



University of Venda



**COMMUNITY-BASED MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY PROFILES IN GREATER
TZANEEN AND MUTALE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES
IN LIMPOPO PROVINCE
SOUTH AFRICA**

KEY FINDINGS, POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

**RESEARCH PAPER 3
Feb 2014**

This work was carried out with a grant from the Poverty and Economic Policy (PEP) Network supported by the Government of Canada through the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), and the Canadian International Development Agency”.

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Acknowledgement

The author would like to thank the South Africa CBMS team, ***the Government of Canada through the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), and the Canadian International Development Agency*** for funding this research, and several people who shared valuable information and documents to conduct the research are highly appreciated. The team would like to specifically thank the Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality and Mutale local municipality for guidance, advice, dedication and support offered to the team during the research. The Ward 1 Councilor, the Local Economic Development Managers (LED), **the Ward committee members** and **Traditional leaders** without which the research would not have been successful. The team would also like to thank all **village representatives** and **University of Venda students** who took part in the exercise for their relentless commitment and dedication.

Community -based monitoring [CBMS] South Africa team has taken care to ensure that the information provided in this report and the accompanying data are correct. However, this report and the methodology followed represent '*work-in-progress*' and the information presented here may change in subsequent reports. The information and analysis presented here, as well as any errors or omissions are the sole responsibility of the authors and should not be attributed to Poverty Economic and Policy Network (PEP) or to others who have any connection to this report.

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Acronyms/ Abbreviation

ASGISA	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa
CBMS	Community based Monitoring System
GHS	General Housing survey
HSL	Housing Subsistence Level
IDP	Integrated Development plans
IES	Income and expenditure Survey
LCS	Living Conditions Survey
LEGDP	Limpopo employment Growth and development Plan
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MSA	Municipal systems Act
NIDS	National Income Dynamic Study
PIMD	Provincial Indices of Multiple Deprivations
PMR	Poverty and inequality Report
QLFS	Quarterly Labor Force Survey
RDP	Reconstruction and development programme
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development programme

ABSTRACT

Poverty monitoring surveys in South Africa is significantly institutionalized both in design and coverage at the national level; however, the non-existence of any institutional mechanism to generate Multidimensional poverty data at Wards levels remains a significant constraint in designing effective poverty agenda. The available national and sometimes provincial data are not sufficient to meet the needs at local municipalities. The purpose of the study was therefore to investigate the status of multidimensional poverty pockets in Mutale and Tzaneen Local municipalities in Limpopo province of South Africa by using Community based monitoring (CBMS) tool. The object of the exercise was to profile multidimensional community based poverty in the two local Municipalities. Secondary data was collected from various literature, research journals, periodicals, government official reports and statistics South Africa. Primary data was collected from a total of 1159 households from 11 villages in Mutale Ward 1 and 2140 households from 8 villages in Greater Tzaneen Ward 1. Administered household profile and ward questionnaires were used based on a set of selected core CBMS indicators. Mixed method methods of data collection and analysis were used. Excel package was used to analyze the data content, frequency distribution and measures of central tendency. Graphs and tabulations were used interchangeably as appropriate. Poverty mapping was used to compare the households' level of vulnerability between villages. The researchers concluded that there is need for multidimensional poverty information from Ward levels for effective planning, programs prioritization and implementation. That CBMS has both the capacity to fill poverty information gap in south Africa at local government level and could act as an effective complimentary tools for Statistics South Africa survey.

Key words: Community- based, Multidimensional, Poverty, Mutale, Tzaneen, Limpopo, South Africa

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale for CBMS in South Africa

Evidence-based decision making on poverty reduction is increasingly becoming a paramount best practice, which many countries including South Africa embrace. The lack of appropriate local data about the poor in majority of developing world, including South Africa, hinders development planning and programs, and constrains efforts to monitor change (Reyes & Dues, 2009). In addition, the definition of universally agreed definition of poverty remains the subject of some debate amongst policy analysts (Scott, 2005).

Strengthening the evidence base of policy-making in developing countries has always been important; however, more than 55 countries either lack information on the share of the population living in poverty or have no data on poverty trends (Scott, 2005). To effectively tackle issues on poverty, there must be a consistent monitoring framework that revolves around rationalizing monitoring mechanisms (Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR), 2008). Community Based Monitoring tool provides a consistence poverty monitoring framework for local planning, budgeting and implementation at Ward and village levels.

In South Africa, years of active discriminatory policy-making, segregation, and neglect have resulted in high levels of poverty and inequality. This condition is rampant especially in townships and rural areas characterized by extreme wealth on one hand and desperate poverty on the other (Woodland, and Kasen, 2004). According to Landsman and Hausermann (2003), the eradication of poverty had been one of the top priorities for the government of South Africa since its independence. For an effective policy decision that would improve the lives of poor individuals and households, an appropriate multi-dimensional poverty measures are required. Thus, while poverty was originally measured exclusively in monetary terms and in terms of income, its conceptualization and measurement has recently extended to encompass the ability of individuals and households to meet their basic needs (Oosthuizen, 2011). This study is an attempt to implement a community based multidimensional poverty measuring and monitoring system in Mutale Local municipality in Limpopo province South Africa.

Although Limpopo province has a relatively large number of marketing outlets, abattoirs, canneries and preservers, the province's single biggest problem is widespread unemployment and poverty. According to Human Science and Research Council (HSRC), (2007), much of Limpopo's

population is economically marginalized and deeply vulnerable, dominated by women-headed households, pensioners, and youth. This group is dependent on meager transfers, from urban relatives and /or state grants for nearly all of their cash income. The province has the second lowest gross geographical product in South Africa and the lowest per capita economic output. According to Limpopo Employment Growth and Development Plan 2009-2014, the economic performance, in terms of job creation, the quality of jobs, reduction of poverty and inequality, has fallen far short of expectation and aspiration. Approximately 40% of the households in Limpopo province live in areas that are characterized by extreme poverty and underdevelopment. Identification of poverty pockets in the province is therefore paramount for an effective strategic intervention by local government.

The Municipal Structures Act of 1998 and Municipal Systems Act of 2000 provided a framework for people to participate in budget processes and formulation of Integrated Development Planning. However to date, the involvement of grassroots community in decision-making processes has not been successful due to lack of appropriate poverty targeting and a continuous community-based poverty monitoring systems (Integrated Development Plans[IDP],2007). The non-existence of any institutional mechanism to generate and monitor poverty data at the local government structure levels remains a significant constraint in designing an effective poverty reduction agenda. Moreover, efforts and initiatives aimed at promoting the implementation of integrated development planning process are beset by various challenges including the lack of adequate tools to capture conditions at village and ward levels. (Integrated Development Plans [IDP], 2007). Community Based monitoring is a tool that promotes the implementation of an effective planning and prioritization of projects in Ward and village levels.

The South African Constitution of 1996 created space for Integrated development planning to ensure sustainable provision of services, promote social and economic development, promote a safe and healthy environment, encourage involvement of communities, and give priority to the basic needs of communities (Integrated Development Plans [IDP] ,2012). The White paper on Local Government considers the integrated development planning process as an instrument aimed at creating room for municipalities and communities to engage each other; aligning scarce resources around agreed objectives and programmes, and prioritizing the essential needs. It is the objective of CBMS to support the Mutale Local Municipality in accomplishing this goal.

Community –based monitoring tool seeks to address the above gaps by providing timely data at the local level and accurately diagnosing the cause and extent of multi-dimensional poverty in order to

formulate appropriate policies and intervention strategies. It offers grass root level simple and easy tools to collect data on poverty indicators, highlight the impact of strategies, and determine the trend of multi-dimensional poverty per ward and villages. Community –based monitoring is an attempt to build and strengthen the capacity of local planners and program implementers for an improved transparent system of evidence-based resource allocation and governance.

1.2. Justification of the Study

Poverty monitoring surveys in South Africa is significantly institutionalized both in design and coverage at the national level. In fact, Statistics Council is an advisory body to Statistics South Africa and the Minister of Finance on issues around Poverty monitoring in the country. According to the UN, (2005), the survey conducted by Statistics South Africa has become a comprehensive source of data for poverty measurement in the country.

Despite the absence of an official poverty line and a national definition of poverty, there is a broad consensus as to the severity of poverty and many of its faces. (Department of Rural Development and Land Reform [DRDLR],2008). Much of government work is already aimed at addressing poverty and ensuring a better life for all. (The national Planning Committee (2011), in Vision 2030 highlights some key multidimensional poverty priority areas that also affects Limpopo province. These include, Education, Health, water, energy, agricultural land, Housing, illiteracy.

In addition, the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) requires that municipalities to develop and review Integrated Development Plans annually. Progress has been in made in many areas, however, the formulation of strategies, policy options, and viable mechanisms to evaluate effects of implementation, monitoring impact on poverty, and service delivery at local government levels are yet to be met (United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], 2000).

The project aimed to provide Mutale Local Municipality with continuous and timely up-to-date information for effective planning, budgeting, and service delivery interventions. In particular, the project aimed to enable policy makers to come up with strategies, and policy options to evaluate the effects and impact of policies on poverty alleviation and service delivery.

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1 General objectives

The CBMS was intended to profile multidimensional poverty in Mutale and Tzaneen local municipalities in Limpopo South Africa. The study was also to assess policy implication and make recommendations based on the study findings.

1.3.2 Specific objectives were to:

- Identify core CBMS indicators to be used in municipalities
- Identify multidimensional poverty pockets per Ward 1
- Undertake a comparative analysis of households vulnerability levels by Village in Mutale and Tzaneen Local municipalities
- Determine policy response ,implications and recommendations

CHAPTER 2: STUDY FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

2.1. Introduction

This chapter is divided into two sections. The first part highlights findings from Mutale local municipality Ward 1 and the second part greater Tzaneen local municipality Ward 1. Excel data content, frequency distribution and measures of central tendency were analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis. Graphs and tabulations were used interchangeably to answer the objectives of the study. Maps were used to compare the level of multidimensional poverty by village.

