COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL PARTICIPATION IN
THE EASTERN CAPE LOCAL GOVERNMENT- THE CASE OF SELECTED AREAS
IN THE AMATHOLE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

BY

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DECLARATION

I, Zoleka Martha Cordelia Mteto, hereby declare that this mini-dissertation submitted to the University of Fort Hare for the Masters' Degree in Public Administration has never been previously submitted to this or any other university for a degree, that this is my own work in design and execution and that all material contained therein has been duly acknowledged.

DATE: 12/02/2010

SIGNATURE: [Signature]

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- The communities that I interviewed; special and humble gratitude goes to those who helped me to collect the information.
The key recommendation of the study was the mobilization of communities and local economy.

Projects have not impacted sustainability on the household livelihoods and community. The selected community projects lack coordination among institutions of local government, and the community. The assessment showed deficiencies in collective participation and consensus between selected community projects, drawn from the local government sphere. The findings of selected community projects are consistent with the aims of the study. The study conducted interviews and focus-group engagement with youth in community development, with increased opportunities for active popular participation of the marginalized, women and men. The role of such a local government includes institutional and resource support and with government has to be activated in order to support community development initiatives. The literature review showed concerted mobilized community development, within the economic context of South African Local Government. The role of a developmental local government needs to be activated in order to support community development initiatives.

The aim of the study was to reassess the practice of community development in the Eastern Cape Local Government. The study focused on the democratization of community development, and the relationship between participation and improved efficiency of community projects in improving household livelihood and community development.

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process of development from an administrative perspective, is an integrated process of dealing with society's un-freedoms such as poverty (Sen, 2001:13). The collective understanding for answering the questions above, development is a practical aspect that will assist communities to address these questions.


Communities are aimed at transforming the social and economic conditions of impoverished and underdeveloped local government, specifically in a mode to interface with communities business of their own development. This places the government institutions, especially customers of service delivery and policy outcomes, as well as shareholders in the development. NPM views citizens not only as recipients of development, but rather as the promotion of the participatory role of local communities in social and economic The ethics of the New Public Administration and Development Management argue for

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL ORIENTATION

CHAPTER ONE
Without opportunities for participation, democratic community participation structures are more likely to be competitive than those that have decentralized participation structures. The statement of the problem and the hypothesis is outlined, that those community development projects that have partnered with community development in the Eastern Cape Province. The statement of the problem and the chapter outline of the study. The main aim of the study was to assess the extent of community development, participation and local government. The chapter progresses by outlining the statement of the problem, research objectives, rationale, delimitations and key issues that from the basis of the study, which are provided into the three key issues that form the basis of the study. First, insight into the chapter defines the background and general orientation of the study. First, insight into the chapter defines the background and general orientation of the study.

The main point of departure is that community development projects with active participation drive for social and economic goals (Kroukamp, 2001:40). The methodology and policy implementation tactics should be consulted as the methodology and policy implementation tactics should be consulted as the methodology and policy implementation tactics should be consulted as the methodology and policy implementation tactics should be consulted as.
governance. The active involvement of local communities should be allowed in local perspectives. At local municipal councils, however, within a participatory democracy be influenced by people-centered development choices. This statement is a macro-developmental strategy implemented by a developmental state should the South African government has emphasized that initiatives of community involvement in decision making, and practice of development management. Since 1994 qualitative impact of planned social change at local level, improved community motivation for decentralization includes improved scope for good governance, the role of decentralization is aimed mainly at bringing the state closer to the people. The idea of communities as a key pillar on which the efforts of decentralization rest. The idea Micro-level local participation is a collective approach to development. The participatory livelihoods and improve the way of life in the communities.

development. The universal aim of community development is to transform households strategy that is employed by the different role players and stakeholders for community development as an administrative activity is a major policy implementation departments to steer the changes in the communities for improved human welfare. poorest of the poor. Various programs and projects are rolled out by different improvement of services to the people, and changing the conditions faced by the government policy and its implementation programs are aimed at promoting the

GOVERNMENT

1.2 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, PARTICIPATION, AND LOCAL...
participation of local communities at a micro-level in the development of the local area. Transformation goals at macro-level, local government should facilitate the active participation of local communities at all levels of government. A high premium is placed on the collective approach to development, as illustrated by the spirit of good governance, *pro bono publico* – for the benefit of the people (Davids). Developmental Local Government Promotes the Creation of Development Initiatives in Basic Sanitation.

on state interventions such as social grants and indigenous grants for water, energy and the micro result will be the economic empowerment of households that are dependent on communal development initiatives to increase household and community freedom from hunger and poverty. As community development initiatives improve in efficiency and productivity, community development initiatives to increase household and community freedom from small, medium and macro enterprises (SME). This will improve the potential of Small, Medium and Macro Enterprises (SME). This will improve the potential.

in Chapter 2 of the Bill of Rights, Community Development Projects should lead to the improvement of local economic development. The practice of community development in South Africa (RSA, 1996) has set the preconditions that local government in the local areas should lead to the progressive realisation of human rights that have been outlined in accordance with the goals defined by the legislation. The Constitution of the Republic of Integrated Development Plan (IDP), should promote development in the local areas in economic transformation in tandem with communal, local government, through the been refocused as Developmental Local Government, with the aim of promoting socio-local government, as outlined in the Local Government White Paper (RSA, 2000).
South Africa: “To encourage the involvement of communities and community administration that are outlined in Section 10 of the Constitution of the Republic of Developmental Local Government embraces, in practice, the principles of public greatly increase the sustainability of the programmes.

design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of community projects, as this will promoted by a developmental local government is one that will promote efficiencies in programmes and projects. The type of community development that should be concerned with the improvement of efficiency and effectiveness of development management, which is a practice within the greater discourse of public administration, is rather than on inclusion. David et al. (2005:35) categorically state that development state was a non-inclusive state which placed a high premium on policies of exclusion planning of development initiatives. This was exacerbated by the fact that the apartheid from top to bottom and local people were seldom consulted and had little voice in the Africentric state policy by the apartheid government was centralized and administered government programmes. Historically, the type of development that was done in South development, which should be considered in the management and implementation of institutions and local communities. This is a relatively new paradigm towards The development matrix is therefore the result of active interaction between state that outlines the national, provincial and local government responsibilities, in line with Reference is made here to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (RSA, 1996).
These community development initiatives, regarding these macro-initiatives is the degree to which local participation is built into such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). What remains unclear is how to engage non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or civil society in projects on the score-card of state partnerships between the state (government) and society (citizens and communities). As a result of a participatory governance framework, social change is informed by the communities for social change. The theoretical frame of reference is informed by the development of a macro-level initiative, as well as a micro-level activity within their livelihoods. This study is, however, interested in the analysis of community development as a macro-level political, as well as local activity within communities. Community development can be viewed as a development process which emerges as communities develop their own initiatives from within for their own social spaces for the improvement of their livelihoods. This is due to the belief that community development be mapped in the IDP. Theor (2006:10) is the opinion that community development projects are consistently rolled out, aimed at the community, but an imperative, for it is a prerequisite of quality democracy. Involvement and participation is not a matter of option in the local government sphere organisations in matters of local government. The implication is that community
initiatives, setting of objectives and decision-making, consultation and cooperation with communities in the design of community development

(Middleby, 1995:3). Municipalities, as the local state, must therefore play a leading role in scope of planning and therefore results in reduced social returns being derived regarded as problematic because it does not include the views of communities in the bureaucratic political-administrative elite. This central approach in planning has been in most cases, the processes of community development have been driven by the sphere as South Africa regulates to meet its objective of bring a developmental state. Community development projects have been implemented in the local government

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Tshwane District Municipality.

economic deprivation and vulnerability, especially in district municipalities such as OR
areas of the province reflect the classic challenges of underdevelopment, social and Eastern Cape, Socio-economic Consultative Council (2007:8) emphasizes that the rural
unemployment, rural incomes are low and the level of poverty is high. The report by the Development (2003:17) due to low returns from subsistence agriculture and high
sustained by social welfare grants from the agencies of the DSD (Department of Social
(HDI) are the poor in the rural areas, whereas large sections of the population are
challenges of South Africa are in the rural areas. The Human Development Indicators
the context of the study, arguably one may conclude that the social developmental
il is important in the chapter to provide insight into the Eastern Cape Province, which is
Implementation and evaluation of community development:

- examine the nature and extent of local participation of the community in planning;
- assess the impact of community development on the household livelihoods; and
- Cape, whereas the specific objectives are to

The main objective of the study is to re-assess community development in the Eastern

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

community development

by communities of being excluded from the affairs of local government, including
media reports of the clashes between communities and local authorities over the claim
therefore a challenge. The generalised evidence of this reality is reflected by consistent
influence in community development initiatives in the local public administration is
immediate development challenges in local spaces. The absence of local community
be sanctioned by political objectives which may not necessarily be consistent with the
development without community participation is flawed, due to the fact that the state can
matters of local participation. The assumption that the state on its own is committed to
in development practice at local level. However, there seem to be malfunctions in
advocated in development management (Midgeley, 1986:5-7; Molumb, 2002:29).

with the pluralist idea of collective participation approaches to development that is
participation in the development affairs of the local area. This philosophy is consistent
The Municipal Systems Act of 2000 (RSA, 2000) outlines the need for community


Asia and Chile in Latin America have taken great strides in democratizing development. The development of the local community. Governments in countries such as India in and Taylor (2000:23) have argued that there is a need to include voices from within in application of this principle in community development. Scholars such as MacKenzie principle and this research has to play a role in testing empirically the practical principle and effort to critique processes of governance at local government level in the Eastern Cape. The democratization of state institutions is a critical public administration poverty reduction in local communities and in households. This research is therefore an local government has to directly address complex development challenges, related to

1.6 RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

Programmes, promoting communication and increased political sophistication. peaceful expression of feelings, solving community problems. Implementation of those that expanded citizen participation should hopefully lead to being derived from those government efforts. This is supported by Arko-Cobban phases of community development results in diminished social and economic returns impact on community welfare. Limited involvement of local communities in the various an impact on the socio-economic status of the participating members and an indirect participation. Improved results in this case, should be understood as products that have authority have achieved improved results than those that have had passive participation and consultative engagement within the project and with institutions on those community development projects that have created opportunities for greater

1.5 HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY
Through the study the researcher also aims to acquire research skills and scientific development in the local government sphere, from the local participation perspective. Hence research should continuously question noble projects of community development to enhance the human spirit by safeguarding humanity against the de-humanising effects of poverty. Community development should be seen as a measure to improve social security, and development processes at local level this will surely translate into social development. The assumption that underlies this study is that if communities are actively included in the development and local participation in local government in the province. The study will certainly add value to the body of knowledge on matters related to the development of local government.

