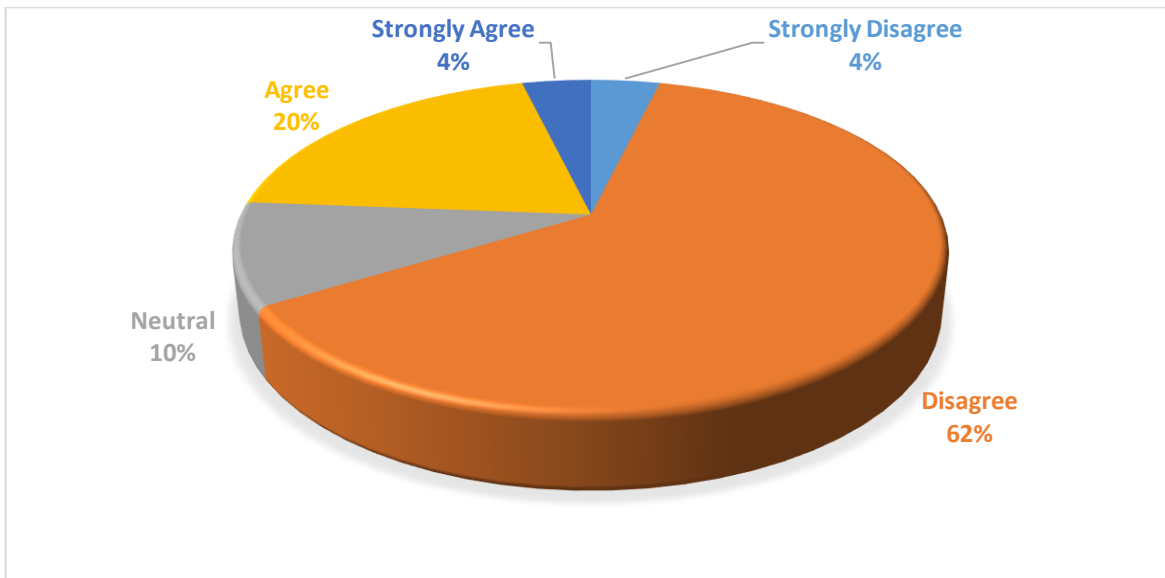


Figure 6.22: We have enough equipment for us to produce good crops for the country

Figure 6.22 shows that 62% Agree, 20% Agree, 10% Neutral, 4% Strongly Agree, and 4% Strongly Disagree.

Conclusion. The highest percentage, 62%, disagree that project managers have enough equipment to produce quality products for the country. They cannot find a good resource to speed up their work in the field. They have vast land, but the scarcity of water stops them from growing, and the absence of help from the government does not enable them to progress.

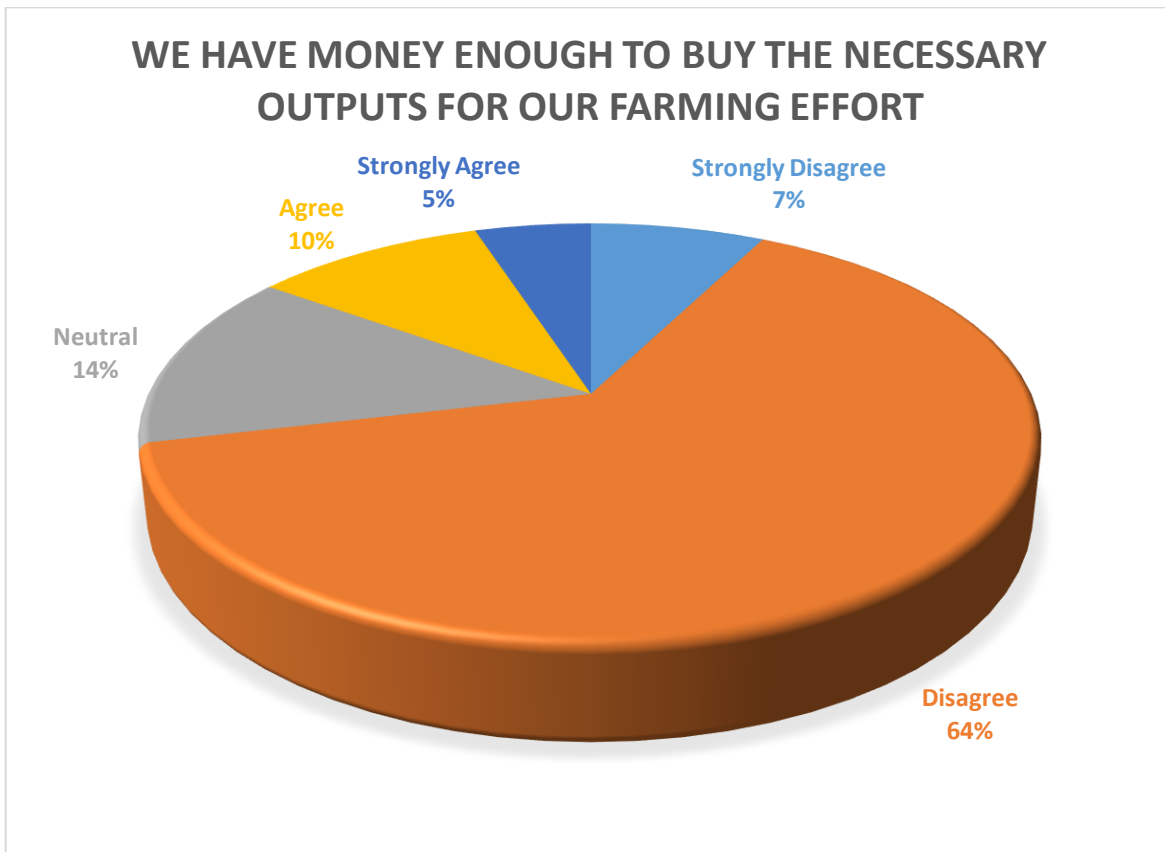


Figure 6.23: We have enough money to buy the necessary outputs for our farming effort

Figure 6.23 indicate that 64% Disagree, 14% are Neutral, 10% Agree, 7% Strongly Disagree, and 5% Strongly agree.

Conclusion The highest percentage is 64%, indicating that project managers lack financial support to carry on with their work. Some claim that they must employ the community members to help them during the harvesting period, yet they do not make good revenue.

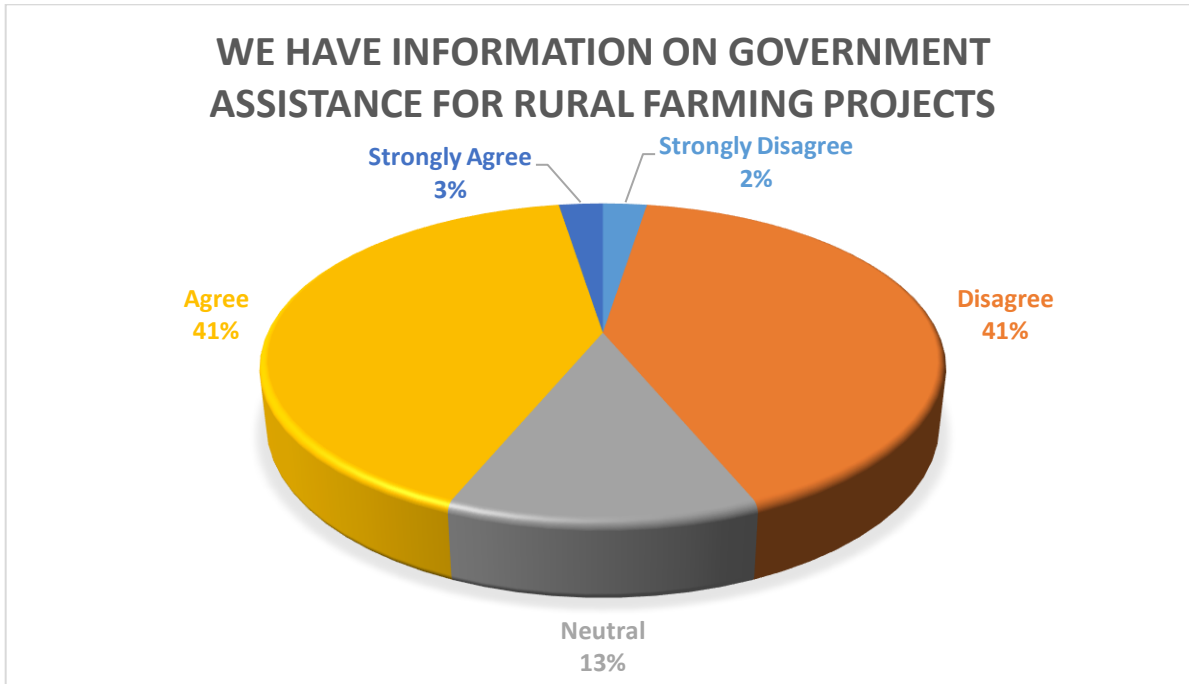


Figure 6.24: We have information on government assistance for rural farming projects

Figure 6.24 indicates that 41% Disagree, 41% Agree, 13% Neutral, 3% Strongly Agree, and 2% Strongly Disagree.

Conclusion. The highest percentages are 41% Agree and 41% Disagree, which shows a conflict of results. Some farmers have information about how the government reaches out to help others grow, yet some do not have the same privilege. This show that the presence of the government is inadequate.

WE GET REGULAR TRAINING ON THESE FARMING PROJECTS FROM THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

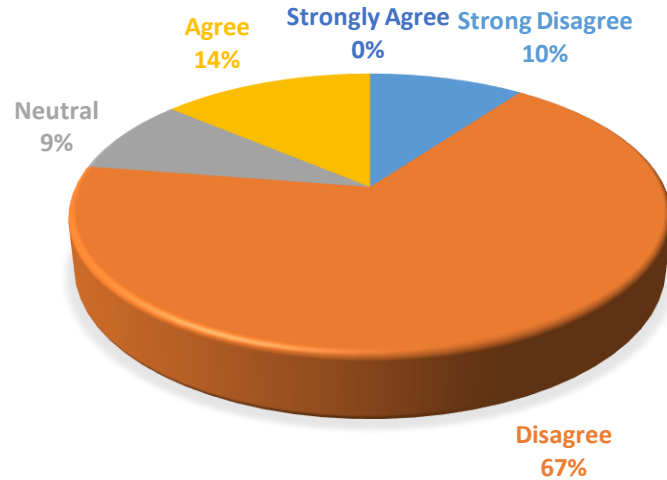


Figure 6.25: We get regular training on these farming projects from the local government

Figure 6.25 indicates that 67% Disagree, 14% Agree, 10% Strongly Disagree, 9% Neutral, and 0% Strongly Agree.

Conclusion The highest percentage is 67% who disagree. This indicates that training centres are very scarce in rural areas. The government does not provide project managers. The poor farmers must find relevant people or more established farmers to assist them with their information to help them to grow. They learn the hard way or through their mistakes

I HAVE NEVER MET NOR HEARD OF GOVERNMENT HELPING THE RURAL FARM PROJECTS

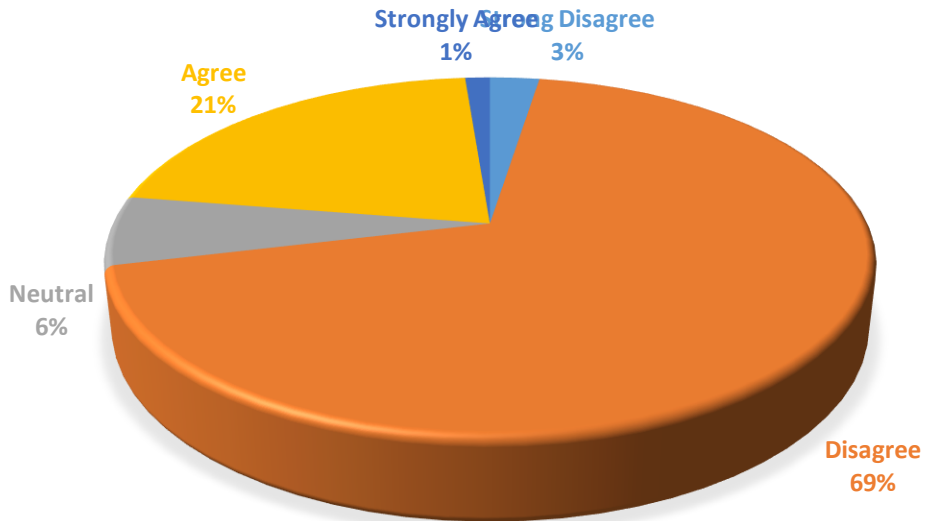


Figure 6.26: I have never met nor heard of the government helping the rural farm projects

Figure 6.26 indicates that 69% Disagree, 21% Agree, 6% Neutral, 3% Strongly Disagree, and 1% Strongly Agree.

Conclusion. The highest percentage is 69% who disagree. This shows that people know that the government assists in projects in other places, especially in urban areas where people have more privileges, rather than assisting those in rural areas. People claim that the government is trying to reach out to rural projects, and they are patient in waiting till they see a progressive move.

MOST OF US ARE ALONG THE HIGHWAY SO TRANSPORT IS NOT AN ISSUE FOR MARKETING

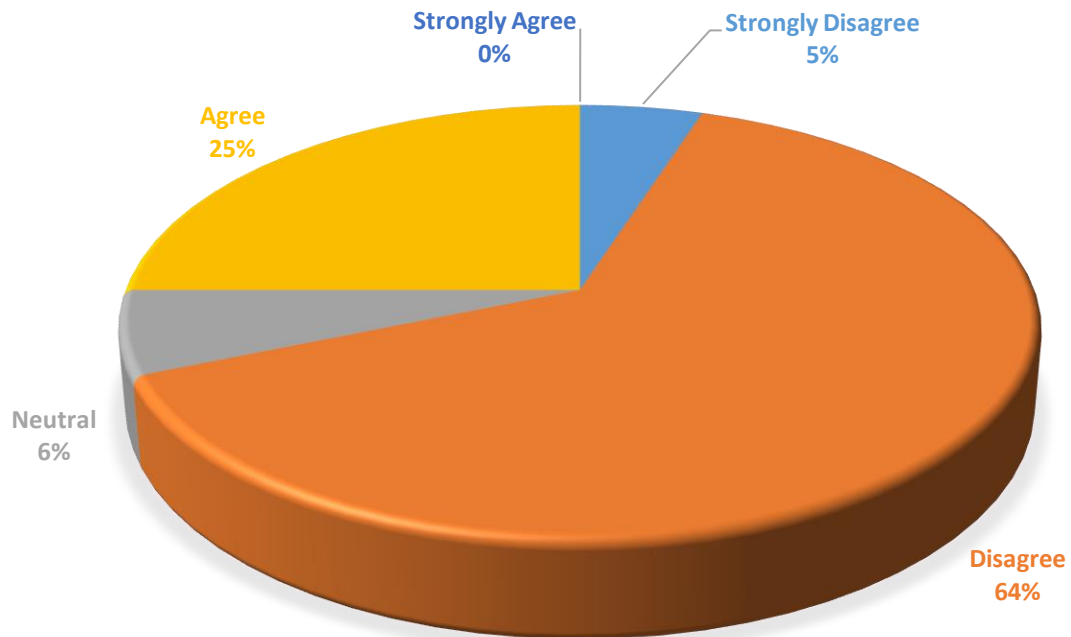


Figure 6.27: Most of us are along the highway, so transport is not an issue for marketing

Figure 6.27 indicates that 64% Disagree, 25% Agree, 6% Neutral, 5% Strongly Disagree, and 0% Strongly Agree.

Conclusion. The highest percentage of 64% indicates that transport is one of the major issues in rural projects because they must transport the material and the products for their marketing. Therefore, transport is extremely needed and the fleet as whole, employees say they must travel long distances to reach out to their target markets.

