

CHAPTER 6: QUANTITATIVE EMPIRICAL RESEARCH FINDINGS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

In this research, statistical data measurements were used in line with quantitative methods to determine the impact of the IFNP. As quantitative research is used mainly in logistics research, it provided the assumptions regarding the research question namely, “What is the impact of the IFNP in Kungwini?” The quantitative method is based on systematic procedures to study human behaviour, and provides deeper insights into social problems (Eldabi *et al.*, 2002: 64-65; Lalwani & Gardner, 2004: 565).

A questionnaire (a post-test-only design) was used to gather data. There was only one group and one test and no comparison with a control group or with a pre-test (Fouché & De Vos 2002:144). The questionnaire was pilot tested with two managers who were involved with the IFNP in Kungwini. The respondents for the quantitative method included officials from the Departments of Social Development, Health, Education and Agriculture, as well as members from community organisations in Kungwini. The questionnaire included questions informed by the literature study, the objectives of the IFNP and the objectives of this research.

In this chapter, the quantitative data-collecting phases are described, as well as the development of the measuring instrument, the pilot study and the respondent profile. The measuring instrument is based on the IFNP’s policy framework that guided programme implementation. The questionnaire was structured to assess the impact of the IFNP to reduce poverty in Kungwini, and is in line with the IFNP’s focus on the MDG to reduce hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity by 50% by 2015. In this respect, the IFNP sought to develop household food gardens to meet the daily nutritional needs of the poor in Kungwini. The programme would then broaden into marketing surplus household and community garden produce. The key objectives of the IFNP included reducing the number of households that did not have adequate food and establishing income-generating initiatives.

6.2 RESEARCH SETTING

The geographical research setting included the municipal districts of Johannesburg, Tshwane and Kungwini. The respondents were chosen purposively from the Departments of Social Development, Health, Education, Agriculture and community based organisations in Kungwini. The criteria in the choice of respondents included the following:

Respondents from the relevant government departments

- Involvement in their respective department programmes in Kungwini to address poverty
- Experiences in addressing poverty in Kungwini.

Respondents from community based organisations

- Permanent residents in Kungwini
- Personal experiences of poverty
- Involvement in addressing poverty in Kungwini.

The above sampling includes various groupings in Kungwini involved in service delivery to impoverished households.

6.3 PHASES OF QUANTITATIVE DATA COLLECTING

The phases for the quantitative data collecting included the following:

Phase 1: Pre-testing the measuring instrument (questionnaire) with two former managers of the IFNP in Kungwini, purposively chosen.

Phase 2: Arranging meetings with the relevant heads of departments for the involvement of their personnel in the research.

Phase 3: Meeting with the above individuals and outlining the aim and objectives of the research.

Phase 4: Meeting with members of community based organisations in Kungwini and outlining the aim and objectives of the research.

Phase 5: Distributing the questionnaires to the respondents.

Phase 6: Collecting the distributed questionnaires from the various groups above for analysis.

6.4 MEASURING INSTRUMENT - QUANTITATIVE DATA COLLECTING

The measuring instrument (questionnaire) included the following categories of questions and sub-questions relating to the IFNP (Annexure C).

Section A: Bibliographical data

This section included personal details regarding the respondents in terms of age, education qualifications and employment status during the implementation of the IFNP.

Section B: Involvement in the IFNP

This section focused on the respondents' specific involvement in the implementation of the IFNP.

Section C: Achieving the objectives/sub-objectives of the IFNP

This section was divided into two sections, namely assessing to what extent the objectives and the sub-objectives of the IFNP were achieved.

The sub-objectives formed the core of the questionnaire to assess the impact of the IFNP and focused on the following categories of questions:

- Increasing household food production
- Improving household nutrition and health
- Improving safety nets and food emergency systems
- Promoting community income generating initiatives
- Promoting non-farming activities
- Improving information and communication
- Establishing integrated stakeholder partnerships
- Providing policy guidance to achieve programme objectives

6.5 QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS

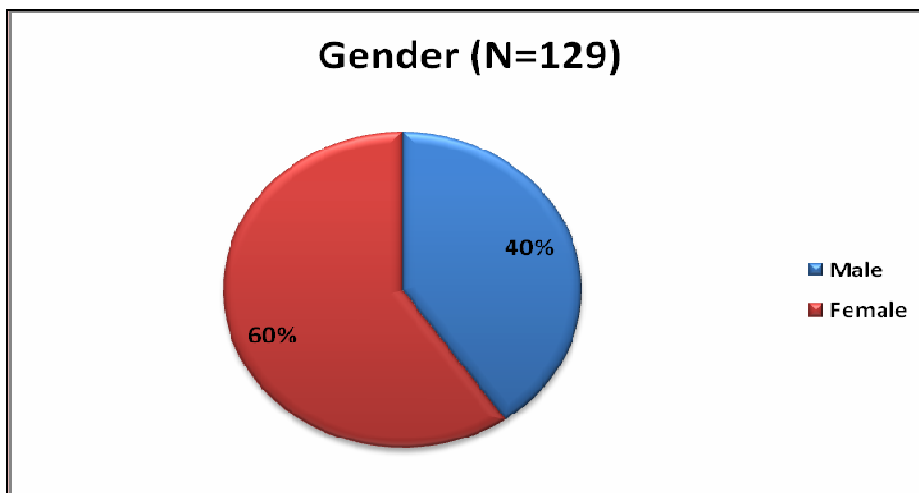
The data was captured in statistical format by the Department of Statistics at the University of Pretoria. This provided the cumulative frequencies for the responses to the questionnaire. The Costing, Financial Forecasting and Modelling Directorate at the National Department of Social Development then captured these frequencies in graphical format. The graphical representation of data provides the statistical information regarding the impact of the IFNP.

6.6 FINDINGS OF THE QUANTITATIVE DATA

The statistical data analysis below indicates the key findings of the impact of the IFNP in Kungwini:

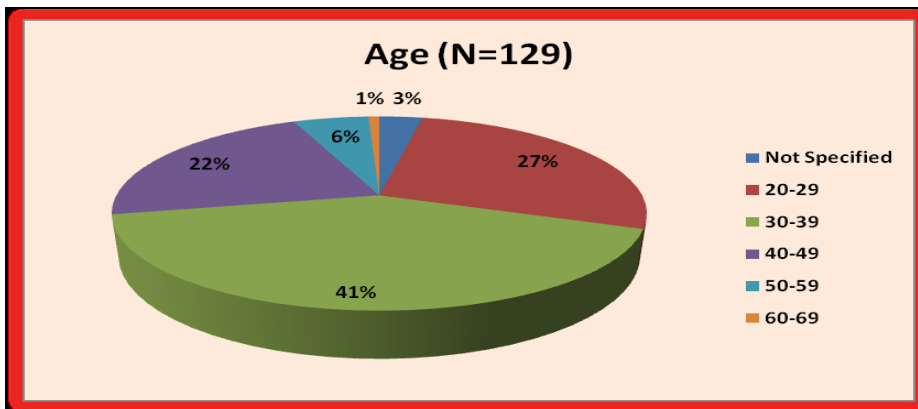
6.6.1 Biographical data

The respondents' biographical data is as follows:



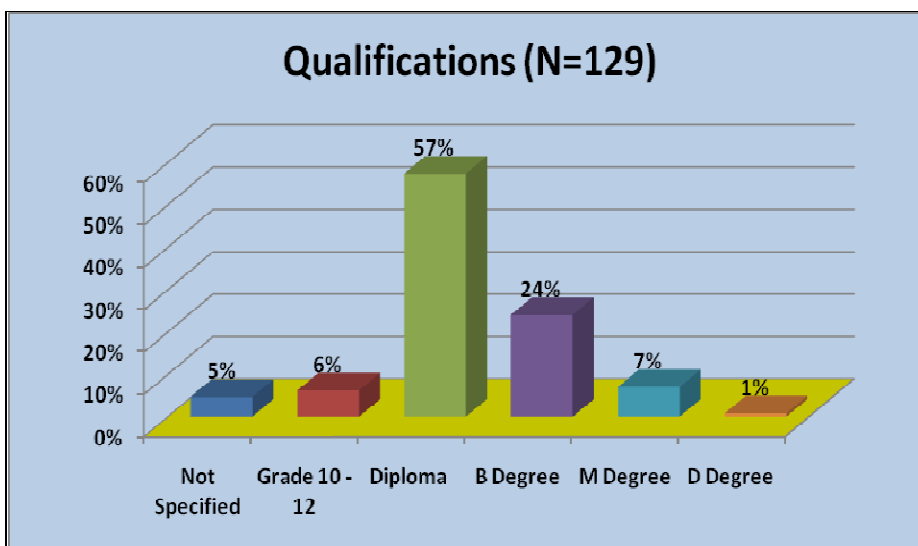
Graph 1: Gender distribution of respondents

The gender distribution above indicates that 40% of the respondents were male and 60% were female. This correlates with the general gender profile in social services where more females are employed in service delivery.



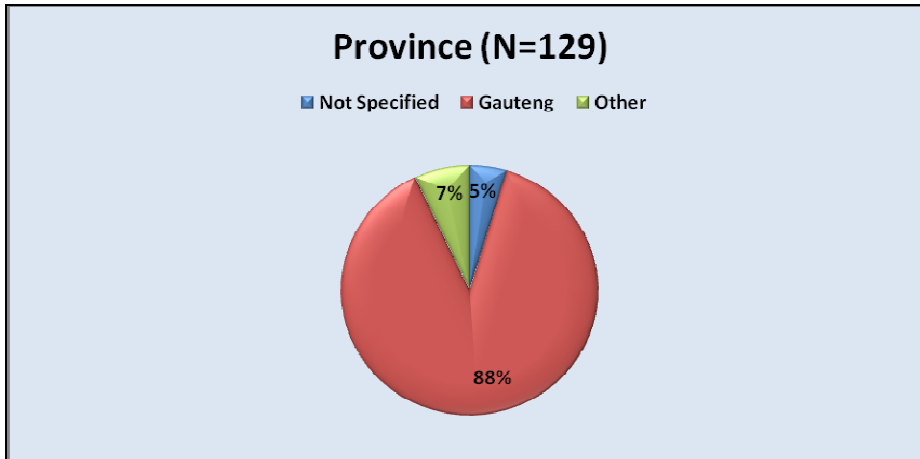
Graph 2: Age distribution of respondents

The age group 30-39 includes the largest portion (41%) of the respondents. This group is an important age cohort responsible for public service delivery in Kungwini, followed by the age cohort 20-29 (27%) and the age cohort 40-49 (22%).



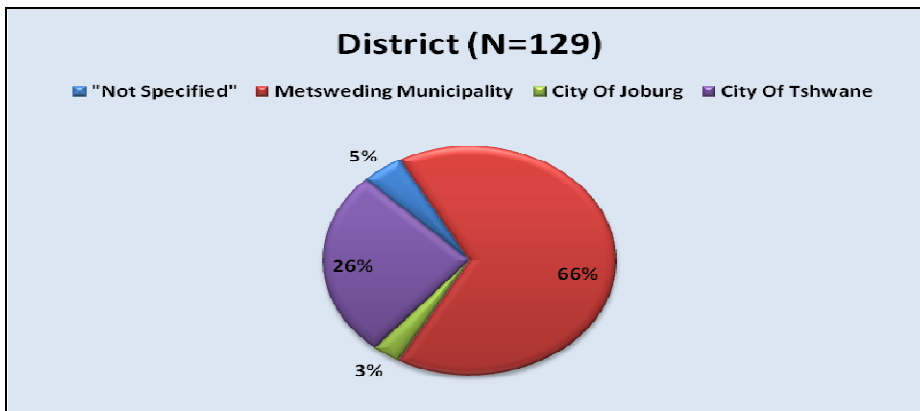
Graph 3: Qualifications of respondents

The majority of respondents responsible for service delivery to the poor in Kungwini include individuals who have a diploma (57%) and individuals who have degrees (32%). The respondents with degrees (32%) probably have knowledge on policy processes and programme implementation, whilst the respondents with certificates would have more practical field training. This is an appropriate combination of skills to address poverty in Kungwini.