2.2 Part: 1 : Mutale Local Municipality Ward 1

Mutale municipality population is spread over former homeland areas, commercial farms, towns, and semi-urban centres. The settlement pattern is dispersed in terms of size, function, services, and population. **The area largely consists of communally occupied land** and includes a large number of rural settlements (150) administered by tribal authorities (Integrated Development Plans [IDP], 2012)). Mutale Ward 1 is situated in the rural area of Mutale local municipality. It needed an urgent development attention. It shares the border with Ward 38 of Thulamela and Ward 2. Major source of

livelihood was subsistence maize farming for consumption. Agricultural development was disenchanted by drawback to markets, suppliers, and market information. Mutale is regularly hit by drought and consisted of proclaimed area and un-proclaimed area.

The municipality owned only two areas which were Masisi and Tshilamba. Most part of the land of Khakhu and Rambuda was owned by the tribal authority (Integrated Development Plans [IDP],2012). Majority of the household's farm were land allocated by traditional authority, most of which were less than a hectare. Ward 1 had four day care centres, seven primary schools, and two secondary schools. There was one maternity clinic, one public health care clinic, and one post office. The distance from the Ward to the nearest tar road was 15km. This was confirmed in Integrated Development Plans [IDP] ,(2012) report which indicated that most of the poor were located far way from places of economic, cultural, recreational, and educational opportunities. Public water taps are maintained by Local municipality. There was no garbage or waste disposal system and most residents had resorted to burning their own garbage during the study period. Overall, the roads within the jurisdiction area of the municipality were in a poor condition and in dire need of upgrading from gravel to tar. Apart from the main, most of the rural access routes were graveled and not being maintained properly.

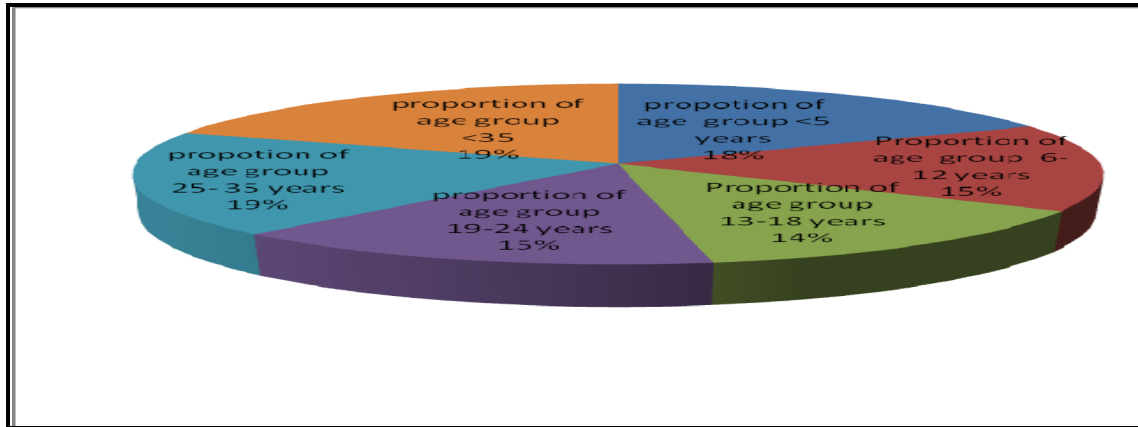
2.2.1 .Household and Population Characteristics

2.2.1.1 Population demography. A total of 1,159 households in Ward1, made up of 4,599 household members were interviewed. Two hundred twenty-one listed households in the village listings were stands that had been allocated to individual households but not yet occupied. Eighty households could not be reached for various reasons. One hundred fifty-two household could not be interviewed due to conflict within the villages.

Majority of Mutale Ward 1 population was made up of youth category. Figure 2 shows that an average of 75% % of the population was between 6 to 24 years old. Figures 1 indicates that the population in age group of 0 to 35 years was 80%. Ages group above 35 years old were the lowest with less than 20%. It confirms the findings of Integrated Development Plans [IDP], (2012) which indicated that youth population counted the highest in Mutale local Municipality.

The above findings demonstrate that the potential lies within the younger generation who could be retained for education and local job opportunities. Population demography is a key tool in multidimensional poverty planning and strategizing. The Municipality’s planning should therefore be based on the above reality. A comprehensive multidimensional poverty strategy is necessary at the local levels to achieve the above goal.

Figure 2: Mutale Ward 1 population by age groups



Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data , 2012.

2.2.2 Attendance Levels in Educational Institutions. Table 1 summarizes attendance to educational institutions by age groups.

3–5 years Old. The Department of Basic Education has committed itself to increasing access to Early Childhood Development provisioning by introducing pre-primary access.

The CBMS team therefore decided to measure attendance in general by village across the ward. Table 2 show that Mangwele, Mukondeni, Mphagane Tshifume Dzamba, Mabulo Madzwororo and Luheni had the lowest proportion of educational institution attendance of between 0-10, followed by Makuleni 10 to 21.2. Majority did not attend educational institutions. Ward 1 had proportion of only 21.1 of > 5 years educational institutional attendance. Children who were not attending pre-primary were most likely to stay at home with their parents and/or grandparents.

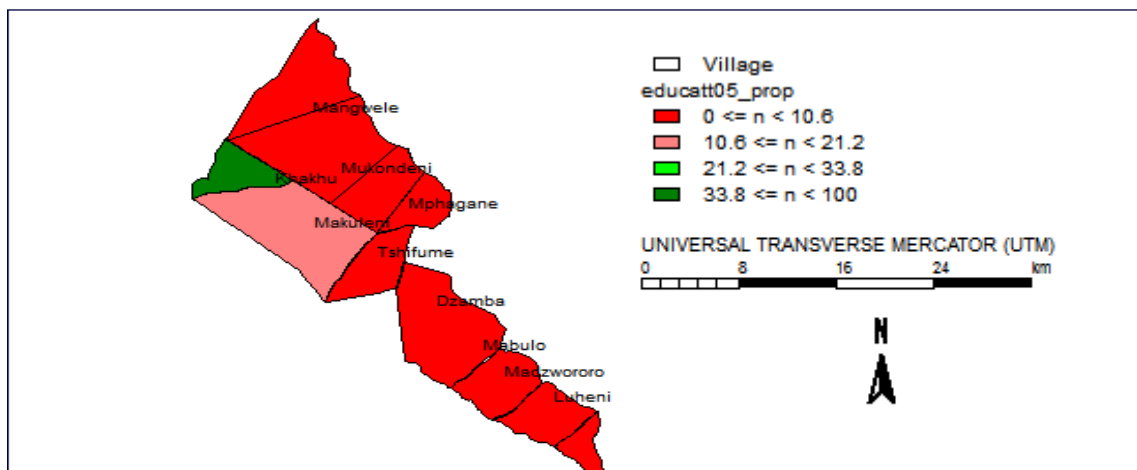
Table 2: Proportion of <5 years educational institutional attendance by village

Village	Date	Population of children >5yrs	<5 years educational institutional attendance	
			Magnitude	Proportion
Tshifume	2013	0	0	0.0
Madzwororo	2013	19	0	0.0
Mukondeni	2013	58	1	1.7
Luheni	2013	44	2	4.5
Mangwele	2013	18	0	0.0
Dzamba	2013	31	2	6.5
Makuleni	2013	81	10	12.3
Mphagane	2013	20	0	0.0
Khaku	2013	196	91	46.4
Mabulo	2013	33	0	0.0
MutaleWard1	2013	500	106	21.2

Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data , 2012.

Figure 2 below show that majority of villages in Mutale ward 1 needed an urgent attention in the level of education below age five with the attendance ratio of less than 11.0. Figure 2 on the poverty mapping comparative indicates that there is an urgent need for the local Municipality to take action in all villages.

Figure 2 Proportion of >5 years educational institutional attendance by village



6-18 year old. Table 3 shows an average proportion , educational institution attendance of 94.7 Educational attendance figure was much higher than those of age 5 and blow with Tshifume, Madzwororo, Mphagane, Luheni,Mangwele,Dzamba, Makuleni, Khakhu and Mabulo 100. This could be due to the fact that educational enrollment and attendance for children from age 7-15 years is compulsory in South Africa. The education at this level was free and meals are provided for learners. At this age children were able to walk to further schools in rural areas where there was no public transportation. This could be justified by the facts that although Mutale Ward 1 had only seven primary schools some residents were able to attend other schools outside Ward 1.

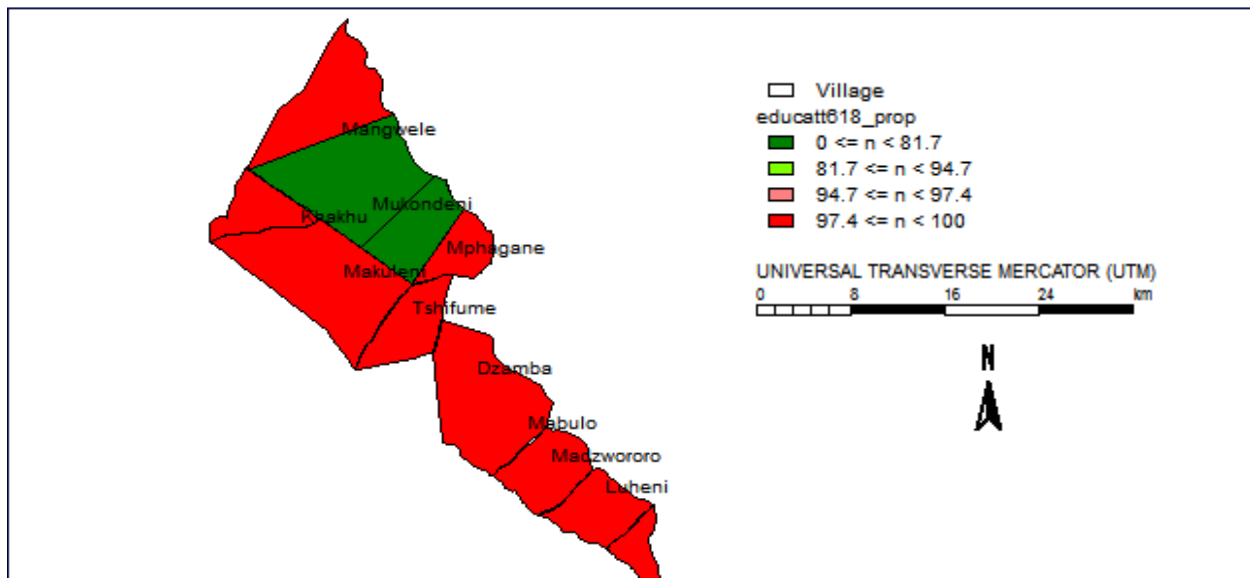
Figure 3 shows that Mukondeni had the lowest educational institution attendance of children age 6-18Years. Figure on comparative mapping for villages show that there is need to investigate the reasons behind low rate attendance in Mukondeni. Figure 3 show results of village poverty mapping profile cooperative for ages 6-18 years educational institutional attendance. A profile comparative analysis shows that majority villages had 6-18 attendance. This could be due to the incentives like single mother grants, free meals and free education from the government. Mukondeni needed some urgent attention from the municipality. The reasons that lead to such low attendance needed further investigations.