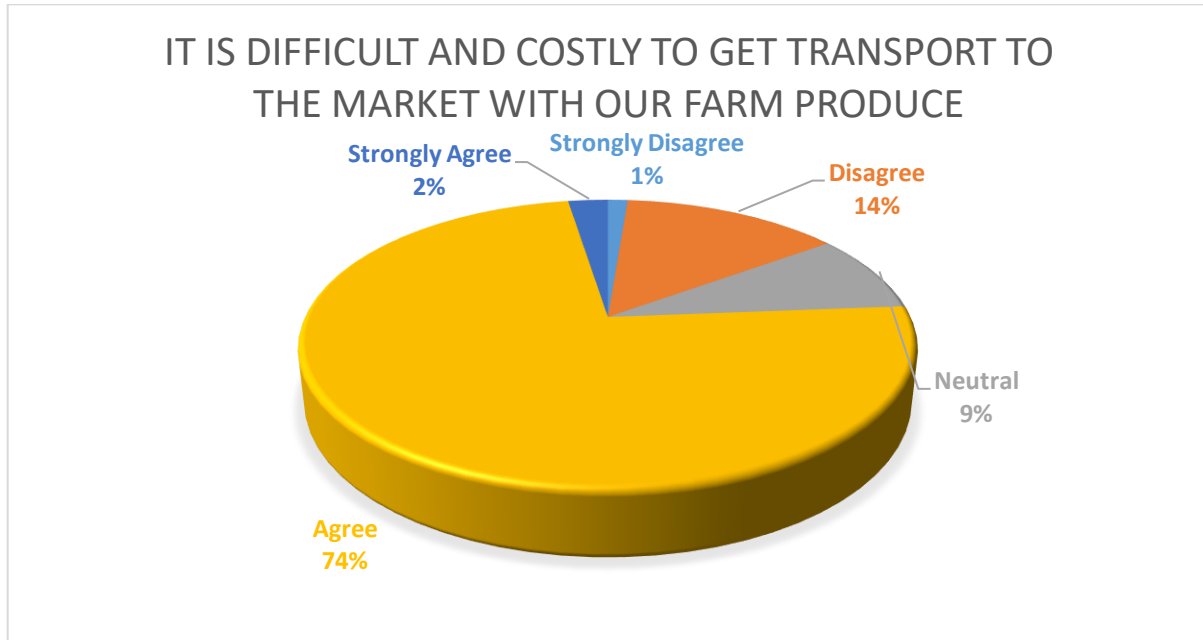


Figure 6.28: It is difficult and costly to get transport to the market with our farm produce

As shown in figure 6.28, 74% Agree, 14% disagree, 9% are Neutral, 2% Strongly agree, and 1% Strongly Disagree.

Conclusion. The highest percentage is 74% because many rural projects are not well equipped with adequate vehicles. Some are using old vans not of good standard to travel long distances. Sometimes they must order other trucks to transport their vegetable to town. It consumes large sums of money because the truck drivers must be paid daily.

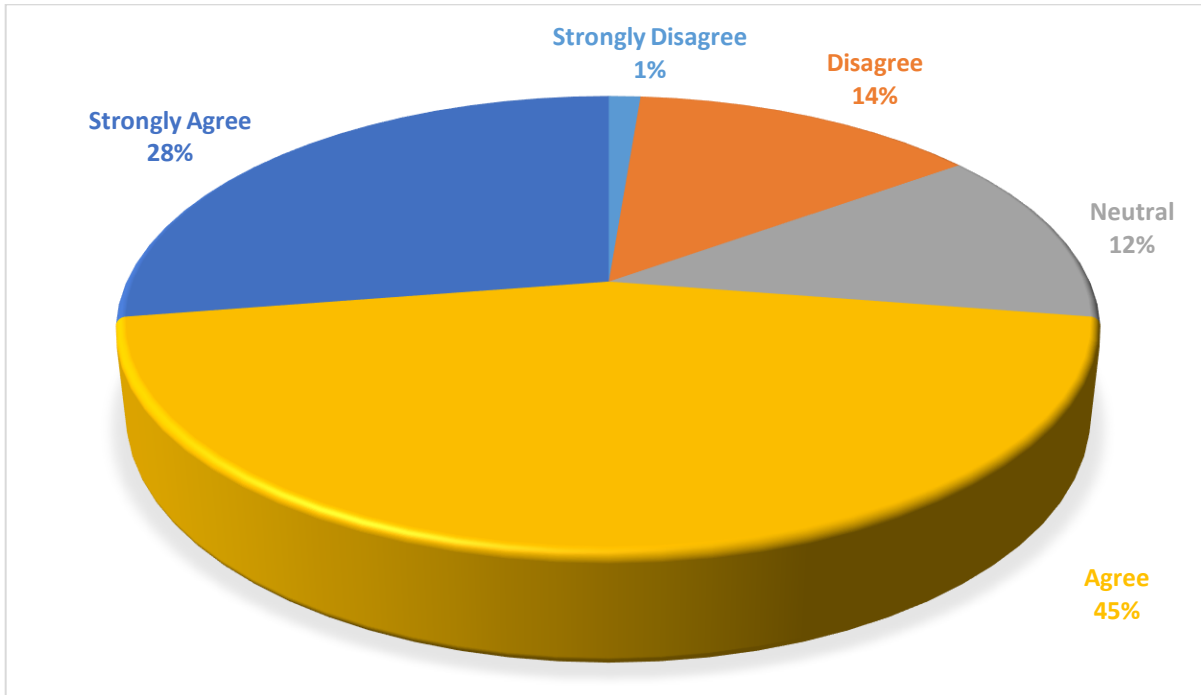


Figure 6.29: We are so far from the market that the crop gets spoilt before we get it there

As shown in figure 6.29, 45% Agree, 28% Strongly Agree, 12% Neutral, 14% Disagree, and 1% Strongly Disagree.

Conclusion. The highest percentage is 45%, indicating that the produce gets spoilt during the transportation of products such as spinach, carrot, and cabbage. Others fail because the transport is not of a good standard and the infrastructure such as roads is very poor to the extent that it lowers the profit.

I DO NOT THINK IT'S NECESSARY FOR US TO DO TRAINING ON THE PRODUCTS TO BE FARMED

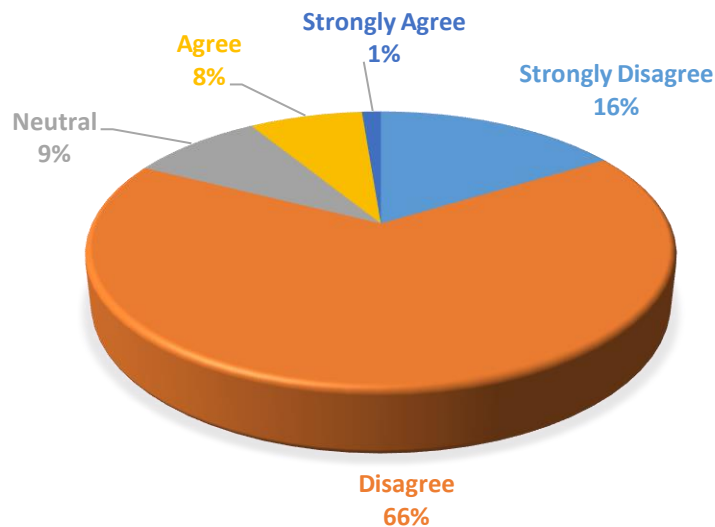


Figure 6.30: I do not think it is necessary for us to do training on the products to be farmed

Figure 6.30 indicates that 66% Disagree, 16% Strongly Disagree, 9%Neutral, 8% Agree, 1% Strongly Agree.

Conclusion. The highest is 66% who disagree. Employees are hungry for the knowledge to educate themselves. Others have the vision to start commercial farming, but because they have learned that opening a farm requires a lot of knowledge and skills, traditional knowledge does not necessarily work for them. Hence, they plead to government to open short courses for them to learn more.

THERE ARE NO BOOKS OR MAGAZINES THAT TALK ABOUT APPROPRIATE CROPS FOR FARMERS

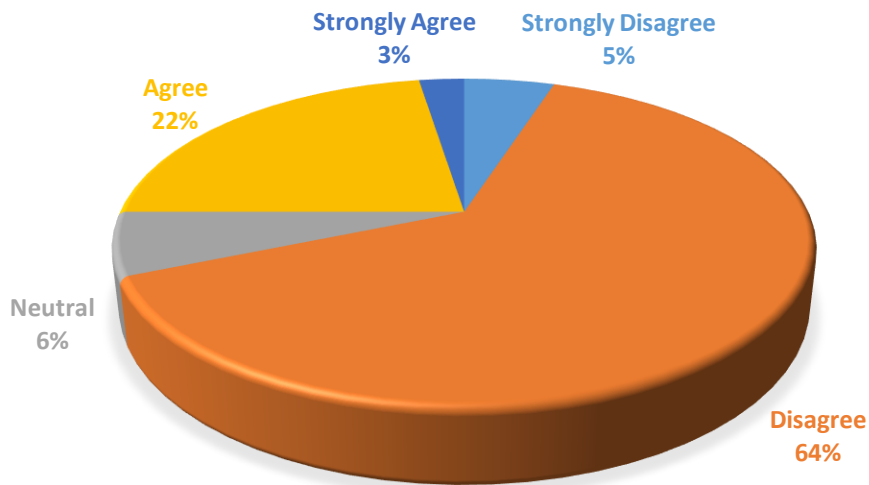


Figure 6.31: There are no books or magazines that talk about appropriate crops for farmers

Figure 6.31 show that 64% Disagree, 22% Agree, 6% Neutral, 5% Strongly Disagree, and 3% Strongly Agree.

Conclusion. The highest 64% disagree. Employees generally agree that there are books and magazines, but the content is not what they want, and sometimes others struggle to read, so they need practical lessons where they will be shown everything on their ground. Magazines are not effective enough to acquire information for them.

FARMING IS NOT THE SAME AS RUNNING A BUSINESS, THERE IS NO RELATIONSHIP

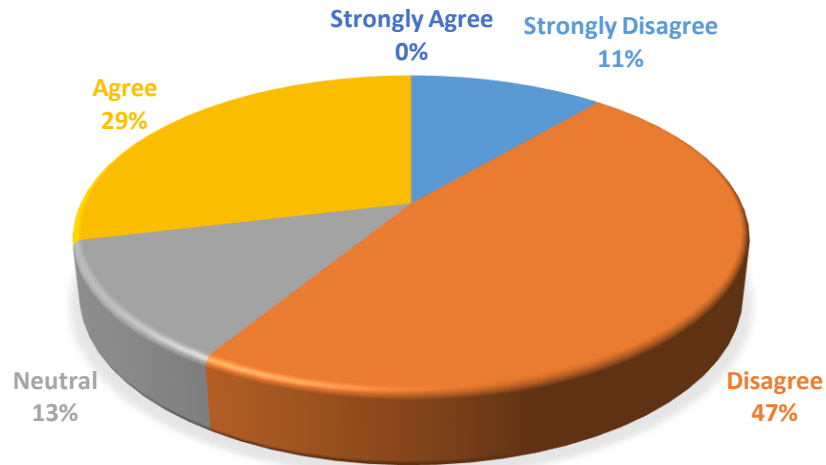


Figure 6.32: Farming is not the same as running a business; there is no relationship

Figure 6.32 indicates that 47% Disagree, 29% Agree, 13% Neutral, 11% Strongly Disagree, and 0% Strongly Agree.

Conclusion The highest percentage, 47%, indicates that friendship is a critical factor in any business. Good family and friends play a significant role in progressing a business. Friends bring good advice and help you when you in needy. Project managers claim that you must associate yourself with people who are in line with your vision so that you may see your business growing further.

A BUSINESS REQUIRES SOMEONE WHO IS OPEN-MINDED WITH A QUICK UNDERSTANDING

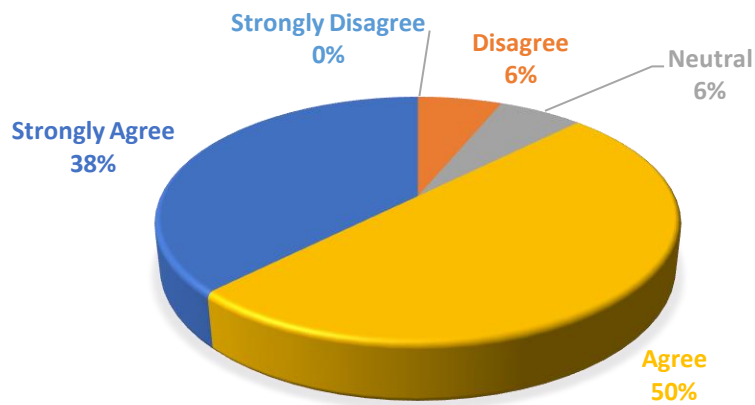


Figure 6.33: A business requires someone who is open-minded with a quick understanding

Figure 6.33 shows that 50% Agree, 38% Strongly Agree, 6% Neutral, 6% Disagree and 0% Strongly Disagree.

Conclusion The highest percentage, 50%, shows that business has dynamics that cannot be single-handed. If you open an organization, you need a different department that will contribute to the business continuing to run effectively. Business needs a person who will connect with others and has an idea to generate income and good revenues for the business. A person who will explore and look at other project managers to learn how they continue running their businesses, a person who is willing to learn daily.

A BUSINESS NEEDS BOOKKEEPING SKILLS AND THIS IS NOT NECESSARY FOR THE FARMER

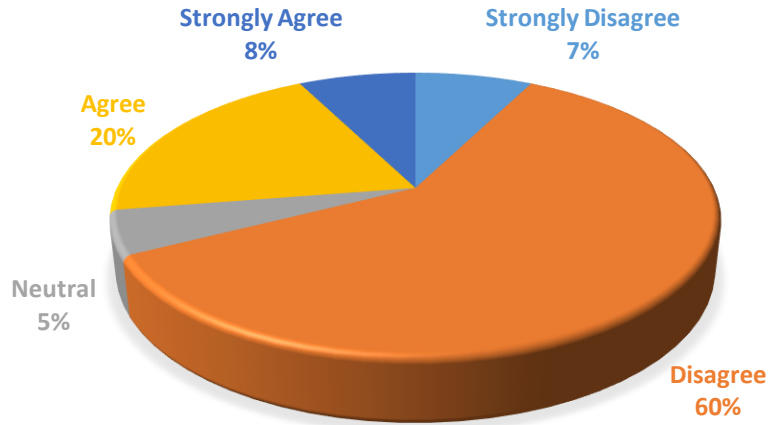


Figure 6.34: A business needs bookkeeping skills, and this is not necessary for the farmer

60% Disagree, 20% Agree, 8% Strongly Agree, 7% Strongly Disagree, and 5% Neutral.