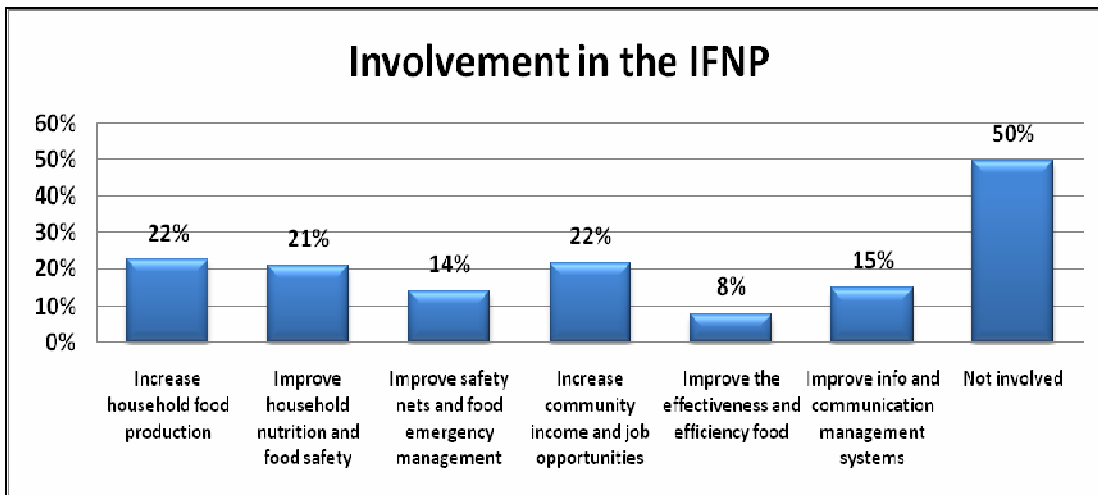
Graph 4: Province employed

The majority of the respondents reside in the Gauteng province (88%). Inter-provincial movement of public officials is limited (12%). The figure of 88% above indicates that the large majority of the respondents are employed in the Gauteng province.



Graph 5: District employed

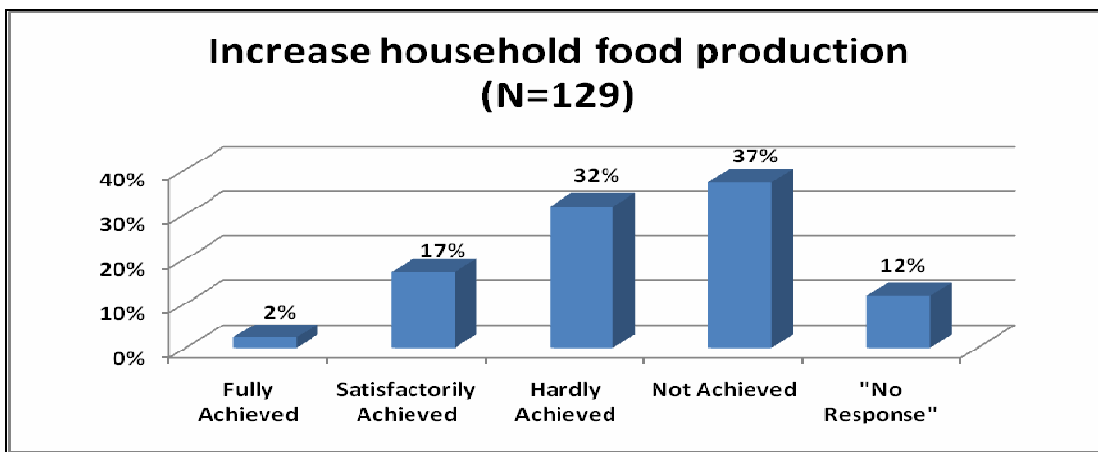
The majority of the respondents (66%) are based in the Metsweding Municipal District, rendering services in the Local Kungwini Municipality, while 26% reside in the City of Tshwane Municipal District. Being locally based provides a realistic view of the poverty situation.



Graph 6: Involvement in the IFNP

Fifty percent of the respondents were not involved in any of the above areas of the IFNP in Kungwini, although they were supposed to have been involved. A comparison of the 22% who indicated that they were involved in increasing household food production, and the 15%, who indicated their involvement to improve information and communication management systems, indicates that the respondents were not fully involved in achieving the above objectives of the IFNP. This further indicates a lack of inter-departmental planning and co-ordination, resulting in fragmented services.

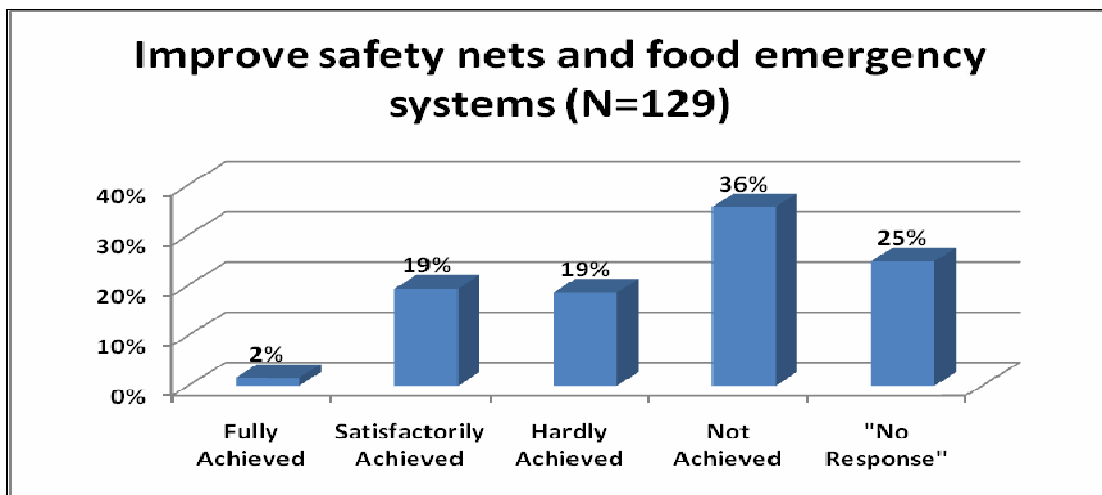
6.6.2 Achieving the IFNP objectives



Graph 7: Increase household food production

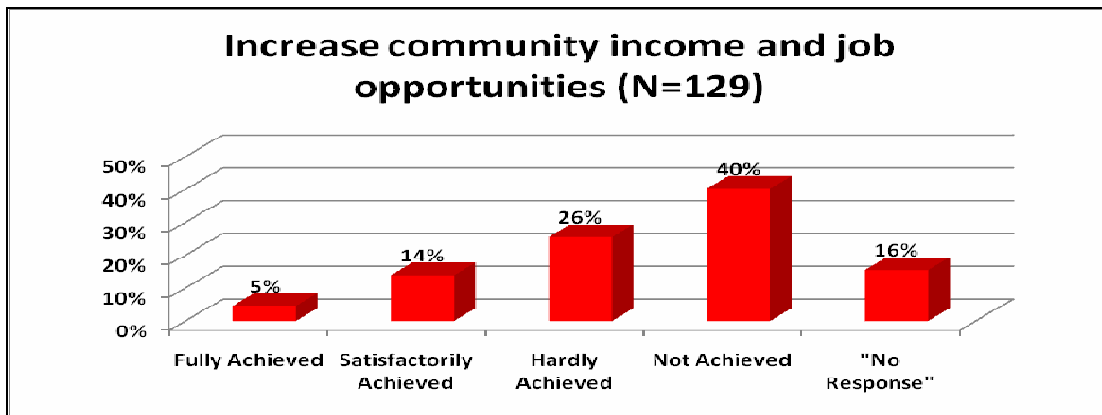
The high figures of 32% and 37% indicate that increasing household food production was hardly or not achieved at all. Conversely, the 2% and 17% indicate

it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 32% and 37% indicate that before implementing the objective to increase household food production, it was essential for the IFNP policy developers to understand the extremely difficult circumstances of the poor, especially those living in rural areas. In general impoverished households have to contend with uncertainty and insecurity in terms of food, shelter and related constraints that hinder their wellbeing (Cornia & Court, 2001:1; Serageldin, 2002:54; Fuentes, 2008:139; Sacks, 2008:17). Addressing food needs apart from other daily struggles will not reduce poverty significantly.



Graph 8: Improve safety nets and food emergency systems

The high figures of 19% and 36% indicate that improving safety nets and food emergency systems was hardly or not achieved at all. Conversely, the 2% and the 19% indicate it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 19% and 36% indicate that there are gaps in the social security and food emergency systems that need to be addressed to ensure the constitutional right of the poor to social pensions and food assistance. The figures of 19% and 36% further indicate that there were no monitoring and evaluation systems in place to measure the IFNP's impact to improve safety nets and food emergency systems. Inadequate programme monitoring and evaluation will have a detrimental impact on policy implementation. Monitoring and evaluation remain important components of policy processes to ensure institutional reforms for effective service delivery (World Bank Development Report, 2003:157; Moller & Devey, 2003:463; Nel & Rogerson, 2005:15).

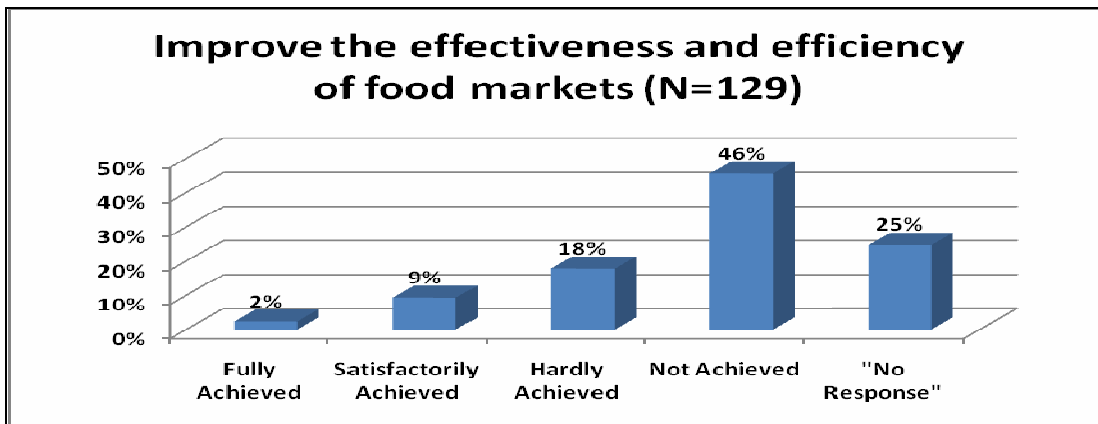


Graph 9: Increase community income and job opportunities

The high figures of 26% and 40% indicate that community income and job opportunities were hardly or not achieved at all. Conversely, the 5% and 14% indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 26% and 40% indicate that creating work opportunities requires skills training to equip respondents for the job market. Skills training enable the poor to develop economic initiatives to reduce poverty. Similarly, appropriate skills training equips public personnel to implement policy decisions effectively (Kayizzi-Mugerwa, 2003:23; Delmonica & Mehrotra, 2006:13; McDonald *et al.* 2007:1327).

The informal economy provides appropriate markets to generate income. High levels of inequality, however, are difficult to address through economic growth. Because of their low household income and unemployment status (May, 1997:9), the poor do not have ready access to credit facilities to improve or expand their economic initiatives. Consequently, the informal sector cannot fully participate in local or global economic markets (McGrew, 2000:266; Ballard *et al.*, 2005:615; Bond, 2004:216; Edwards & Stern, 2007:111; Mapedimeng, 2007:257).