Table3 : proportion of 6-18 years educational institutional attendance

Village	Date	Population of children 6-18yrs	6-18 years educational institutional attendance	
			Magnitude	Proportion
Tshifume	2013	16	16	100.0
Madzwororo	2013	65	65	100.0
Mukondeni	2013	147	101	68.7
Luheni	2013	138	138	100.0
Mangwele	2013	52	52	100.0
Dzamba	2013	94	94	100.0
Makuleni	2013	110	110	100.0
Mphagane	2013	63	63	100.0
Khaku	2013	107	107	100.0
Mabulo	2013	83	83	100.0
Mutale	2013	875	829	94.7

Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data , 2012.

Figure 3: Poverty map A comparison of 6-18 years educational institutional attendance by village.



Age 18 - 35 Years Table 4 shows an average of proportion of educational institution attendance. This figure is very low compared age 6-18 years. The lowest proportion of education attendance were found in Mphagane Dzamba Mabulo Madzwororo and Luheni had the lowest education institution. A further investigation is required to determine the actual reasons behind state in Mphagane Dzamba, Mabulo, Madzwororo and Luheni. However, according to Integrated Development plans [IDP], (2012), IDP 2012-2016, the rural areas as well as smaller towns did not have direct access to local tertiary satellite education services. This resulted in a rapid decline in the higher education levels within the area.

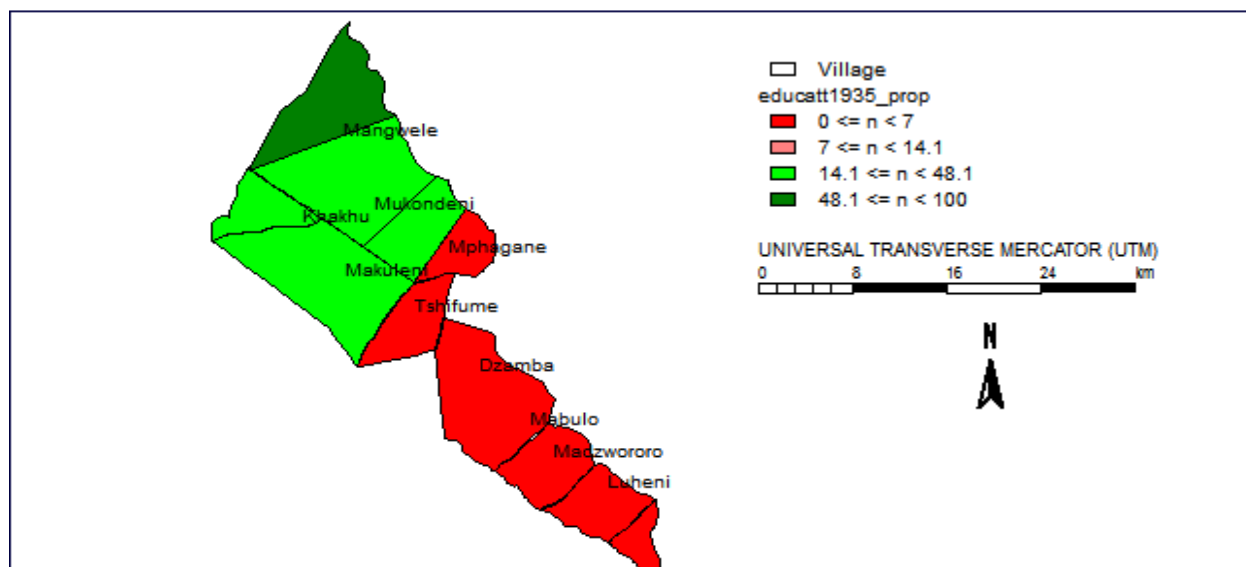
Figure 4 on cooperative analysis show that Dzamba, Mwazororo, Luheni, Mphagane and Mabulo had the lowest attendance proportions and needed urgent attention from the municipality.

Table 4: proportion of 19-35 educational institution attendance by village

	Date	Population of children 19-35yrs	19-35 Years educational institution attendance	
			Magnitude	proportion
Tshifume	2013	7	0.0	0.0
Madzwororo	2013	32	2.0	6.3
Mukondeni	2013	123	31.0	25.2
Luheni	2013	140	3.0	2.1
Mangwele	2013	39	32.0	82.1
Dzamba	2013	132	3.0	2.3
Makuleni	2013	138	21.0	15.2
Mphagane	2013	135	9.0	6.7
khaku	2013	94	32.0	34.0
Mabulo	2013	106	0.0	0.0
Mutale	2013	946	133	14.1

Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data 2012

Figure 4: Proportion of 19-35 educational institutional attendance by village



2.2.3 Illiteracy. Literacy is widely recognized to be a vehicle for empowerment, economic growth, and general improvements in welfare. Community based monitoring [CBMS] tool was used to gather information on heads of households who were not able to read and write in any language. This is a useful tool for gathering core literacy indicators on an annual basis, making it possible to analyze particular aspects of causes for illiteracy in the Ward. Table 5 shows that an average illiteracy proportion of 60.3 of heads of households in Ward 1 were illiterate. Khakhu had the highest with 100 followed by Makuleni (88.8) Mabulo(85.7)and Madzwororo(89.2).

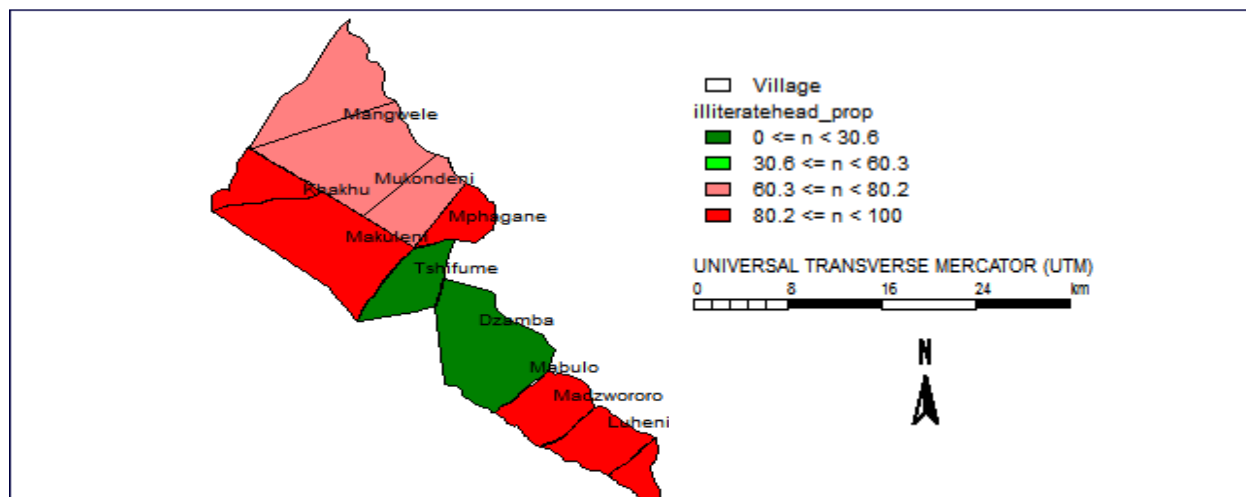
Figure 5 shows a comparative poverty analysis on illiteracy levels of heads of households. The mapping comparison show that illiteracy levels were higher in Madzwororo, Luheni. Mabulo. Mpagane, khakhu. Followed by Mangwele and Mukondeni. These villages need urgent attention from the municipality. A separate study show that these heads of households also depended on the government grant for survival.

Table 5: Proportion of illiteracy levels of heads of households by village

	Date	Totpop	TotHH	Illiterate head of household	
				Magnitude	Proportions
Tshifume	2013	599	127	1	0.8
Madzwororo	2013	135	37	33	89.2
Mukondeni	2013	997	93	68	73.1
Luheni	2013	453	122	107	87.7
Mangwele	2013	440	58	45	77.6
Dzamba	2013	161	317	67	21.1
Makuleni	2013	848	179	159	88.8
Mphagane	2013	309	63	63	100.0
khakhu	2013	375	115	115	100.0
Mabulo	2013	282	49	42	85.7
Mutale	2013	4599	1160	700	60.3

Source: author's response using CBMS data 2012

Figure5: Proportion of Illiterate head of households by Village



2.2.4. Accessibility to Social Security Table 6 illustrates the proportion of households that benefited from government social grants during the survey period. The benefits included pension, old age grant, child support grant, and disability grant. An average of 52% households benefited from various types of government social grants. Mphagane benefited the highest with 83% followed by Makuleni (78%), Mukondeni 1 (71%), and Mukondeni 2 (70%).

Table: 6 Proportion of Household Receiving Government Social security Grant

	Date	Totpop	TTHH	Grant recipients	
				Magnitude	proportion
<i>Tshifume</i>	2013	599	127	63	.50
Madzwo	2013	135	37	18	.49
Mukondeni 1	2013	997	21	15	.71
Mukondeni 2	2013	453	71	50	.70
Luheni	2013	440	122	70	.57
Mangwere	2013	161	58	14	.24

Dzamba	2013	848	317	146	.46
Makuleni	2013	309	179	140	.78
Mphagane	2013	375	63	53	.83
Khakhu	2013	282	115	80	.21
Mabulo	2013	282	49	37	.14

Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data, 2012.