Conclusion. The highest percentage, 60%, disagree. Employees claim that bookkeeping helps for records such as calculating the stock and needs an accountant or someone who knows numbers and will not make any mistakes. Therefore, farmers must have bookkeeping skills it maintains the financial records and other financial activities

UNLIKE BUSINESS, FARMING PRODUCTION METHODS ARE DYNAMIC AND DEMANDING

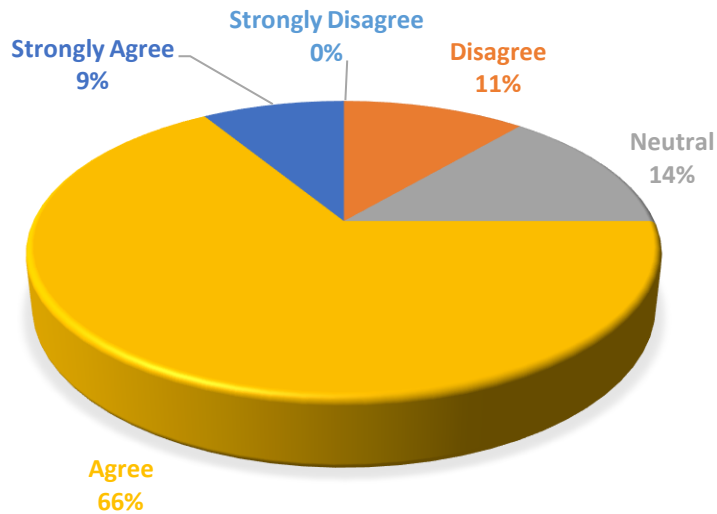


Figure 6.35: Unlike business, farming production methods are dynamic and demanding

Figure 6.35 indicates that 66% Agree, 14% are Neutral, 11% Disagree, 9% Strongly Agree, and 0% Strongly Disagree.

Conclusion. The highest percentage is 66% Percentage. Business requires many dynamics, and you must adapt and be committed to such. For example, the employees say that during winter, there is water scarcity that requires them to make some changes pertaining to growing crops. During summer sometimes the heavy rainfalls come with floods and damage many crops, so you must always be prepared for those inevitable incidences and be prepared to back up quickly.

6.3 SECTION C: OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS

Table 6.2: Please list here any other issues you may want to highlight in relation to the above, and put them in point form

- | |
|--|
| 1. Government should invest in farming for commercial purposes |
| 2. Rural farmers need to be trained |

3. Rural farmers need government resource assistance
4. Government needs to add agriculture at schools as basic education
5. Farming needs to be taken seriously from the primary phase of school. There need to be workshops teaching people how to farm
6. There is not enough information about changing farming into a Business to generate money.
7. Farming is what most of our people do to provide for their families.
8. Scarcity of water
9. Lack of funds to pay employees
10. Quality standards can become very high for small-scale farmers, so they must also be coached on identifying critical requirements related to their products.
11. our education system does not motivate and encourage students to do farming.
12. Poor roads
13. Government needs to consider farmers that live in rural areas to give them equipment for farming such as tractors, crops etc.
14. Transport is the major issue and deteriorates our income

Table 6.2 reflects the expressed opinions of respondents based on their experience with the situation they are exposed to in their fields. In a nutshell, most respondents complain about many factors hindering their farming projects from progressing, such as lack of skills, scarcity of water, and lack of support from the government. Seemingly, the community is passionate about making changes and fighting the rising poverty in their respective areas, but due to lack of support, it is difficult for them to progress.

Table 6.3: List things that are important for effective communication from start to finish of the project.

1. Transparency
2. Understanding
3. Participation
4. Listening
5. Respect
6. Do not assume you know everything
7. Make communication a priority
8. Pay attention to details
9. Learning more about the project
10. Applying the skills obtained from the info gathered
11. Looking at the correct community to sell
12. Improve on all aspects that are lacking
13. The information is simple and understandable
14. Planning, Initiation, Delegation, Evaluation and Reporting.
15. Better control, strong decision-making, quick problem solving, strong business relations
16 Encourage people to start farming and give the goal of what you are ultimately trying to achieve

Table 6.3 reflects what the respondents said regarding the essential factors in communication for project managers and project leaders; they should be accountable for anything that involves their work, and they must always be active and available. Based on the findings, the workers appear more motivated when project leaders follow the chain of command and treat everybody the same way. In addition, project leaders should encourage people to start farming and set goals of what can ultimately be achieved; better control, strong decision-making, quick problem solving and strong business relations.

Table 6.4: List causes of poor communication in your community garden projects.

1. Late submission
2. Poor leadership skills
3. Disobedience to rules
4. Conflicts inside the organizations
5. Inexperienced project manager
6. Poor leadership
7. Bad communication
8. Lack of respect
9. Making decisions without a clear understanding
10. The cost of the product you are farming. Distance for people to get to meetings considering rural areas has its disadvantages such as roads

Table 6.4 reflects factors of the project that hinders progress. Based on the findings outlined in the table, factors that cause poor communication in the community garden projects include poor leadership skills, conflicts inside the organisation and making personal decisions without clear understanding. Community members insinuate that the project managers should be

people that have enough experience, people who know what they are doing. Others suggest that these factors must be prevented for the benefit of the projects.

Table 6.5: If you would be responsible for the development of effective communication channels in your community garden projects, list at least five things you would do

1. Clocking machine
2. Proper meetings
3. List duties from high priority to least priority
4. Enhance strong leadership skills
5. Use a commonly known language
6. Try to avoid bossing people around but rather work as a team
7. Have toolbox talk every morning before work to share ideas
8. Be transparent with everyone
9. Be inclusive of everyone's idea
10. Be trustworthy
11. Have other means of communication besides modern technology gadgets.

Table 6.5 indicates how community members have responded to developing the effectiveness of community channels in the community garden projects. The community members approached this with a positive attitude in their responses. They outlined crucial points stating that project managers must have other means of communication besides modern technology gadgets, and they must have a toolbox talk every morning before work to share ideas. this will bring a positive impact on the garden projects

6.4 SUMMARY

The survey findings were presented and discussed in this chapter. The goal was to exhibit the findings in graphs and analyse them to respond to the questionnaire's questions. The feedback we received from the literature review in chapter two of this book was well received by the responders. In a research paper, Community Garden projects, according to the

respondents, are beneficial. Indeed, critical poverty-reduction techniques also demonstrate that leadership, land tenure, water accessibility, and detecting project risk are all essential factors in the success of community garden programs. However, according to the respondents, a lack of leadership abilities and good communication remains a significant concern. The next chapter summarizes the findings, wraps up the research, and offers suggestions based on the survey's findings.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUDING REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The key research topics that prompted this study were centred on identifying the poverty reduction plans and techniques implemented by the Sakhisizwe Local Municipality (SLM) to reduce poverty, as mentioned in Chapter 1. The Sakhisizwe Local Municipality's progress in eliminating poverty may be measured using the typical community members' conclusions from home socioeconomic study Residents of the Sakhisizwe Municipality have taken part. The debates in this article as a result, the findings in this chapter are congruent with the research goal outlined in Chapter 1, 'to suggest ideas in which the Sakhisizwe Municipality could improve its contribution to the reduction of poverty

This study recognized the responsibilities of community members and municipal directors in formulating and executing the Integrated Development Plans (IDP) as a means of concluding and giving recommendations about how the Sakhisizwe Municipality may enhance its poverty reduction performance. Though the jobs are distinct, they are complementary in attaining a common goal of increasing community well-being. The recommendations in this chapter are based on the Sakhisizwe Municipality being a local government organization strategically positioned to produce the desired impact on community members through its mandate of implementing the IDP. This chapter's final observations and recommendations are based on the findings reported in Chapter 7.

7.2 SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS

CHAPTER ONE: The notion was established in the first chapter, along with the significance of the research. The first chapter's quick literature analysis identified a study gap, which helped to build the problem statement. The problem was stated as follows: The research objectives, including the research design, are logically followed by the stipulation of the research objectives and research methods, and the target population, and the sample, were discussed. Size, sample selection, sampling method, the study's shortcomings, and the nature of the research were explicitly stated, as was the ethical consideration if there were any ethical issues.

CHAPTER TWO: The second chapter focuses on poverty alleviation and its harmful impact on disadvantaged households. This chapter, on the other hand, covers the world's concerns and challenges. Food security in the United States has been endangered by global warming. It has a negative impact on climate change, which has an impact on agricultural and water supplies around the world. Hence, scarcity. However, the author also mentioned the impact of inequality that causes poverty in our society. People are still segregated based on their race and culture, which has harmful consequences for low-income families from disadvantaged backgrounds. The author continues to refer to poverty reduction as a global issue. Poverty contributes to crime and other immoral behaviour among impoverished families. The researcher also emphasized the high poverty rate among low-income households and the impact of rising food prices on them. The role of agriculture was highlighted, and here the researcher looked at how agriculture and horticulture might be employed as a poverty alienation tactic, the impact of climate change on South Africa and inequality.

CHAPTER THREE: The third chapter examined the concerns surrounding Reduction of poverty and its impact on South Africa. Most South African youngsters, on the other hand, have faced poverty and unemployment. The function of agriculture in the lives of South Africans is discussed in this chapter. As a result, poverty exists. Among indigenous Africans, levels are extremely high. Poverty is also discussed in this chapter. After 21 years of democracy, indigenous Africans in South Africa are concerned about poverty levels and rural development. African rural areas continue to suffer from high levels of poverty and inequality. This chapter discusses South Africa's democracy, where indigenous Africans are still marginalized. After the election of an indigenous African president, no one owns anything. This has been proven by Youth unemployment is high, as are poverty, health issues, and inequality. This chapter looked at the educational system in South Africa, where most indigenous peoples are not educated. Graduates are having difficulty finding official employment. The language spoken in primary school was 70 years ago. Every indigenous student in South Africa, particularly in rural regions, suffers from the transition from school to university.

CHAPTER FOUR: The research design, theoretical components of research methodology, and research strategy were all introduced in Chapter 4. The study's target population, sample

size, and research aim, as well as the study's limitations, were all discussed. The data gathering process, sampling selection, and sampling method were all discussed. It was suggested and justified to adopt a stratified random sampling method. The assumptions made for the study, data analysis, validity, and reliability, sampling and ethical considerations for research methodology and research design were also reviewed. Finally, the outcomes of the crucial success criteria, essential for reducing poverty, were given and discussed in Chapter 5. Farmers are being used as poverty reduction projects in the Eastern Cape region.

CHAPTER FIVE: The findings were presented in graphs with accompanying explanations. A set of interpretations accompanies each graph. This paper describes the findings and results in detail, giving particular attention to the research objectives. As stated at the start of the research, the chapter closed with the statement that the responses also agree. For example, the existence of a power vacuum has a negative impact on project completion.

CHAPTER SIX: Section A of the questionnaire dealt with analysing the graphs which resulted from the data supplied by the respondents.

7.3 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The main objective of Chapter 7 was to summarize the outcomes and discoveries addressed in Chapter 5, where they were briefly examined and recommendations were made. Again, the researcher's comprehension and conclusions guided the recommendations and conclusions and interpretation of the meaning derived from the provided data.

7.4 THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Chapter 6 dealt with Section A of the questionnaire. The following deals with Section B, providing analysis, findings, conclusions, and recommendations

7.4.1 Section B: The Likert Scale

In completing Section B of the questionnaire, the respondents had to rank the statements indicating their score as to how far they agreed with the statements. The statements were arranged in an order of 1-5, 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree and 5 = strongly agree.

7.4.1.1 Level of education and levels of understanding of agriculture

Variable	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
	%	%	&	%	%
1 I depend on the knowledge I inherited from my parents to farm	5	31	11	40	13
2 I do not need to learn how to farm it is natural with my family	6	34	5	36	19
3 Most successful farmers I know did not have to do a degree	0	5	11	75	9
4 I can always get extra information about farming from friends	1	5	15	70	9

Conclusion: Agriculture education is provided by 581 FET schools in the Eastern Cape Province (HSRC, unpublished), which include agricultural schools, academic schools, comprehensive schools, and technical schools. Tertiary agricultural education is provided by three Higher Education Institutions (HEI) and one Agricultural Institution. Fort Hare University, Grootfontein College, and PE Technikon are HEIs, while Fort Cox College of Agriculture is an agricultural institution. The latter is undergoing transformation into a HEI. The University of Fort Hare is a historically Black university well-known in Sub-Saharan Africa, having educated some of the continent's most influential leaders. Short courses, workshops, on-farm demonstrations, research trials, field visits, and information or farmers' days are all examples of non-formal education and training. Tsolo College and Mpofo Training Centre are two of the PDA's primary institutions that provide farmers with non-formal agricultural training. Farmers get non-formal education and training from the PDA's technical agricultural personnel at local and district municipality levels. Companies in the private sector, non-governmental organizations, the Department of Correctional Services, the Land Bank, and certain farmers are also involved.

Recommendation: Most rural communities in the Eastern Cape are experiencing food insecurity because of high unemployment, which is exacerbated by a shortage of inputs for land cultivation. As a result, people may not always have access to enough food to sustain a healthy lifestyle. Based on the percentage of findings of people from the Eastern Cape, 75% of participants agreed that they do not have degrees to pursue farming, which means that they are using their indigenous knowledge to maintain their projects.

7.4.1.2 Lack of farming skills – marketing

6	I grow traditional products that have always been grown by the family	1	11	16	49	23
7	Success depends on how lucky a farmer can be for most of the time	13	45	10	31	1
8	A successful farmer is always helped by friends to find the right market	1	13	18	60	9
9	A wise farmer identifies and farms only marketable cash crops	1	9	11	45	34
10	Good farming skills are developed over a period and need consistency	3	4	8	45	41

Conclusion: Smallholder farming is critical for poverty reduction, food security, job creation, and rural economic growth in most developing nations. The ubiquity of smallholder farmers, their significance in agricultural and economic growth, and the concentration of poverty in rural regions of most African nations all contribute to their relevance. Most smallholders are sensitive to economic and climatic shocks; therefore, they spread their risk by diversifying their sources of income, which frequently includes significant off-farm activity. Based on the findings, 60% of participants claim that they are assisted by their friends to market their

products; this means that there is no skill and awareness as to how to choose the right product for the right market

Recommendation: One of the most challenging aspects of running a business is reaching out to clients. Seasoned marketers have difficulty overcoming these obstacles; marketing is not inexpensive, and a substantial investment of money and time is required for success. Farmers will have to rethink how they spend their time and money if they want to adopt new marketing techniques. They will have to carve out time to improve their marketing abilities and implement marketing ideas while running their farm. They will also have to scrutinize their farm's finances.

7.4.1.3 Where the farmer markets the product

12	We do not know where to sell our produce even though we grow it	5	56	15	21	3
13	No one provides us with information on what and where to sell	1	38	14	39	9
14	The government gives us help with the marketing of our produce	9	63	9	19	1
15	If you have a good crop people will always come to you to buy	0	1	10	53	36
16	We should establish markets for ourselves to dispose of our goods	0	4	9	56	31

Conclusion: The marketing of their products is a big issue for rural and rising farmers. Most farmers rely on local or village marketplaces, which are frequently saturated or lack adequate

demand to make sales worthwhile for the targeted advantages. Small-scale South African farmers have been unable to sell their products in the official market.

Recommendation: The importance of agricultural and associated output in rural and local economic development in remote places such as the Eastern Cape Provinces is increasingly recognized. Furthermore, it is now widely understood that participatory techniques are required for any development intervention to be effective and sustainable in the long run, for beneficiaries to take ownership of programs. Therefore, the most significant opportunity for adopting value chain principles is through collaboration between government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and private agribusinesses, to generate revenue and employment through improved farming.

7.4.1.4 Production of the farm products

18	We have enough equipment for us to produce good crops for the country	4	63	10	20	3
19	We have money enough to by the necessary outputs for our farming effort	8	64	13	10	5
20	We have information on government assistance for rural farming projects	3	41	13	41	2
21	We get regular training on these farming projects from the local government	10	68	8	14	0
22	I have never met nor heard of the government helping the rural farm projects	3	69	6	21	1

Conclusion: Improving profit efficiency in vegetable production, particularly for Spinach, is critical for smallholder farmers' income, livelihoods, and nutrition security, as well as alleviating poverty in developing South Africa. Despite the country's potential, spinach production confronts several obstacles, including uncertain markets, low adoption of modern

production technologies, and production inefficiencies that negatively impact farm profits. 63% of participants responded that they do not have enough equipment to produce good quality products; however, they are trying to ensure that they meet the customer's demands using their primitive equipment.