Practically, the local government becomes institutionalised at local state level – in this age of the local communities becomes institutionalised at local state level – in this administration at local level. Our participatory democracy dictates that bureaucratic been used over hundreds of years. This study questions the process of public administration that character of the African's collective approach to challenges that have included within the development process (Mkhizey, 1996:811). This strongly contradicts the Western State model that exists in post-independence Africa at times imposes the nature and character of the African's collective approach to challenges that have included within the development process. The African notions of community and wellbeing are captured in the concept ofUbuntu.”


BETTER OPPORTUNITIES FOR PARTICIPATION THAN RURAL PROJECTS. THE ASSUMPTION WAS THAT URBAN RESEARCHER'S ASSUMPTION THAT URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITY PROJECTS HAD CAPACITY BUILDING. THE NEED TO INCLUDE A RURAL-URBAN ENVIRONMENT WAS HIGHLIGHTED BY THE AREAS. THE AREAS OF ANALYSIS WERE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, LOCAL PARTICIPATION, AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS MAJORLY IN RURAL AND URBAN.

DELIBERATIONS OF THE STUDY

RESEARCHER IS EMPLOYED IN THE CLUSTER OF DEVELOPMENTAL SOCIAL SERVICES. TO THE BENEFIT OF THE PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT BY WHOSE THE REPORT-WRITING ABILITIES WHICH ARE PERSONAL DEVELOPMENTAL ASPECTS, BUT WILL IN THE LONG RUN
Chapter One: Introduction and General Orientation

Chapter Two: Literature Review

Chapter Three: Research Methodology and Design

Chapter Four: Data Analysis

Chapter Five: Conclusions and Recommendations

The sample population, in line with the research objectives.

This chapter provides a systematic presentation and analysis of findings, from

An outline of the methods and research procedures that were followed in the

participation and community development.

of the Eastern Cape. However, the main thrust is on engagement of sources on

This chapter is divided into two sections that cover the socio-economic literature

The background chapter introduces a brief outline of the study, stating the

The problem, the key objectives of the study and the hypotheses of the study.

The research findings can be generalized to the whole of the Eastern Cape of South

Recommenda­tions are made and explained. The question is asked whether the

In this chapter, the research conclusions are drawn in line with the set hypothe­sis.
results than those that are not as organised for improved participation. Those communities with improved participation are most likely to yield greater areas. The performance of the community development programmes developed in the local that impact to be realised, community participation is an essential catalyst to improve impact of community development projects within the local government sphere. For community development projects, this study is therefore interested in viewing the underdevelopment, should therefore undertake to launch vibrant goal-oriented strategy towards dealing with the challenges of poverty in urban and rural areas. The community development is an initiative that has been registered as an important

CONCLUSION 1.9
In community development, the role of local democracy is crucial. The participatory role of people management, the role of local democracy is critical and the participatory role of administrative and managerial issues such as co-ordination, planning, control and public administration, the success of community development depends on a number of initiatives of community development and development economics. The implementation of initiatives of development and participation in the local government sphere is a matter of concern for development and participation with reference to the local government. Community development and participation in the various understandings of the interfaces between community provisions.

The chapter debates the various understandings of the interfaces between community development, sustainable impact on the communities is due to failure to follow the legislative important because the failure at times of community development to have a lasting policy framework for influencing participation and community development. This is of the study. The literature review will give an in-depth analysis of the legislative and analyzes of the Province is critical to the study, because the Eastern Cape is the context socio-economic reality of poverty in the Eastern Cape Province. The socio-economic mechanism to facilitate the reduction of challenges of poverty. This chapter looks at the community development in development thinking has been regarded as an intervention

2.1 INTRODUCTION

LITERATURE REVIEW

CHAPTER TWO
reliable indicator of human development. It measures the overall achievements in three
levels: health, education, and income. The HDI is calculated as a composite of these three indicators.

In this context, it's important to note that South Africa has one of the highest HDIs in the world. However, this does not mean that everyone in South Africa enjoys high standards of living. The HDI is not a perfect measure and there are criticisms of its methodology.

The report also highlights the importance of education and health as key determinants of human development. Education is seen as a way to break the cycle of poverty and improve the lives of future generations. Health is crucial for people to lead healthy and productive lives.

The report concludes that while South Africa has made progress in human development, there is still much work to be done to ensure that everyone benefits from these achievements.

The report also addresses the issue of inequality. Despite some improvements, South Africa still has one of the highest income inequalities in the world. The report calls for policies that will reduce inequality and promote social cohesion.

In conclusion, the report provides a valuable overview of the state of human development in South Africa. It highlights both achievements and challenges, and offers recommendations for future action.
transformation, they have perhaps been looking more at government as the main driver of economic development. The fact that the communities have not taken an activist position for their own development is facilitated by the challenges of lack of access to markets, access to knowledge, and control that is shielded within varying degrees of success. The communities, especially in rural areas, remain with local institutions and pushing an economic mission for citizen empowerment with rural poverty.

Opportunities for meaningful capital investment in the rural areas has led to continued government support for the failure of the local multi-potentialities to create better economic communities. In rural societies where female-headed households are prevalent, in local communities, the continued socio-economic vulnerability of households and communities in the block which rests at 22 percent (Statistics South Africa, 2006), these figures logically explain the other hand, unemployment of up to 30 percent compared to that of men to 31 percent unemployment rate while whites have a much lower rate of 5 percent. On the other hand, unemployment of women is up to 30 percent compared to that of men differences displayed by race (South Africa, 2006:157; Africans have a record of up to 50 percent of South Africans have seen the growth of its economy. However, the growth has not created the basic dimensions of human life: longevity, knowledge-literacy, and standard of living.
substantial increases in poverty. The poverty line here is explained as a quantitative urban zone, due to the increase of urban development challenges, there are primary goods and services necessary for human survival.

packages and indirect innovations such as free basic services to sustain access to the poverty. In the local government sphere households become dependent on welfare means to actively raise income for livelihood; it results in an increase of the strain of high dependency ratio. However, in a context where households are poor and have no household, it signifies a high dependency ratio. There may only not be a problem with particular people in this demographic strand are mainly still resident in the family average of 36.8 percent of the population is younger than 15 years. Since these summaries of the demographic realities of the Eastern Cape. They show that after the Metropolitan Municipality have the highest population density.

District Municipality, Amatole District Municipality and the Nelson Mandela (Department of Social Development, 2004:4). In the Eastern Cape the OR Tambo it is the third most populous province in South Africa after Gauteng and Kwazulu-Natal. The total population of the Eastern Cape Province stands at 6.4 million, confirming that development of impoverished communities.

development of dependency syndrome seems a great impediment to sustainable
Although Nzo, which are predominantly rural, remain in the poverty matrix, growth and employment creation in the province’s districts such as O.R. Tambo and Chinswini are partially explained by the poor economic performance. These statistics reflect the challenging reality of poverty at district municipality levels. The table below illustrates the poverty statistics per district municipality in the Eastern Cape.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District Municipality</th>
<th>Persons Living in Poverty Per Total Population</th>
<th>District Municipality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amatole</td>
<td>1,285,429</td>
<td>O.R. Tambo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,476,561</td>
<td>Chinswini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>690,107</td>
<td>Alfred Nzo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>487,728</td>
<td>Ukhahlamba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>293,815</td>
<td>Cacadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>388,217</td>
<td>394,338</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.1: Poverty Statistics Per District Municipality in the Eastern Cape

In a district municipality sphere, poverty is characterized by poverty. Trends in coordination with Statistics South Africa, produced statistics that show the extent of poverty in the Eastern Cape. It is generally claimed that half of the population social unit of the immediate family in a defined unitary dwelling called a household refers to an individual or a group of persons living in a dwelling, is about limitation of access to resources and power. The term ‘household’ refers to a standard of US$1 a day. We should also view it from a qualitative angle, where poverty...
section will address legislative and policy provisions that are selected carefully to
for community development and participation within the local government sphere. This
There are various legislative instruments that aim to promote an enabling environment

AND PARTICIPATION

2.3 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

local multifacilities. Address issues that are coordinated under the local Economic Development Initiatives (EDI) with communities to promote improvement of livelihoods. However, there are efforts to

Government has been under consistent fire for failing to deliver initiatives in coordination

In some cases, these initiatives have no community development initiatives that are

Camcadu 34.1 percent

Nelson Mandela 42.7 percent, and

Amatole 54.2 percent

Umkhathwama 57.9 percent,

Chris Hani 56.5 percent,

O.R. Tambo 66.8 percent,

Aliwal North leading by 71.6 percent,

The unemployment presented by the DSD (2004:10) show the following harsh realities:

of Joblessness:
The logic of IDPs offers further motivation to facilitate opportunities for improved implementation of the Reconstruction and Development Programme, 1994, and opportunities of people participation within initiatives of community development.


2.3.2. A participatory dimension.

The Reconstruction and Development process and where adequately in its benefits (Theorin 2005:12), this inherently the practice of community development should have an impact on the development process and where adequately in its benefits contribute to the development process and where adequately in its benefits contribute to the empowerment of the people in the African Charter for Popular Participation, 1990. Which programs, we believe strongly that popular participation is, in essence, the empowerment of the people in the African Charter for Popular Participation. This is consistent with the constitutional mandate of improving the right to participate, this suggests that the constitutional parameters outlined the parameters of a developmental public administration.