2.2.5 Unemployment by Heads of Households. Table 7 summarizes the heads of households' employment profile. Averages proportion of 64.1 heads of household in Mutale Ward 1 were unemployed. All of the household heads in Mukondeni 2 and Mabulo were unemployed. Figure 7 shows that Mangwele, Mukondeni, Mphagane, Dzamba, Mabulo; Madzwororo had the highest proportion of unemployed head of households. Most head of households depended on government grant.

According to CBMS findings, households in Mutale ward 1 who were illiterate and did not reach tertiary level of education. The findings is in line with the department of labor report of 2012 which indicate that highly affected youth with unemployment rate of 71% were ages 25-35 years and never completed secondary school. Employment is a key part of poverty alleviation. There is need to conduct a further study that looks into education, unemployment and labour absorption in order to come up with a comprehensive strategy. Figure 7 shows a comparative poverty analysis on unemployment levels of heads of households. The mapping comparison show that unemployment levels were higher in Mangwele, Mabulo and Mukondeni. Followed by Mphagane, Tshifume, Madzwororo and Dzamba. These villages need urgent attention from the municipality. A separate study show that these heads of households also depended on the government grant for survival.

Table 7 : Proportion of unemployed head of households

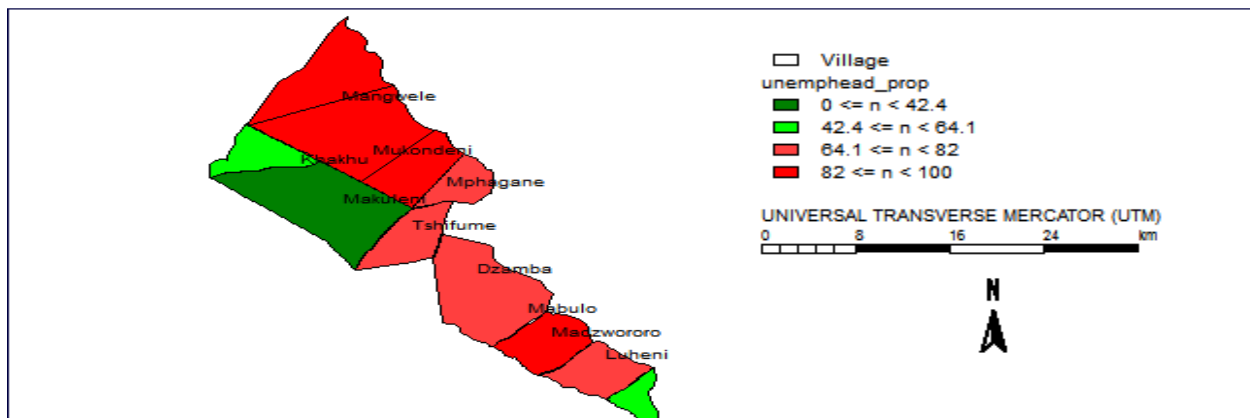
	Date	Totpop	TotHH	<i>Unemployed head of households</i>	
				Magnitude	Proportion
Tshifume	2013	599	127	87	68.5
Madzwororo	2013	135	37	28	75.7

Mukondeni	2013	997	93	83	89.2
Luheni	2013	453	122	76	62.3
Mangwele	2013	440	58	49	84.5
Dzamba	2013	161	317	233	73.5
Makuleni	2013	848	179	37	20.7
Mphagane	2013	309	63	44	69.8
Khaku	2013	375	115	57	49.6
Mabulo	2013	282	49	49	100.0
Mutale	2013	4599	1160	743	64.1

Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data 2012

Figure 7 shows unemployment profile vulnerability by village. The figure show that Mangwele mphagane, Mukondeni, tshifume, Mabulo, Dzamba and mwozororo had the highest unemployment rates of 64.1 to 100.0 and needed an urgent attention.

Figure 7 : Proportion of unemployed heads of Households by village



4.2.6. Accessibility to safe Water According to integrated development plan [IDP]. 2012 water shortage is a serious issue in Limpopo Province where Mutale Local municipality is located. Water has emerged as the most pressing need, with causal factors such as inadequate supply due to insufficient capacity of

purification plants. Table 8 shows an average proportion of safe water accessibility of 47.8 households had access to public taps water off-site or on-site. The rest of the households were depended on river/spring water. Luheni and Mukondeni 1 did not have access to any tap water. Household who had access to river or spring water were from Mabulo (100), Khakhu (100).

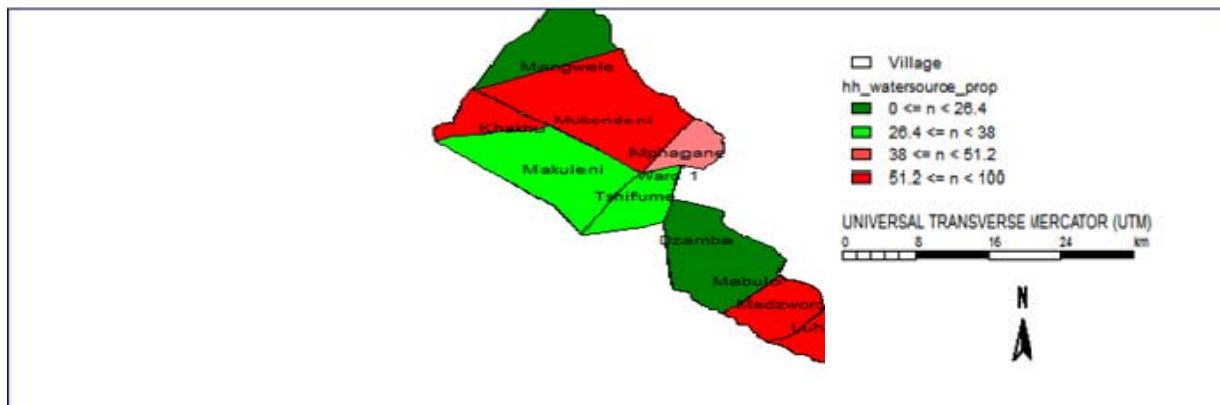
Table 8: Proportion of water accessibility by village

Villages	Date	Totpop	TotHH	Households without safe water	
				Magnitude	Proportion
Tshifume	2013	599	127	32	25.2
Madzwororo	2013	135	37	30	81.1
Mukondeni	2013	997	93	76	81.7
Luheni	2013	453	122	106	86.9
Mangwele	2013	440	58	0	0.0
Dzamba	2013	161	317	38	12.0
Makuleni	2013	848	179	77	43.0
Mphagane	2013	309	63	32	50.8
khaku	2013	375	115	115	100.0
Mabulo	2013	282	49	49	100.0
Mutale	2013	4599	1160	555	47.8

Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data 2012

Figure 8 shows poverty mapping comparison by village levels. The figure 8 shows that Khakhu, Mabulo followed by Mukondeni, Luheni and Madzwororo needed urgent attention from the municipality.

Figure 8: Proportion of Households without safe water



Source: Authors data computation 2013

3.2.7 Water source >1Km. Table 10 shows that an average proportion of 38.0 households travelled for over 1 km to access water source. Mphagane, Makuleni, Luheni and Madzwororo were the highest with around proportion of 60.0 households travelling for more than 1 Km from the water source. Most households felt that their water was not clean, clear, good in taste, or free of bad smells. The findings of CBMS confirm the above findings. Majority of households had to walk a distance of more than 1km to water source, a heavy burden which impacts directly on health and the time spent doing this could be better spent on other activities. Appropriate strategies within the social -economic context and the constraints of resource base will be required. Efforts to manage the demand for water rather than simply attempting to supply it will be paramount for any successful implementation of the above strategy.

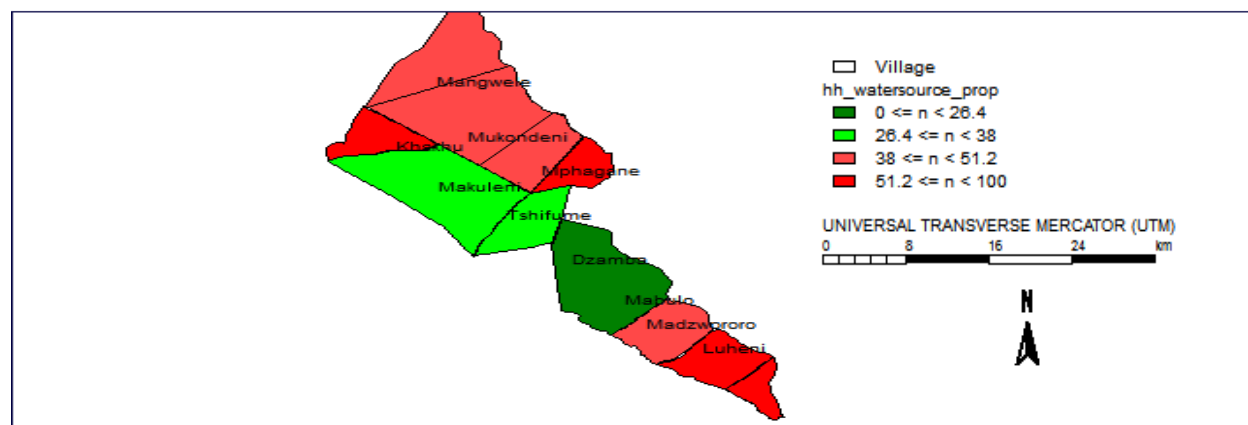
Figure 9 shows a mapping profile comparison by villages. The figure9 shows that Khakhu, Mabulo followed by Mukondeni, Luheni and Madzwororo needed urgent attention from the municipality. A systematic monitoring and evaluation for adequate information will be critical for effective water resource management.