Recommendation: Due to fast population growth, Africa is no longer seen as a land-rich continent where food crop supply might be boosted by expanding agricultural land. Agriculture is becoming increasingly marginal in large sections of Africa, and fertile land is becoming rare in many African countries. As a result, increasing land productivity through adopting productivity-enhancing technology is crucial for ensuring food security. However, in Africa, the rate of adoption of productivity-enhancing technological choices such as organic agriculture has been far lower.

7.4.1.5 Location and transportation to the produce market

24	Most of us are along the highway, so transport is not an issue for marketing	5	64	6	25	0
25	It is difficult and costly to get transport to the market with our farm produce	1	14	8	74	3
26	We have our own transport to assist with taking goods to the nearest market	4	21	13	62	0
27	We are so far from the market that the crop gets spoilt before we get it there	1	14	13	45	28
28	We do not do cash crops because there is no buyer for our produce always	1	63	18	18	0

Conclusion: The Eastern Cape Province is one of South Africa's poorest provinces. The province is mainly made up of rural regions and small settlements. Inadequate access to infrastructure, like roads, is an issue that the Eastern Cape Province faces. Rural settlements

are "remote" from the mainstream economy due to poor road connections. Farmers are confronted with various infrastructural issues, including access to water and roadways. Good highways make it simple to move agricultural products from fields to local and worldwide markets. The research intends to contribute to the upliftment of Cala Town's communities, which has a high unemployment rate, through agriculture. Interviews with individuals and site visits were undertaken. The survey revealed some of the obstacles that farmers face, such as a lack of access to water, transportation issues, market competitiveness, fencing, and drought. Individual farmers engage in commercial farming.

Recommendation: Creating a well-balanced transportation network is critical for directing public and private investment to underdeveloped rural areas to assist agricultural development and economic progress. Attempts to execute the government's social protection measures in the deep rural areas where they are most needed are useless in the lack of basic transportation infrastructure and services.

7.4.1.6 Information on products and markets

30	I do not think it is necessary for us to do training on the products to be farmed	20	66	8	5	1
31	All the necessary information on suitable crops to be grown comes from friends	5	28	14	53	0
32	If I knew how best to farm specific products, I would turn to commercial	0	4	9	64	23
33	The government must help us to sell our products to make us productive	0	5	9	60	26
34	There are no books/ magazines that talk about appropriate crops for farmers	5	63	6	23	2

Conclusion: The establishment of information marketplaces will be influenced by the demand for information and the ability to give it. Such a market is unique; nonetheless, it is controlled by the same laws (rules) as other markets. The primary differentiating trait is information asymmetry and the "pig in a poke" phenomenon. The asymmetry is exemplified by the seller's advantage of knowing what he is selling vs the buyer's lack of understanding. 54% agreed that through interaction with other farmers, they gained much information as to how to assess products before they are distributed to the market

Recommendation: Information is a crucial category today, and the economy, is heavily built on information. Starting with the planning phase (planning), information has always been the foundation of decision-making processes, all the way to achieving pre-determined goals. Most people would agree that knowledge is a unique product with the capacity to meet distinct customer demands. Furthermore, information serves a variety of important purposes in the economy, including instructive, decisive, controlled, and consumable ones, to name a few. All these roles impact the amount of data demand and supply.

7.4.1.7 Farming as a business

36	Farming is not the same as running a business, and there is no relationship	11	48	13	28	0
37	A business requires someone who is open-minded with a quick understanding	0	6	6	50	38
38	A business needs bookkeeping skills, and this is not necessary for the farmer	8	60	5	20	7
39	Unlike business, farming production methods are dynamic and demanding	0	11	14	66	9
40	Effective farmers operate as businesses because they are businesses	3	21	9	54	13

Conclusion: The contemporary farm is becoming more and more of a business. Farming as a business encompasses a wider variety of activities than conventional agriculture. These responsibilities encompass not just manufacturing and marketing but also procuring materials, technology, labour, and transportation, to name a few. A farm business is a company with ties to input and output markets. It is made up of operations that, when coordinated and executed efficiently and effectively, produce value and, as a result, more significant profit. The difference between the overall value and the costs of carrying out the operations is known as profit (or margin). Profit margins are a measure of how much money is made.

Recommendation: The farm is part of a larger organisation and business system that turns raw materials into consumer-purchased goods. A value chain is a name given to this system. It brings together all parties engaged in the production-to-consumption chain, such as input suppliers, processors, service providers, and customers, to mention a few. Stakeholders in the value chain might have either direct or indirect roles. Primary production, collecting, processing, wholesaling, and retailing are all direct functions. Input supply, financial services, transportation, packaging, promotion, and consulting services are all covered under support functions.

7.5 FINDINGS

The following section identifies the objectives and the concomitant findings.

7.5.1 To identify critical success factors related to farming projects

The following are the findings:

- Identification of the project risk
- Farming skills
- Project leadership
- Water accessibility

The project must be able to mobilize the resources needed to achieve its goals, with land acquisition being the most significant resource. It is critical to have stable land tenure for any community garden project because producers prepare their seeds to be planted at the appropriate time of year. Because of the findings, it may be inferred that land Food Security Community Gardens' success as a poverty alleviation program depends on tenure. 52% of

respondents agreed that people come to you when you sell good products. Therefore, it is crucial for success in projects, their gardening endeavours

Horticulture involves cultivating plants such as vegetables, fruits, ornamental plants, and medicinal plants, so having horticultural abilities is essential for success in community garden projects. The findings also show that farming projects are crucial to community garden projects' success. Most responders (45%) Good farming skills are developed over a period and need consistency, and the community garden's leadership is crucial to its success, as it can assist mobilize resources and foster participation, belonging, and communal decision-making. In addition, leadership is critical for coordinating and identifying the varying levels of knowledge and abilities among diverse community members. According to the responders, the community garden project has difficulty meeting the desired deliverables due to a lack of qualified project leaders. The findings also imply that the project manager should be able to motivate staff members while empowering them to make decisions about project activities independently.

Water is the most critical resource, especially for community garden initiatives, thus, vegetables must be grown in an adequate amount of water. Water availability is essential to any community garden initiative; a lack of water could be detrimental. It is critical to determine the availability of water during the design phase of a community garden project before proceeding with execution. The results show that 70% of responders get extra information about farming from friends. This tells that lacking skills to keep water makes them be more challenging to produce good quality products

The friendship relationship indeed helps many farmers in terms of seeking the skills as to how to sustain water and keep them for an extended period. Although water scarcity has much impact on production, 60% of responders agree that successful farmers are always helped by friends to find the right market, majority of farmers have been assisted by their friends to find the right marketplace to make a profit.

Recommendation: It is said that for community garden projects to prosper, they need a strong leader. Members of the community garden rely on the project leader to show them the way and encourage them, so the project leader must be effective. Someone who is an example in this regard should be the leader. It is suggested that before attempting to run a project, the project leader must have a degree or extensive knowledge of horticulture. Carry

out any communal garden initiatives. Horticulture has been identified as a critical success factor for Food Security Community Gardens as a means of poverty alleviation. Horticulture is concerned with the cultivation of trees and vegetables, and as such, a community garden project leader must possess these abilities. Land security should be considered before beginning any community garden programs for various reasons, including water availability as a vital success component. Land tenure must be acquired and secured, as well as proximity to water supply and other necessary resources, to be productive and effective in implementing Food Security Community Gardens as poverty alleviation projects. Project risk must be identified and classified according to its degree to affect the project results. The list of such potential risks must be identified, and developing a contingency plan for each risk is vital. Treat each risk on the level of impact it will have on the project results if it does occur

For many years, it has been maintained that for development to be effective, all community members should be encouraged to participate. To avoid conflicts between community members and inside a project, the entire community must be involved in project planning. Community participation is critical to achieving consensus and agreement on what is being planned. Community members should be included in project planning since they are the best informed about their requirements. In Cala town, the number of projects should be raised to the point where a single village might have more than two projects. To ensure long-term viability, other crop kinds should be permitted in these programs.

Water supply, the most challenging aspect of Cala town, should be factored into project planning. It is a good moment for the administration to think about creating canals to distribute water to the areas that need it the most. It is also possible that underground pipelines will be developed to bring water to rural farmers for irrigation. Except for animal grazing, large swaths of land in rural areas remain underutilized. Younger extension officers should be trained and mentored by their more experienced counterparts to improve their ability to assist rural farmers in poverty reduction.

Climate change impact in Cala jeopardises agricultural production capacity, with drought being the most severe threat to these populations. As a result, the Cala initiatives must devise strategies to solve this problem. These communities must concentrate not only on projects but also on family home gardens. Cala should take a step back and employ family home

gardens by implementing the new concepts of assisting the youth to take the lead on these projects.

7.5.2 To address food insecurity among poor residents

The following are the findings:

- Food like vegetables is not always available to the households
- Households sometimes spend a day without eating any vegetable

Community garden projects may not always provide vegetables to households. Food insecurity has become a significant and growing problem in the developing world. Countries. Food insecurity is caused by a variety of factors, including population expansion. Population growth, increased food prices, transportation and agricultural costs are all factors to consider. Insecurity in the food supply represents a vast and complex problem, which has resulted in a slew of diseases and criminal activity acts. According to the report, food such as veggies is not always available to homes. This is an indication of residents' food insecurity. The absence of Food availability and accessibility among residents may have a detrimental impact. On one's health and general well-being, Malnutrition is a symptom of a bad diet; therefore, this is an excellent place to start. The government must ensure that fresh food is always available. In most homes, residents go to bed at night without a balanced diet. According to the findings, 51% of people looking for jobs are self-employed in community garden programs, implying that community garden projects are ineffective in addressing food insecurity.

Recommendation: The South African government should ensure that poverty alleviation among impoverished populations is addressed, according to the report. Effective programs must be in place to monitor the efficacy of community gardens. Projects ensure that all residents have access to food. Gardening projects in the community are becoming increasingly popular. Constructed with the goal of success in mind, however, it is difficult to deal with the issue of poverty reduction among the poor. Effective training programs must be implemented; a place where project members and their leaders may learn how to manage successful project Gardening projects in the community. The councillor's dedication appears crucial when it comes to efforts like this. As a result, councillors collaborate with the

community to ensure that high-quality service is provided. They must do it supply with all necessary resources required for such projects.

7.5.3 To analyse the benefits and the use of community garden projects

The following are the findings:

- Community members are educated on garden skills
- Opportunity is given to children to apply gardening skills

Knowledge is shared in community gardens. Community gardens provide numerous advantages, including the exchange of ideas, the production of food for the community, and the reduction of crime. It provides children with an opportunity. They enjoy themselves while getting close to nature. It allows you to come together as a community and develop relationships. The most important thing to accomplish is to educate yourself on gardening abilities. Individuals were taught the necessary skills to be able to feed their families. Food insecurity is a problem in poor communities, exacerbated by continuous conflict. a spike in food prices. To reduce poverty, the government must ensure that communities are sufficiently informed on how to generate their own food. The findings revealed that community people are really being educated on gardening skills, that youngsters are being provided opportunities to practice gardening skills, and that community parks are being used to exchange knowledge.

Recommendation: It is advised that community garden education and training programs be well-planned and implemented at regular intervals for quality assurance purposes. It is also suggested that a program dedicated solely to the youth be developed to ensure that youngsters participate fully in gardening projects.

7.5.4 To identify the causes of failure of community garden projects

The following are the findings:

- Lack of project leadership skills
- Lack of effective communication

Project leadership qualities are essential for any project to flourish; without them, there is no possibility for a project to succeed. To fulfil its designable objectives, community garden programs require project leadership abilities. According to the findings, community garden project failure is caused by a lack of project leadership abilities. The number of respondents who agreed (46%) that a lack of project leadership could contribute to project failure reflects this. According to the findings, efficient communication is important for the success of any community garden project. To guarantee that the right information reaches the right people at the right time, an effective leader should develop a project communication plan. This will ensure that all project stakeholders are included, allowing for more effective decision-making and teamwork. Project communication is a key knowledge area with process that provides critical links among people and information, which are both necessary for successful communication.

Recommendation: It is recommended that a community garden project leader have excellent communication since bad communication can result in disrespect, project delays, project insufficiency, and project failure. Communication must be effective. Many projects have seen him as a key actor, and he always leads to project success. conclusion of the project and effective completion of the deliverables It is also suggested that project management be delegated. must possess adequate leadership abilities, particularly in community garden projects

7.6 CONCLUSION

The primary goal of this study was to determine the reasons behind the failure of community gardens in eastern cape at Cala town. Identify essential success variables connected to community garden initiatives and solve food insecurity among impoverished populations by analysing the advantages and use of community garden programs. The failure of the important Food Security Community Gardens as poverty reduction programs has been demonstrated by this research, which includes:

- Lack of project leadership skills
- Lack of effective communication

Further research is needed to discover other essential success variables related to alleviation of poverty Community Gardens as poverty reduction projects. Horticultural training, leadership skills, and effective communication should all receive a lot of attention. Future research should concentrate on determining the project risk associated with community garden programs. This study didn't investigate what project risks were; instead, it investigated whether project risks were crucial to the success of community garden projects.

References

- Abdu-Raheem, K.A. and Worth, S.H., 2011. Household Food Security In South Africa:
- Abrahams, D., 2018. Local economic development in South Africa: A useful tool for sustainable development. In *Local Economic Development in the Developing World* (pp. 131-145). Routledge.
- Adams, E.A., Stoler, J. and Adams, Y., 2020. Water insecurity and urban poverty in the Global South: Implications for health and human biology. *American Journal of Human Biology*, 32(1), p.e23368.
- Adnan, N., Nordin, S.M. and Anwar, A., 2020. Transition pathways for Malaysian paddy farmers to sustainable agricultural practices: An integrated exhibiting tactics to adopt Green fertilizer. *Land use policy*, 90, p.104255.
- Agarwal, B., 2003. Gender and land rights revisited: Exploring new prospects via the state, family and market. *Journal of agrarian change*, 3(1-2), pp.184-224.
- Agarwal, B., 2014. Food sovereignty, food security and democratic choice: Critical contradictions, difficult conciliations. *Journal of Peasant Studies*, 41(6), pp.1247-1268.
- Agarwal, P., Singh, V., Saini, G.L. and Panwar, D., 2019. Sustainable Smart-farming framework: smart farming. In *Smart farming technologies for sustainable agricultural development* (pp. 147-173). IGI Global.
- Aguilar, G.R. and Sumner, A., 2020. Who are the world's poor? A new profile of global multidimensional poverty. *World Development*, 126, p.104716.
- Akhtar, S., Zafar, M.I., Ahmad, S. and Nawaz, N., 2018. Rural poverty. In *Developing sustainable agriculture in Pakistan* (pp. 659-686). CRC Press.
- Akinola, A.O., 2020. Land reform in South Africa: Interrogating the securitisation of land expropriation without compensation. *Politikon*, 47(2), pp.215-232.
- Akpalu, D.A., 2013. *Agriculture Extension Services Delivery in a Semi-ard Rural Area in South*
- Albert Á. Investigating individual differences with qualitative research methods: Results of a meta-analysis of leading applied linguistics journals. *Studies in Second Language Learning and Teaching*. 2022 Jun 21;12(2):303-35.
- Aliber, M. and Hart, T.G., 2009. Should subsistence agriculture be supported as a strategy to address rural food insecurity?. *Agrekon*, 48(4), pp.434-458.

Alonso, S., Muunda, E., Ahlberg, S., Blackmore, E. and Grace, D., 2018. Beyond food safety: Socio-economic effects of training informal dairy vendors in Kenya. *Global food security*, 18, pp.86-92.

Angelo, H., 2021. *How green became good: urbanized nature and the making of cities and citizens*. University of Chicago Press.