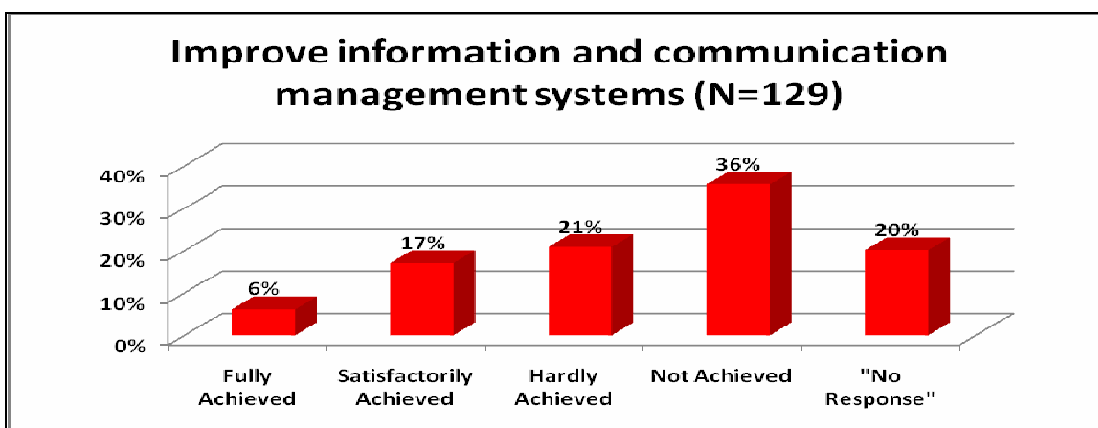
Further constraints which do not guarantee immediate returns for improving living standards for the informal sector include firstly, their inability to participate in formal business activities as they lack adequate marketing skills, and secondly, the decline in the South African economy (Cornia & Court, 2001:1; Ballard *et al.*, 2005:615). This aspect should have been investigated prior to including the economic objective to increase community income and job opportunities.



Graph 10: Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of food markets

The high figures of 18% and 46% indicate that improving the effectiveness and efficiency of food markets was hardly or not achieved at all. Conversely, the 2% and 9% indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 18% and 46% correlate with Graph 13, where skills training is imperative to equip the IFNP beneficiaries to successfully develop household and community food gardens, and consequently to apply the knowledge gained to develop efficient trading markets in the formal sector.

As indicated in Graph 9, the informal sector cannot participate in the formal sector, which requires sound business and marketing expertise (Block, 2006:168; Ljubotina & Ljubotina, 2007:5). The marginalisation and helplessness of the historically disadvantaged poor in Kungwini should have been the primary overall focus of the IFNP, before addressing their economic plight.

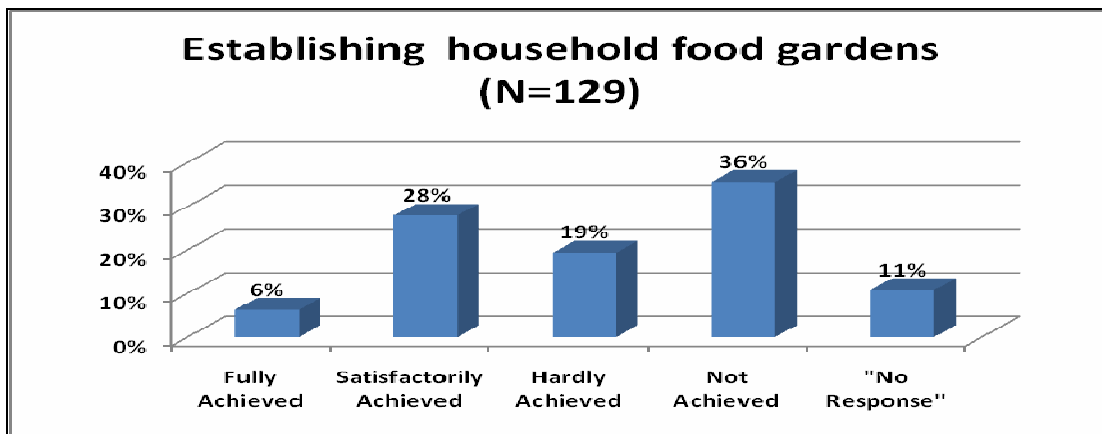


Graph 11: Improve information and communication management systems

The high figures of 21% and 36% indicate that information and communication management systems were hardly or not achieved at all. Conversely, the 6% and 17% indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 21% and 36% indicate a large number of respondents who were not involved in an essential objective of the IFNP. Poor clients should have been made aware of the objectives of the IFNP through adequate communication. The Departments of Social Development, Health, Agriculture as well as community organisations have independent poverty programmes in Kungwini. In terms of empowering the poor in Kungwini through various intervention strategies, it was essential that a collaborative partnership be established through effective communication (Takahashi & Smutny, 2002:170; Patel & Hochfeld, 2008:195).

6.7 ACHIEVING THE SUB-OBJECTIVES OF THE IFNP

The sub-objectives of the IFNP included seven broad categories, namely, establishing functioning household food gardens, improving household nutrition and health, establishing safety nets and food emergency systems, supporting community income and job opportunities, developing effective and efficient food markets, improving information and communication systems, as well as establishing stakeholder roles. Each of these sub-objectives included related focus areas, outlined as follows:



Graph 12: Establishing functioning household food gardens

The high figures of 19% and 36% indicate that establishing functioning household food gardens was hardly or not achieved at all. Conversely, the 6% and 28%

indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 19% and 36% show a need for collaboration between the Departments of Social Development and Agriculture as well as the involvement of impoverished households. An essential aspect to establishing food gardens was to ascertain the views of impoverished households in Kungwini. This correlates with the researcher's observations during the focus group and extended household interviews regarding the participants' reluctance to establish household food gardens. It was essential to implement a policy decision that was widely consulted with all relevant stakeholders in Kungwini (May, 1997:5; Institute for a Democratic Alternative Annual Report, 2006:6).

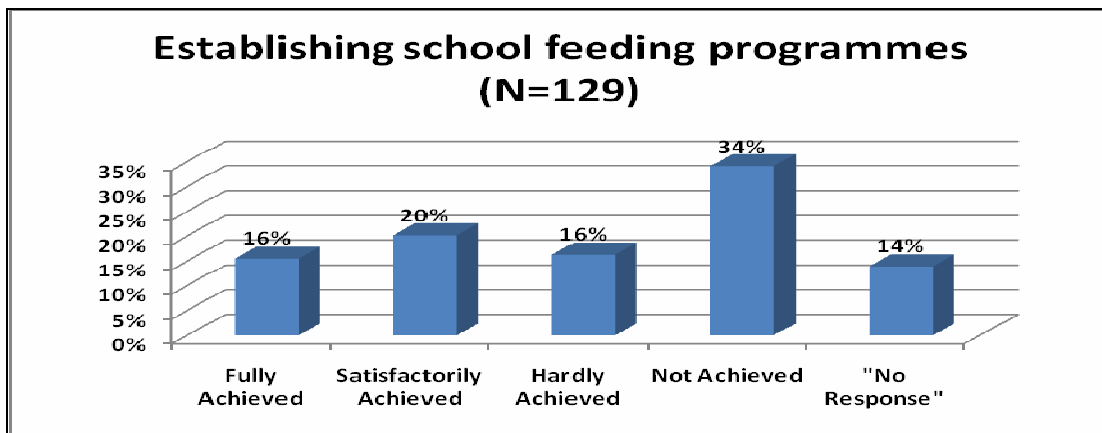


Graph 13: Establishing food garden trading

The high figures of 23% and 36% indicate that establishing food garden trading was hardly or not fully achieved. Conversely, the figures of 2% and 22% indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 23% and 36% indicate that there was a lack of focus on the economics of marketing to ensure household income from garden produce. This correlates with Graph 9, regarding skills training to equip the IFNP beneficiaries to develop household and community food gardens, and consequently to apply the knowledge to develop trading markets.

As agriculture remains the main occupation for the poor, appropriate training is a key component to improve their circumstances. Training in agricultural skills equips impoverished households and subsistence farmers to address poor soil conditions and crop disease to ensure productive harvests (Ghai, 2000:18; Love *et al.*, 2006:735; Mutandiva and Gadzirayi, 2007:3). Consequently, it would be an

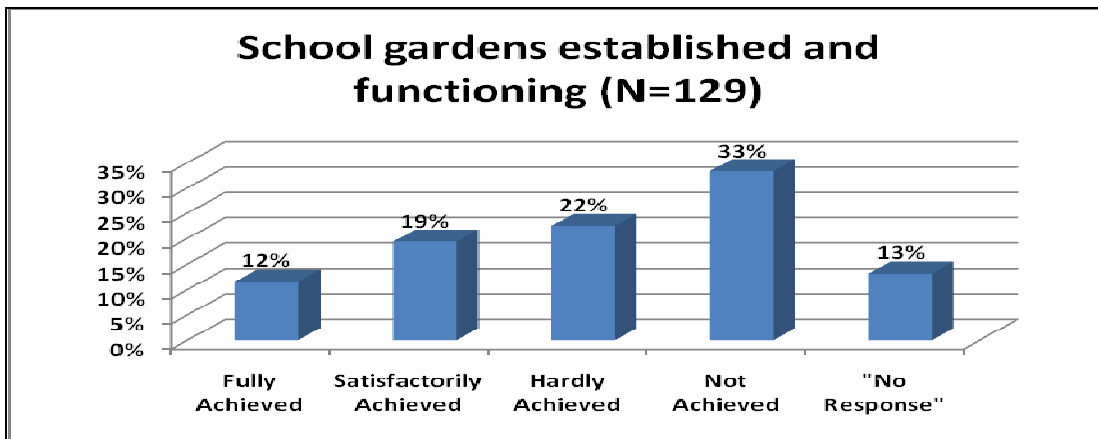
achievable objective to establish functioning household food gardens whereby surplus produce could be sold (Hansen, 2002: 321; Vink & Kirsten, 2001:112).



Graph 14: Establishing school feeding programmes

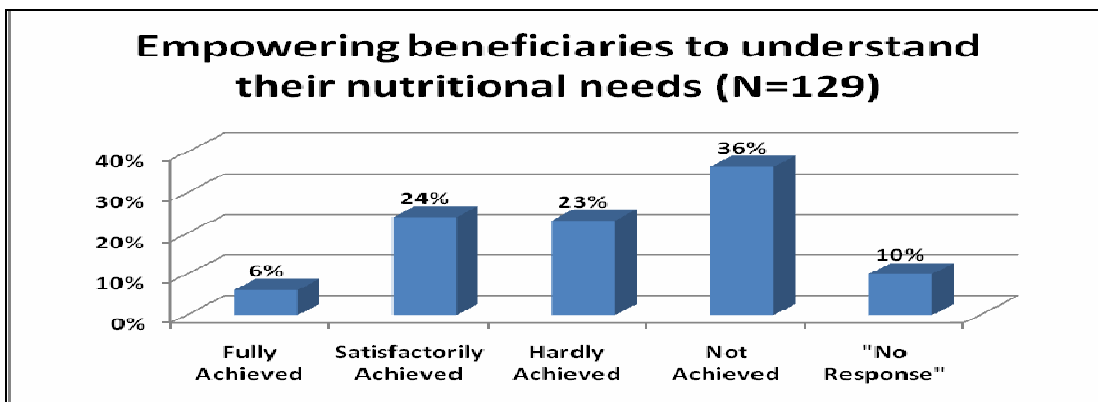
The figures of 16% and 34% indicate that establishing school feeding programmes was hardly or not achieved at all. These are slightly higher (14%) than the figures of 16% and 20% indicating that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 16% and 34% show that it would have been prudent for the IFNP policy developers to strengthen existing school feeding programmes through a collaborative partnership with the Departments of Education and Agriculture, as some schools have established school feeding schemes in Kungwini. It was essential to determine the status of the feeding schemes to identify any gaps. This would have addressed the need of children from impoverished households who stated in the extended household interviews that they were always hungry.

It is imperative to assess the needs of the poor to enable them to surmount their poverty. Welfare transformation calls for social justice for women and children, especially in poverty policies. Children from impoverished households especially experience extreme neglect in terms of their physical and emotional needs (Featherstone, 2006:296; Daniel & Taylor, 2006:428; Fuentes, 2008:139). The IFNP included a key objective which required broader consultation with the Departments of Education and Health, and community organisations.



Graph 15: School gardens established and functioning

The figures of 22% and 33% indicate that establishing functioning school gardens was hardly or not achieved at all. This is slightly higher (by 24%) than the figures of 12% and 19% indicating it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 19% and 36% indicate yet again that the collaborative partnership indicated in Graph 14 was essential during the planning phases of the IFNP. As poverty remains acute in South Africa, the impact is most severe on children from impoverished households (Pelto, 2000:1300; Food 4 Africa, 2006:1; Featherstone, 2006:294; Gakidou *et al.*, 2007:1876). The IFNP should have been supported through a collaborative partnership to strengthen existing school gardens. The relevant expertise and commitment from the Department of Agriculture was crucial.