2.4 Community Development: A Critical Analysis

capacity building, and collective consciousness (Theron, 2005:15). Consultation in decision making, resource and material necessities, functional consultation in decision making, resource and material necessities, functional ensure that participation has the following benefits: information access, potential of community development initiatives. The IDP perspective seeks to From an IDP perspective participation is an enabling strategy to increase the possible an enabling environment for people-oriented community development, participation. The developmental Local Government is therefore obliged to make the IDP. The IDP provides for community development as well as people A multi-party is mandated to have strategic guiding business documents called

2.3.3 Integrated Development Plans

Relevant information with regard to community affairs.

of their communities and control of their own resources, and access to the principles also provide for citizens to assume responsibility for the development participation, within the community development enterprise. The "baro pole"
base for improvement of the implementation and practice of community development. Community from a general and policy perspective will therefore empower the knowledge class societies and economies. The importance of understanding the concept of 

Farely does literature use the term, community to refer to make mention of middle-

levels to refer to people who are disavantaged by poverty, oppression and prejudice. Yet, community has also been used from a policy perspective where community (Gillies et al, 2004:9) Inequalities in communities are a source of conflict, Inequalities in the community tend to be more or less inequality in the social transformation of the community. Sometimes communities are elitist, Hebbel and others, and these communities do not always exist as units until they are consensual and, however, communities who cannot resist to the market to meet their needs can be diversified. Communities who can resist to the market to offer assistance and support especially within the economic to provide vital resources that empower the moneyless. That the community is kept intact by networks of reciprocity which empower the moneyless and progress. Sevingan and Smith (Gillies et al, 2004:7) emphasize the point by stating that the idea of a community promotes collectivity in sharing risk, vulnerability, resources, create better conditions of living for its members.

This suggests that community includes social networks that are motivated to some understanding of the meaning of community. The term community has been defined by Plant (1979:4:13) as "linked to locality, identified by common interests, with a sense of belonging, shared socio-economic, cultural and functional interests and some understanding of the meaning of community. The term community development is the creation of
The definition of development by Sen (2001:4) is aligned to the basic needs approach to development, which argues that community development should directly or indirectly address economic opportunities, and social deprivation which make families and communities poorer. Development involves the removal of major sources of un-freedoms: poverty, poor development translates into the development of people’s choices and power. For Sen, development translates into human development which puts people at the core of defining community. This argument is adapted from the view that economic growth should be experienced even in smaller but critical, societal institutions such as family and development is a social, political and economic process of change that should be development such as rural women.

McKenzie (1993:37) who states that development takes place when there is optimal viability with the aim of reducing inequality and poverty. This is substantiated by structures, popular attitudes and community institutions to accelerate family economic development is a multidimensional process involving major changes in the social especially in former disadvantaged communities. Todaro (2008:3) concludes that transformation process that should result in the improvement of the human condition, governance point of view, development is a state-driven, social and economic

The other term that is worth discussing in this analysis is development.
such as the right to food. MDGs, PDP, goals, and the socio-economic aspects in the RSA Constitution of 1996.

MDGs, PDP, goals, and the socio-economic aspects in the following legislative and policy documents: of aspects of human rights covered in the following legislative and policy documents: processes that seek to promote the empowerment of communities towards the realisation reality which is South Africa. In line with that community development is an intervention community development to be taking place in a greater political, social and economic as a process. This has managerial and implementation implications. It considers approach to community development. It is more interested in community development sociological. This is due to the argument that public administration has its own specific of community development. We should be careful not to remain preoccupied with improving community welfare through self-sustaining projects. However, in our analysis of community development is understood as activities at a community space that are aimed at community development is a concept and a process. As a concept, community needs of the community and to promote the social and economic development of the manage its administration, budgeting and planning processes, to give priority to the basic outlined by the RSA Constitution of 1996 that, a municipality must structure and are supposed to assist communities to achieve their basic needs. Perspectives as is drinking water, warmth, shelter, and education (United Nations, 2005:8), Municipalities result in the realisation of and access to critical human needs such as food, safe
area for decision-making is extended to include communities. Participation is a new style of development planning intervention, where the surface process of community development. Theron (2005:13) argues that public dimension that will open opportunities for the active participation of communities in the context of South Africa, community development should have a consultative demands institutional support from the municipalities. and economic benefits for the communities. Community development is a matter that managerial potential to generate community development projects that will create social on managerial processes that include participation, consultation and administrative close to them, with reference to community development, the analysis should be centered activities driven by state bureaucrats with an aim to achieving certain objectives. In place through projects, which by definition are sets of technical and organizational be dear and Swaneepol (1996:49) clarify the idea that community development takes economic development (Davids et al., 2005:53).

government to have a pro bono effect through the promotion of community socio-
developmental local government which argues for programmes of the local a capability to self-sustaining development. This view is aligned to the objective of a human social development, through empowering communities and strengthening their (in De Beer & Swaneepol, 2002:125) states that community development is about Community development is a strategy for both rural and urban development. Monograph
collective advancement of social-economic transformation. For Nyere, according to management process characterised by state and community co-operation for the initiative in Tanzania in the 1960s to the 1970s was a political and economic Republic of Tanzania. According to Intikhab (2007:1), the community development under the leadership of Mwalimu Julius Nyere, who was then president of the new known as Jirama. This was an initiative of the national government in Dar es Salaam.

The most interesting case study is the Tanzanian model of community development was the main approach to the processes of transformation. led programme since in most cases in post-colonial Africa state centred planning development approach in these counties community development was a government- communities through different state led initiatives. Among these was the community governance processes in these counties were mobilized for improvement of the and then proceeded with the matters of transformation. The state institutions and Tanzania, Ghana and Zimbabwe, the independence project was to gain independence other countries in Africa went through after independence. In countries such as period is that the reality of post-apartheid South Africa has some similarities with what community development in post-colonial Africa. The motivation for focusing on this objective, to sustain human life. However, the interest should focus on the origins of always organised themselves in some form of community organisation to achieve social The discipline of anthropology has outlined that since early civilizations societies have

2.5 ORIGINS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
To improve social transformation within communities.

due to the inherent realization of the potential of community development as a strategy and characteristic of community development even during the apartheid era. This was in South Africa scholars of public management and social change were theorizing about in great enthusiasm for and political sympathy with the new African nation.

were proponents of this approach, assisted by donor organizations which then had the provinces as a recovery from colonization programs, State bureaucratic officials government in Harare initiated and advanced the community development initiatives in agricultural-related initiatives in the rural communities (Tshuma, 1997:5). The central model in its first five-year plans for rural development and was defined mainly under the Zimbabwean between 1980 and 1987, community development was the dominant of communities.

until that time had defined the pace and shape of social and economic progress (ii) to reduce the dependence of communities on the European superpowers who communities in their own development;

(i) to promote self-reliance of communities through active involvement of

namely:

Bony and Dibua (2003:2), Yfema was supposed to achieve two main objectives.
seeks to argue that community development should result in satisfaction of a
development is a means to deal with un-needs of poverty and hunger. It
community development. This tenet advances a notion that community
The objective of community development in this case defines the approach to

(II) Basic Needs Approach

Involvement

transformational ingrains mainly due to the narrow space it provides for popular
the case is no community ownership. This approach fails to make qualitative
driven and at the time when donor support collapses the project succumbs to the
state and its role in development. In some cases, these processes are donor-
that technical experts champion the process, from an elitist perspective of the
development. This is resource-driven and the philosophy of the administration is
area, followed by subsequent provision of the missing elements to stimulate
missing. The point of departure was to undertake a linear analysis of the rural
This approach presents a strong focus on rural areas, where development is

(i) Integrated Rural Development

Approach

development approach, the basic needs approach and the participatory development
may have had particular social benefits. They are identified as the integrated rural
Theron (2005:107) identifies three main approaches to community development that
Complementary processes that will promote the bridging of connections between development and empowerment should be viewed as with the skills that will lead to their active influencing of the processes of local community development should translate into the empowerment of local communities.

Community Development for Community Improvement

Community development, however, seeks to provide healthy optimism regarding the business of development, the challenge, however, is the heterogeneity of interests and aims for social relationships to work better, motivated for self-reliance, and capability feedback, and decentralized decision-making. The approach actually mobilizes within the community and there are processes of consultation, engagement, and communication, Community development agents will therefore exist outside and community development is dramatized by all the roles played in the field of development. Thus the approach that uses the notion of us without us, logic: Community development approach satisfaction against un-freedoms, therefore remains an ideal. For it does not define the methodology or rather the tactic that would yield needs from a community perspective. However, a gap remains in this approach community need, almost drawing from the Marxist view of the hierarchy of
The conditions of poverty in the rural areas.

Development is normally viewed as a savior and security with limited potential to change the trend has been to move into urban areas in search of wage labor. Rural communities commit their labor time to the improvement of the local economy because historically overexploitation. Again, the able-bodied labor in rural communities is not mobilized to promote community cohesion as it could be a strong political and social force. Instead, broken consciousness as a result of the long years of apartheid that somehow did not break the existence of community in South African rural geometries is an argument to the extent that sometimes there is a populist position of community initiatives. This statement assumes that the local communities are homogeneous, organized and ready to start the implementation of development projects. Mkhize (1996:35) agrees with this statement: However, with reference to South Africa’s achievement remains a challenge. The statement: "Poverty, a situation that impedes community development initiatives, forces communities to reallocate resources by reallocating in income, studies and consciousness where the community is viewed as integrated for justice against external argument to the extent that sometimes there is a populist position of community initiatives. This statement assumes that the local communities are homogeneous, organized and ready to start the implementation of development projects. Mkhize (1996:35) agrees with this statement: However, with reference to South Africa’s achievement remains a challenge. The
developmental focus.

Empowerment so as to change communities from having a welfare mentality towards a psychological mindset. Community development should be diverse to promote self-sufficiency and at times, the empowerment is regenerative internally in a community. This is illustrated by Bonny and Dibua (2003:47) outline that marginalized communities lack opportunities for the practice of community development and should promote readiness of the marginalized. We are doing so mainly in marginalized communities. Thus, as part of affirmative action we are implementing community development in the Eastern Cape communities would influence decision making in community development projects. This is in the vision of community development for the local area. Through these processes, the local and local authorities' administrative leadership in an integrated fashion, empowerment is a political process which involves community leaders, active civil society, and the rural area.

With building a solid consciousness, that is positive at community level to create an environment of individuals and communities, the process of empowerment therefore starts follows: a deliberate act and process of increasing the political, social and economic empowerment with reference to community development as external influences. The empowerment can be initiated from within or from the outside. Down approaches from external agencies have households with incomes shaped by social grants and top-down community households have households with incomes shaped by social grants and top-down.