Angelo, H., 2021. *How green became good: urbanized nature and the making of cities and citizens*. University of Chicago Press.

Attiq, S., Habib, M.D., Kaur, P., Hasni, M.J.S. and Dhir, A., 2021. Drivers of food waste reduction behaviour in the household context. *Food Quality and Preference*, 94, p.104300.

Bachtiar, R., 2018, October. Analysis a policies and praxis of land Acquisition, use, and development in north sumatera. In *International Conference of ASEAN Prespective and Policy (ICAP) (Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 344-352)*.

Baijnath, N., 2018. Learning for development in the context of South Africa: Considerations for open education resources in improving higher education outcomes. *Journal of learning for Development*, 5(2), pp.87-100.

Baker, R.S., Brady, D., Parolin, Z. and Williams, D.T., 2022. The enduring significance of ethno-racial inequalities in poverty in the US, 1993–2017. *Population research and policy review*, 41(3), pp.1049-1083.

Baloch, M.A., Khan, S.U.D. and Ulucak, Z.Ş., 2020. Poverty and vulnerability of environmental degradation in Sub-Saharan African countries: what causes what?. *Structural Change and Economic Dynamics*, 54, pp.143-149.

Banik, D. and Lin, K., 2019. Business and morals: Corporate strategies for sustainable development in China. *Business and Politics*, 21(4), pp.514-539.

Barrett, J.C., 2022. *The Politics of the Cross: A Christian Alternative to Partisanship*. By Daniel K. Williams

Beegle, K. and Christiaensen, L. eds., 2019. *Accelerating poverty reduction in Africa*. World Bank Publications.

Bekunda, M., Sanginga, N. and Woome, P.L., 2010. Restoring soil fertility in sub-Sahara Africa. *Advances in agronomy*, 108, pp.183-236.

Belhassan, K., 2021. Water scarcity management. In *Water Safety, Security and Sustainability (pp. 443-462)*. Springer, Cham.

Benavot, A., Hoppers, C.O., Lockhart, A.S. and Hinzen, H., 2022. Reimagining adult education and lifelong learning for all: Historical and critical perspectives. *International Review of Education*, pp.1-30.

Bergstrom, K., 2020. *The role of inequality for poverty reduction*.

Bietti, E., 2020, January. From ethics washing to ethics bashing: a view on tech ethics from within moral philosophy. In Proceedings of the 2020 conference on fairness, accountability, and transparency (pp. 210-219).

Bird, K., Chabé-Ferret, B. and Simons, A., 2022. Linking human capabilities with livelihood strategies to speed poverty reduction: Evidence from Rwanda. *World Development*, 151, p.105728.

Blakeney, M., 2019. Local agricultural knowledge and food security. In *Environmental Resilience and Food Law* (pp. 3-29). CRC Press.

Blakeney, M., 2019. Local agricultural knowledge and food security. In *Environmental Resilience and Food Law* (pp. 3-29). CRC Press. Double entry

Blay-Palmer, A., Sonnino, R. and Custot, J., 2016. A food politics of the possible? Growing sustainable food systems through networks of knowledge. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 33(1), pp.27-43.

Bolanle, O.O., Olaide, I., Fatima, R. and Olabisi, A.J., 2022. Sustainable agriculture through improved on farm processing techniques and value-added organic food products. In *New and Future Developments in Microbial Biotechnology and Bioengineering* (pp. 477-512). Elsevier.

Broughton, A. and Garcia, E., *Sustainable Agriculture Versus Corporate Greed*.

Broughton, A. and Garcia, E., *Sustainable Agriculture Versus Corporate Greed*.

Bryant, Karen Caldwell, Jami Royal Berry, and Salih Cevik. "A South African High-Needs School: A Case of Context Driven by History." *International Journal of Educational Leadership Preparation* 14, no. 1 (2019): 113-127.

Burger, R. and Von Fintel, D., 2009. Determining the causes of the rising South African unemployment rate: An age, period and generational analysis. *Economic Research Southern Africa (ERSA) Working Papers*, 158.

Bussani, M., 2019. Deglobalizing rule of law and democracy: Hunting down rhetoric through comparative law. *The American journal of comparative law*, 67(4), pp.701-744.

Carciotto, S. and Ferraro, F., 2020. Building blocks and challenges for the implementation of the global compact on refugees in Africa. *Journal on Migration and Human Security*, 8(1), pp.83-95.

Caton, K., 2012. Taking the moral turn in tourism studies. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 39(4), pp.1906-1928.

Chen, H.T. and Garbe, P., 2011. Assessing program outcomes from the bottom-up approach: An innovative perspective to outcome evaluation. *New Directions for Evaluation*, 2011(130), pp.93-106.

- Chepape, R.M. and Maoba, S., 2020. Impact of agricultural developmental programmes on smallholder farmers of Bronkhorstspuit region in Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province. *South African Journal of Agricultural Extension*, 48(1), pp.31-41.
- Chew, M. and Tandoc Jr, E.C., 2022. Media Startups Are Behaving More like Tech Startups—Iterative, Multi-Skilled and Journalists That “Hustle”. *Digital Journalism*, pp.1-21.
- Chitonge, H. and Ntsebeza, L., 2012. Land reform and rural livelihood in South Africa: Does access to land matter?. *Review of Agrarian Studies*, 2(2369-2021-115).
- Citaristi, I., 2022. Other International Organizations: Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Fisheries. In *The Europa Directory of International Organizations 2022* (pp. 779-784). Routledge.
- Civera, C., De Colle, S. and Casalegno, C., 2019. Stakeholder engagement through empowerment: The case of coffee farmers. *Business Ethics: A European Review*, 28(2), pp.156-174.
- Clark, G.L. and Urwin, R., 2016. Best-practice pension fund governance. In *Asset Management* (pp. 295-322). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.
- Conradie, E.M., 2018. What diagnosis? Which remedy? Critical reflections on the diagnostic overview of South Africa’s National Planning Commission. *Scriptura: Journal for Contextual Hermeneutics in Southern Africa*, 117(1), pp.1-22.
- Cook, P., 2011. Infrastructure, rural electrification and development. *Energy for Sustainable Development*, 15(3), pp.304-313.
- Cox, R.W., 2019. Social forces, states, and world orders: beyond international relations theory. In *Culture, ideology, and world order* (pp. 258-299). Routledge.
- Currie, J. and Schwandt, H., 2021. The opioid epidemic was not caused by economic distress but by factors that could be more rapidly addressed. *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 695(1), pp.276-291.
- Dagdeviren, H., Donoghue, M. and Wearmouth, A., 2019. When rhetoric does not translate to reality: Hardship, empowerment and the third sector in austerity localism. *The Sociological Review*, 67(1), pp.143-160.
- Dauer, S. and Gomez, M., 2006. Violence against women and economic, social and cultural rights in Africa. *Human Rights Review*, 7(2), pp.49-58.
- Davidson, G. and Drakakis-Smith, D., 2019. The price of success: disadvantaged groups in Singapore. In *Uneven Development in South East Asia* (pp. 75-99). 75-99Routledge.
- Davin, D., 2019. The implications of contract agriculture for the employment and status of Chinese peasant women. In *Transforming China's economy in the eighties* (pp. 137-146). Routledge.

De Bon, H., Parrot, L. and Moustier, P., 2010. Sustainable urban agriculture in developing countries. A review. *Agronomy for sustainable development*, 30(1), pp.21-32.

DeDecker, J., Malone, T., Snapp, S., Thelen, M., Anderson, E., Tollini, C. and Davis, A., 2022. The relationship between farmer demographics, social identity and tillage behavior: Evidence from Michigan soybean producers. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 89, pp.378-386

DeDecker, J., Malone, T., Snapp, S., Thelen, M., Anderson, E., Tollini, C. and Davis, A., 2022. The relationship between farmer demographics, social identity and tillage behavior: Evidence from Michigan soybean producers. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 89, pp.378-386.

Denkenberger, D., Sandberg, A., Tieman, R.J. and Pearce, J.M., 2022. Long term cost-effectiveness of resilient foods for global catastrophes compared to artificial general intelligence safety. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 73, p.102798.

Dennen, V.P., Rutledge, S.A. and Bagdy, L.M., 2020. (Dis) connected: The Role of Social Networking Sites in the High School Setting. *American Journal of Education*, 127(1), pp.107-136.

Deppe, C.S., 2021. Freelance plant breeding. *Plant breeding reviews*, 44, pp.113-186.

Derbile, E.K., Chirawurah, D. and Naab, F.X., 2022. Vulnerability of smallholder agriculture to environmental change in North-Western Ghana and implications for development planning. *Climate and Development*, 14(1), pp.39-51.

Development Goals. *S.Afr. Tydskr. Landbouvoorl./S. Afr. J. Agric. Ext.*, 39(2), pp.91–103.

Dixon, M.W., 2021. Phosphate Rock Frontiers: Nature, Labor, and Imperial States, from 1870 to World War II. *Critical Historical Studies*, 8(2), pp.271-307.

Dobson, R. and Turnbull, S., 2022. In or against the state? Hospitality and hostility in homelessness charities and deportation practice. *International Journal of Law in Context*, 18(1), pp.25-40.

Drummond, J. and Nel, V., 2021. Mahikeng: Where traditional leadership and development frameworks collide. In *South African Urban Change Three Decades After Apartheid* (pp. 197-214). Springer, Cham.

Du Plessis, A., 2011. South Africa's constitutional environmental right (generously) interpreted: what is in it for poverty?. *South African Journal on Human Rights*, 27(2), pp.279-307.

Dube, E., 2019. Rarity or reality of some theories of poverty in explaining the poverty in Africa. *Journal of Rural and Community Development*, 14(3).

Ekins, P., 2014. Strong sustainability and critical natural capital. In *Handbook of sustainable development* (pp. 55-71). Edward Elgar Publishing.

Evaluating Extension's Paradigms Relative To The Current Food Security And

Faltmann, N.K., 2022. Urban gardening in Ho Chi Minh City: class, food safety concerns, and the crisis of confidence in farming. *Food, Culture & Society*, pp.1-18.

Farina, A., 2022. Human-Dependent Landscapes Around the World—An Ecological Perspective. In *Principles and Methods in Landscape Ecology* (pp. 339-399). Springer, Cham.

Farooq, M.S., 2018. Millennium development goals (MDGs) and quality education situation in Pakistan at primary level. *International Online Journal of Primary Education*, 7(1), pp.1-23.

Farooq, M.S., 2018. Millennium development goals (MDGs) and quality education situation in Pakistan at primary level. *International Online Journal of Primary Education*, 7(1), pp.1-23.

Ferdousi, F. and Mahmud, P., 2019. Role of social business in women entrepreneurship development in Bangladesh: perspectives from Nobin Udyokta projects of Grameen Telecom Trust. *Journal of Global Entrepreneurship Research*, 9(1), pp.1-21.

Ferris, S., Robbins, P., Best, R., Seville, D., Buxton, A., Shriver, J. and Wei, E., 2014. Linking smallholder farmers to markets and the implications for extension and advisory services. *MEAS Brief*, 4(10), pp.13-14.

Fields, L.C., Brown, C., Skelton, J.A., Cain, K.S. and Cohen, G.M., 2021. Internalized weight bias, teasing, and self-esteem in children with overweight or obesity. *Childhood Obesity*, 17(1), pp.43-50.

Fischer, E. 2016. Why new crop technology is not scale-neutral. A critique of the expectations for a crop-based African Green Revolution. *Research Policy*. 45 (6): 1185–1194

Florek, S., Bleechmore, H., Jones, J., McGregor, C., Pogson, R.E., Florek, J.S.S., Bleechmore, H., Jones, J., McGregor, C., Pogson, R.E. and Specht, J., 2021. Egyptian funerary boat model in the Australian Museum: dating and analysis. *Records of the Australian Museum*, 73(2), pp.67-85.

Florini, A. and Pauli, M., 2018. Collaborative governance for the sustainable development goals. *Asia & the Pacific Policy Studies*, 5(3), pp.583-598.

Francis, E., 2006. Poverty: causes, responses and consequences in rural South Africa. *Chronic Poverty Research Centre Working Paper*, (60).

Frewer, T., 2021. Reconfiguring vulnerability: climate change adaptation in the Cambodian highlands. *Critical Asian Studies*, 53(4), pp.476-498.

Friedman, B., Harris, A., Huebner, B.M., Martin, K.D., Pettit, B., Shannon, S.K. and Sykes, B.L., 2022. What Is Wrong with Monetary Sanctions? *Directions for Policy, Practice, and Research*. RSF: The Russell Sage Foundation *Journal of the Social Sciences*, 8(1), pp.221-243.

- Friedman, H.H., 2011. Messages from the ancient prophets: lessons for today. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 1(20), pp.297-305.
- Funk, K.D. and Philips, A.Q., 2019. Representative budgeting: Women mayors and the composition of spending in local governments. *Political Research Quarterly*, 72(1), pp.19-33.
- Gandidzanwa, C., Verschoor, A.J. and Sacolo, T., 2021. Evaluating Factors Affecting Performance of Land Reform Beneficiaries in South Africa. *Sustainability*, 13(16), p.9325.
- Gelepithis, M. and Hearson, M., 2022. The politics of taxing multinational firms in a digital age. *Journal of European Public Policy*, 29(5), pp.708-727.
- Glamann, J., Hanspach, J., Abson, D.J., Collier, N. and Fischer, J., 2017. The intersection of food security and biodiversity conservation: a review. *Regional Environmental Change*, 17(5), pp.1303-1313
- Glamann, J., Hanspach, J., Abson, D.J., Collier, N. and Fischer, J., 2017. The intersection of food security and biodiversity conservation: a review. *Regional Environmental Change*, 17(5), pp.1303-1313.
- Gnade, H., Blaauw, D. and Greyling, T., 2016. The impact of basic and social infrastructure investment on economic growth and social development in South Africa's urban and rural municipalities. *Economic Research Southern Africa (ERSA) Working Paper*, 645.
- Gonzaga, G.L., Alesna, W.T. and Cagasan, E.G., 2022. Women's experiences of a livelihood project after Haiyan: A phenomenological study. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, p.103402.
- Gonzalez, C.G., 2022. SDG 2: End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition, and Promote Sustainable Agriculture. *THE CAMBRIDGE HANDBOOK ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW* (Jonas Ebbesson and Ellen Hey, eds), Cambridge University Press, forthcoming.
- Gopaul, M., 2006. The significance of rural areas in South Africa for tourism development through community participation with special reference to Umgababa, a rural area located in the province of KwaZulu-Natal (Doctoral dissertation, University of South Africa, Pretoria).
- Grant, P. and McGhee, P., 2022. Empirical Research in Virtue Ethics: In Search of a Paradigm. *Philosophy and Business Ethics: Organizations, CSR and Moral Practice*, p.107.
- Groce, N., Kett, M., Lang, R. and Trani, J.F., 2011. Disability and poverty: The need for a more nuanced understanding of implications for development policy and practice. *Third World Quarterly*, 32(8), pp.1493-1513.
- Guerin, T.F., 2019. Impacts and opportunities from large-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generation on agricultural production. *Environmental Quality Management*, 28(4), pp.7-14.