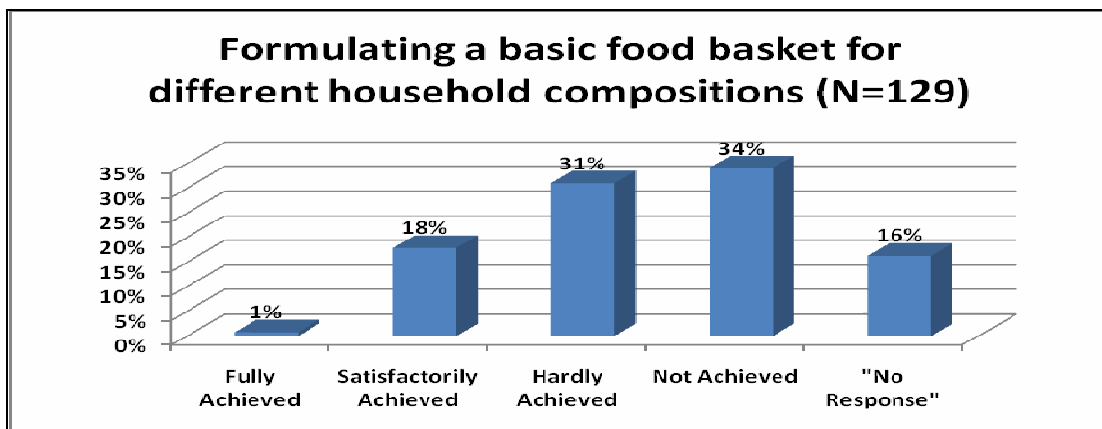


Graph 16: Empowering beneficiaries to understand their nutritional needs

The high figures of 23% and 36% indicate that there was hardly or no achievement in empowering beneficiaries to understand their nutritional needs. Conversely, the

6% and 24% indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 23% and 36% show that it was essential to have included the participation of impoverished households during this phase of the IFNP in order to empower them regarding their nutritional needs, including the nutritional needs of young children. This again correlates with the findings from the extended household interviews, where the children stated they were always hungry. This indicates that they require adequate nutrition for their physical and emotional development (Education and Training Unit, South Africa, 2006:10; Food 4 Africa, 2006:1).

The involvement of the Department of Health was a crucial aspect. The above aspects again correlate with Graph 14 regarding school feeding schemes. The collaborative partnership between the Departments of Education and Health and community organisations was important to ensure that children and adults from impoverished households receive adequate nutrition through appropriate poverty programmes.

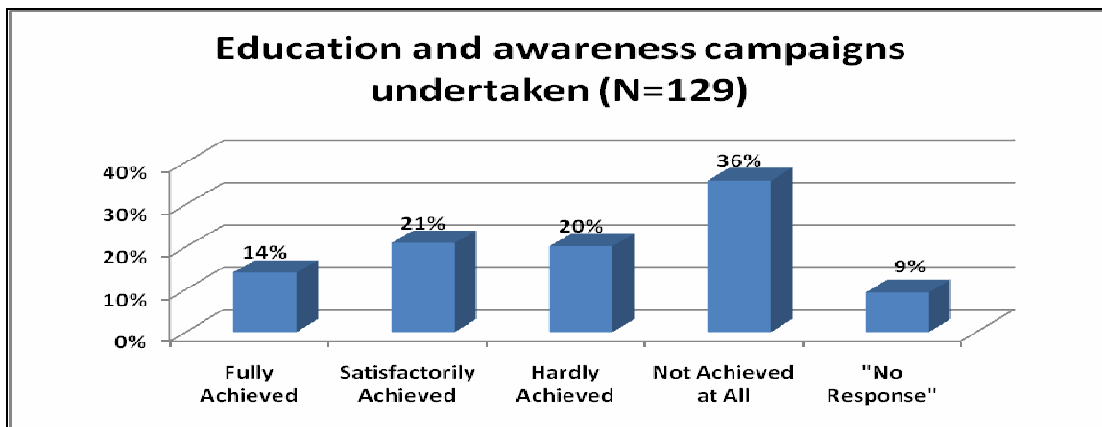


Graph 17: Formulating a basic food basket for different household compositions

The high figures of 31% and 34% indicate that formulating a basic food basket was hardly or not achieved at all. Conversely, the 1% and 18% indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 31% and 34% indicate that the involvement of the Department of Health was crucial to formulate the different food baskets. A further consideration is the fact that each poor household differs from the next in its family composition. This aspect should have been an objective for the medium to long-term IFNP process.

The physical needs of the poor should have been linked to the factors that contribute to their social exclusion in order to address poverty significantly in Kungwini, rather than the distribution of resources to ensure their well-being (Frost & Hoggett, 2008:438-440). An insight into the hardship experienced by the poor was essential before embarking on any poverty programme. There was a need to review available poverty data in Kungwini to gain an overall understanding of the circumstances of impoverished households. Subsequent research initiatives through a collaborative partnership would have added to the knowledge base to strengthen the implementation of the IFNP (Selsky, 2005:489; Koontz, 2008:163).

6.8 IMPROVING HOUSEHOLD NUTRITION AND HEALTH

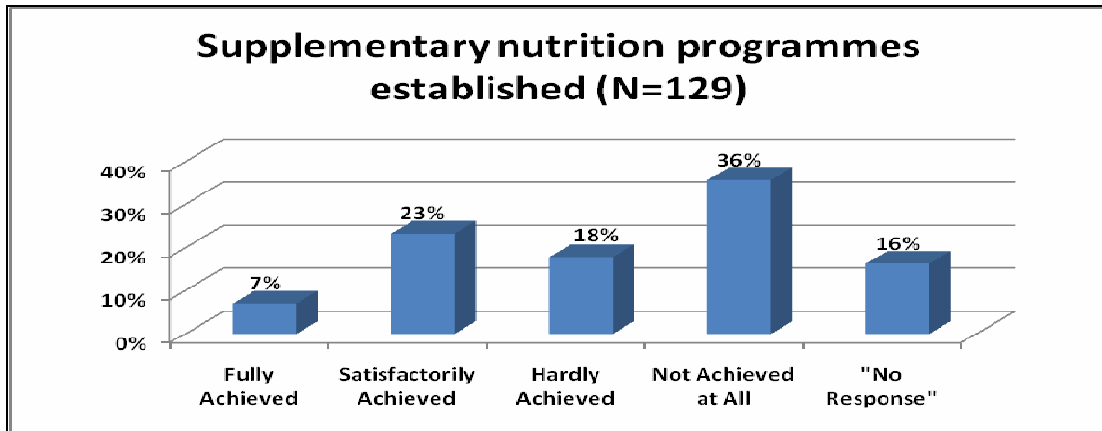


Graph 18: Education and awareness campaigns undertaken

The figures of 20% and 36% indicating that education and awareness campaigns were hardly or not achieved at all are slightly higher (21%) than the 14% and 21% showing that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. According to the figures of 20% and 36% it was essential that education and awareness campaigns conveyed the objectives of the IFNP. This correlates with the findings from the focus group and extended household interviews where participants stated that they were not aware of the objectives of the IFNP, other than the food packages that they had received.

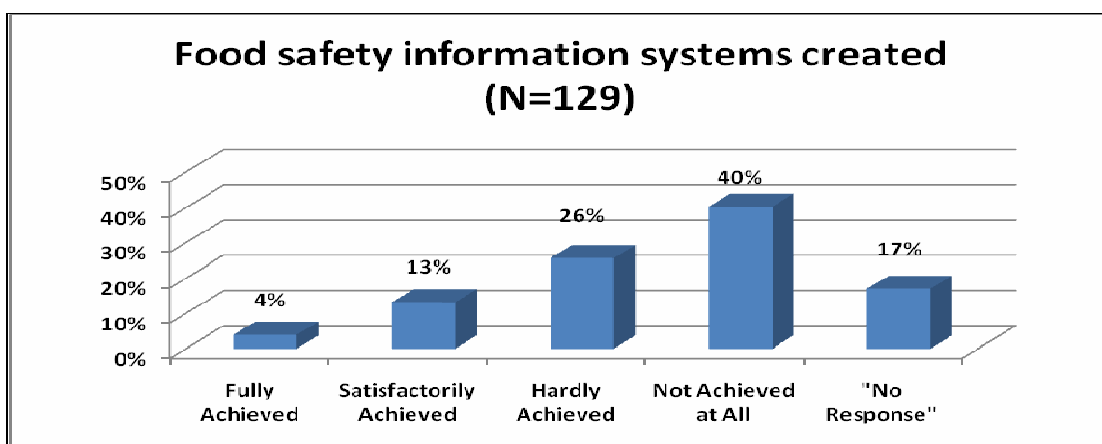
It was crucial that poor communities in Kungwini were provided information regarding the roles of the respective departments. In addition, discussions at community forums would have identified relevant stakeholder roles relating to the IFNP. Community participation would have sustained the IFNP as the collaborative capacity is further strengthened through ongoing technical and financial support.

Community participation during the planning and implementation phases of the IFNP would have ensured a better quality of life for the poor in Kungwini (Chaskin, 2001:291; Wolf, 2008:181).



Graph 19: Supplementary nutrition programmes established

The high figures of 18% and 36% indicate that establishing supplementary nutrition programmes was hardly or not achieved at all. Conversely, the 7% and 23% indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 18% and 36% correlate with Graph 16 regarding the empowering of beneficiaries to understand their nutritional needs. The expertise of the Department of Health and Education as well as community involvement was essential, and further illustrates the value of the collaborative partnerships.



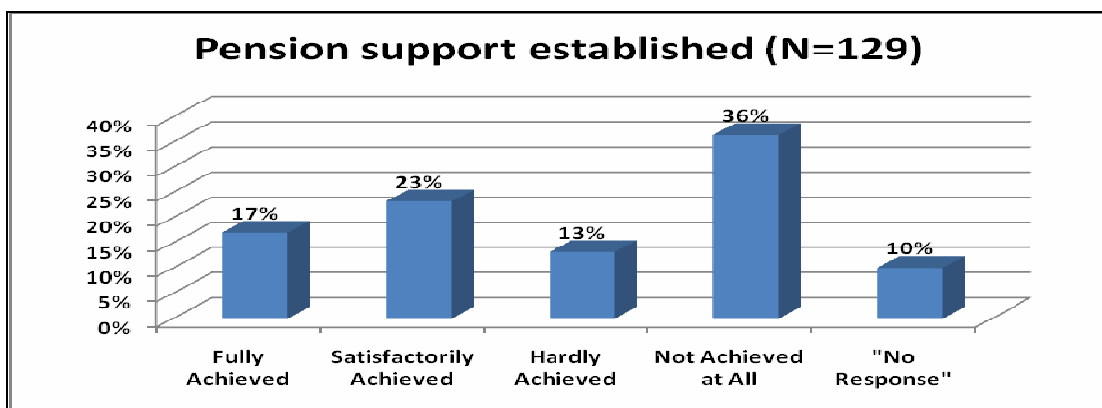
Graph 20: Food safety information systems created

The high figures of 26% and 40% indicate that creating food safety information systems was hardly or not achieved at all. Conversely, the 4% and 13% indicate

that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 26% and 40% point to a lack of collaborative networking between relevant departments. This corresponds with Graphs 14 and 16 that refer to school feeding schemes and empowering beneficiaries to understand their nutritional needs. Creating food safety information systems would assist impoverished households comprising children, the elderly and the sick to improve their health status.

The IFNP could have contributed positively to the above aspects had it been strengthened through the collaborative partnership with the Department of Health and relevant community organisations. The collaboration of relevant stakeholders ensures specialist knowledge to address poverty. The involvement of community organisations is an essential aspect of collaboration, which brings together diverse viewpoints to deal with poverty. Research assessment and evaluation contribute to shared resources between stakeholders (Raphael & Bryant, 2002:194; Hudson, 2005:30; Cronrath *et al.*, 2005:10; Sacks, 2008:177).