Table 10: *Proportion of HH with water source >1KM*

Villages	Date	Totpop	TotHH	Households with water source >1KM	
				Magnitude	Proportion
Tshifume	2013	599	127	40	31.5
Madzwororo	2013	135	37	23	62.2
Mukondeni	2013	997	93	46	49.5
Luheni	2013	453	122	74	60.7
Mangwele	2013	440	58	23	39.7
Dzamba	2013	161	317	47	14.8
Makuleni	2013	848	179	56	31.3
Mphagane	2013	309	63	39	61.9
khakhu	2013	375	115	74	64.3
Mabulo	2013	282	49	19	38.8
Mutale	2013	4599	1160	441	38.0

Source: Authors data computation, 2013

Figure 9: Proportion of Households with water source > 1Km



Source: author's data computation, 2013

2.2.8 Access to Sanitary Sanitation. Table 11 identifies the proportion of households per village that did have access to pit latrine toilet facilities or were still using bush/bucket toilets. On Average proportion of 77.1 of the households do have access to pit latrine without ventilation or used other means like bush/buckets. Madzwororo, Mukondeni 2, and Mangwele were the highest with 100.0 accessibility. Integrated Development Plans [IDP], (2012) indicated that all the households accessing VIP sanitations are regarded as free basic sanitation beneficiaries.

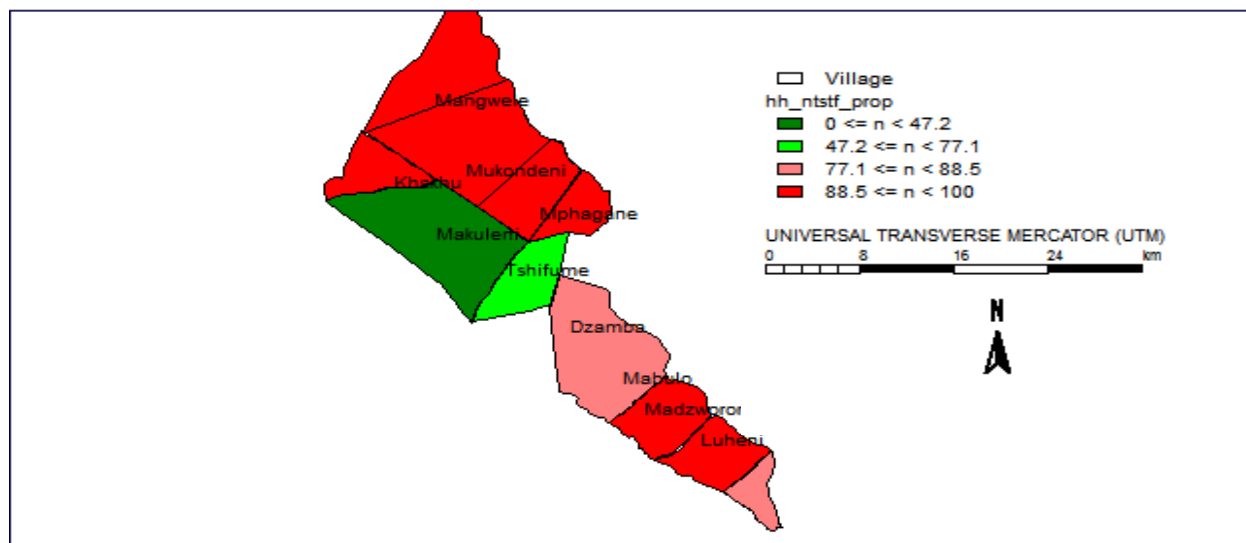
Figure 8 shows a comparison by village mapping. Mangwele, Mukondeni, Mphagane, Khakhu and Mabulo had the highest number of household without adequate sanitary sanitation and needed urgent attention. Followed by Dzamba and Luheni. It is important that a sanitation development plan be formulated and implemented to improve the situation of numerous households that do not have access to adequate sanitation.

Table 11: Proportion of households without adequate sanitary sanitation facilities

Village	Date	Totpop	TotHH	Households without adequate sanitary sanitation facilities	
				Magnitude	proportion
Tshifume	2013	599	127	84	66.1
Madzwororo	2013	135	37	37	100.0
Mukondeni	2013	997	93	93	100.0
Luheni	2013	453	122	107	87.7
Mangwele	2013	440	58	58	100.0
Dzamba	2013	161	317	263	83.0
Makuleni	2013	848	179	31	17.3
Mphagane	2013	309	63	57	90.5
khaku	2013	375	115	115	100.0
Mabulo	2013	282	49	49	100.0
Mutale	2013	4599	1160	894	77.1

Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data

Figure 8: Proportion of households without adequate sanitary sanitation by village



2.2.9. Access to Waste Disposal. Environmental hygiene is impacted upon by the proper disposal of waste and household refuse. Table 12 shows that refuse removal services provided by municipalities throughout ward one were notably lowest if none at all. An average proportion of 66.0 household have resorted to burning or compost pits without cover as an alternative means for refuse disposal. Mangwele (96.6) and Mabulo (95.5) there were no households collecting waste for recycling.

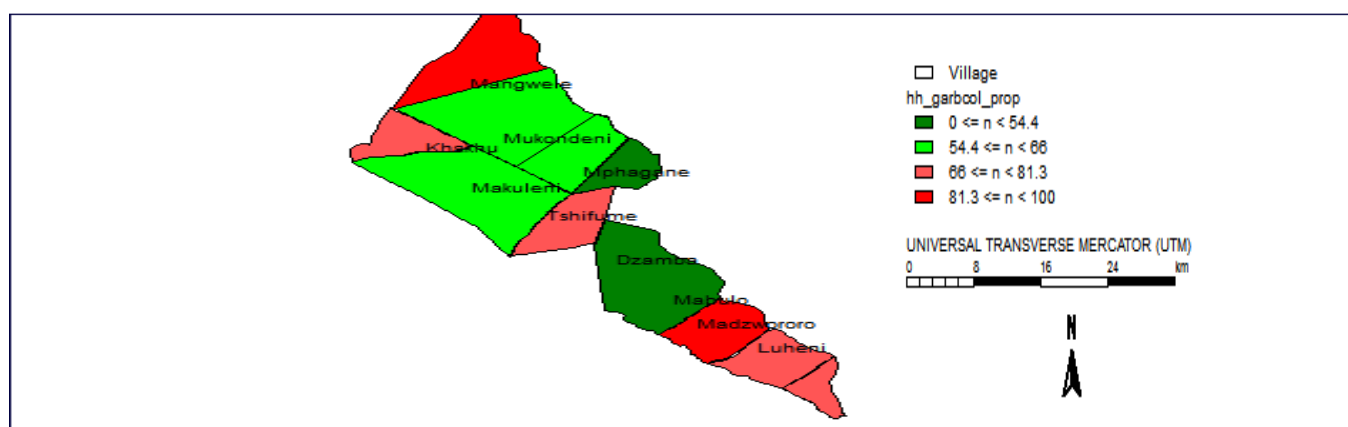
Figure 9 shows mapping comparison by village without waste disposal system. The figure shows that Mangwele Khakhu Madzwororo had the highest number of households without sanitary sanitation and required an urgent attention from the municipality.

Table 12: proportion of Households without municipality garbage collection services by village

Village	Date	Totpop	TotHH	Households without municipality garbage collection facilities	
				Magnitude	proportions
Tshifume	2013	599	127	95	74.8
Madzwororo	2013	135	37	28	75.7
Mukondeni	2013	997	93	56	60.2
Luheni	2013	453	122	93	76.2
Mangwele	2013	440	58	56	96.6
Dzamba	2013	161	317	170	53.6
Makuleni	2013	848	179	109	60.9
Mphagane	2013	309	63	27	42.9
khaku	2013	375	115	85	73.9
Mabulo	2013	282	49	47	95.9
Mutale	2013	4599	1160	766	66.0

Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data 2012

Figure 9: Proportion of households without access to municipal waste disposal



2.2.10. Access to Electricity. Table 13 shows that an average proportion of households with access to electricity inside the house but using wood for fuel for cooking in Mutale ward 1. The average proportion was 92.0. Mangwele (100.0) , Dzamba (100.0), Khakhu (100.0) and Madzwororo (100.0). Table 13 indicates some households used candles as a source for lighting.

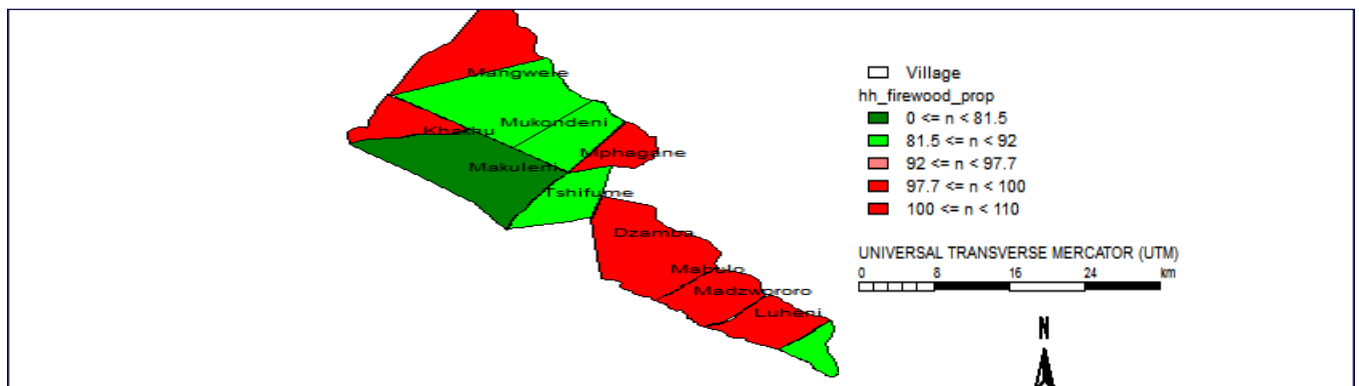
Figure 10 shows village mapping on fuels usage comparison by village. The figure show that Dzamba, Mabulo, Madzwororo, Mangwele, Khakhu needed urgent attention as most of the household in these villages depended on wood as fuel for cooking.

Table 13: Proportion of Households using wood for fuel by Village

	Date	Totpop	TotHH	<i>Households using wood for fuel</i>	
				Magnitude	Proportions
Tshifume	2013	599	127	110	86.6
Madzwororo	2013	135	37	37	100.0
Mukondeni	2013	997	93	85	91.4
Luheni	2013	453	122	106	86.9
Mangwele	2013	440	58	58	100.0
Dzamba	2013	161	317	317	100.0
Makuleni	2013	848	179	127	70.9
Mphagane	2013	309	63	62	98.4
khakhu	2013	375	115	115	100.0
Mabulo	2013	282	49	48	98.0
Mutale	2013	4599	1160	1067	92.0

Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data 2012

Figure 10 : Proportion of households using wood fuel for cooking



2.2.11. *Agricultural Land Ownership.* Table 14 summarizes the agricultural land ownership by village. An average proportion of 37.4 households owned agricultural land under traditional authority with the highest ownership found in Khakhu (81.7).