- Gumede, W., 2021. Delivering democratic developmental state cities in South Africa. *African Journal of Public Affairs*, 12(1), pp.1-27.
- Gupta, P., Jhajharia, K. and Mathur, P., 2022. Intelligent Computing for Precision Agriculture. *Handbook of Intelligent Computing and Optimization for Sustainable Development*, pp.677-692.
- Guyer, J.I., 2018. Pauper, percentile, precarity: Analytics for poverty studies in Africa. *The Journal of African History*, 59(3), pp.437-448.
- Hall, R. and Mtero, F., 2021. Land and Agrarian Development in South Africa. *The Oxford Handbook of the South African Economy*, p.240.
- Hall, R., Wisborg, P., Shirinda, S. and Zamchiya, P., 2013. Farm Workers and Farm Dwellers in Limpopo Province, South Africa. *Journal of Agrarian Change*, 13(1), pp.47-70.
- Handmaker, J. and Berkhout, R., 2010. Mobilising social justice in South Africa: Perspectives from researchers and practitioners.
- Hauser, N., Conlon, K.C., Desai, A. and Kobziar, L.N., 2021. Climate Change and Infections on the Move in North America. *Infection and Drug Resistance*, 14, p.5
- Herbaut, E. and Geven, K., 2020. What works to reduce inequalities in higher education? A systematic review of the (quasi-) experimental literature on outreach and financial aid. *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, 65, p.100442.
- Hickling-Hudson, A., 2022. Transforming Adult and Community Education. *Comparative Education: The Dialectic of the Global and the Local*, p.243.
- Hilson, G. and Maconachie, R., 2008. "Good governance" and the extractive industries in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Mineral Processing and Extractive Metallurgy Review*, 30(1), pp.52-100.
- Hoffmann, V., Moser, C. and Saak, A., 2019. Food safety in low and middle-income countries: The evidence through an economic lens. *World Development*, 123, p.104611.
- Hofisi, C., 2022. Intergovernmental Relations and Service Delivery in South Africa: Towards Policy Integration for Effective Governance. *African Renaissance*, 19(1), p.59.
- Holmberg, J. and Sandbrook, R., 2019. Sustainable development: what is to be done?. In *Policies for a small planet* (pp. 19-38). Routledge.
- Holmes, E., Campbell, M. and Betz, R., 2022. "What we raise ourselves": Growing food sovereignty in the Mississippi Delta. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 11(2), pp.285-299.
- Honcharenko, I., Dubinina, M., Kubiniy, N. and Honcharenko, O., 2021. Evaluation of the regional public authorities activities. *Management Theory and Studies for Rural Business and Infrastructure Development*, 43(1), pp.90-99.

- Hoque, M.A., Lovelock, B. and Carr, A., 2022. Alleviating Indigenous poverty through tourism: the role of NGOs. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 30(10), pp.2333-2351.
- Horn, A., 2019. The history of urban growth management in South Africa: tracking the origin and current status of urban edge policies in three metropolitan municipalities. *Planning Perspectives*, 34(6), pp.959-977.
- Horwood, C., Surie, A., Haskins, L., Luthuli, S., Hinton, R., Chowdhury, A. and Rollins, N., 2020. Attitudes and perceptions about breastfeeding among female and male informal workers in India and South Africa. *BMC public health*, 20(1), pp.1-12.
- Hutton, M., Corus, C., Dorsey, J., Minton, E., Roux, C., Blocker, C.P. and Zhang, J.Z., 2022. Getting real about consumer poverty: Deep processes for transformative action. *Journal of Consumer Affairs*, 56(3), pp.1332-1355.
- IbrahimM., Mohammed, A.A., Salihu, I.T. and Mohammed, U.S., 2022. Pattern of Youths Migrat, ion and its Implications on Cereal Crop Farmers in Kwara State, Nigeria. *Journal of the Bangladesh Agricultural University*, 20(1), pp.116-121.
- Jaja, J.M. and Agumagu, J., 2019. Stomach infrastructure: The poverty of the Nigerian electorate. *African Research Review*, 13(4), pp.37-50.
- Jameson, J., 2022. The Stoic Leadership of Dialogic Engagement: Expressionist Reflections on Surviving the Scream Against Toxic Leadership and Management in Higher Education. In *Existential Crises in Educational Administration and Leadership* (pp. 170-188). Routledge.
- Jili, N.N. and Mthethwa, R.M., 2016. Challenges in implementing monitoring and evaluation (M&E): the case of the Mfolozi Municipality.
- Joala, R., *Realising The Right to Food in South Africa*.
- Johnsen, S., Cloke, P. and May, J., 2005. Day centres for homeless people: spaces of care or fear?. *Social & Cultural Geography*, 6(6), pp.787-811.
- Jonas, C., Bernard, V., John, M., Akin, A. and Nteranya, S., 2006. Farmer evaluation of improved soybean varieties being screened in five locations in Kenya: Implications for research and development. *African Journal of Agricultural Research*, 1(5), pp.143-150.
- Jonas, C., Bernard, V., John, M., Akin, A. and Nteranya, S., 2006. Farmer evaluation of improved soybean varieties being screened in five locations in Kenya: Implications for research and development. *African Journal of Agricultural Research*, 1(5), pp.143-150.
- Kaganda, P.M.O. and Kiyala, J.C.K., 2022. Centre-Periphery Relations Between Civil Society Organisations and External Funding Partners: A Case Study of South Kivu's Peace and Development Agenda. In *Civil Society and Peacebuilding in Sub-Saharan Africa in the Anthropocene* (pp. 501-525). Springer, Cham.
- Kaidi, N., Mensi, S. and Ben Amor, M., 2019. Financial development, institutional quality and poverty reduction: worldwide evidence. *Social Indicators Research*, 141(1), pp.131-156.

Kalu, R.E. and Etim, K.D., 2018. Factors associated with malnutrition among underfive children in developing countries: a review. *Global Journal of Pure and Applied Sciences*, 24(1), pp.69-74.

Kativhu, S., Iwara, I.O. and Mwale, M., 2021. Exploring threats to youth enterprise resilience in selected areas in Thulamela Local Municipality, South Africa. *African Journal of Development Studies (formerly AFFRIKA Journal of Politics, Economics and Society)*, 2021(si1), pp.119-144.

Kaucz, B., 2022. Development of Polish Criminal Law. In *The Militarisation of Behaviours* (pp. 17-68). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.

Kay, C., 2006. Rural poverty and development strategies in Latin America. *Journal of agrarian change*, 6(4), pp.455-508.

Kerwin, D. and Nicholson, M., 2021. Charting a course to rebuild and strengthen the US Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP): Findings and recommendations from the Center for Migration Studies Refugee Resettlement Survey: 2020. *Journal on Migration and Human Security*, 9(1), pp.1-30.

Kessy, F., 2011. Exploring resilience avenues for managing covariant and idiosyncratic poverty related shocks: Evidence from three districts in Tanzania. *Chronic Poverty and Development Policy in Tanzania: Q-Squared Research in Support of the 2010 Poverty Reduction Strategy*.

Khan, N., Idrees, M., Shah, M., Ali, A. and Muhammad, N., 2009. The Tractor Impact in the

Khanal, J., Perry, F. and Park, S.H., 2020. Leadership practices of principals of high-performing community high schools: Evidence from Nepal. *Educational Management Administration & Leadership*, 48(6), pp.1026-1045.

Khanna, N., Fridley, D. and Hong, L., 2014. China's pilot low-carbon city initiative: A comparative assessment of national goals and local plans. *Sustainable Cities and Society*, 12, pp.110-121.

Kidido, J.K. and Ajabu, B.A., 2022. Peri-urban land governance and market dynamics: perceptions and adaptation strategies of smallholder farmers in Tamale, Ghana. *African Geographical Review*, pp.1-24.

King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipality, Eastern Cape Province., pp.1–130

Klassen, S., Migrante, F. and Wittman, H., 2022. Sharing the struggle for fairness: Exploring possibilities for solidarity & just labour in organic agriculture. *Canadian Food Studies/La Revue canadienne des études sur l'alimentation*, 9(2), pp.147-179.

Koch, K. and Koebe, K., 2022. The Pedagogical Readings as a unique historical source for research on the pedagogical work with disabled pupils in the GDR educational system. *History of Education*, pp.1-15.

Komori, N., 2012. Visualizing the negative space: Making feminine accounting practices visible by reference to Japanese women's household accounting practices. *Critical Perspectives on Accounting*, 23(6), pp.451-467.

Kravchenko, S., 2019. Simulation of the national innovation systems development: a transnational and coevolution approach. *Virtual Economics*, 2(3), pp.41-54.

Kyomuhendo, C. and Adeola, R., 2021. Green and grey: Nutritional lifestyle and healthful ageing in rural and urban areas of three sub-Saharan African countries. *Business Strategy & Development*, 4(1), pp.22-33.

Kyomuhendo, C. and Adeola, R., 2021. Green and grey: Nutritional lifestyle and healthful ageing in rural and urban areas of three sub-Saharan African countries. *Business Strategy & Development*, 4(1), pp.22-33.

Leck, H. and Simon, D., 2018. Local authority responses to climate change in South Africa: The challenges of transboundary governance. *Sustainability*, 10(7), p.2542.

Lethole, P., McIntyre-Mills, J.J., Wirawan, R. and Makaulule, M., 2022. AA!! Venda women and social enterprise: Stepwise process to regenerative and sustainable living. In *Transformative Education for Regeneration and Wellbeing* (pp. 353-372). Springer, Singapore.

Levitt, H.M., 2021. Qualitative generalization, not to the population but to the phenomenon: Reconceptualizing variation in qualitative research. *Qualitative Psychology*, 8(1), p.95.

Lockwood, M., 2010. Good governance for terrestrial protected areas: A framework, principles and performance outcomes. *Journal of environmental management*, 91(3), pp.754-766.

London, J.D. and Pincus, J., 2022. Welfare, Inequality, and Opportunity in Contemporary Vietnam. In *Routledge Handbook of Contemporary Vietnam* (pp. 273-290). Routledge.

Lottering, S.J., Mafongoya, P. and Lottering, R., 2021. The impacts of drought and the adaptive strategies of small-scale farmers in uMsinga, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 56(2), pp.267-289.

Lowe, P., Phillipson, J., Proctor, A. and Gkartzios, M., 2019. Expertise in rural development: A conceptual and empirical analysis. *World Development*, 116, pp.28-37.

Luvalo, L.M., 2019. Relationship between transformation and institutional culture. *South African Journal of Higher Education*, 33(1), pp.184-199.

Mabin, A., 2021. History and hope in Cradock, Eastern Cape. *Transformation: Critical Perspectives on Southern Africa*, 106(1), pp.35-67.

Mahlombe, C., 2018. The role of agricultural development projects in poverty reduction in the OR Tambo District Municipality of the Eastern Cape Province South Africa (Doctoral dissertation, University of Pretoria).

- Malgwi, A.A. and Dahiru, H., 2014. Balanced Scorecard financial measurement of organizational performance: A review. *IOSR Journal of Economics and Finance*, 4(6), pp.1-10.
- Mamah, A.B., 2021. Transnational sex trade: prostitution, identity crisis, and memories in *On Black Sisters Street*, by Chika Unigwe. *International Journal of African Studies*, 1(1), pp.24-36.
- Mamokhere, J. and Meyer, D.F., 2022. Including the excluded in the integrated development planning process for improved community participation. *International Journal of Research in Business and Social Science (2147-4478)*, 11(4), pp.286-299.
- Manyaka, R.K. and Maserumule, M.H., 2021. Covid-19 pandemic and socio-economic transformation in South Africa. *Journal of Public Administration*, 56(3), pp.389-392.
- Manyaka, R.K. and Maserumule, M.H., 2022. Inequality in South Africa and Implications for Socio-Economic Justice. *Journal of Public Administration*, 57(1), pp.1-7.
- Manyaka, R.K., Madzivhandila, T.S. and Molepo, J.N., 2021. Disaster Management Plan and the Integrated Development Planning Process of Municipalities in South Africa. *African Renaissance*, 2021(si1), pp.133-145.
- Manz, E., Lehrer, R. and Schauble, L., 2020. Rethinking the classroom science investigation. *Journal of Research in Science Teaching*, 57(7), pp.1148-1174.
- Marais, M.L., Drimie, S. and Boshoff, C., 2021. DETERMINANTS FOR REALISATION OF THE RIGHT TO FOOD AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN STERKSPRUIT, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA. *African Journal of Food, Agriculture, Nutrition and Development*, 21(5), pp.18131-18153.
- Marandure, T., Bennett, J., Dzama, K., Makombe, G., Gwiriri, L. and Mapiye, C., 2020. Advancing a holistic systems approach for sustainable cattle development programmes in South Africa: Insights from sustainability assessments. *Agroecology and Sustainable Food Systems*, 44(7), pp.827-858.
- Marcel, M., 2014. Budgeting for fiscal space and government performance beyond the great recession. *OECD Journal on Budgeting*, 13(2), pp.9-47.
- Marevesa, T. and Tlou, P.H., 2018. Land Redistribution, Justice and Development in Africa: A Religious Survey of Successes and Failures of the Land Redistribution in Zimbabwe, 1985-2017. *Development Naivety and Emergent Insecurities in a Monopolised World: The Politics and Sociology of Development in Contempora*, p.99.
- Marino, A.L., Chaves, G.D.L.D. and dos Santos Junior, J.L., 2018. Do Brazilian municipalities have the technical capacity to implement solid waste management at the local level?. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 188, pp.378-386.
- Masron, T.A. and Subramaniam, Y., 2019. Does poverty cause environmental degradation? Evidence from developing countries. *Journal of poverty*, 23(1), pp.44-64.

Matono, N., 2021. Development and ways of realization of the international investment project Financial consultancy in Zimbabwe (Doctoral dissertation, Університет імені Альфреда Нобеля).

McComb, D.G., 2021. Parks and Other Public Spaces. In *Spare Time in Texas* (pp. 39-70). University of Texas Press.

Millennium Development Goals: Country report 2015 / Statistics South Africa. Pretoria:

Millennium Development Goals: Country report 2015 / Statistics South Africa. Pretoria:

Mmbengwa, V., Khoza, T.M., Rambau, K. and Rakuambo, J., 2018. Assessment of the participation of smallholder farmers in agro-processing industries of Gauteng Province. *OIDA International Journal of Sustainable Development*, 11(02), pp.11-18

Mokoena, B.T. and Sebola, J.P., 2020. A multi criteria decision urban development framework for land expropriation in south africa: A strategic approach. *The International Archives of Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences*, 43, pp.399-407.

Molina, N., Brunori, G., Favilli, E., Grando, S. and Proietti, P., 2021. Farmers' participation in operational groups to foster innovation in the agricultural sector: An Italian case study. *Sustainability*, 13(10), p.5605.

Mondal, S. and Palit, D., 2022. Challenges in natural resource management for ecological sustainability. In *Natural Resources Conservation and Advances for Sustainability* (pp. 29-59). Elsevier.

Morse, J.M., 2015. Critical analysis of strategies for determining rigor in qualitative inquiry. *Qualitative health research*, 25(9), pp.1212-1222.

Mort, M., Rodríguez-Giralt, I. and Delicado, A., 2020. Children and young people's participation in disaster risk reduction: Agency and resilience (p. 204). Policy Press.

Moyo, S., 2011. Three decades of agrarian reform in Zimbabwe. *Journal of peasant studies*, 38(3), pp.493-531.

Mthethwa, S. and Wale, E., 2020. Household vulnerability to food insecurity in rural south Africa: Evidence from a nationally representative survey data. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 18(4), p.1917.

Müller, K.-U. and Steiner, V. 2009. Would a legal minimum wage reduce poverty? a microsimulation study for germany. *Journal of Income Distribution*, 18(2):131– 151.

Mulligan, G.F., 2022. Economic vulnerability in US metropolitan areas. *The Annals of Regional Science*, pp.1-25.

Mwije, S., 2019. No Short-Term Benefits: Participatory Development Opportunities and Dilemmas of Power Relations.