6.9 ESTABLISHING SAFETY NETS AND FOOD EMERGENCY



Graph 21: Pension support established

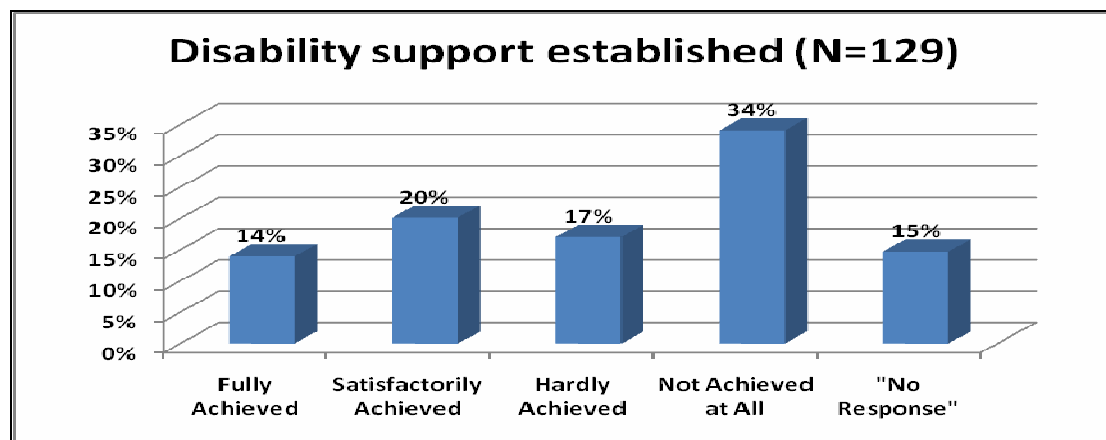
The high figures of 13% and 36% indicate that establishing pension support was hardly or not achieved. Conversely, the 17% and 23% indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 13% and 36% correlate with the focus group and extended household interviews where some participants indicated that the disability pension and the child-care grant were difficult to access.

The participants at the focus group and extended household interviews indicated further that they required food and clothing. The IFNP did not follow through on the diversion programmes (referrals) aligned to social security. The children who participated in the extended household interviews indicated that they were always hungry. This in turn correlates with Graph 8 that refers to the gaps in the social security system to improve safety nets.

Social security enables impoverished households to adequately care for young children (Goldson, 2002:255; Kalil & Ziol-Guest, 2008:500). The IFNP’s objective to enable impoverished households to access social security programmes was a positive approach. However, social security programmes should be aligned to relevant social programmes to enable poor families to function optimally and prevent family dysfunction (Daniel & Taylor, 2006:426; Goodvin *et al.*, 2006:591).

The above aspects (correlating with Graph 18 that refers to improving household nutrition and health through education and awareness) should have included information regarding access to applicable grants. The latter aspect includes an enabling environment that empowers clients to obtain the necessary documentation. Consequently, the IFNP would have strengthened the resolve of poor families to cope better with their poverty situation (Lund, 2002:177; Fong, 2001:225).

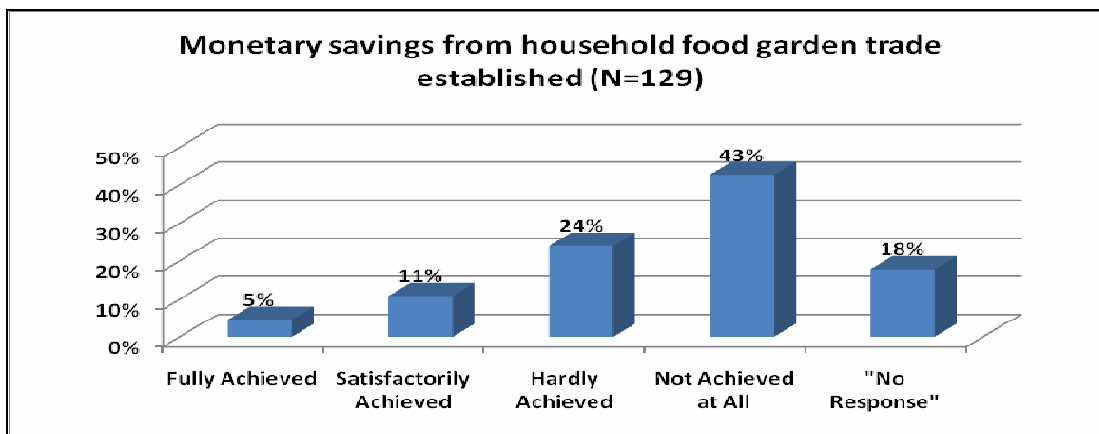
In the absence of the collaborative partnership, the above gaps in the social security system in Kungwini were not adequately addressed through the IFNP.



Graph 22: Disability support established

The figures of 17% and 34% indicate minimal or no achievement at all in establishing disability support are slightly higher (16%) than the 14% and 20% showing that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 17% and 34% correlate with Graph 21 in terms of social security to vulnerable groups. There was a need for the IFNP to assess the criteria presently utilised to access the disability pension. Overall, the IFNP should have established the status of social security to vulnerable poor children, the aged and the disabled. The social security offices and the offices of the Department of Social Development are next door to each other in Kungwini. This collaboration was essential to address the plight of these vulnerable groups.

High unemployment rates are related to social security issues in Kungwini. Impoverished households have low and irregular household incomes, apart from the child support grants and old age pensions. The old age and disability grants meet some of the needs of the poor, but have not significantly reduced poverty, due to the high rates of unemployment and massive inequality in South Africa (Lombard, 2008:156). Overall, innovative planning and community dialogue is needed to make an impact on poverty, in addition to social security (Chaskin, 2001:291; Development Gateway, 2006:11; Wolf, 2008:282).

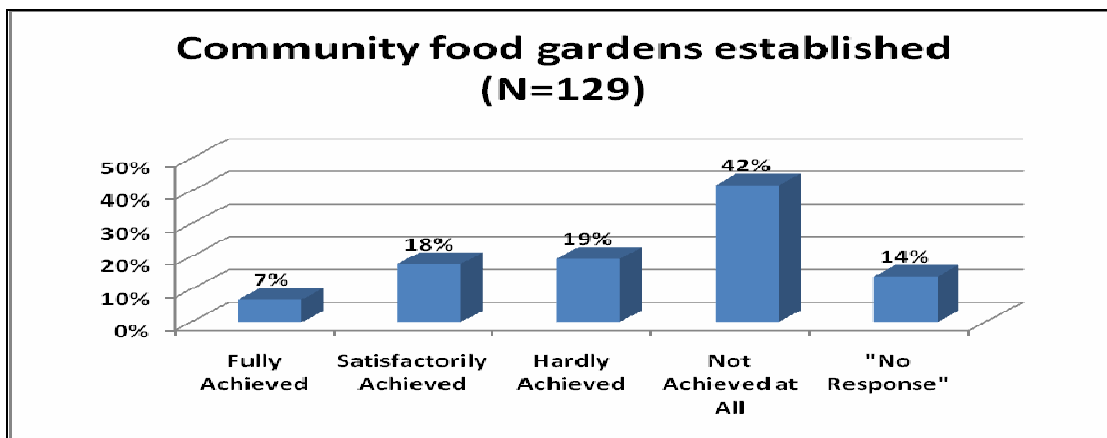


Graph 23: Monetary savings from household food garden trade established

The high figures of 24% and 43% indicate that there was hardly or no achievement in establishing monetary savings from household food gardens. Conversely, the 5% and 11% indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 43% and 24% correlate with Graph 13 in terms of skills training to ensure profits from

food garden trading. This includes enabling beneficiaries to develop astute business skills, which in turn will ensure monetary savings. The informal sector purely trades for survival needs and not to ensure high profits (Ballard *et al.*, 2005:615). The expectations for monetary savings from household food gardens were based on the sale of surplus garden produce.

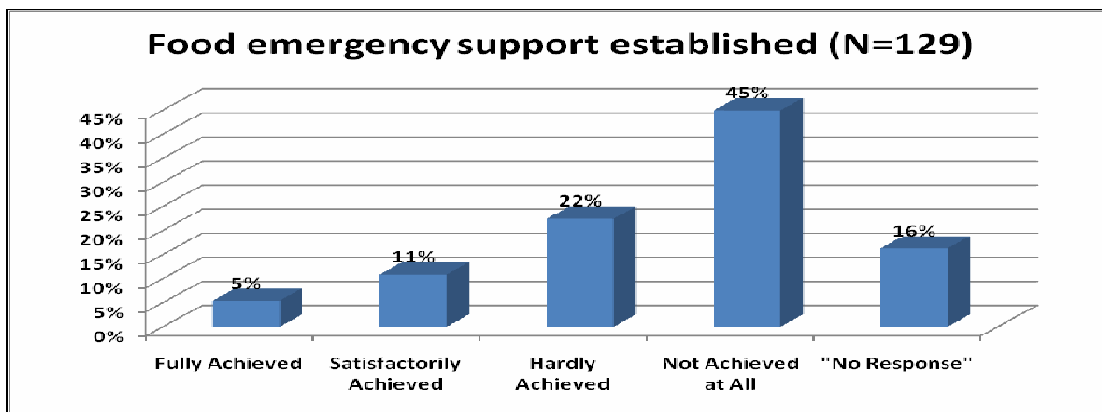
Had there been collaborative consultation with relevant stakeholders as well as with impoverished households in Kungwini, the IFNP policy makers would have noted their reluctance to develop household food gardens. However, monetary savings from household food garden trade could have been an objective for the IFNP mid-term goals, based on the success of the short-term goal of firstly establishing functioning food gardens (refer Graph 12). The above aspects correlate with the viewpoint by Potter and Subrahmanian (1998:23) who refer to the linear mode of policy development and implementation without stakeholder consultation.



Graph 24: Community food gardens established

The figures of 19% and 42% indicate that there was hardly or no achievement in establishing community food gardens. Conversely, the figures of 7% and 18% indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 19% and 42% show that collaborative planning is required with the Department of Agriculture, including the poor in Kungwini. Community food gardens build on the foundation of successful household food gardens to apply lessons learnt. Agricultural science remains a key component to successful community food gardens. This is a long-term project in collaboration with key stakeholders.

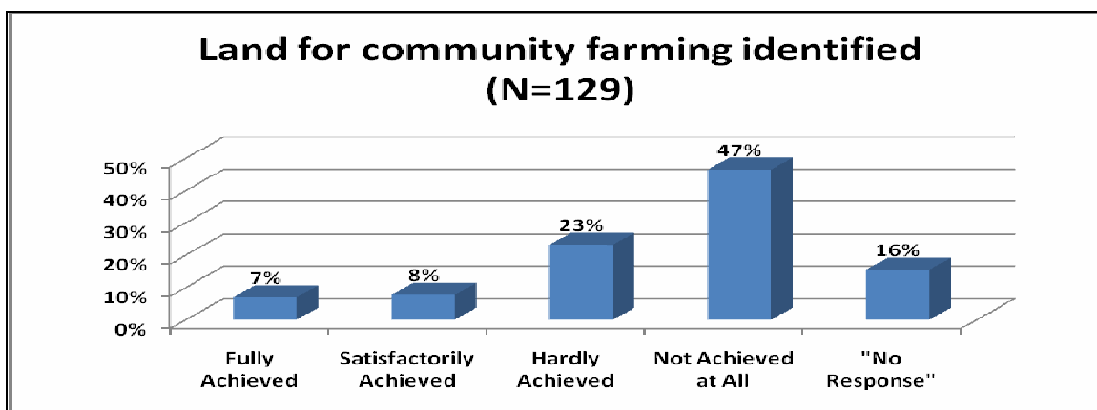
It is essential that poverty policies prioritise agriculture production and markets (London & Bailie, 2001:569; Robertson *et al.*, 2004:62). The correlation for Kungwini in terms of establishing community farming was the need to establish successful household and community gardens that simultaneously allowed for the trading of the goods produced. As agriculture remains a key policy strategy to reduce poverty, it was important that this sector applied its expertise to address arid soil conditions in Kungwini as well as pestilence and crop diseases (Ghai, 2000:128; Steady, 2003:24; O’Riordan *et al.*, 2008:154). Without the foregoing aspects, subsistence farming in Kungwini such as household food gardens leads to food insecurity without skilled assistance (Hansen, 2002:321; Vink & Kirsten, 2001:117).



Graph 25: Food emergency support established

The high figures of 22% and 45% indicate that establishing food emergency support was hardly or not achieved at all. Conversely, the figures 5% and 11% indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 22% and 45% show that the chronic poor were not adequately targeted in an effort to efficiently utilise scarce resources (Aliber, 2003:473-476). The foregoing aspects require collaborative planning and implementation from related government departments. These are mid- to long-term projects that include community support for sustainability.