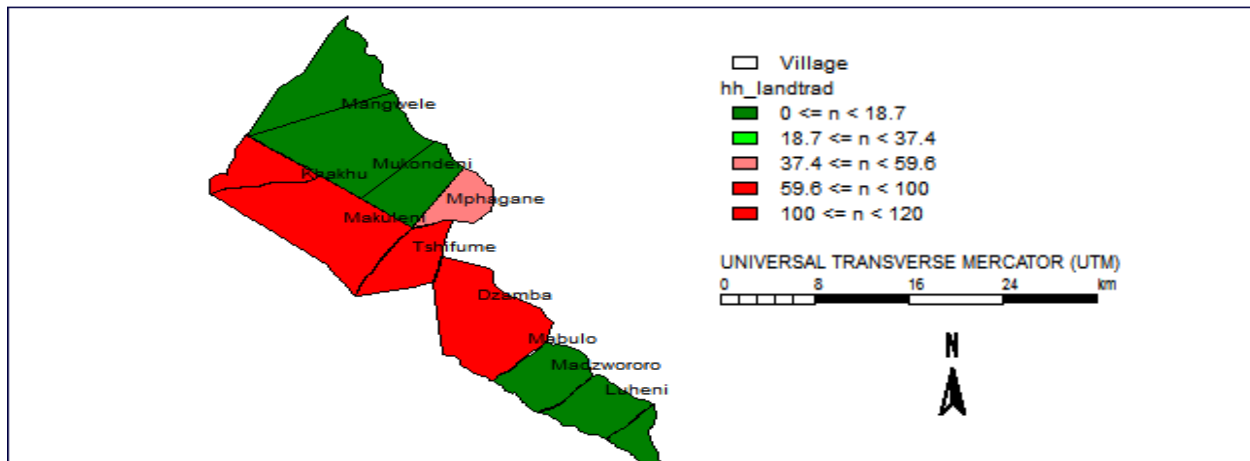
Figure 10 shows that Khakhu, Makuleni, Dzamba and Mabulo had the highest proportion of households with land under traditional authority.

Table 13 : Proportion of Households with land under traditional authority and < 1 Hectare

	Date	Totpop	TotHH	Households with land under traditional authority	
				Magnitude	Proportion
Tshifume	2013	599	127	82	64.6
Madzwororo	2013	135	37	0	0.0
Mukondeni	2013	997	93	18	19.4
Luheni	2013	453	122	6	4.9
Mangwele	2013	440	58	0	0.0
Dzamba	2013	161	317	109	34.4
Makuleni	2013	848	179	67	37.4
Mphagane	2013	309	63	43	68.3
khaku	2013	375	115	94	81.7
Mabulo	2013	282	49	15	30.6
Mutale	2013	4599	1160	434	37.4

Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data 2012

Figure 11: Proportion of Households with land under traditional authority



Source: Authors data computation, 2013

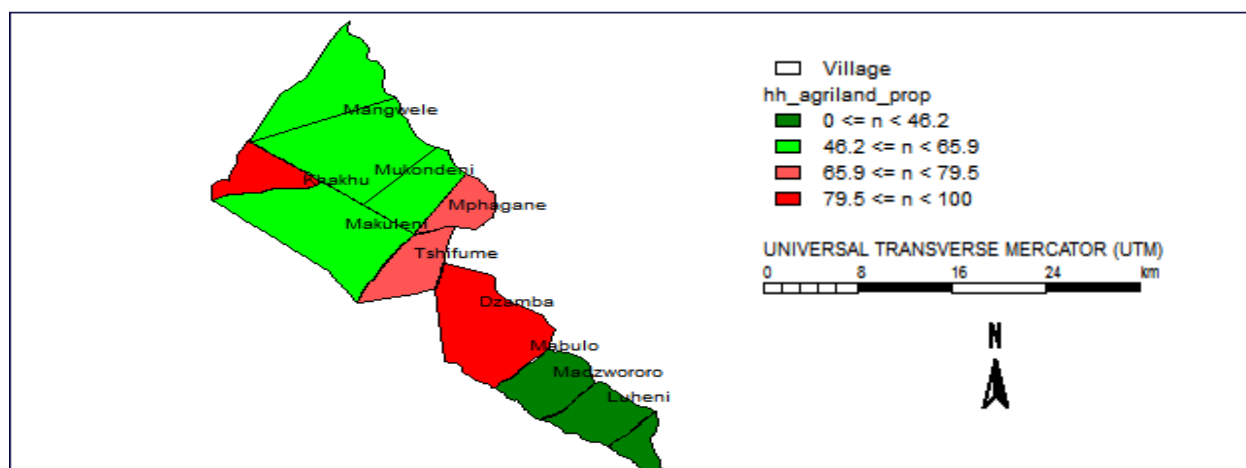
2.2. 12 Land accessibility < 1hactare: Those who owed agricultural land under traditional authority also had land allocation of less than 1 hectare. Household interviewed indicated that they used that land to farm maize for livelihood. Table 15 On average a proportion of 65.9 had agricultural land less than 1 hectare with khakhu(93.0),Dzamba (80.4), Tshifume(72.4).

Figure 12 shows village mapping on fuels usage comparison by village. The figure show that Khakhu, Mphagane, Dzamba and Tshifume needed urgent attention as most of the household in these villages depended on wood as fuel for cooking.

Table15: Proportion of households with agricultural land < 1hactare

	Date	Totpop	TotHH	Households with agricultural land < 1hactare	
				Magnitude	proportion
Tshifume	2013	599	127	92	72.4
Madzwororo	2013	135	37	10	27.0
Mukondeni	2013	997	93	53	57.0
Luheni	2013	453	122	47	38.5
Mangwele	2013	440	58	36	62.1
Dzamba	2013	161	317	255	80.4
Makuleni	2013	848	179	104	58.1
Mphagane	2013	309	63	48	76.2
khakhu	2013	375	115	107	93.0
Mabulo	2013	282	49	13	26.5
Mutale	2013	4599	1160	765	65.9

Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data 2012



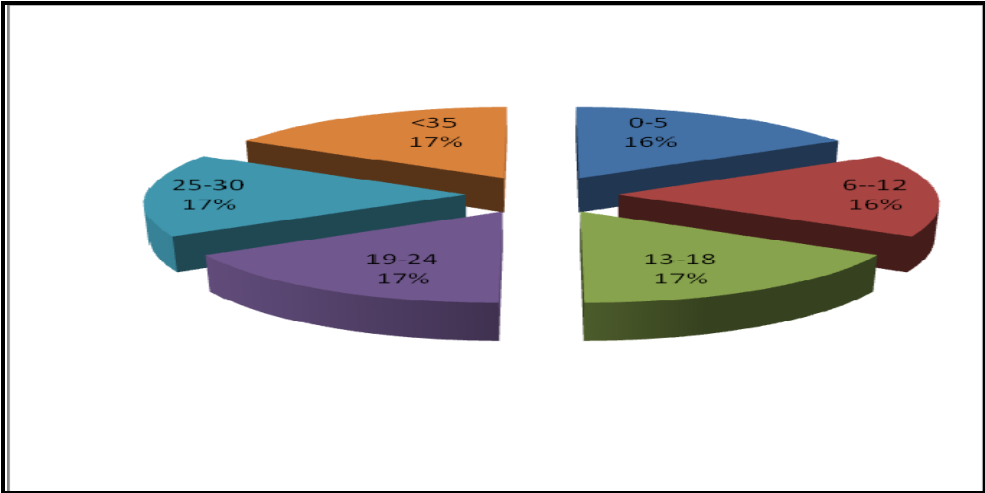
.3. Part 2: Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality Ward 1

3.1 Population characteristics

The municipal area is characterized by extensive and intensive farming activities mountainous, inaccessible terrain and un-even gentle slopes with exceptional natural beauty, approximately 33% of the total land area is under the custodianship of six traditional Authorities. In addition, a large area of land is in private ownership, ranging from smallholdings to extensive farms. The large portion of the municipal settlement is rural, comprising of 26 Wards out of a total of 34 wards. The rural Wards have a serious backlog of service delivery such as water, electricity and roads. (Integrated Development Plan [IDP], 2012),

3.2 Population demography. A total of 2140 households in Ward1, making up a total of 9243 household members were interviewed. Figure 12 shows that majority of greater Tzaneen Ward 1 population was made up of youth category. Figure 3 shows that an average of 75% % of the population was between 0-35 years old. Age group above 35 years old was 25%. Youth population counted the highest in Tzaneen local Municipality. This information is important for municipal youth targeted planning process. It also demonstrates that the potential lies within the younger generation. The Municipality’s planning for Ward 1 should therefore be based on the above reality.

Figure 12: Proportion of population by age group



Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data 2013

3.3 Attendance Levels in Educational Institutions. Table 16 summarizes proportion of attendance to educational institutions by age groups in Tzaneen local municipality Ward 1.

<5 years Old. As in the case of Mutale, the Department of Basic Education has committed itself to increasing access to Early Childhood Development provisioning by introducing pre-primary access. The Community- based monitoring [CBMS] team therefore decided to measure attendance in general by village across the ward. The average proportional educational institution attendance <5 level for the whole ward was 24.6. Senopela had the highest attendance of 100.0 Children who were not attending preprimary were most likely to stay at home with their parents and/or grandparents.