Participation is the starting point of community empowerment. This is important because
community with reference to the project at hand:

(i) communitises to play a role in identifying the skills that are present in the

when implementing a community development project:
exercising a community asset inventory which is centered on the following principles:

The local government and the communitises should play an empowerment role by

dependent

initiatives driven from outside (needs-driven community development) remain
have sustainable development whereas those that have community development
have structured their community-driven initiatives on some community asset tend to
have a community self-reliant rather than dependent on state institutional support. This kind
of thinking can make one arrive at a hypothetical conclusion that those societies that
are driven. The philosophy of the asset-based approach is propelled by the idea of making
process which is asset-based and therefore capable-driven as opposed to needs-
commerce. The approach argues that community development should be a progressive
social infrastructure such as bodies of water, or a strategic location for emerging
(Wikipedia, 2007). These assets may include examples such as labour potential,
comparative advantage (assets) that it can use and mobilize for its own development
approaches to community development argue that every community has aspects of
asset-based approaches to community development. Proponents of asset-based
if we are to emphasize empowerment, it means we have to move towards promotion of

Towards Asset-Based Community Development
development affairs of their local areas. The understanding is that even in processes of developing world is that the poor are consistently excluded from participating in the practice. Robb (2002:xix) argues that the main challenge to social transformation in the community development. The strategic importance of participation has already been concluded as essential but at this point we still have to be clear about participation as a community development. The strategic importance of participation has been put at the heart of community participation. The issue of community participation are of critical importance to the success of that it will translate into national development.

and integration between state institutions and communities. The positive result of this is service delivery, implementation processes and ultimately losses to belonging (1986:34) argues that the participation is advocated because it promotes improved There are various reasons for promoting the ethos of community participation. Midgley

2.9 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Strengthened and mobilized for community gain. Factors within the community and these advantages (assets) have to be identified, the approach outlines that the overall success of community development depends on empowerment initiatives that is more technical in orientation. This is because in a way through analysis it is clear that the asset-based approach is some form of an goals of the project.

(iii) They should determine how the community skills can be leveraged to achieve the project at hand; and

(iii) They should assess the type of improvement that communities expect from the
community in terms of relations and monopoly of decision-making (Fraser). The radical view is that these micro centre-periphery relations at local government level may emerge in development programmes cause failure of these programmes. The unrepresented interests, unelected officials, illegitimacy, inhumane bureaucracies that will be placed in the centre. Stewart (in Aroo-Cobham, 2002:7) states that the radical view advocates for active participation, where the interest of the periphery is more important than the interest of the centre.

The success of community development initiatives requires examination, so as to get clarity in terms of understanding the dynamics of exclusion. Thus the term participation with reference to community development
Development projects inherently offer an alternative form of livelihood strategy. For the internal industrial sectors that will generate formal wage employment. Community and rural multipurposeities are generally not much in terms of the formal secondary and tertiary industrial sectors. The lack of prioritization of community development initiatives at development priorities will lead to the development of multipurposeities. The Integrated Development Planning of multipurposeities should promote community development projects.

Improvements in community knowledge, power, and control and increased ownership of community empowerment. The impact of community empowerment includes community development initiatives. These alternative forms of participation will lead to participation which participation should be regarded as a right, and not just a means to achieve in relation to active participation. Theron (2006:15) talks of ‘Involuntary participation’ in perspectives in community development.

Community development as these may limit the effective inclusion of the community participation is skeptical of elite tendentiously and manage a top-down bottoms up. That they can make a greater contribution to decision-making. The perspective of active the Department of Social Development to empower the community with information so structural imperatives on the local authority and other ‘insider initiatives’ have also a place within the processes of community development. Active participation will also place understanding that active participation should transform the relationships of production 2005:29). This is theoretically founded in the conflict perspective with the
Community, community civil society and communalities. The type of administration that is
realized when a sense of community consensus is created among the local governing
choice, expression and association are entrenched. All these matters will become a
participation emerges from civil and political rights in which communalities, freedom of
engagement in rational decision-making, with transparency and inclusive participation.
management of public affairs should guarantee the realization of human rights, By
Wikipedia (2007:1) illustrates that good governance is an ideal where the state in its
automatically present in the communalities. These have to be built and enhanced.
participation for their success. Moreover, the conditions of participation are not
Center, 2007:1). Community development programmes will depend on popular
manage development and community development (global development Research
set of processes by which local government, civil society groups and communalities
governance itself, is a science of decision-making, which in practice involves a complex

2.10 COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE AND CONSENSUS BUILDING

(publicaity)

community and shared identity between state (local authority) and citizen
This the inclusion of community development in the IDP will create a sense of
problems, acquires a sense of identity and has a common set of objectives. In line with
1998:23) that will promote better results. According to De Beer and Swanger
also lead to the mobilization of a greater social capital network (Phillips & Parks
different social category groups. The prioritization of community development in IDP will
The story of consensus building above makes a lot of sense in our thinking of a strong democracy. A functional democracy is given meaning by the vibrant relationships that will be taking place in an extended community space. Discussion of possible risks, this is an administrative management process. Stage 2: This may be driven by a facilitator where there is goal setting and development project.

Stage 1: This involves the face-to-face open community forum between stakeholders to map the initial outlook of a particular community development.

Demonstrates three stages that are critical when building consensus for community need for consensus building. The Global Development Research Center (2007:3) governance that advocate for participation. The argument is, however, that there is no one best or best for community and how it can be achieved in which community development is the mediation of different interests to reach broad consensus. The term consensus should be understood as referring to a process in advanced for community development should promote the development of community sustainable human development.
development and implementation institutions such as the USDA, UNDP and National Development objectives of communities on the mainstream planning of the local state and community planning mediates cooperative planning in a manner that centres the development increases the coordination between local government and citizens. Community-based planning are the critical stakeholders in community development; Community-based planning players of an active community-based planning process include local government officials and the empowered members of community whom we have already established. The role capital networks are likely to increase the quality of community-based planning. The role community assumes responsibility for an equitable share of community development course for their community’s future. It presumes that within the context view the planning premises that people who live in a community should have the right to set the there is need to use the community-based planning approach. Community-based planning strengthens participation of citizens in the local areas in community development.

2.1 COMMUNITY-BASED PLANNING

and improves the whole system of governance in the municipal jurisdiction. Life cycle in consensus. This enhances community ownership of development projects communities in partnership with local government map out the programme or project because of the lack of consensus between the community and the authorities. The between state institutions and the communities. Communities' development initiatives fall
The question of community-based planning, especially in the rural areas, will lead to

stronger rural community activism in community development. In a report on

Rural Change 2002: V) outlined that community-based planning is about increasing the

number of local government in South Africa, Mr. Mekhalide (in Kanya-Mengiing)

former minister of Local Government in South Africa, Mr. Mekhalide (in Kanya-Mengiing)

strengthening rural civil society activism in community development. In a report on

honourable minister outlines the benefits of the approach as follows:

1. to ensure that poor people are included in planning;
2. to plan with citizens, realistically and practically, for the usage of available

resources in communities and local government for community social

change;
3. to promote programmes of a nature that people are focused and empowered;
4. to promote conditions for extensive community learning so that the

awareness of socio-economic transformation is enhanced; and
5. to raise commitment to cooperation between communities and formal

institutions.

that this approach will stimulate the level of community awareness, cohesion and vision

in community development initiatives. In addition, it may be more strategic to emphasize

planning are essential to empower and increase the active participation of communities.

Given the above recommendations it is clear that efforts towards community-based

change.
example due to race, economic circumstances or geography.

inequalities, and projects tend to target communities perceived to be disadvantaged, for
government and other sectoral bodies. They are frequently involved in addressing
Community development workers often act as a link between communities and local

act as facilitators to promote self-help in the community: (v)

provide leadership and co-ordination of programmes; and (v)

generate public awareness on issues relevant to the community: (vi)

evaluate the effectiveness and impact of the action; (vii)

plan what they want to achieve, organise themselves and take action; (viii)

identify their needs, opportunities, rights and responsibilities; (ix)

empower them to:

change and justice. They work with individuals, families or whole communities to
role is to work with particular communities in order to collectively bring about social
the wider development policy and programmes. A community development worker
community who facilitates participation, and connections between the community and
Wikipedia (2007) defines a community development worker as a change agent in a
programme. This should be viewed as an advantage to community development.

In 2005 the presidency announced the launch of the Community Development Worker
as ward committees. CDWSs as change agents have a heavy mandate of mediation and must promote the notion of partnership between themselves and local structures such circumstances and deepen their insights into people’s needs and resources; surely they must show respectful towards the people! Their norms and values must represent the communities from where they were selected, where they live: “CDW’s must work within communities from where they were selected, where they live.”

Programme in the Greater Lethabo Municipality (2007:1) in the Limpopo Province: scenario was summarized at the launch of the community development worker government sphere. They are a representative of the state in the local space. This outside identity comes by virtue of being employed by the state in the local space. The challenges and dynamics of power exclusion and social layers of the community: The communities. This is empowering because they comprehend the development role of the community development worker needs to be emphasized. The community for effective results to be realized from community development initiatives, the strategic

quality of expenditure in communities (Mbeki, 2003:9).

government structures, increasing government community networks, and improving the community development worker were summarized as passing community problems to announcement of the community development programme where the duties of the community perspective the example that could be mentioned was the
community that participate is an empowered community. To some extent, we can therefore be regarded as a community participation issue as well as empowerment. The concerns in planning even of community development initiatives. The process will be facilitated if, however, provided that there be integration of community’s views and legislation has influence decision-making and planning.


Community where communities are regarded as illiterate and lacking in capacity to participate in shaping development process. The second is pronounced by MacKenzie and Taylor (1992:11) who argue that the perceived gap between administrators and indigenous communities were not given space to participate in the development agenda of the local municipality. The first is associated with the narrow discourse of public management associated with apartheid community development. The second is that community involvement in devolution of issues of the IDP. MacKinnon (2002:2) argues, however, that there are two challenges that limit community involvement in devolution of issues of the IDP.

Community development initiatives should be institutionalized and mapped in the IDP. Through consultation through the participatory democratic process the IDP. The integrated development plan is the central planning instrument of a municipality.
inequality caused by the years of deprivation caused by apartheid (IBRD, 2000:4).