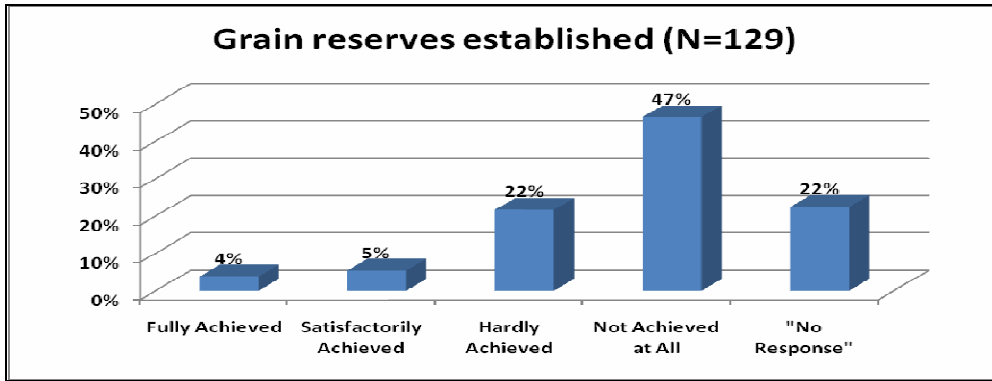
6.10 SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY INCOME AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES



Graph 26: Land for community farming identified

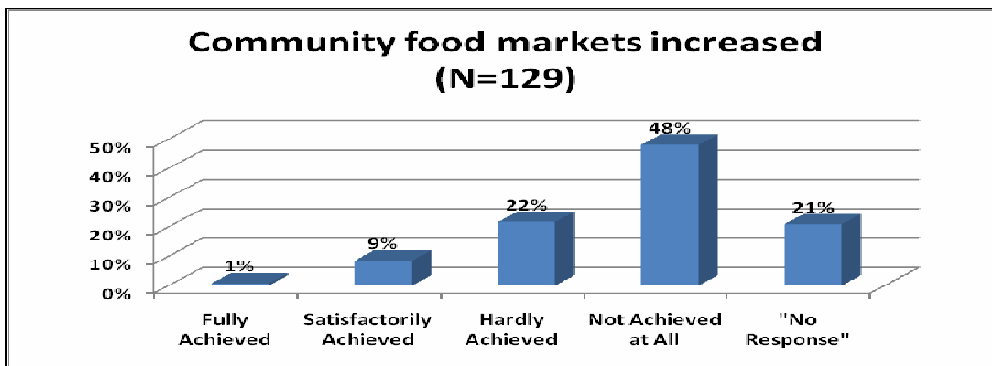
The high figures of 23% and 47% indicate that identifying land for community farming was hardly or not achieved at all. Conversely, the figures of 7% and 8% indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 22% and 45% show that this is a long-term project, which the IFNP would not have been able to deal with during its short life cycle. Identifying land for community farming indicates that the IFNP policy makers had a vision for the future to address poverty in Kungwini. However, this should not have been a focus during the short-term phase of the program.

It was essential for the IFNP policy makers to ascertain the views of the poor in Kungwini pertaining to community farming, as the focus group and extended households interviews indicated their reluctance in this regard. The strengths of the community should have been tapped through a developmental approach that invests in social capital, which in turn provides for active citizen participation in policy processes. Citizen participation remains an essential element of the collaborative partnership (Patel & Hochfeld, 2008:195-196).



Graph 27: Grain reserves established

The high figures of 22% and 47% indicate that establishing grain reserves were hardly or not achieved at all. Conversely, the figures of 4% and 5% indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 22% and 47% show a long-term project that was not within the ambit of the IFNP. This aspect could be taken forward on the successful completion of establishing effective household food gardens to firstly, ensure that the nutritional needs of impoverished households are met, and secondly, to enable beneficiaries through appropriate skills to establish informal businesses from garden produce. Establishing grain reserves remains a part of the vision for the future. This falls within the mid-term to long-term planning with the active involvement of all relevant stakeholders.



Graph 28: Community food markets increased

The high figures of 22% and 48% indicate that community food markets were hardly or not achieved at all. Conversely, the figures of 1% and 9% indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 22% and 48% correlate to Graph 27, which is a long-term project to establish functioning food trade markets, as well

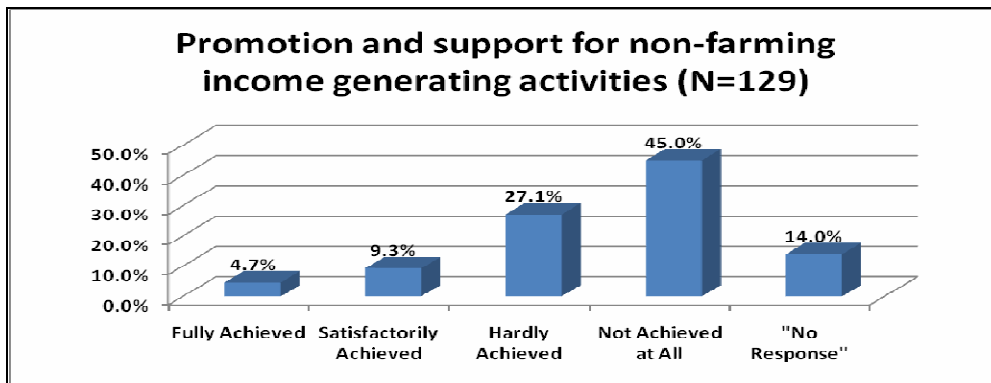
as Graph 23 regarding monetary savings from food garden trade, and Graph 24 regarding the establishment of community food markets.

Increasing community food markets correlates with the poor being actively involved in the socio-economic spheres in South Africa. A huge informal economy has to compete with a thriving formal economy. As socio-economic inequality and the adverse socio-economic situation in South Africa are closely linked (Adato *et al.*, 2006:226, Hunt, 2007:1; Richardson, 2007:2), there was a crucial need for the IFNP policy developers to understand the impact of these issues before embarking on any prospective business initiatives on behalf of the poor. This includes knowledge of formal and informal business and marketing practices to ensure feasible income generating initiatives.

During the focus group interviews, the elderly beneficiaries indicated their desire to acquire skills training for the job market. The majority of the elderly have no basic education or work related skills. The IFNP should have promoted home-based care for the frail elderly (Boyle, 2003:342; Makiwane & Kwizera, 2006:306; Spira & Wall, 2006:393) and simultaneously identify the healthy elderly and disabled who could be specifically skilled for prospects in the job market (Loewenberg *et al.*, 2000:27).

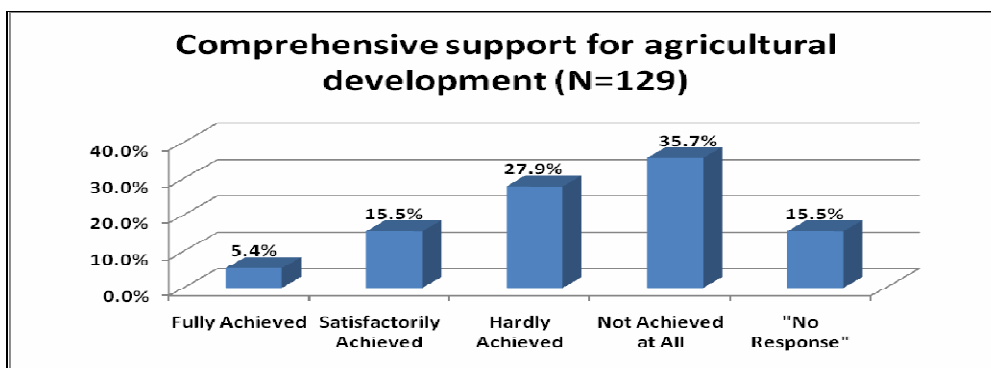
An additional noteworthy factor regarding community food markets is that during the focus group and extended household interviews the researcher observed reluctance toward the establishment of household and community gardens.

6.11 DEVELOPING EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT FOOD MARKETS



Graph 29: Promotion and support for non-farming income generating activities

The high figures of 27,1% and 45,0% indicate that there was hardly or no achievement in promoting and supporting non-farming income generating activities. Conversely the 4,7% and 9,3% indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The IFNP's focus on an aspect apart from agricultural production was a good motive, as not all impoverished households are keen to establish food gardens to generate income. The figures of 27,1% and 45,0% show that alternative income generating activities should have been explored in a collaborative effort with relevant stakeholders as well as impoverished households in Kungwini to determine feasible income-generating prospects. This in turn, would have involved addition numbers of impoverished households in Kungwini through community participation.



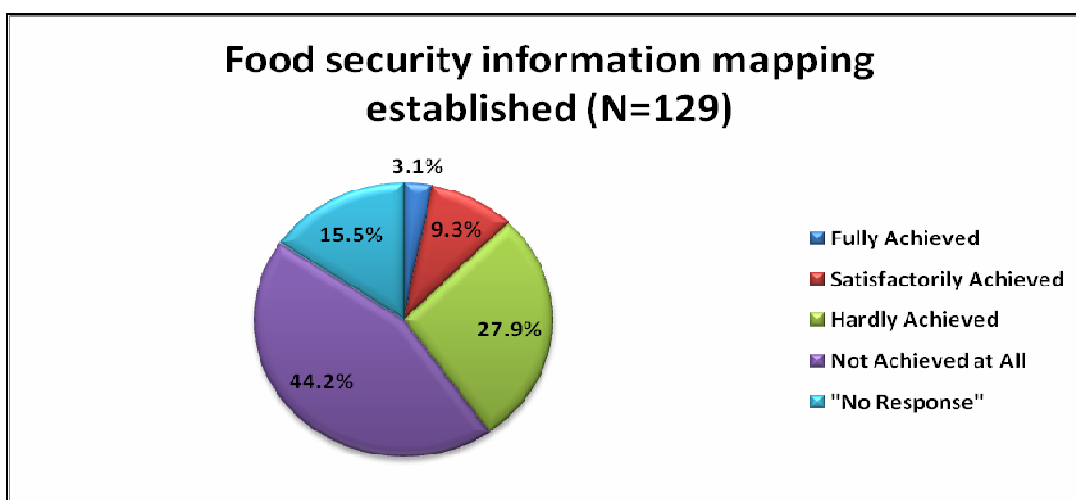
Graph 30: Comprehensive support for agriculture development

The high figures of 27,9% and 35,7% indicate that there was hardly or no achievement for comprehensive support for agricultural development. Conversely,

the 5,4% and 15,5% indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 27,9% and 35,7% correlates with Graph 26 regarding the identification of land for community farming, Graph 27 regarding the establishment of grain reserves, and Graph 28 regarding increasing community food markets.

In order to establish comprehensive support for agricultural development, it is imperative to develop successful collaborative partnerships which tap into the relevant skills for agriculture production. This is a long-term project that begins initially with agricultural skills training to develop successful household food production, leading to the bigger project of community agricultural development.

6.12 IMPROVED INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION



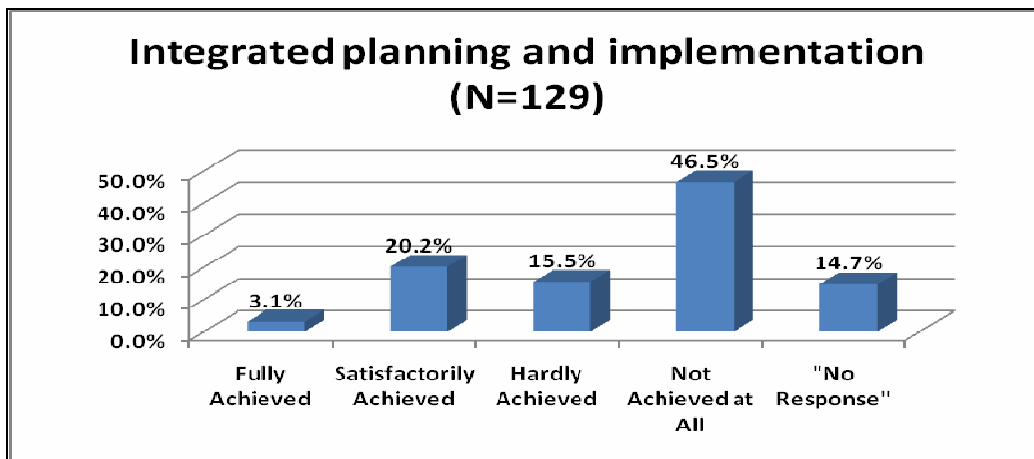
Graph 31: Food security and information mapping established

The high figures of 27,9% and 44,2% indicate that food security and information mapping was hardly or not achieved at all. Conversely, the figures of 3,1% and 9,3% indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. Information mapping to ascertain the status of poverty and to inform processes is a sound motive. However, the figures of 27,9% and 44,2% indicate it was important before the IFNP implementation process, that extensive stakeholder consultation was established to link various parallel poverty processes in Kungwini.