- Nattrass, N. and Seekings, J., 2018. Employment and labour productivity in high unemployment countries. *Development Policy Review*, 36, pp.O769-O785.
- NCUBE, B., 2020. Smallholder farmer drought coping and adaptation strategies in Limpopo and Western Cape provinces (No. 2716/1, p. 20). WRC Report.
- Ngumbela, X.G., 2021. Unique Challenges of the Poverty Dilemma in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa. *African Journal of Public Affairs*, 12(1), pp.114-131.
- NGUYEN, H.Q., 2021. Factors impacting on income inequality in Vietnam: GMM model estimation. *The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, 8(2), pp.635-641.
- Ningrum, P.A., Hukom, A. and Adiwijaya, S., 2020. The Potential of Poverty in the City of Palangka Raya: Study SMLs Affected Pandemic Covid 19. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal) Volume*, 3, pp.1626-1634.
- Nkuna, N., 2011. Realising developmental local government in a developmental state. *Journal of Public Administration*, 46(1), pp.622-641.
- Olabode, S.O., Olateju, O.I. and Bakare, A.A., 2019. An assessment of the reliability of secondary data in management science research. *International Journal of Business and Management Review*, 7(3), pp.27-43.
- Omeje K. The application of qualitative methodology to peacebuilding research in Africa. *InResearching Peacebuilding in Africa 2020 Nov 29* (pp. 90-109). Routledge.
- Omotesho, K.F., Sola-Ojo, F.E., Fayeye, T.R., Babatunde, R.O., Otunola, G.A. and Aliyu, T.H., 2013. The potential of Moringa tree for poverty alleviation and rural development: Review of evidences on usage and efficacy. *International Journal of Development and Sustainability*, 2(2), pp.799-813.
- Ostrom, A.L., Bitner, M.J., Brown, S.W., Burkhard, K.A., Goul, M., Smith-Daniels, V., Demirkan, H. and Rabinovich, E., 2010. Moving forward and making a difference: research priorities for the science of service. *Journal of service research*, 13(1), pp.4-36.
- Othman, Z. and Rahman, R.A., 2014. Attributes of ethical leadership in leading good governance. *International Journal of Business and Society*, 15(2), p.359.
- Pal, I., 2021. Fighting malnutrition and reaching Sustainable Development Goals through school farming (during the COVID-19 pandemic): Scenario in some South Asian countries—India, Nepal, and Bhutan. *In School Farms* (pp. 48-64). Routledge.
- Palermo, C. and Wilson, J., 2020. Implementing automated writing evaluation in different instructional contexts: A mixed-methods study. *Journal of Writing Research*, 12(1), pp.63-108.
- Panori, A., Mora, L. and Reid, A., 2019. Five decades of research on urban poverty: Main research communities, core knowledge producers, and emerging thematic areas. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 237, p.117850.

- Panori, A., Mora, L. and Reid, A., 2019. Five decades of research on urban poverty: Main research communities, core knowledge producers, and emerging thematic areas. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 237, p.117850.
- Pant, S. and Pittore, K., 2021. Nutrition in Mountain Agro-ecosystems phase II: Baseline-endline analysis (No. WCDI-21-177). Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation.
- Patel, L., 2019. Gender: Toward gender equality and poverty reduction. In *Handbook of Social Policy and Development* (pp. 71-88). Edward Elgar Publishing.
- Pauw, K. and Thurlow, J., 2011. Agricultural growth, poverty, and nutrition in Tanzania. *Food policy*, 36(6), pp.795-804.
- Perdał, R., 2022. Geographical and Historical Background of the Transformation: Politics and Society. In *Three decades of Polish socio-economic transformations* (pp. 37-80). Springer, Cham.
- Peterson, M. and Zehra, S., 2018. Putting African Country Development into Macromarketing Perspective. In *Emerging Issues in Global Marketing* (pp. 333-368). Springer, Cham.
- Pham, A.T.Q. and Mukhopadhaya, P., 2022. Multidimensional poverty and the role of social capital in poverty alleviation among ethnic groups in rural Vietnam: a multilevel analysis. *Social Indicators Research*, 159(1), pp.281-317.
- Pham, A.T.Q., Mukhopadhaya, P. and Vu, H., 2021. Estimating poverty and vulnerability to monetary and non-monetary poverty: the case of Vietnam. *Empirical Economics*, 61(6), pp.3125-3177.
- Pham, A.T.Q., Mukhopadhaya, P. and Vu, H., 2021. Estimating poverty and vulnerability to monetary and non-monetary poverty: the case of Vietnam. *Empirical Economics*, 61(6), pp.3125-3177.
- Pollock, M., Wandji, T., Trump, B.D. and Linkov, I., 2020. US Navy Resilience in the Arctic: The Importance of Resilience for Countering Emerging Environmental, Cyber, and Geopolitical Threats in a Rapidly Changing Region. *Cybersecurity and Resilience in the Arctic*, 58, p.105.
- Pray, C., Anderson, J., Ledermann, S. and Nagarajan, L., *The Agricultural Innovation System in the Context of the 2020 Pandemic*.
- Pusceddu, A.M. and Alves de Matos, P., 2022. On the common sense of social reproduction: social assistance and ideologies of care in austerity Europe. *Dialectical Anthropology*, pp.1-20.
- Putra, F., *Village Development Initiative as an Alternative Strategy of Rural Poverty Reduction: An Evaluation of Village Fund Program in Indonesia*.

- Qaim, M., 2020. Role of new plant breeding technologies for food security and sustainable agricultural development. *Applied Economic Perspectives and Policy*, 42(2), pp.129-150.
- Quisumbing, A.R. and Pandolfelli, L., 2010. Promising approaches to address the needs of poor female farmers: Resources, constraints, and interventions. *World development*, 38(4), pp.581-592.
- Radley, B. and Lehmann-Grube, P., 2022. Off-grid solar expansion and economic development in the global South: A critical review and research agenda. *Energy Research & Social Science*, 89, p.102673.
- Rahman, S.M., 2021. Sustainability challenges of adaptation interventions: do the challenges vary with implementing organizations?. *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change*, 26(7), pp.1-18.
- Raidimi, E.N. and Kabiti, H.M., 2019. A review of the role of agricultural extension and training in achieving sustainable food security: a case of South Africa. *South African Journal of Agricultural Extension*, 47(3), pp.120-130.
- Rao, V., 2019. Process-Policy & Outcome-Policy: Rethinking How to Address Poverty & Inequality. *Daedalus*, 148(3), pp.181-190.
- Reynolds, K., 2015. Disparity despite diversity: Social injustice in New York City's urban agriculture system. *Antipode*, 47(1), pp.240-259.
- Richards, C., Hurst, B., Messner, R. and O'Connor, G., 2021. The paradoxes of food waste reduction in the horticultural supply chain. *Industrial Marketing Management*, 93, pp.482-491.
- Richmond, J., 2007. The measurement of poverty in South Africa project: Key issues. *Studies*. Available online: <http://www.treasury.gov.za/publications/other/povertyline/SPII%20document.pdf>.
- Rodrik, D., 2008. Understanding South Africa's economic puzzles. *Economics of Transition*, 16(4), pp.769-797.
- Rogerson, C.M. and Rogerson, J.M., 2021. In-between rural tourism: Rethinking rural tourism spaces for policy development in South Africa. *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure*, 10(4), pp.1394-1413.
- Rohne Till, E., 2022. The Role of Agriculture in Economic Development. In *Agriculture for Economic Development in Africa* (pp. 9-17). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.
- Romich, J. and Hill, H.D., 2018. Coupling a federal minimum wage hike with public investments to make work pay and reduce poverty. *RSF: The Russell Sage Foundation Journal of the Social Sciences*, 4(3), pp.22-43.

Romich, J. and Hill, H.D., 2018. Coupling a federal minimum wage hike with public investments to make work pay and reduce poverty. *RSF: The Russell Sage Foundation Journal of the Social Sciences*, 4(3), pp.22-43.

Rothwell, D. and Robson, J., 2018. The prevalence and composition of asset poverty in Canada: 1999, 2005, and 2012. *International Journal of Social Welfare*, 27(1), pp.17-27.

Rowley, J., Richards, N., Carduff, E. and Gott, M., 2021. The impact of poverty and deprivation at the end of life: a critical review. *Palliative Care and social practice*, 15, p.26323524211033873.

Rowley, J., Richards, N., Carduff, E. and Gott, M., 2021. The impact of poverty and deprivation at the end of life: a critical review. *Palliative Care and social practice*, 15, p.26323524211033873.

Rugege, S., 2004. Land reform in South Africa: an overview. *International Journal of Legal Information*, 32(2), pp.283-312.

Rural Area of District Peshawar. *Sarhad J. Agric.*, 25(3), pp.509–515

Sachane, M., Bezuidenhout, A. and Botha, C., 2018. Factors that influence employee perceptions about performance management at Statistics South Africa. *SA Journal of Human Resource Management*, 16(1), pp.1-8.

Sahoo, G., Wani, A.M., Swamy, S.L., Roul, P.K., Dash, A.C. and Sharma, A., 2022. Livelihood Strategy and Sustainability Aspects in Industrialization as a Source of Employment in Rural Areas. In *Social Morphology, Human Welfare, and Sustainability* (pp. 643-670). Springer, Cham.

Samson, M., 2021. 5. UNIVERSALISATION VS TARGETING: POLICY CONSIDERATIONS. *Social Security Review*2021, p.42.

Sangwan, S.R. and Bhatia, M.P.S., 2020. Sustainable development in industry 4.0. In *A Roadmap to Industry 4.0: Smart Production, Sharp Business and Sustainable Development* (pp. 39-56). Springer, Cham.

Schwarz, S., 2018. Resilience in psychology: A critical analysis of the concept. *Theory & Psychology*, 28(4), pp.528-541.

Seboka, B.M.J., 2018. THE ROLE OF BLOCK FARMING IN ASSURING FOOD SECURITY IN LESOTHO: THE CASE OF BEREA, LERIBE AND MASERU DISTRICTS.

Sekula, D.G.M., 2022. MAIN TITLE: THE STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF LITERACY ON HEALTH AND WEALTH OF INDIVIDUALS AND NATION SUBTITLE: WHAT ARE ZAMBIAN STUDENTS LACKING IN LEARNING ACCOUNTING AND MATHEMATICS?. *IJNRD-International Journal of Novel Research and Development (IJNRD)*, 7(3), pp.730-737.

Shabbir, L. and Hassan, M., 2022. Impact of Transformational Leadership on Constructive Deviant Behaviors: The Mediating Role of Felt Obligation. *iRASD Journal of Management*, 4(2), pp.241-260.

Shava, E. and Hofisi, C., 2019. Cooperatives as strategies of local economic development in the City of Tshwane. *Journal of Contemporary Management*, 16(2), pp.23-42.

Shava, E. and Hofisi, C., 2019. Cooperatives as strategies of local economic development in the City of Tshwane. *Journal of Contemporary Management*, 16(2), pp.23-42.

Shava, E., 2019. Accountability of non-governmental organisations in poverty alleviation programmes. *Africa Insight*, 49(1), pp.122-136.

Sigigaba, M., Mdoda, L. and Mditshwa, A., 2021. Adoption drivers of improved Open-Pollinated (OPVs) maize varieties by smallholder farmers in the Eastern Cape province of South Africa. *Sustainability*, 13(24), p.13644.

Sikrweqe, N.P., 2013. Integrated Development Planning as a Poverty Reduction Strategy in the

Silva, M.E., Fritz, M.M. and El-Garaihy, W.H., 2022. Practice theories and supply chain sustainability: a systematic literature review and a research agenda. *Modern Supply Chain Research and Applications*.

Simon, K., 2022. THE INFLUENCE OF RELIGION AND MARRIAGE ON WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP IN ASHANTI REGION OF GHANA. *Global Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences*, 10(1), pp.21-38.

Singh, S. and Kumar, M., 2022. Employability And Entrepreneurial Skills In The Digital Era: A Critical Review. *Academy of Marketing Studies Journal*, 26(4), pp.1-11.

Sirayi, M. and Sifolo, P.P.S., 2022. Urban and Rural Planning in South Africa: Time for Integration?. *African Journal of Development Studies (formerly AFFRIKA Journal of Politics, Economics and Society)*, 12(2), pp.183-206.

Smith, B., 2018. Generalizability in qualitative research: Misunderstandings, opportunities and recommendations for the sport and exercise sciences. *Qualitative research in sport, exercise and health*, 10(1), pp.137-149.

Smith, William C., and Aaron Benavot. "Improving accountability in education: the importance of structured democratic voice." *Asia Pacific Education Review* 20, no. 2 (2019): 193-205.

Sovacool, B.K., Aksen, J. and Sorrell, S., 2018. Promoting novelty, rigor, and style in energy social science: Towards codes of practice for appropriate methods and research design. *Energy Research & Social Science*, 45, pp.12-42.

Speer J. Participatory governance reform: a good strategy for increasing government responsiveness and improving public services?. *World development*. 2012 Dec 1;40(12):2379-98.

Stahl, N.A. and King, J.R., 2020. Expanding approaches for research: Understanding and using trustworthiness in qualitative research. *Journal of Developmental Education*, 44(1), pp.26-28.

Stare, A., 2011. The impact of the organisational structure and project organisational culture on project performance in Slovenian enterprises. *Management: journal of contemporary management issues*, 16(2), pp.1-22.

Statistics South Africa, 2015

Stewart, K., Reeves, A. and Patrick, R., 2021. A time of need: exploring the changing poverty risk facing larger families in the UK. Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion.

Strober, Michael, and Craig Johnson. "The need for complex ideas in anorexia nervosa: Why biology, environment, and psyche all matter, why therapists make mistakes, and why clinical benchmarks are needed for managing weight correction." *International Journal of Eating Disorders* 45, no. 2 (2012): 155-178.

Subash, S.P., Kumar, R.R. and Aditya, K.S., 2018. Satellite data and machine learning tools for predicting poverty in rural India. *Agricultural economics research review*, 31(347-2019-571), pp.231-240.

Sunarsi, D., 2020. The analysis of the work environmental and organizational cultural impact on the performance and implication of the work satisfaction. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi Publik*, 9(2), pp.237-246.

Sushmitha, B.E., 2018. A study on the impact of recycling in preserving the Environment.

Swanepoel, M., 2019. Comparing organic and conventional farming systems in George, South Africa.

Swedberg, R., 2020. Exploratory research. *The production of knowledge: Enhancing progress in social science*, pp.17-41.

Tan, H. and Zhou, G., 2022. Gentrifying rural community development: A case study of Bama Panyang River Basin in Guangxi, China. *Journal of Geographical Sciences*, 32(7), pp.1321-1342.

Tang, C.S., 2022. Innovative technology and operations for alleviating poverty through women's economic empowerment. *Production and Operations Management*, 31(1), pp.32-45.

Taylor, N., 2019. Inequalities in teacher knowledge in South Africa. In *South African schooling: The enigma of inequality* (pp. 263-282). Springer, Cham.