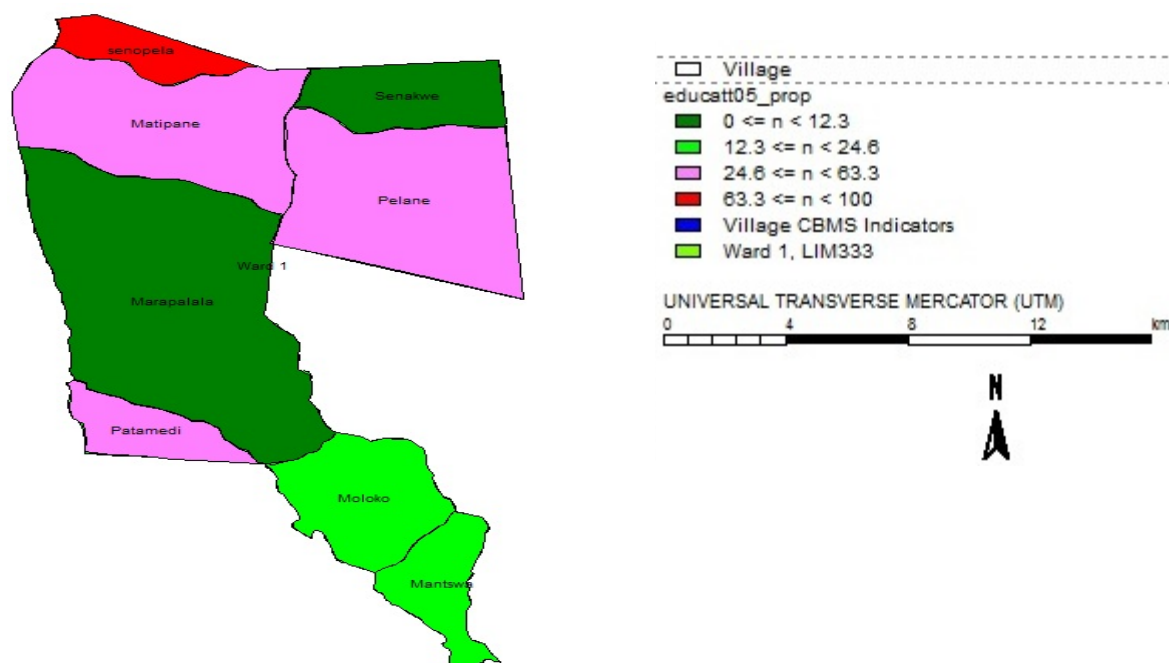
Figure 13 shows mapping comparison between villages. Villages Senopela had the highest proportion of non-educational institutional attendance. The rest had very low proportions compared to Mutale Ward1. This could be explained by the fact that Mutale is more rural compared to Tzaneen. Pre educational facilities are more available. Tzaneen Municipality need to take attention on the villages that had high non-attendance ratio.

Table 16 : Proportion of < 5 years education institution attendance

Villages	Date	Totpop	TotHH	# of children 0-5	< 5 years education institution attendance	
					Magnitude	Proportion
Senopela	2013	1547	490	134.0	134.0	100.0
Morapalala	2013	2395	336	559.0	50.0	8.9
Pelane	2013	2807	554	388.0	125.0	32.2
Matipane	2013	1232	300	169.0	43.0	25.4
Senakwe	2013	1316	290	193.0	12.0	6.2
Patamedi	2013	773	189	98.0	27.0	27.6
Mantswa	2013	257	167	81.0	10.0	12.3
Moloko	2013	504	144	73.0	16.0	21.9
Tzaneen	2013	10831	2470	1695.0	417.0	24.6

Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data 2013

Figure 13: Proportion of households with education institution attendance <5 years

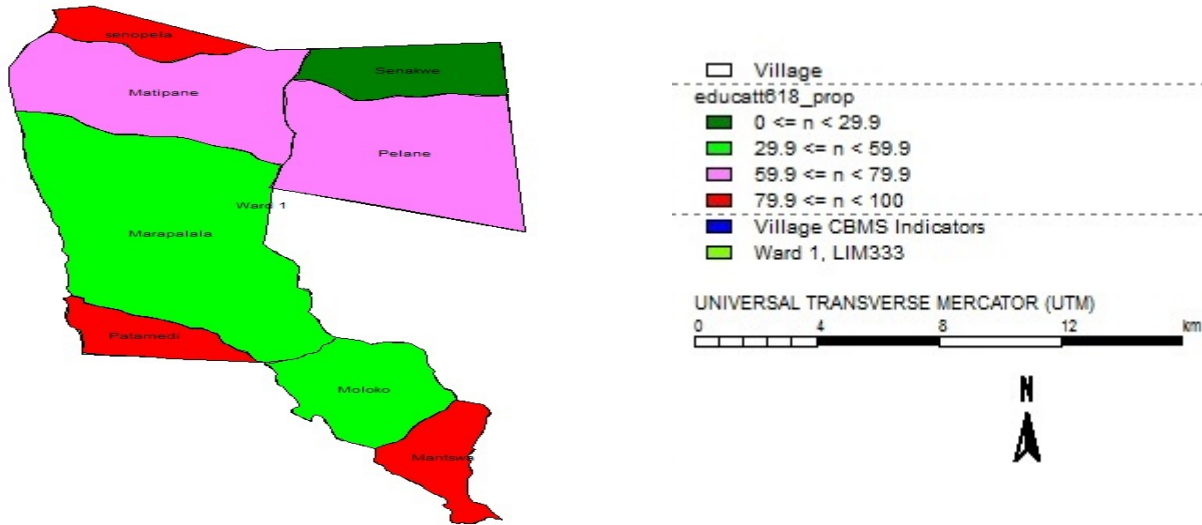


6-18 year old. Table 17 shows that on average proportion education attendance for age 6-18 of 60.0. Educational attendance figure seems to be much higher than those of age <5 Years old.

Table 17: Proportion of educational institution attendance age 6-18 years by village

Villages	Date	Totpop	TotHH	# of children 6-18yrs	educatt618	educatt618_prop
Senopela	2013	1547	490	308.0	253.0	82.1
Morapalala	2013	2395	336	494.0	231.0	46.8
Pelana	2013	2807	554	436.0	322.0	73.9
Matipane	2013	1232	300	312.0	213.0	68.3
Senakwe	2013	1316	290	360.0	48.0	13.3
Patamedi	2013	773	189	168.0	137.0	81.5
Mantswa	2013	257	167	110.0	110.0	100.0
Moloko	2013	504	144	108.0	61.0	56.5
Tzaneen	2013	10831	2470	2296.0	1375.0	59.9

Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data 2013



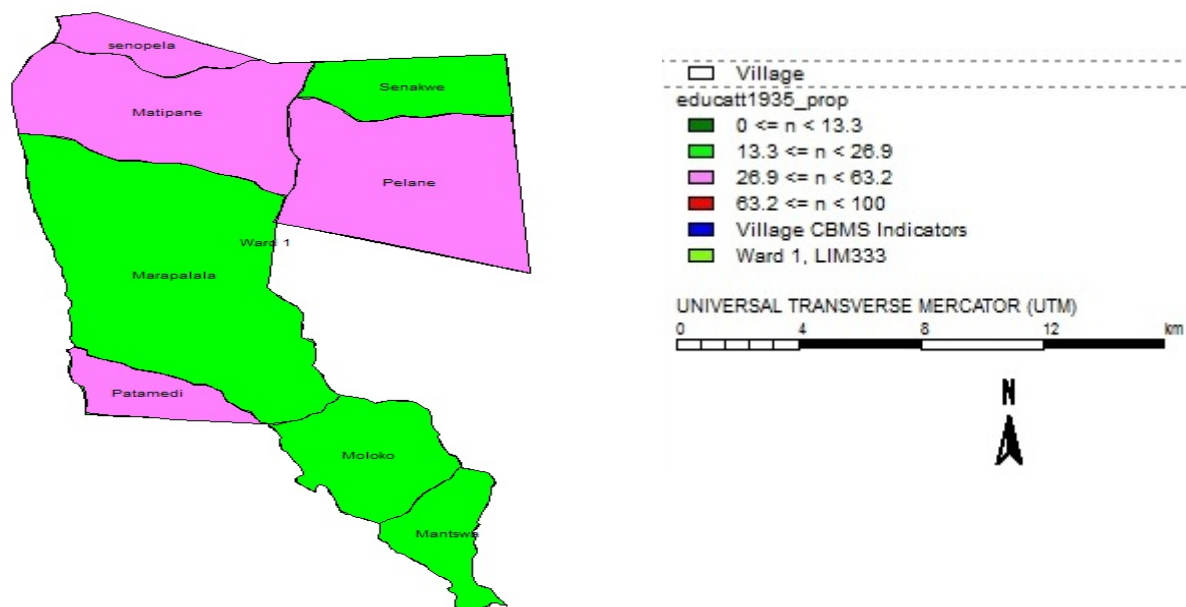
Age 19-35 years. Table 18 shows that an average proportion of 26.3 attended educational institution. Table 16 shows a drastic decline to educational attendance with Senopela and Patamedi leading with 42.9 and 45.3 respectively. The Local Municipality need to investigate the reasons behind this drastic drop in higher educational attendance levels and plan with this fact in mind.

Figure 14 shows that Senopela, Matiphane, Pelane and Matipane had high levels of non-attendance. Municipality should take an urgent attention about these villages that have high non-attendance levels.