Moving from policy blueprints to policy implementation remains problematic for most public service delivery initiatives. In order to ensure the IFNP's sustainability, it was imperative that essential food security and information mapping included

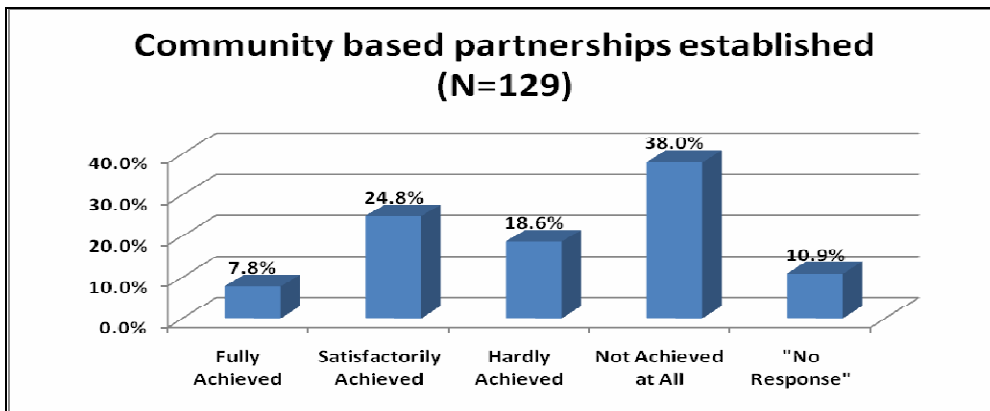
effective communication strategies between government departments and community organisations. Integrated stakeholder involvement was essential to maintain sustainable development through the IFNP to reduce poverty in Kungwini (Kayizzi-Mugerwa, 2003:23).

6.13 INTEGRATED STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT



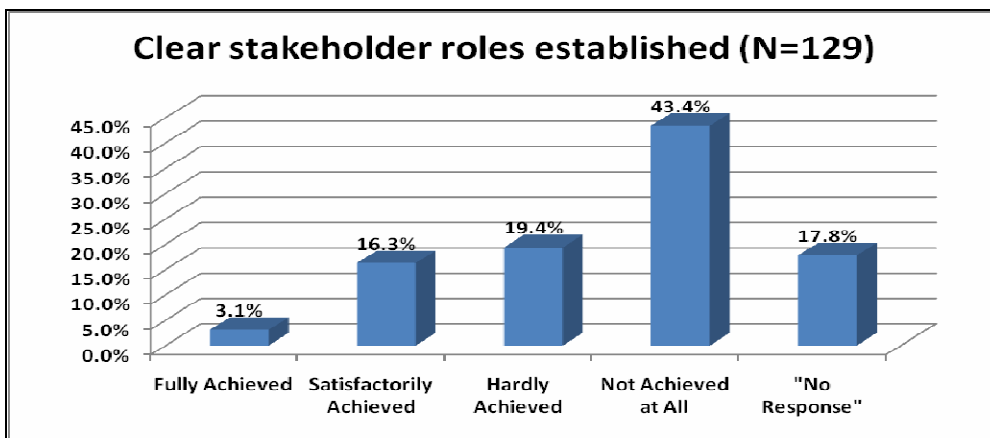
Graph 32: Integrated planning and implementation

The high figures of 15,5% and 46,5% indicate that integrated planning and implementation was hardly or not achieved at all. Conversely, the figures of 3,1% and 20,2% indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 15,5% and 46,5% indicate that in order for the IFNP to have established roles and linkages with relevant stakeholders, there was a need during the planning phase of the IFNP to have included inter-departmental collaboration with the Departments of Health, Education and Agriculture. The collaborative partnership could have been either short-term or long-term to address common poverty issues (Chopyak & Levesque, 2002:155). Effective roles and linkages could have led to the establishment of Community Forums and Task Teams in Kungwini that would have influenced the implementation of the IFNP positively as a common community interest by the above stakeholders (Koontz, 2008:459).



Graph 33: Community based partnerships established

The high figures of 18,6% and 38,0% indicate that the establishment of community-based partnerships was hardly or not achieved at all. Conversely, the figures of 7,8% and 24,8% indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 18,6% and 38,0% indicate that establishing community based partnerships correlate with Graph 32 above, regarding integrated planning and implementation. Collaborative partnerships were critical for the successful planning and implementation of the IFNP. Government departments have a pivotal role in the partnership model between civil society, donor organisations, development agencies and the private sector to promote development and equity for the poor (Patel & Hochfeld, 2008: 195).

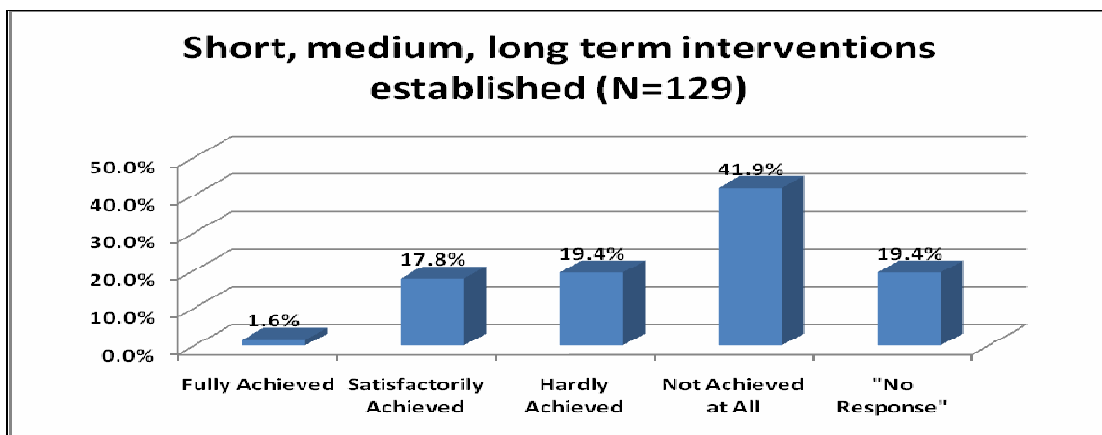


Graph 34: Clear stakeholder roles established

The high figures of 19,4% and 43,4% indicate that clear stakeholder roles were hardly or not achieved at all. Conversely, the figures of 3,1% and 16,3% indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 19,4% and 43,4% indicate that

collaboration across public sectors to address social issues is ongoing, based on common interests for the short-term, or developmental for the long-term. The collaboration between government and civil society serves to address complex poverty issues that affect the poor (Chopyak & Levesque, 2002:155; Aliber, 2003:376).

In order to ensure that the IFNP had an impact on poverty in Kungwini, the collaborative partnership was essential to ensure institutional change and effective service delivery. Collaborative partnerships include efficient institutional structures, dynamic leadership and appropriate relationships. Research initiatives form an important aspect of the collaborative partnership to gauge measurable changes in problematic situations. This is an essential aspect of the MDG to reduce poverty (McGrew, 2000: 364; Selsky, 2005:870).



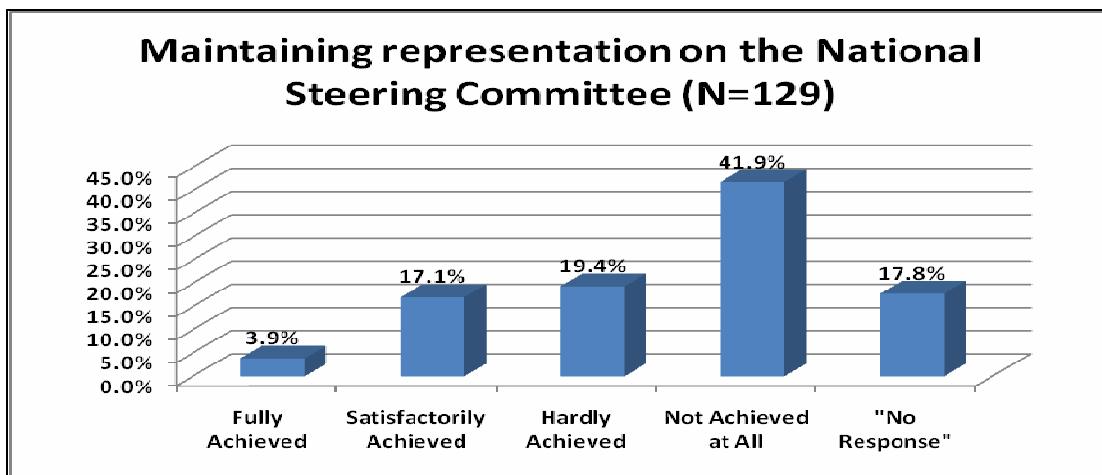
Graph 35: Short-, medium-, long-term interventions established

The high figures of 19,4% and 41,9% indicate that there was hardly or no achievement to establish short-, medium- and long-term interventions. Conversely, the figures of 1,6% and 17,8% indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 19,4% and 41,9% indicate that in order for the IFNP to have established roles and linkages with relevant stakeholders, as indicated in Graph 32 regarding integrated planning and implementation, inter-departmental collaboration with the Departments of Health, Education, and Agriculture should focus on both short and long-term processes (Chopyak & Levesque, 2002:155). Short and long-term interventions would have further involved Community Forums and Task Teams in Kungwini that could have influenced the IFNP as an effective public

policy instrument. Public officials cannot solve socio-economic problems without the expertise of various stakeholders. Significant collaboration includes efficient planning to achieve policy objectives (Koontz, 2008:163).

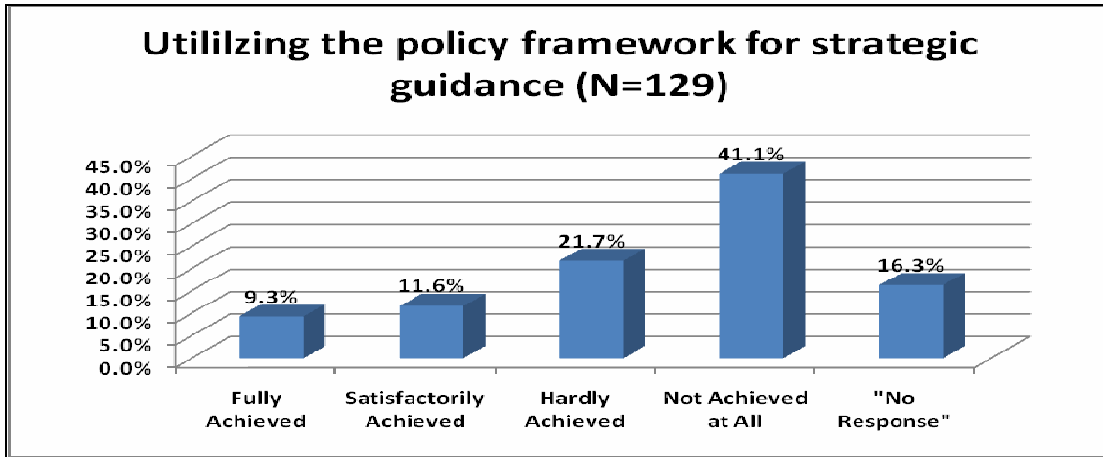
The above collaborative partnership would have ensured that effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems were in place to guide the IFNP. Additional roles and linkages for the short- and long-term interventions include the expertise of researchers and funding from the private sector (Chopyak & Levesque, 2002:155).