The second economy. Community development should be aimed at addressing issues of

The apartheid history of South Africa is perhaps the main cause of poverty, especially in

result in improved access to basic needs on the part of the community. In the same line Swanepoel (2002:23) argues that community development should

Government of 1998 that advocates for maximization of social goals at the local sphere has

whole community. This fully supports the directive outlined in the White Paper for Local

be a process designed to create conditions of economic and social progress for the

supported by the statement by Gilchrist (2004:6) that community development should

Community development should be a means to war against poverty. This position is

aimed at poverty reduction through community development.

importance. The local government authorities should continue to lead in the efforts

also outline the provincial development goals and the eradication of poverty of critical

reduction and eradication of hunger (IBRD, 2000:1). The Office of the Premier (2004:4)

development goals have outlined the need for governments to be committed to poverty

intervention mechanism towards achieving poverty reduction. The Millennium

Community development at the local government sphere should be seen as an

poverty reduction.

potential of its public is effectively take part in integrated development planning for

therefore argue that the Developmental Local Government should strive to enhance the
mobility in search of wages and better opportunities. Poverty finds them (women) within.
While female society regards women as the backbone of family, this scenario limits their
ability to realize a wage as it exists outside the formalized income generation systems.
household. Female labor in the household is regarded as not having any value for the
poverty. This is because of the social anthropological position of females in the
community development. Women, as research has shown, are in the forefront against
increases. This suggests the need to situate issues of gender within our understanding of
dimension towards women. Female-headed households have been on the
in chapter two, poverty in South Africa: as demonstrated by statistics, takes a gender

2.14 FEMINISING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Greater social benefit to be derived.

In conclusion, community development has to be understood as a people-driven
well-being.

alluded to Local Economic Development (LED) so as to improve community economic
development. Community development at local government level has to be
development cooperatives that have limited collateral is also an important dimension of
urban setting, access to credit, finance and managerial capacity for community
resources such as land for agriculture-based community development projects. In an
Community development should make it possible for improved access to productive
development.

Equity of influence has to be decentralized to women for their own
and cultural aspects:
understanding of women needs within their social and political environment.

Community development has to be developed from the sphere of
and implementation of community projects;
women should input into community decision-making on matters of planning

Community development

Further to draw insightful conclusions in line with promoting women empowerment in
acts as a buffer zone to the challenge of poverty which hits women hard. King goes
logic of strengthening the women dimension of community development and therefore
should assist in the empowerment of women in the fight against poverty. This is the
gender and development approach. The understanding is that community development
approaches are also known respectively as the women in development approach and
drawn from the following dimensions: poverty and empowerment approaches. These
community development. For King, community development programmes should be
(King, 2006:3) discuss that length the justification for promoting women participation in

Women are strategic stakeholders in community change.

development should include the values and views of different stakeholders in
generalizing potential. Palmer (2004:355) concludes that models and strategies of
the boundaries of the household which in a sense is not a space with income-
Growing up in poverty is likely to further face the challenges summarized below: low self-esteem; unemployment and low wages; underachievement at school.

Translates the condition of the family and that of the child, for Fisher and Poinali, a child's self-esteem and community should lead towards a community development approach that translates the condition of the community. The scholars argue that administration but to the local liberation of the community. This is a community development that not only leads to access to food development, Fisher and Poinali (in Leuwiwit, 2006:5) argue for, Focial Community Administration, which, by its nature is a transformational right that promotes the promotion of the rights of the child, including the right to education. Administration at local government should usher in a community development practice which are mostly located in the OR Tambo District Municipality. The actions of future generations. The social challenge is greatest in the poorest local municipalities and rate of child poverty. This challenge is chronic as it disempowers communities and The Macro-Social Reports by the DOSS (2004) show that the Eastern Cape has a high rate of poverty.

2.16 Community Development and Child Poverty

Double oppression, from the state and within the family. The argument above promotes community development programmes and their design.

unemployment and low wages; underachievement at school.
background and in this context that community development initiatives should seek to
that are summarized as poor HDI indicators, poverty, and inequality. It is against this

The chapter outlined the socio-economic characteristics of the Eastern Cape Province

economic conditions of the household and community as a whole.

independence, key to community development is its role in improving the social and
development administration were cited from Zimbabwe and Tanzania after

a supporting role. The case examples of insights into community development and
driven practice with a developmental local government playing the role of a catalyst or

The literature analysis is based conceptually on community development as a people-

2.16 CONCLUSIONS

surely addresses these challenges.

radical community development packages driven by a progresive administration will
interplay in the community. However, the improvement of the local economy through

it may be argued that these challenges may be the result of other variables that

- suffer from long-term debilitating illness (morbidity)
    
    - the prematurity (mortality)
    
    - suffer from malnutrition
    
    - have low expectations
    
    - for young men to be at risk of suicide
    
    - for girls, become pregnant in their teenage years

development and sociological factors in its practice. An end, that it should be viewed as a broad process including administrative.

Concretely, therefore it should be concluded that community development is a means to community development.

the importance of the gender, HIV/AIDS, and child poverty dimensions of asset-based approaches to community development; and

improvement of the role of community development workers and community-

government;

creation of improved qualitative linkages between communities and local

promotion of active community participation;

community development to be shaped by the following summarized factors:

mitigate the conditions. The discussion of the literature placed emphasis on the need for
proposed corrective measures from the perspective of project actors.

investigation, exposing issues such as project successes, challenges and even the
because it provides the researcher with the insider dynamics of the matter under
methods or experiences such as questionnaires and interviews. This is important
The primary data investigation involves the collection of research facts, from first-hand

3.2 JUSTIFICATION OF PRIMARY INVESTIGATION

on-one interviews and focus group engagements.

The actual research investigation was informed by qualitative and quantitative research
The objectives of the study. The field work research was initiated by a preliminary study.
The research followed scientific research methodology guidelines in order to understand

1999:xxv),

we know only part of the reality of poverty and community development (Robb,
contribute to the analysis of poverty and community development. Without their insights
poverty and community development. Poor people have a long-overlooked capacity to
showing the World Bank and other outsiders that they are not the only experts on
Participation of the poor in poverty and community development assessments is

3.1 INTRODUCTION

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN

CHAPTER THREE
Within the community, in all seventy-two participants were engaged. These represented households consultation with the community development role players was of critical importance to such as local government (Narayan, 2000:1).

Such institutions that are bestowed with the role of supporting community initiatives, who are the active participants of community development also allows the assessment opportunity to appraise community development. The involvement of the poor people of the poor, thereby exposing project needs, priorities and providing the poor with an investigation allowed room to understand community development from the perspective of the poor. The primary consultation between researcher and the poor, has a direct impact on stimulating the Robb further states that participatory research, that involves primary investigation and their own terms (Robb, 1999: xxii-xxiii).

- monitoring and evaluation of outcomes of the community development project in - identification of community development project weaknesses and strengths; and - analysis of the business process of community development:

Team members in the following ways: research tools such as questionnaires assisted the student-researcher and the project poverty debate and the assessment of community development. A direct application of Community development project participants have the capacity to contribute to the
Process was a least of research strength and a learning exercise. Academic research is
the instrument to apprise the factors or variables under study. For the student this
according to Sarantakos (2005:16), piloting measures objectivity, and less the ability of

focus-group discussion.

reasonable degree of confidence in managing a questionnaire and a cross-sectional
was more manageable, smarter and more focused. Secondly, the student gained a
The number of questions was reduced as some overlapped. The resulting questionnaire
outcome of the preliminary investigation resulted in revisiting the research instrument.
alimed to test the reliability of the research instruments and research methods. The
the interviews and live members participated in the focus-group discussion. The student
the interviews area along the Tyne River. A total of nine project members participated in
Preliminary study took place in the Nkokohe Municipality on a flood security project in
The student undertook an initial preliminary study of a randomly selected project. The
development.
The study aim, which was generally an appraisal of projects of community
development projects. The advantage of using such a design was the appropriateness
success of an intervention. The phenomenon under study in this case was community
evaluative study seeks to come to some conclusion about the impact, effect or level of
The research design was an evaluative study. According to Holstein (2006:126), an

3.3 THE RESEARCH DESIGN AND PRELIMINARY STUDY
location. Two (2) projects were further selected in Niagara-Wheat Local Municipalities. These were looking at poultry projects in Niagara Peninsula and Lounts. Development projects were selected within the Buffalo City Local Municipalities. These community samples were drawn from the Amherst Districk Municipalities. Two (2) communities are sample from your largest population. The research samples for proportionality is not the primary concern. The advantage of the non-proportionate sampling is a method by which controlled lists of selected project or target sampling is a purposeful method by which controlled lists of selected project or target sampling. According to (Webb et al. for Social Research 2008:2) the sampling method used by the student-researcher was a type of non-probability sampling.

3.4 RESEARCH SAMPLING

The new questionnaire that emerged was user-friendly.

The new questionnaire so that it became easy to read, clear and sufficient (Hostett, 2005:253).

The preliminary processes further assisted with the construction of the question to be analyzed and its significance towards appraising the research aim and ensuring validity and accuracy. Thus a long questionnaire may present management and reduction of questions. The instrument should measure what it intends to measure. The research was a change in the research tools. The first was that the tool underwent a process of these procedures if is important to undertake a preliminary study as a test. The outcome of the scientific process that needs to follow certain procedures. For better application of these
discussions to promote improved equality on the subject matter under study.

ended and open-ended questions. The researcher also administered focus-group

The data collection was done using a comprehensive questionnaire that included close-

3.5 QUANTITATIVE-QUALITATIVE DATA COLLECTION

Sample

with larger samples, and the degree of stability for the student to manage a large

the sample size: the time element for the research project, cost implications associated

to the research question. There were other factors in this particular study that influenced

dimension by stating that a sample must embody suitability to explore variables relevant

sample had empirical suitability for investigation. Kenyaghe (1986:10) confirms this

and urban locations, and with two main activities, namely poultry and food security. The

selected with this variation: projects were drawn from three local municipalities: rural

measure these three main variables. However, for better analysis these projects were

suitability of projects. This meant that any series of projects could be selected to

The main variables under observation were participation, self-sufficiency, and

The field research

and Kwa Jomo Ward poultry project. A total of 72 participants took part as respondents in

were assessed in Kkonkope, in Upper Ncera Ward (food security vegetable garden)

production in Gobogoshe Ward. They are both in rural areas. Two (2) community projects

were involved in a food security vegetable garden in Tamama Ward and poultry
2. Are your priority needs achieved by your involvement in the project?