- Terblanché-Greeff, A.C., 2019. Ubuntu and environmental ethics: The West can learn from Africa when faced with climate change. In *African environmental ethics* (pp. 93-109). Springer, Cham.
- Thaba-Nkadimene, K.L., 2020. EXTREME POVERTY AMONG THE RURAL BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS: TOWARDS ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION. *International Journal of Entrepreneurship*, 24(5), pp.1-11.
- Thompson, L. and Tapela, B., 2019. Land Tenure, Tenancy and Water Services Delivery in South Africa. *Water Research Commission Report*, 2358(1), p.18.
- Thompson, M.N. and Dahling, J.J., 2019. Employment and poverty: Why work matters in understanding poverty. *American Psychologist*, 74(6), p.673.
- Thow, A.M., Greenberg, S., Hara, M., Friel, S., duToit, A. and Sanders, D., 2018. Improving policy coherence for food security and nutrition in South Africa: a qualitative policy analysis. *Food Security*, 10(4), pp.1105-1130.
- Treanor, M., 2018. Falling through the cracks: the cost of the school day for families living in in-work and out-of-work poverty. *Scottish Affairs*, 27(4), pp.486-511.
- Trinitapoli, J., 2006. Religious responses to AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa: An examination of religious congregations in rural Malawi. *Review of religious research*, pp.253-270.
- Tshishonga, N.S., 2020. Rural Development and the Struggle for Land Reform in Post-Apartheid South Africa. In *African Perspectives on Reshaping Rural Development* (pp. 95-117). IGI Global.
- Tsikata, D., 2009. Gender, land and labour relations and livelihoods in sub-Saharan Africa in the era of economic liberalisation: Towards a research agenda. *Feminist Africa*, 12(2), pp.11-30.
- Tung, A., Rose-Redwood, R. and Cloutier, D., 2022. Breadlines, victory gardens, or human rights?: examining food insecurity discourses in Canada. *Canadian Food Studies/La Revue canadienne des études sur l'alimentation*, 9(2), pp.249-275.
- Turnbull, S., 2019. Corporate governance: Its scope, concerns and theories. In *Corporate governance* (pp. 415-440). Gower.
- Van der Westhuizen, M. and Swart, I., 2015. The struggle against poverty, unemployment and social injustice in present-day South Africa: Exploring the involvement of the Dutch Reformed Church at congregational level. *Stellenbosch Theological Journal*, 1(2), pp.731-759.
- Victor Bekun, F. and Akadiri, S.S., 2019. Poverty and agriculture in Southern Africa revisited: a panel causality perspective. *Sage Open*, 9(1), p.2158244019828853
- Villamil, M. and Walkup, D., 2022. Growing the Roles for Women in Smart Manufacturing. *Smart Manufacturing: The Lean Six Sigma Way*, p.345.

Vincent, H., Amri, A., Castañeda-Álvarez, N.P., Dempewolf, H., Dulloo, E., Guarino, L., Hole, D., Mba, C., Toledo, A. and Maxted, N., 2019. Modeling of crop wild relative species identifies areas globally for in situ conservation. *Communications biology*, 2(1), pp.1-8.

Viswanathan, M. and Sridharan, S., 2012. Product Development for the BoP: Insights on Concept and Prototype Development from University-Based Student Projects in India. *Journal of Product Innovation Management*, 29(1), pp.52-69.

Voukelatou, G., 2019. The contribution of experiential learning to the development of cognitive and social skills in secondary education: A case study. *Education Sciences*, 9(2), p.127.

Wagner, S.M. and Kemmerling, R., 2010. Handling nonresponse in logistics research. *Journal of Business Logistics*, 31(2), pp.357-381.

Wang JR, Lin SW. Examining reflective thinking: A study of changes in methods students' conceptions and understandings of inquiry teaching. *International Journal of Science and Mathematics Education*. 2008 Sep;6(3):459-791.

Wang JR, Lin SW. Examining reflective thinking: A study of changes in methods students' conceptions and understandings of inquiry teaching. *International Journal of Science and Mathematics Education*. 2008 Sep;6(3):459-791.

Weinberger, K. and Lumpkin, T.A., 2007. Diversification into horticulture and poverty reduction: a research agenda. *World development*, 35(8), pp.1464-1480.

Wodon, Q., 2018. Faith and Spirituality Informing Public Policy: Joseph Wresinski and our Understanding of Extreme Poverty. *The Review of Faith & International Affairs*, 16(2), pp.1-14.

Wodon, Q., 2018. Faith and Spirituality Informing Public Policy: Joseph Wresinski and our Understanding of Extreme Poverty. *The Review of Faith & International Affairs*, 16(2), pp.1-14.

Xie, J.Z., Demmler, K.M., Trevenen-Jones, A. and Brownell, K.D., 2022. Urban Public Food Procurement in Kiambu and Machakos Counties as a Driver of Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainability: A Literature Review and Case Studies. *Sustainability*, 14(6), p.3341.

Zantsi, S. and Bester, B., 2019. Revisiting the benefits of animal traction to subsistence smallholder farmers: A case study of Ndabakazi villages in Butterworth, Eastern Cape Province of South Africa. *South African Journal of Agricultural Extension*, 47(3), pp.1-13.

Zaw, S.S., 2016. Post-Nargis Lives: After the Storm—Comes the New Hope?. In *Politics of Autonomy and Sustainability in Myanmar* (pp. 57-72). Springer, Singapore.

Zein, S., Sukyadi, D., Hamied, F.A. and Lengkanawati, N.S., 2020. English language education in Indonesia: A review of research (2011–2019). *Language Teaching*, 53(4), pp.491-523.

- Zerihun, M.F. and Mashingo, M.P., 2022. The quest for service delivery: The case of a rural district municipality in the Mpumalanga province of South Africa. *Africa's Public Service Delivery & Performance Review*, 10(1), p.9.
- Zhang, J.Z. and Chang, C.W., 2021. Consumer dynamics: Theories, methods, and emerging directions. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 49(1), pp.166-196.
- Zondo, R.W.D., 2022. Sustainability: a discourse for local economic growth post-Covid-19 in South Africa. *Specialusis Ugdymas*, 1(43), pp.2677-2689.

7.7 ANNEXURE A: THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Challenges faced by rural crop farming communities: A case study of selected farming projects as poverty alleviation in (Eastern Cape)

Dear Respondent; Challenges faced by rural crop farming communities: A case study of selected farming projects as poverty alleviation in (Eastern Cape)

Relate the questions with current or previous community Farming project you were involved in. Please do not put your name or any form of identification on the questionnaire.

.....

SECTION A. BIOGRAPHY

Indicate with an X in the relevant box and fill in the blanks when necessary.

1. Please indicate how many years you've been involved on community farming projects?

0-3 years		3-6 years		6-9 years		9-more years	
-----------	--	-----------	--	-----------	--	--------------	--

2. Have you ever started a farming project as a business yourself before?

No, never		Tried but failed		Got a small business		No but always help others do		Other-please explain below	
-----------	--	------------------	--	----------------------	--	------------------------------	--	----------------------------	--

If other, please specify.

.....

3. What is your highest educational qualification?

Below matric		Matric		Diploma		Degree		Other	
--------------	--	--------	--	---------	--	--------	--	-------	--

Please specify.

.....

4. Please indicate your role in the community garden project?

A teacher/facilitator		Project manager/Leader		Support staff		Other-please explain below	
-----------------------	--	------------------------	--	---------------	--	----------------------------	--

If other, please specify.

.....

5. Please indicate the types of community farming projects exist around your community?

School garden		Church garden		Clinic garden		Community garden		Other-please explain below	
---------------	--	---------------	--	---------------	--	------------------	--	----------------------------	--

If other, please specify.

.....

6. Please indicate the types of vegetables do you produce in your garden projects?

Spinach		Potatoes		Cabbage		Carrots		Tomatoes		Other-please explain below	
---------	--	----------	--	---------	--	---------	--	----------	--	----------------------------	--

If other, please specify.

7. Please indicate your gender

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

SECTION B

Please respond to all questions by putting an X in the respective boxes (numbers) corresponding to each statement. Use the following scale: 1= Strongly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3= Indifferent, 4= Agree and 5= Strongly Agree.

	Variables	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Indifferent	Agree	Strongly Agree
0		0	0	0	0	0
1	Does your (their) participation in the project bring sustainability (income etc) to your familys livelihood?	1	2	3	4	5
2	Are you or any member of your family involved in the implementation of the municipal projects	1	2	3	4	5
3	Project leadership is critical for success of our garden projects	1	2	3	4	5
4	Land tenure is critical for success of our garden projects	1	2	3	4	5
5	Water accessibility is critical for success of our garden projects	1	2	3	4	5
6	We've skilled project leader in our community garden projects	1	2	3	4	5
7	Leadership is most important for success of our garden Projects	1	2	3	4	5
8	Our project leaders encourage us to be part of decision-making process about project activity management	1	2	3	4	5

9	Our project leaders stay out of the way as we do our work as part of empowerment	1	2	3	4	5
10	Effective communication from our project leaders is the key to success of our garden projects	1	2	3	4	5

11	Our community garden projects operate without failure	1	2	3	4	5
12	Our councilor show commitment to our community garden Projects	1	2	3	4	5
13	We measure our project success by the amount of vegetables we produced on a weekly basis	1	2	3	4	5
14	Our community garden projects serves our needs on a daily Basis	1	2	3	4	5
15	We use our past gardening experience to improve overall quality of our garden project success	1	2	3	4	5
16	Food like vegetables are not always available at home, school or church everyday	1	2	3	4	5
17	We don't eat more than 5 different types of vegetables Everyday	1	2	3	4	5
18	Sometimes we spend a day without eating any vegetables	1	2	3	4	5
19	We never lack vegetables at our home, school or church	1	2	3	4	5
20	We get our vegetables from our community garden projects	1	2	3	4	5
21	At our community each home has their own vegetable garden at their backyards	1	2	3	4	5
22	Our vegetable garden project have been operating over two Years	1	2	3	4	5
23	We eat from our vegetable gardens every season	1	2	3	4	5
24	Our vegetable garden project has never been successful	1	2	3	4	5
25	Our vegetable garden has higher successful rate every season	1	2	3	4	5
26	It's better to grow your own vegetables than buying them	1	2	3	4	5

27	Our community has vegetable gardens as poverty alleviation Strategy	1	2	3	4	5
28	Vegetables can be difficult grown in our community garden projects	1	2	3	4	5
29	Our community garden project is constantly providing its	1	2	3	4	5

	community members with fresh vegetables					
30	Vegetable from the retailers are not fresh compared with vegetables from our community garden projects	1	2	3	4	5
31	The community garden team is educated on gardening skills	1	2	3	4	5
32	Children are given an opportunity to apply gardening skills	1	2	3	4	5
33	Our community garden project educated its members so that they can start their own business one day	1	2	3	4	5
34	Our community parks & gardens are being not used to educate & share knowledge among community members & children	1	2	3	4	5
35	We understand the role of agriculture in our communities	1	2	3	4	5

36) Please list here any other issues you may want to highlight relation to the above, put them in point form

-
...
-
...
-
...
-
...

SECTION C

Please answer all the questions by using the space provided.

37) List 5 things that are important for effective communication from start to finish of the project.

- 1.....
.....
- 2.....
.....
- 3.....
.....

4.....
.....

5.....
.....

38) List 5 effects caused by a bad communication in your community garden projects.

1.....
.....

2.....

3.....
.....

4.....
.....

5.....
.....

39) List 5 causes of bad communication in your community garden projects.

1.....
.....

2.....
.....

3.....
.....

4.....
.....

5.....
.....

40) If you would be responsible for the development of effective communication channels in your community garden projects, list at least 5 things you would do.

1.....
.....

2.....
.....

- 3.....
.....
- 4.....
.....
- 5.....
.....

Thank you for your cooperation

7.8 ANNEXURE B ETHICS CERTIFICATE



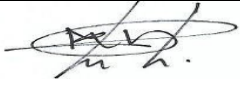
P.O. Box 1906 | Bellville 7535
Symphony Road Bellville 7535
South Africa
Tel: +27 21 4603291
Email: fbmsethics@cput.ac.za

Office of the Chairperson Research Ethics Committee	FACULTY: BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
--	--

The Faculty's Research Ethics Committee (FREC) on **14 September 2021**, ethics **APPROVAL** was granted to **Ayanda Figlan (213213249)** for a research activity for **Master of Public Administration** at the Cape Peninsula University of Technology.

Title of project:	Factors responsible for the constant failure of government assisted poverty alleviation farming projects in the Eastern Cape, South Africa
	Researcher (s): Dr L Jowah

Decision: APPROVED

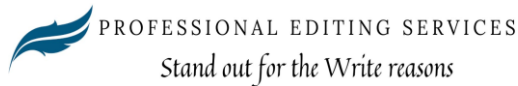
 <hr/> Signed: Chairperson: Research Ethics Committee	<hr/> 29 November 2021 <hr/> Date
---	--

The proposed research may now commence with the provisions that:

1. The researcher(s) will ensure that the research project adheres to the values and principles expressed in the CPUT Policy on Research Ethics.
2. Any adverse circumstance arising in the undertaking of the research project that is relevant to the ethicality of the study requires that the researcher stops the study and immediately informs the chairperson of the relevant Faculty Ethics Committee.
3. The researcher(s) will conduct the study according to the methods and procedures set out in the approved application.
4. Any changes that can affect the study-related risks for the research participants, particularly in terms of assurances made with regards to the protection of participants' privacy and the confidentiality of the data, should be reported to the Committee in writing accompanied by a progress report.
5. The researcher will ensure that the research project adheres to any applicable national legislation, professional codes of conduct, institutional guidelines, and scientific standards relevant to the specific field of study. Adherence to the following South African legislation is important, notably compliance with the Bill of Rights as provided for in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (the Constitution) and where applicable: Protection of Personal Information Act, no 4 of 2013; Children's act no 38 of 2005 and the National Health Act, no 61 of 2003 and/or other legislations that is relevant.
6. Only de-identified research data may be used for secondary research purposes in future on condition that the research objectives are similar to those of the original research. Secondary use of identifiable human research data requires additional ethics clearance.
7. No field work activities may continue after two (2) years for Masters and Doctorate research project from the date of issue of the Ethics Certificate. Submission of a completed research ethics progress report (REC 6) will constitute an application for renewal of Ethics Research Committee approval.

Clearance Certificate No | 2021_FBMSREC 098

7.9 ANNEXURE C CERTIFICATE OF EDITING



Gerald T du Preez
PhD

22 Clivia Avenue
Brantwood, Kuils River, 7580
+27 (21) 903-3145 | +27 (83) 325 1842
gerald9@gmail.com

Certificate of Editing

This serves to confirm that copy-editing and proofreading services were rendered to
for a master's thesis entitled

**Factors responsible for the constant failure of government-assisted poverty alleviation farming
projects in the Eastern Cape, South Africa**

Ayanda Figlan

with a final word count of 51 508 on 3 August 2022

I am a member of the Professional Editors' Guild (member number DUP015) and commit to the following codes of practice (among others):

- *I have completed the work independently and did not sub-contract it out*
- *I kept to the agreed deadlines and communicated changes within reasonable time frames*
- *I treated all work as confidential and maintained objectivity in editing*
- *I did not accept work that could be considered unlawful, dishonest or contrary to public interest*

I uphold the following editing standards:

- *proofreading for mechanical errors such as spelling, punctuation, grammar*
- *copy-editing that includes commenting on, but not correcting, structure, organisation and logical flow of content, formatting (headings, page numbers, table of contents, etc.), eliminating unnecessary repetition*
- *checking citation style is correct, punctuating as needed and flagging missing or incorrect references*
- *commenting on suspected plagiarism and missing sources*
- *returning the document with track changes for the author to accept*

I confirm I have met the above editing standards and professional, ethical practice. The content of the work edited remains that of the student.

Gerald T du Preez, PhD

Membership: Southern African Freelancers' Association and Professional Editors' Guild (Membership #DUP015)

7.10 ANNEXURE D PLAGIARISM REPORT

Factors responsible for the constant failure of government-assisted poverty alleviation farming projects in the Eastern Cape, South Africa

ORIGINALITY REPORT

16% SIMILARITY INDEX	15% INTERNET SOURCES	1% PUBLICATIONS	5% STUDENT PAPERS
--------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	ulspace.ul.ac.za Internet Source	4%
2	uir.unisa.ac.za Internet Source	4%
3	etd.cput.ac.za Internet Source	3%
4	vital.seals.ac.za:8080 Internet Source	1%
5	www.studymode.com Internet Source	1%
6	Submitted to University of KwaZulu-Natal Student Paper	1%
7	hdl.handle.net Internet Source	<1%
8	Submitted to Cape Peninsula University of Technology Student Paper	<1%