6.14 PROVINCIAL STEERING COMMITTEE ROLES



Graph 36: Maintaining representation on the National Steering Committee

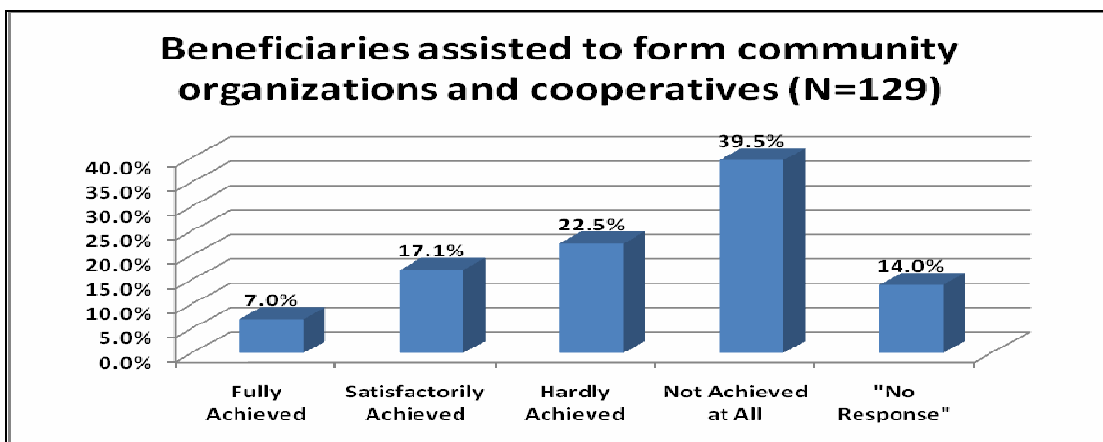
The high figures of 19,4% and 41,9% indicate that representation on the National Steering Committee was hardly or not achieved at all. Conversely, the 3,9% and 17,1% indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 19,4% and 41,9% indicate there was a need to refine the IFNP policy framework prior to implementing the programme in Kungwini. Policy makers require specific investigative and communication skills that guide the various stages of the policy process. Based on the above skills, the policy framework transforms negative environments (Potter & Subrahmanian, 1998:23).



Graph 37: Utilising the policy framework for strategic guidance

The high figures of 21,7% and 41,1% indicate that the IFNP policy framework for strategic guidance was hardly or not utilised at all. Conversely, the 9,3% and 11,6% indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily utilised. The figures 21,7% and 41,1% show that public service capacity is a paramount consideration to address poverty in South Africa. The lack of expertise negatively influences services to poor communities. It was important that the IFNP policy makers identified the required expertise to ensure programme success. Skilled staff ensures efficient service delivery whereas unskilled staff render ineffective services (Stilwell *et al.*, 2003:22).

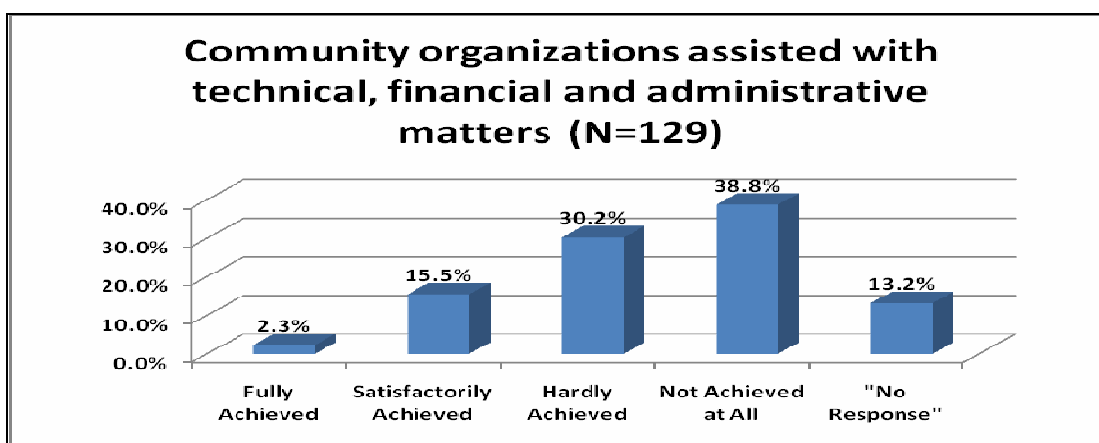
6.15 LOCAL STEERING COMMITTEE ROLES



Graph 38: Beneficiaries assisted to form community organisations and co-operatives

The high figures of 22,5% and 39,5% indicate that assisting beneficiaries to form community organisations and co-operatives was hardly or not achieved at all. Conversely, the 7,0% and 17,1% indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 22,5% and 39,5% indicate that the collaborative partnership provides effective programme planning and positive policy outcomes (Koontz, 2008:459; Haines & Cassels, 2004:395). Collaboration was the key component for the IFNP as a public service delivery mechanism. The collaborative partnership includes stakeholder interests for a specific policy framework. Should the IFNP have been based on a sound collaborative basis, the responsibility for the IFNP would have been shared between the public service and civil society as each sector assumes specific responsibilities. This in turn, would have ensured transparent governance (Selsky, 2005:861; Koontz, 2008:459).

In view of the latter aspect, it was essential that the IFNP had alternative policy options and adequate finances to strengthen the impact of the programme. Inadequate budgets and a lack of monitoring and evaluation deter effective service delivery. An added problem included the lack of definitions regarding poverty relief and resource allocations. This was an essential aspect for the IFNP policy makers to consider, which would have guided a specific intervention, collaboration, and provided sound implementation procedures (Koontz, 2008:459).



Graph 39: Community organisations assisted with technical, financial and administrative matters

The figures of 30,2% and 38,8% indicate that assisting community organisations with technical, financial and administrative matters was hardly or not achieved at

all. Conversely, the figures of 2,3% and 15,5% indicate that it was fully or satisfactorily achieved. The figures of 30,2% and 38,8% show that in order to assist community organisations to take responsibility for the IFNP, it was essential to maintain good governance – a crucial component in public service delivery – which includes prudent financial expenditure, co-ordination, and efficient local management. In addition, it was important to acknowledge the constraints in public service delivery, which include maintaining transparent processes, utilising resources efficiently, and addressing the lack of human and financial capital (May, 1997:1; The World Bank Development Report, 2003:160).

As local government is responsible for service delivery, it was essential that skilled policy implementers were available to drive the IFNP in Kungwini (May 1997:3; Moller & Devey, 2003:458; Nel & Rogerson, 2005:15). It was imperative that the short-term partnerships for the IFNP was translated into long-term community impact, by identifying and addressing possible partnership conflicts, addressing the specific department's focus, ensuring that effective communication structures are in place, dealing with power relations, and maintaining community accountability. Despite the differences between departments and community organisations, the IFNP collaborative partnerships would have ensured long-term gains for the poor in Kungwini (Takahashi & Smutny, 2002:170).

6.16 CONCLUDING REMARKS

Chapter 6 focused on the quantitative empirical data analysis to investigate whether the objectives of the IFNP, namely increasing household food production, improving safety nets and food emergency systems, increasing community income and job opportunities were achieved. The IFNP sought to increase family income through household and community gardens, which would be expanded into community food gardens in order to supply wider food markets.

The above objectives of the IFNP illustrate the political commitment to address poverty in Kungwini and are commendable, but the programme was not based on sound policy planning and implementation principles that included the involvement of key stakeholders, including the poor in Kungwini.

The IFNP policy should have been reviewed every step of the way prior to and during implementation. This is in itself is a major undertaking that requires collaboration between the Departments of Social Development, Health, Education, Agriculture, as well as community organisations.

Appropriate skills training was required to enable the poor to form community organisations to take responsibility for the IFNP. It was essential that the IFNP implementation process was based on a favourable environment to reduce poverty in Kungwini. As policies create the right environment in which change can occur, the collaborative partnership was crucial to achieve the IFNP's objectives rather than allowing the programme to fail because of weak project management (Cloete & Meyer, 2006:191).

Impoverished households in Kungwini were not assisted to develop income-generating activities, or to establish community based organisations or community co-operatives. Community involvement remains a crucial process in policy development and policy implementation processes. Without community involvement, service delivery remains fragmented (De Swart *et al.*, 2005:3; Stavrou,:3; Bond, 2004:3; Callaghan & Wistow, 2008:166).

In order for the national, provincial and local government structures to work effectively on common policy projects, the interaction between science and technology should be noted. Utilising innovative scientific decisions to address poverty include funding from the private sector to establish collaborative research initiatives. This marks a shift from purely focusing on the distribution of monetary or material resources. The above aspects have relevance for economic development for impoverished households in Kungwini. There was a need for interactive knowledge sharing between national, provincial and local government, including relevant stakeholders to address mutual concerns in Kungwini (Chopyak & Levesque, 2002: 155-157; 164-166).

Vulnerable impoverished households should not be exposed to further vulnerability. In this respect, it was imperative to have enlisted the co-operation of impoverished households in Kungwini to ensure that poverty was being effectively addressed rather than the top-down approach marked by a lack of co-ordination and sustainability

(May, 1997:5; Wacquant, 2007:66; Sacks, 2008:17; Kayizzi-Mugerwa, 2003:23; Cloete, Wissink & Meyer, 2005:191). Poverty interventions should lead to positive change for the poor, based on dialogue, incentives, organisational reforms, innovation, and capacity building (Lombard, 2008:207).

The quantitative data indicates that the IFNP would have been strengthened to achieve its stated objectives through a collaborative partnership.

6.17 CHAPTER SUMMARY

Chapter 6 presented the quantitative data-collecting phase of the research process and included the research setting, the measuring instrument, the pilot study and respondent profile. The questionnaire assessed the impact of the IFNP to reduce poverty in Kungwini. The objectives of the IFNP included reducing the number of households that did not have adequate food, increasing food production through household food gardens, meeting household nutritional needs, and developing employment and income generating opportunities.

The quantitative data analysis was captured in statistical format that provided the cumulative frequencies for the responses to the questionnaire. The cumulative frequencies were then captured in graphs. The conclusions of the quantitative data analysis indicate that the IFNP required interactive participation to reduce poverty in Kungwini. The research findings were compared to the literature study, which further indicated that it was not feasible for one specific department to reduce poverty in Kungwini. The collaborative partnership would have strengthened the IFNP as an important poverty alleviation mechanism.

Improving the circumstance of the poor in Kungwini requires an in-depth understanding of their extremely difficult circumstances. The majority of the poor in Kungwini live in appalling conditions with no skills to participate in local or broader economies. Kungwini is identified by an informal economy that has to compete with a thriving formal economy. The former requires knowledge of sound business practices to compete in the formal business spheres.

The impact of poverty is most severe on children from impoverished households.

It was important for the IFNP to focus on social exclusion. This would have provided insight to the hardship experienced by the poor in Kungwini and would have guided the planning and implementation of the IFNP. The majority of the aged have no basic education or work-related skills. The healthy elderly and disabled should be specifically skilled for prospects in the job market.

Community involvement in policy development and implementation are crucial processes that would have enabled the IFNP to avoid fragmented service delivery, which has a detrimental effect upon the poor in Kungwini. Sustainable development alleviates poverty through effective communication between relevant government departments. Cross-sector collaboration includes multi-disciplinary teams to address complex social issues. Collaborative partnerships include the expertise of researchers, relevant technicians, and the involvement of the private sector. Government officials are unable to solve problems on their own apart from the collaborative partnership, which is essential during the policy planning and policy implementation stages. Policy makers should have specific skills to render effective services to poor clients.

Good governance remains a paramount consideration in public service delivery, and includes prudent financial expenditure, co-ordination, as well as efficient local government management. Inefficient public services will not deliver efficient services. A key policy constraint includes inadequate human and financial capital.

The IFNP sought to alleviate poverty in Kungwini by aligning the programme with related poverty programmes. This aspect was not taken forward during programme implementation. Two key factors to reduce poverty in Kungwini include expanding human and social capital, which requires appropriate skills training for the mainly large numbers of economically disadvantaged households. It was essential that a needs analysis and beneficiary targeting were undertaken in a collaborative effort by the Departments of Social Development, Health, Education, Agriculture, and community organisations. The combined expertise from the above departments and community organisations would have ensured that the IFNP was strengthened to reduce poverty in Kungwini.

The challenges for the IFNP include weak institutional structures, developing co-operative relationships, managing policy constraints, and replicating cost-effective policy successes. It was essential that the IFNP policy makers were equipped with specific skills to render effective services to poor clients. These skills include knowledge regarding socio-economic development for the poor, and providing an enabling environment for economic and social growth. The slow pace and quality of public service delivery hinders assistance to the poor. It was essential that the National, Provincial, and Local Steering Committees operated collaboratively regarding the above aspects.