☐ (a) no
☐ (b) yes

1. What is your view of poverty in your community or ward?

☐ (a) high
☐ (b) moderate
☐ (c) low

---

...summarized below as an example: project leaders. The questionnaires were generally quantitative in nature and are numbers of group members, and the logistics dealt with between the researcher and access to participants. This was possible mainly because the projects had small project members in the larger projects listed above. This was a 100 percent 68 participants participated in filling in the questionnaire. The 68 were the active neutrality, systematic, accuracy, and high degree of replication.

...advantages of quantitative methods as high degree of empiricism, validity questions that were inserted in the research tool. Statelkaos (2005:33) outlines scientific approach to understanding social phenomena. The quantitative quantititative method of data collection. Quantitative methods are a classic...
Advantages of both methods are harnessed in one instrument (Garfunkels).

Qualitative-quantitative research design is defined as triangulation, where the
measure the factors under investigation. This approach of using a hybrid
opportunity for a detailed response. This promotes the effectiveness of the tool to
for a narrated response. The advantage of the process is that it provides an
below demonstrates an open-ended question. The respondent is provided room
in the questionnaire. Some questions were open-ended. An example described


information-exploratory, evaluative-expressional, and inductive responses (Blimmer,
qualitative questions within the research instruments allowed for detailed
data collected. The qualitative methods are post-positivist in character. The
qualitative techniques were employed in the study to analyze the open-ended
designed response, thereby promoting precision and empirical.
above were closed-ended and guided the respondent to respond within a highly
the researcher to examine the focus areas of the study. The questions included
The questions above are an example of the qualitative approach employed by
(iv) Challenges of the community project:

(iii) Capacity building

(ii) Participation

(i) Household and community improvement

Thematic focus:

The focus-group discussion was informed by the questions within the following:

- Stakeholders and project members,
- Scope of the dynamics of extended relations within projects as well as between collected during the primary investigation. It also provided improved researcher

The impact of the focus group was that it enriched the information that was

Participants:

Participant. This increased the number of participants in the study from 68 to 73.

Focus-group discussions were held, and each had an external community member, whose

discussions were held with a total of five people per discussion group. Six focus

with a project leader to organise a focus-group discussion. Focus-group

primary questionnaires were administered to the researcher. After the

researcher to validate the research findings from the questionnaires. After the

Focus-group interviews were undertaken. The main purpose was for the

3.5.2 Focus groups
The methods were complementary and allowed interviews and focus-group discussions. The data collection techniques included one-on-one semi-structured interviews, The data collection techniques included one-on-one interviews and a focus-group discussion. The research sample was drawn from three local municipalities within the Anjohoe District Municipality, and a total of 66 participants were engaged in an intervention to improve the research tools and to give the student experience in engaging in an intervention. The research design was an evaluative study. The study carried out a pilot study to

CONCLUSION

3.7 CONCLUSION

The study sample were drawn from rural communities with a generally high code of cultural ethics. The researcher was sensitive to respect the cultural codes when interacting with the participants. The study sample were drawn from rural communities with a generally high code of cultural ethics. The researcher was sensitive to respect the cultural codes when interacting with the participants.

3.6 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The participants were informed of the reasons for their participation and permission was sought from the community project committees prior to the interview process. There was no promise of a fee or pledge of any material benefit, for example, money, to pay participants for their participation in the research. Confidentiality was guaranteed regarding sensitive information. For example, the age of participants was not provided exactly, but rather the age range. Confidentiality was guaranteed regarding sensitive information. For example, the age of participants was not provided exactly, but rather the age range.
observed ethical considerations that are promoted in social science.

The voice of the community members in the scientific study. The researcher also
names of the projects and the total number of participants in the community projects. A total of six projects were consulted by the researcher. The pie chart below shows the

4.2 Description and Context

- (g) Capability development
- (i) Participation: Stakeholder relationships
- (e) Participation: Intra-project relationships
- (d) Community development, household livelihood and community economy
- (c) Age distribution
- (g) Gender distribution
- (a) Project description and context

The discussions in this chapter are summarized as follows:

Viewed in line with the implementation of community development, are important to the study aims are outlined. The presentation of data and analysis is

This chapter presents the findings and analysis of the research. The key findings that

4.1 Introduction

Data Analysis

Chapter Four
Thamana Community Project

- Engaged in poultry production.
- Started in 2002
- Located in Buffalo City Municipality (peri-urban)
- Khazimka Women's Cooperative

- Engaged in poultry production.
- Started in 2002
- Located in Buffalo City Municipality (urban)
- Lithia Community Project

Further information on the projects is provided in detail below.
The projects had been in
of improving the livelihoods of the participating members. The projects that were in their own funds. There was a generic universal motivation for the project initiation, that
members in all the projects stated that the projects were started by the members using
The assessment showed that the projects were intra-community-initiated. The project

- Market Gardening.
  - Started in 2000
  - Located in Nkokoobe Local Municipality (rural)
  - Upper Nkera Community Project

- Poultry.
  - Started 2003
  - Located in Nkokoobe Local Municipality (rural)
  - Kwa-Joli Community Project

- Poultry.
  - Started 2003
  - Located in Nkugushwa Local Municipality (rural)
  - Goodsonza Community Project

- Market Gardening.
  - Started 2001
  - Located in Nkugushwa Local Municipality
a gender perspective. The gender distribution showed that of the total sample of 68 participants, 23 were male and 45 were female. The pie chart below presents the percentages of the sample from separately. In other words, 72 interviews were undertaken.

However, a separate questionnaire for each of the project leaders was conducted. Therefore, there were six project leaders. (from the total of 68 participants) were also interviewed. Specifically, a total of 68 people participated in the assessment. The research was undertaken in six projects selected from three local municipalities, namely Buffalo City local municipality, Ngqushwa local municipality, and Nkonkobe municipality. 4.3 GENDER DISTRIBUTION 1986:22).

Formal employment is scarce (Mhlongo, 1986; Mhlakwe, 2000:22). A Lisk, the need to find a means to cater for employment in an environment where such as poor household incomes; and the need to improve livelihoods in an environment characterised by deprivations, namely internal motivation for community development, namely existence since 2009. There are two main reasons that development literature raises as
women empowerment agendas. This has led women to organise themselves in help projects. Government tends to fund projects especially if there is a strong reforms have revealed a strong element of women empowerment through self-help. (b) Policy and administrative reforms. Since 1994, the policy and administrative programs such as community development projects.

Female-headed households: this encourages women to seek self-help. There is evidence in the Eastern Cape of an increase in unemployment and as a whole play a significant role in contributing towards the household livelihood. (c) Structure of families and household roles. Women in South Africa and in Africa explain the distribution of the project gender structure.

The projects had a higher density of women participants. There are several reasons that

Table 4.2 Projects Gender Distribution
Table 4.3: Age Range of Respondents

The research found that the age range of participants falls into the following categories:
- Over 51 years: 10 participants
- 51-70 years: 11 participants
- 31-50 years: 16 participants
- 20-30 years: 11 participants
- Below 20 years: 0 participants

4.4 Age Distribution

The research looked into investigating the age range and distribution of participants.
The Youth Commission to target the wider cohort of 14 to 35 is costly and unwieldy. This development strategies more clearly, to allocate resources to youth development. For definition of 15 to 28 years of age. This change was based on the need to focus youth generally problematic in South Africa the Youth Commission (2004:2) proposed the definition of youth is played by youth in the community development projects. The definition of youth is therefore a social mechanism to create a means of livelihood. Contributing to the household livelihood. Community development projects are therefore majority of the people in this age group are also family breadwinners or in the matrix of urban and rural areas. This prompts individuals to seek alternative means of livelihood. The age range, 31-60 (= 31 participants) represents an aggregate of 46 percent of the sample. The explanation for this can be largely due to unemployment in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas. The pie chart below represents the age distribution of the participants in the research study. The age distribution was categorized as below 20, 20-30, 31-50, and 51 and older.
community projects also prompted the conclusion that the projects had not contributed the projects, their innovation and continuity. The lack of a youth dimension in the projects in rural community development, a situation that challenged the potential of participants in rural community development. Consequently, we could draw the conclusion that there was a limited number of youth.

The two urban projects claimed 65 percent of the youth population in the sample. The average number of youth in the peri-urban and urban projects was 1.1. Rural areas had a higher proportion of youth than those that were in the peri-urban and urban areas. A further qualitative analysis showed that the two projects that were in the peri-urban and urban areas had a higher proportion of youth than those that were in the rural areas.

Generally, it showed that there was a limited number of youth participating in community projects. The age range, 20-30 (16 participants) made up 24 percent of the sample size.
was intrigued into by the study to get a general idea with regard to these variables.

The poverty and unemployment status of the areas where the projects were researched

related projects.

Programmes of projects in comparison helps to understand the complexities in the
comparison and complexities. Meaning (2001:89) argues that the analysis of
location. This variation was necessary in assisting to show new areas of learning.
project was located in a peri-urban area, and one (1) project in a high density; urban
community project leaders. Four (4) projects were located in the rural areas, one (1)
unemployment in the geographical sampled areas from the perspective of the
As background, the research tool aimed to decode the general status of poverty and
projects in the household and in the community economy.

The assessment explored the role played by the selected community development

4.5 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY ECONOMY

for economic change.

development as a causal factor or reduced rural youth involvement in rural programmes
(ANCYL) (2007:3) also outlines the neglected by rural youth of programme designing for
projects of community development. The African National Congress Youth League
were more attracted to the greener pastures of the urban projects than to the micro-
modification for the youth to be involved in community development projects. The youth
The explanation for the low number of youth was related to the general lack of
the community development projects. The aggregated summary responses, in terms of causal factors for participating in the project, the following question was a close-ended question: Should be the strategy for improved household security? Poverty rates: there are high social expectations that community development projects moderate. Rural community leaders further outlined that due to high unemployment and underemployment, urban poverty and underemployment were scored. Similarly, urban areas scored both poverty and underemployment. The project leaders in the peri-urban area confirmed that there was a high rate of poverty, and high incidence of rural areas. The research analytics from the perspective of the four community-project leaders in the Table A.5: Poverty, Unemployment and Employment Status.
security, household income and employment opportunities. An analysis showed that community development projects for food security were more driven by food security. However, analyses showed that those in rural areas were more driven by food security. A further analysis showed that 51 percent of the respondents joined for food security, 34 percent for income generation, and 15 percent for employment opportunities. The findings reflected that 15 percent of the sample joined the community projects for food security.

Table 4.5 Reason for Joining the Project

And food security provided by the tool as the reason for joining the projects, namely; employment income, and food security. The study analyzed the reasons that prompted the community project participants to participate in the community development projects.
were defined as follows:
towards the household livelihood and community economy varied. Three (3) categories emerged trends within the data. When the six projects were assessed, their contribution to further drew in-depth analysis of the results was also necessary to

These priorities were listed above as income, employment and food security. These projects prior to joining the projects were realized by playing a part in the projects. The greater proportion of participants generally acknowledged that their priorities or

![Image of a pie chart with 63% No and 37% Yes]

Table 4.7 Priorities Met

Households and communities.
role that community development played in social change and implementation of the realized. The realization of the expected goals suggested that these were significant.

For the researcher, the important question was whether these motivating priorities were
benefit from the project because the presence of the community reduced the cost of a
cash basis. Secondly, the focus-group investigation indicated that the community
demonstrated that the project produced 560 eggs a day, which were readily sold on a
for-profit market. Assistance in yielding greater returns, the community, and
selling. The selling of products, that is, eggs in the community, such as Alice, and
the project's participants realized the improvement of household income, and
respondents and the group leader interviews showed consistency in the fact that due to
high efficiency and effectiveness in creating greater returns for the household. The
Using the key points from earlier, there was Kwa-Jopl Community Project, which showed

likelyhood that project members may save and receive a monetary reward.

value the greater the efficiency gains. When efficiency gains are high, there is a high
output commodity. The greater the difference of the input cost and output commodity
Efficiency in this case is the difference between the input cost and the value of the

the projects was endangered.

greater strain even on the project members such that even the very existence of

c) Group C - Low efficiency: This included projects that were in crisis and showing

improving in totally the conditions in the household.

that was progressing or improving since initiation, but still not at the level of

b) Group B - Medium efficiency: This included projects that had signs of efficiency

impaired positively on household sustainability and community economy.

a) Group A - High efficiency: This included those projects that had high returns that

markets were pensioners and social grant beneficiaries who bought for cash. The
were pegged at a value of R4.00 per full-sized chicken. The community target
the study they had a success story with 4,000 broiler chickens, which
Knazimia Community Project: Started with 50 broiler chickens in 2002, and at the

projects.

community wellbeing. The following are the examples of findings classified as Group B
reached high-efficiency status in their contribution to the household income and
Three projects were in Category B. The findings showed that these projects had not

development.

participants validated the efficiency of the projects' contribution towards community
composed of twelve (12) participants. Therefore, 17 percent of the study sample (66
development projects to the household and community economy. The project was
geographical location may not be an illusion to the contribution of the community
of the area were described by participants as high. This led the student to conclude that
The project in question was in a rural area. The poverty levels and unemployment levels

a role in mitigating facets of poverty such as access to food.

articulates that a state of freedom is achieved through capability improvement that plays
improved and school-going children could go to school with balanced meals. Sen (1999:96)
there was no transport cost for the local community to access eggs. Family nutrition had
dozens of eggs from a market peg of R18.00 to R12.00. The second advantage was that
participants in this project described the project as a medium-efficiency project. Batch at a cost of K4.00 and value of K3.50 for community people. The 200 chickens. At present they had the capacity to produce 1,000 broilers per as backyard poultry producers in 2003, with batches of broilers ranging from 100

Lilina Community Project: The project team stated their success as having started

participants of this project indicated that it was a medium-efficiency project. improve the household economies and community economy. Similarly, the small market dysfunction, the project had not realized its full potential to access to nutritious vegetables produce. However, due to various challenges, the community had improved their household income. The community also had improved the community and to the King William’s Town hawkers who bought in bulk. The cabbage, king onions, tomatoes, green melon, and carrots. These were sold in a wide range of market-garden products, potates, bell peppers, and fruit. (b) Tammasa Food Security: The project had 12 hectares of land under irrigation.

Based on this, the participants in the project stated that there was a medium-efficiency project. To overcome these issues, they offered a disposal profit of the project. Participants showed that there had not been significant results. This was due to overcharges when buying from King William’s Town. At the household level, community buyers. A further saving of RT6 was made with regard to the transport cost incurred when buying from King William’s Town. At the household level, market value of a chicken was K4.7.00, which allowed for a saving of K7.00 to the
reduction.

projects that are consistent with social development policies related to poverty
principal. This study is an assessment of an analytical of the community development
players in shaping the implementation phase is a necessary policy implementation
the policy intentions. The role of stakeholders and the active role of community role
at the implementation phase, various programs and projects are rolled out to realize
making policy implementation, policy analysis and evaluation. As these phases unified
meaning (2001:51) states that there are various phases of policy, which are policy

4.6 PARTICIPATION: INTRA-PROJECT RELATIONSHIPS

had been struggling to survive.

Similarly, there had not been a direct impact on the community economy. The projects
percent of the sample showed that the community projects were of low efficiency,
efficiency and their contribution towards the family and community economy. Thus 49
Two projects, both in the rural areas, were showing great strain in terms of production
livelihood and community economy.
development projects were playing a medium-efficiency role towards household
34 percent of the sample population was of the opinion that their particular community
shared, challenges explained, and new innovations discussed.

(b) There was a set protocol for project consultative meetings where information was
the work tasks.

(a) All community project members had to be collectively involved in the planning of
projects.

Similarities that came out of the study which related to Stream A - High Participation
similarities understanding that activism was necessary for change. There were our
previous analyses as high-efficiency and medium-efficiency projects. There was a
Project and Tamaqua Food Security Project. These projects were classified in the
Group A Projects included the Kwa-Jozini Project, Khamimla Poultry Project, Lila Poultry
high efficiency.

sure of how active involvement was necessary to drive the projects towards
(b) Group B Medium Efficiency: The participants in these projects did not seem
critical in shaping the outcomes of the project.

that they understood clearly the active role of the project members was
The participants of the projects showed
(a) Group A High Participation Projects: The participants of the projects showed
The findings are presented here for better analysis in the three streams.

and new questions emerged.

members and the participating community. The findings showed very interesting results
The assessment had a set of questions to appraise the role of the community project
There was limited support from the project team players. Group discussions and observation were also made where the project leaders stated that understanding of work breakdown structures that were operationalised in the focus group process showed weaknesses in internal project coordination, internal synergies among the project team members, and the Gecobanza Poultry Project volunteers. The Upper Nkera Food Security Project and the Gecobanza Poultry Project among the project team members showed a sense of casual voluntarism, among the group B – low participation projects showed a general lack of project coordination.


An essential component in the management of community or any project (Kerzner, high rate of death of chicks due to heat temperatures. The misunderstanding of risks is an issue. Secondly, there was a high level of understanding of project risks, such as the force. Understanding that the participants were the change agents as opposed to an outside entity. The group A - High Participation project had a high level of consistency in agreed-upon terms of reference.

(a) Clarity on the overseeing role of the project committee or leadership team.
(b) Financial planning and resource management was a collective activity.
(c) Tasks with quality check systems (through in some cases implementation).
The intra-group working relationships support the project for it improves ownership. Below are the findings with regard to
success of the project for it improves ownership, that internal project cohesion is critical for the
progressively healthy in order to increase the surface area for consultation. This is
However, the study was of the view that inter-group relationships have to be
commitment to consultation and support to projects of community development.
The developmental local government aims to be development-oriented, with

4.7 PARTICIPATION, CONSULTATION AND PROJECT SUPPORT

actively involved and inspired as opposed to being dormant and passive.
The internal community development, internal social capital has to be mobilized to be
impaired there are likely to be poor outcomes and weak external participation links.
The understanding is that if the internal participation links are dysfunctional and

project, resource management, cost driver control, and communication.

to Lewis (2001:15), the importance of coordination will improve the planning of the
involvement of the project team members the better the project performance. According
Participation projects showed that the greater the internal homogeneity and active
in analysing the quality of the group. A – High Participation projects and Stream B – low
Leadership in their respective projects.

The findings show that 81 percent of the participants agreed that they had active community development requirements active and accepted leadership (Garthovitch, 1989:5).

Oversight of the group relations conflict management, The self-governance character of outcomes, Leadership is critical in planning, strategic and goal direction, and the holistic perspective.

Group Leadership is an important driver for improved community development group trust and cohesion.

74 percent, Understanding the dynamics of the project team was critical, for it improves supporting the processes. In general the confidence level of intra-group relations was qualitatively. The role of other institutions such as Local Government is essential is assessed.

The participatory relationships between community and institutions have to be assessed.

Table 4.9 Team Working Spirit
realized that there were large gaps between community development workers, interface with the community development projects, and provide support. The research local issues. Again there is the role of community development workers, who will placed on the local municipal agenda through ward councillor systems that escalate initiatives for community development. In a participatory democracy, local issues are.

The local municipality is expected to be a key institutional stakeholder in assisting local with their own family demands.

felt overstratched, overloaded with coordinating functions, and sometimes out of touch was at times a challenge. The challenge was how to work with the local leaders.

The close analysis of the leadership in the project, from the project leaders' perspectives.
Development.

(c) The municipal-community relations were erratic and were not institutionalised;

(d) Participants had no clear understanding of the issues of local economic

and

local government;

(e) Participants had a clear understanding of the expected role of a developmental

from the local government, for example, discounted rates on water services;

(f) Participants knew exactly the kind of issues that they wanted assistance with.

Researcner collected:

regard to the role of local government and these are the summarized findings that the

The researcher made a follow-up investigation at the level of the field focus group, with

The

Table 4:1: Are the financial resources adequate

No

Yes
level. At a micro-level among councilors, community development workers and
the local government level, this coordination was weak at a micro-level and macro-
level. The findings exposed that stakeholders support existed, but that it was too weak to

Thus, the findings exposed that stakeholders support existed, but that it was too weak to

any form of stakeholder relationship between their project team and the institutions.

existence of the projects was 5 years. Of the 6 projects, 4 stated that they had not seen
within the municipality that reached the community project. The average time of
government in all the projects, only profiled the projects. There was no programmatic
The participants indicated that the community development workers from local

The participent indicated that the community development workers from local

to promote the potential of community development to reduce poverty.

that community development should be defined in line with the LED programmes,

projects so as to analyze, measure and improve community development.

that local government should plan to institutionalise community development

allocation of resources:

that municipalities need to be more active in mobilisation of capacity building and

conditions of poverty. There are three analytical faces that have to be fulfilled:

comprehension of the institutional relationships and characteristics that perpetuate
processes that structure access to and control of resources: It becomes valuable in
community development initiatives. Narayan (2000:11) explains that by reaching the
researcher concluded that in general there was a gap between municipal planning and

These four findings represent some complexities for analysis. However, the
Table 4.12: Support from the Municipality

- 69%
- 31%

The local authority showed an aggregate of 72 percent negativity. However, when asked whether the financial resources were adequate, the participants

• Integration structures for all-year-round watering and production
• Teaching for security of the projects:
• Constitution of structures for poultry production

in the following areas:

The 2007/8 financial year, the financial resources boosted the viability of the projects had assisted with financial resources that were in the range of R250 000 to R450 000 in the positive side, all six projects stated that the Department of Social Development

On the positive side, all six projects stated that the Department of Social Development

At a macro-
Participants stated that they had not been exposed to any form of training. This was in the two projects that were falling in the Group C - low-efficiency projects. The project-building process that would promote the improved productivity of their produce capability-building process that would promote the improved productivity of their produce. For bigger markets, leaders in the different face-to-face interviews proposed that they would require a leaders towards Small, Medium and Macro Enterprises Development. The project the gap that remained unresolved, however, was greater exposure so as to improve the poultry farming as well as modernising production. The research study showed that of the six projects, four had been exposed to capability-building programmes. The Department of Social Development as part of the funding building programmes. The Department of Social Development as part of the funding. The empowerment programmes were conducted by service providers. Secondarily, these were capacity-building programmes aimed at planning, and marketing skills. These empowerment programmes were conducted by building programmes. The Department of Social Development as part of the funding. The research study showed that of the six projects, four had been exposed to capability-building programmes. The Department of Social Development as part of the funding building programmes. The Department of Social Development as part of the funding. The research study showed that of the six projects, four had been exposed to capability-building programmes. The Department of Social Development as part of the funding building programmes. The Department of Social Development as part of the funding. The research study showed that of the six projects, four had been exposed to capability-building programmes. The Department of Social Development as part of the funding building programmes. The Department of Social Development as part of the funding.
such as multiparty support and resource support. Projects were those that were related to community development and external factors. These projects were inherent to the community project and project team members. The external and internal challenges were those challenges that could be classified into different groups. However, the analysis shows that these challenges could be classified into in the focus engagement of the project challenges for the community development.

4.9 Project Challenges

Projects that had not been exposed to training and development had better planning and project management skills than those community development had accounted for the project team.

Coordinating the activities of the project. There was no clear evidence of bookkeeping or a record of members. The project team members had no clearly-appointed committee to organisation of their projects. For example, they had no consultation to guide the activities and lacked knowledge of the general aspects which should stimulate better
females.

Gender distribution: 66 percent of the project members in the whole sample were
involved in poultry production and market gardening.

One located in an urban area and one in an urban setting. The projects were
located in rural areas.

Project description: The study investigated six projects, four located in rural areas.

The findings of the study reflected deeper analysis of the objectives of the study.

CONCLUSIONS

Mitigating the challenges of the project.

However, 44 percent had limited confidence with regard to the progress made in
56 percent of the sample reflected that the project challenges were being mitigated.

Table 4.13 is the project team working in addressing these challenges.
The support provided by institutions such as Social Development was still inadequate.

Development support: This was an area of challenge across most of the projects.

- Capacity development: The projects showed varied signs of capacity.

- The community project:
  - from stakeholders such as the local municipality, the greater the productivity of participatory stakeholder relationships: the greater the linkages and support.
  - Participation: stakeholder relationships: those who characterised by poor intra-group relations.

- Participation: intra-project relationships: those community projects that had progressed intra-group relations showed better signs of efficiency compared to those with limited.

- The impact on livelihoods:
  - efficiency, and two reflected low efficiency. The higher the efficiency the greater the project showed that they had high efficiency. Two were classified as of moderate efficiency.

- Community development, household livelihood and community economy: two participating in the projects.

- Age distribution: the project showed that there was a limited number of youth.
advisory committee. The White Paper on Local Government 1998 outlines that a local legislative and policy documents guiding the processes of local government decision making and process mapping. This understanding links expression in the development thinking is the need to promote active participation of the communities in improvement of the community economy. Most important regarding community improvement of the community development, community development is outlined in an actor-driven complementary process aimed at improving the basic needs of households, and the subsequent development. Community development, as outlined, is an actor-driven complementary development.

The second chapter of the study outlined the literature review on community development. The study, hypotheses, justification and the study delimitations provided the scope of the study, reflected on the statement of the problem, objectives of the study. The first chapter addressed the introduction and the general orientation of the study. It outlined community development and social change in their communities, examine the participatory role of community project members in the affairs of households and community economy. The most important aspect of the study was to examine the role of community development in promoting improved household development in the Eastern Cape Province. The main aims of the study were to deal with a re-assessment of the philosophy and practice of community

CONCLUSIONS

6.2 CONCLUSIONS

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN THEIR COMMUNITIES.
Strategy, action, and authoritative collective participation in the project integration mechanisms between the project participation within the project team process. However, there was limited participation dynamics relabeled that there was greater internal benefits. Three key issues are worth highlighting out as outcomes of the findings:

Chapter Four, perhaps the most critical chapter, presented the findings of the study. A sampling methods, data collection techniques and ethical considerations. The research design which was defined as an evaluative study. The chapter outlined the third chapter, elaborated on the research methodology of the study. This included childhood poverty, poverty, rural and gender development, and legislative provisions in South Africa.

The basic needs approach theory, discussed the origins, philosophy of community development and its relationship to government has to be developmentally oriented and allow space for active participation.
Initiatives; and the low returns and the general inefﬁciencies of the community development
limited involvement of the youth in community development programs due to
between institutional resource direction and community resource demands.
Resource support linkages were not adequate, suggesting poor alignment
within the community level;
Poor linkages between community development and local government processes
development. These are summarized as follows:
The study explored other realities that were related to the practice of community
stakeholders such as the local government.

Considering the above summary, the hypotheses of the study were proved correct, that
resource issues and management, coordination and group cohesion challenges,
low efﬁciency projects reﬂected were challenged by structural problems such as
projects showed that remedying these would greatly improve the outcomes. The
progressive realities. However, due to various challenges, medium efﬁciency
projects showed that there was a possibility of high efﬁciency, resulting in
(ii) Household livelihoods and community economy. The community development
projects have deficiencies in management and administration. There is a need

livelihood and community economy. However, the challenge is that community

internal community needs such as to raise incomes, to diversify household

Capacity development: The community development initiatives emerge from

necessary for the success of community projects.

regulation, mediation and lobbying for the resource and administrative support

community development. Collective participation increases the scope for

local councils. This is important for it will increase the social capital dimension of

organisations, and the political and administrative leadership representing the

forms should include the community project members, other community-based

includes improving the role of community forums that are transversal. These

through empowerment programmes promoting collective engagement. This

autonomous of local government such as ward councils should be bridged

Collective participation: The gap between community project leaders and

ground and raised a set of recommendations for community development.

The study was a careful consideration of the study objectives and the realities on the

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Internal group and management factors, then simply on outside support factors.

The resolution of community development challenges depended much more on


Integration with Municipal business: There is a gap in terms of linkage between

Community development projects towards high efficiency.

Resource Support: The community development project in one way or another,

necessary to stimulate the projects towards improved efficiency.

Structures, The skills related to SMS should be part of the packages that are
management of project books, and administration of project resources such as
technical knowledge of the core business of the project, people management,
development projects. The capacity development should include improvement of
for coordinated comprehensive capacity development for community


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Books.


1. How high
2. Moderate
3. Low

What is your view of poverty in the ward?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Name of Municipality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Name of Ward</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Introduction Information

- General Community Project Challenges
- Capacity Building and Support
- Participation and Consultation
- Household and Community Improvement
- Social Information

Assessment of Community Development

School of Public Management and Development
University of Fort Hare

Assessment Tool for the Community Participants

Appendix 1
1. What motivated you to be in the project?

Household and Community Improvement

2. Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

3. Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Below 20</th>
<th>20-30</th>
<th>31-50</th>
<th>51+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Social Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period of Implementation</th>
<th>Number of Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details of the Project:
3. Has the project impacted on the community? Explain.

4. How many people benefited from the project?

5. What is the outcome of profit from the project?

6. Has the project improved self-sufficiency in the household and community?

( ) Yes
( ) No
1. As project team members, how do you rate your project team working relationships.

- Excellent
- Good
- Generally good
- Poor

2. Does the community project team have an active leadership with good working relationships with the project participants?

- Yes
- No

3. As a project team member, explain the role you play in the project.

- (b) Poor
- (a) Excellent

4. Has the local municipality supported the project?

- Yes
- No

5. Explain the relationship between the councilors, community development workers (as representatives of the local municipality) in community development.

- (b) Poor
- (a) Excellent
1. Are the financial resources adequate for the project?
   - Yes
   - No

2. Has the project been exposed to training and capacity building on work related to the community project?

3. What is the relationship with other government departments in supporting the project?

4. What do you think is the role of local government (municipality) in your community project?

5. In your own words, what do you think is the role of local government support in your community project?
3. In your view, what are the benefits of capacity building to the project?

Challenges of the Community Project

1. Explain the challenges that the community project faces?

2. How is the project team addressing these challenges?

3. Is the project team winning in addressing these challenges?
   a) YES
   b) NO

4.
1. Discuss the impact of the community project on household income.

2. Outline the impact of the project on the community.

3. Discuss the relations among the project team members.

4. What is the role played by the municipality in assisting the project?

GROUP ASSESSMENT

- Challenges of the community project
- Capacity building
- Participation
- Household and community improvement

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

APPENDIX 2

OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS FOR THE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS
5. Do the project members have the skills to run the project?

6. Discuss the key challenges of your project.
SUPERVISOR: PROF. M. KHANYANE

SPMD, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
ADMINISTRATION IN THE FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT AND COMMERCE,
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MASTERS' DEGREE IN PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE

A MINI-DISSERTATION

BY M'S ZOLEKA M. METLO

EASTERN CAPE LOCAL GOVERNMENT
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL PARTICIPATION IN THE

I further declare that I have edited the following dissertation

number 1001.497,

I am a registered member of SAIT (South African Translators Institute), Registration

1, DR LARAINÉ O'CONNELL, hereby declare that I am an editor/translator and

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

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