Table 18: Proportion of educational institution attendance age 6-18 years by village

Villages	Date	Totpop	TotHH	# of age 19-35 Years	educatt1935	educatt1935_prop
Senopela	2013	1547	490	347.0	149.0	42.9
Morapalala	2013	2395	336	787.0	149.0	18.9
Pelane	2013	2807	554	543.0	168.0	30.9
Matipane	2013	1232	300	403.0	116.0	28.8
Senakwe	2013	1316	290	432.0	61.0	14.1
Patamedi	2013	773	189	234.0	106.0	45.3
Mantswa	2013	257	167	138.0	21.0	15.2
Moloko	2013	504	144	167.0	32.0	19.2
Tzaneen	2013	10831	2470	3051.0	802.0	26.3

Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data 2013



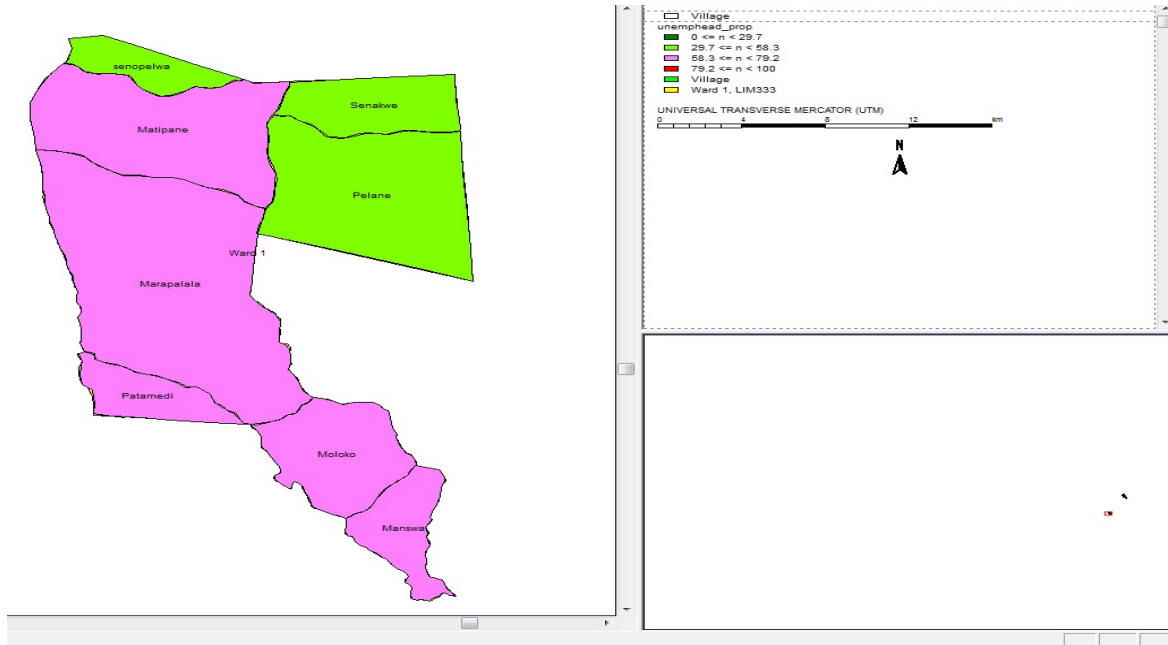
3.3. Unemployment by Heads of Households. Table 19 summarizes the proportion of heads of households' employment profile. Averages of 58.3 heads of household in Tzaneen Ward 1 were unemployed. The highest unemployment was found in Moloko (78%), Matipane (74.1), Patamedi (70.0) and Morapalala (70.8). Most head of households in these villages received the highest social grants.

Table 19: Proportion of Unemployed heads of households

Villages	Date	Totpop	TotHH	Unemployed heads of households	
				Magnitude	proportion
Senopela	2013	1547	490	248.0	50.6
Morapalala	2013	2395	336	238.0	70.8
Pelane	2013	2807	554	262.0	47.3
Matipane	2013	1232	300	210.0	70.0
Senakwe	2013	1316	290	139.0	47.9
Patamedi	2013	773	189	140.0	74.1
Mantswa	2013	257	167	105.0	62.9
Ga-Moloko	2013	504	144	98.0	68.1
Tzaneen	2013	10831	2470	1440.0	58.3

Source: Author's calculation using CBMS data 2013

Figure 15: Proportion of Unemployed heads of households



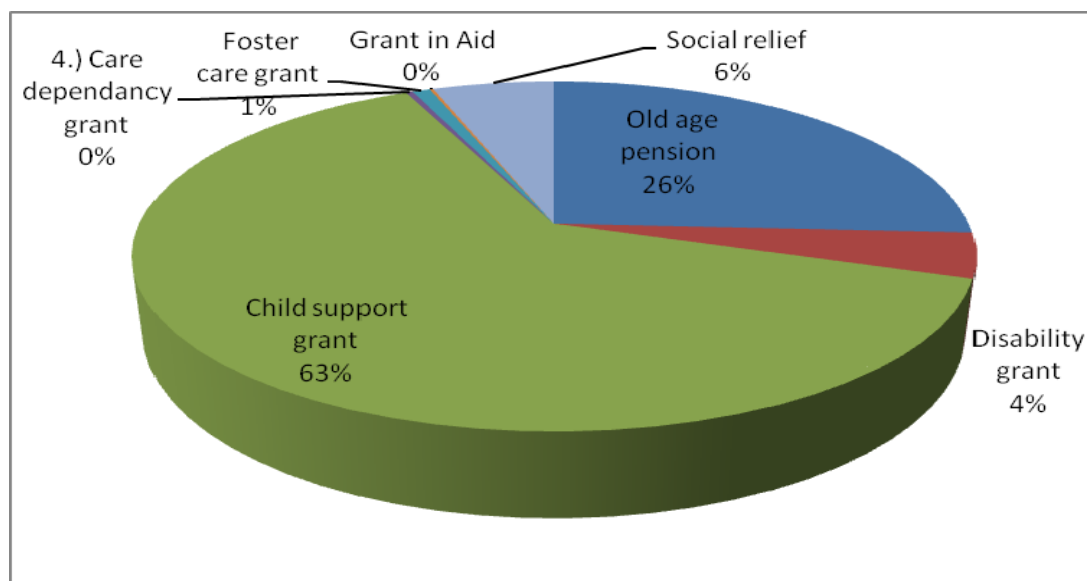
3.4. Accessibility to Social Security. Table 20 illustrates the proportion of households that benefited from government social grants during the survey period In Tzaneen Ward 1. The benefits included pension, old age grant, child support grant, Care dependent and disability grant. An average of 61% households benefited from various types of government social grants. Patamedi was the highest with 91% followed by Pelana 83%. Figure 17, shows that the highest social grant received was Child support grant (63%).

Table 20: Proportion access to social security grant by village

Variable		SENOPEL WA	MORAPALAL A	PELANE	MATIPAN E	SENAKW E	PATAMED I	Moloko
Access to social grant	N=total	323	336	554	300	290	189	125
	Magnitude	224	212	457	34	62	172	83
	Proportion	.7	.6	.8	.01	.2	.9	.6

Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data 2013

Figure 17 : Proportion of social grant distribution by type in Ward 1



Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data 2013

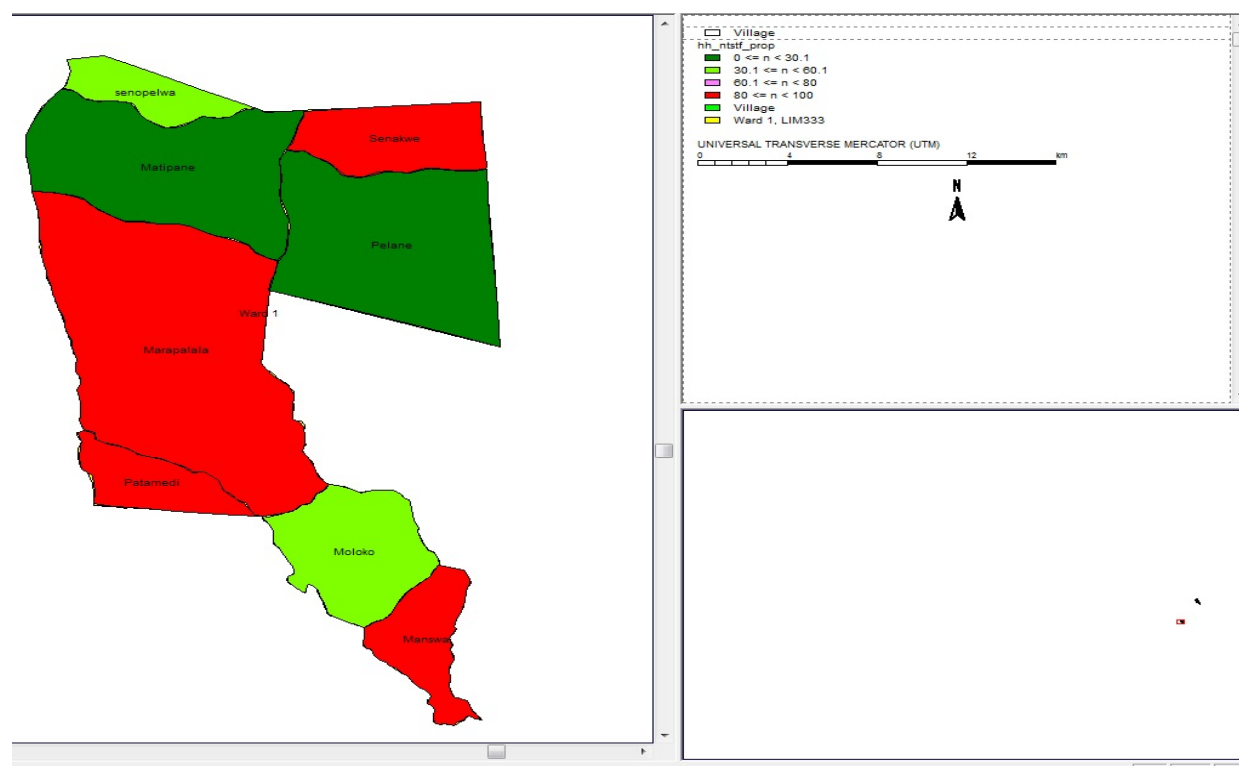
3.6 Access to Sanitary Sanitation. Table 21 identifies the percentage of proportion of households per village that did have adequate access to sanitary sanitation. The Households used pit toilets without ventilation or buckets. An average proportion of 60.1 of the households in Ward 1 had no access to adequate sanitary sanitation. Manswa and Patamedi households all reported no access to sanitary sanitation. Marapalala (84.5) and Senakwe (87.6). It is important that a sanitation development plan be formulated and implemented to improve the situation of numerous households that do not have access to adequate sanitation. Detailed information should be gathered for intervention by the municipality.

Table 22 : Households without sanitary sanitation

Villages	Date	Totpop	TotHH	Households without adequate sanitary sanitation	
				Magnitude	Proportion
Senopelwa	2013	1547	490	284.0	58.0
Morapalala	2013	2395	336	284.0	84.5
Pelane	2013	2807	554	160.0	28.9
Matipane	2013	1232	300	81.0	27.0
Senakwe	2013	1316	290	254.0	87.6
Patamedi	2013	773	189	189.0	100.0
Mantswa	2013	257	167	167.0	100.0
Moloko	2013	504	144	65.0	45.1
Tzaneen	2013	10831	2470	1484.0	60.1

Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data 2013

Figure 18: Proportion of households without adequate sanitary sanitation



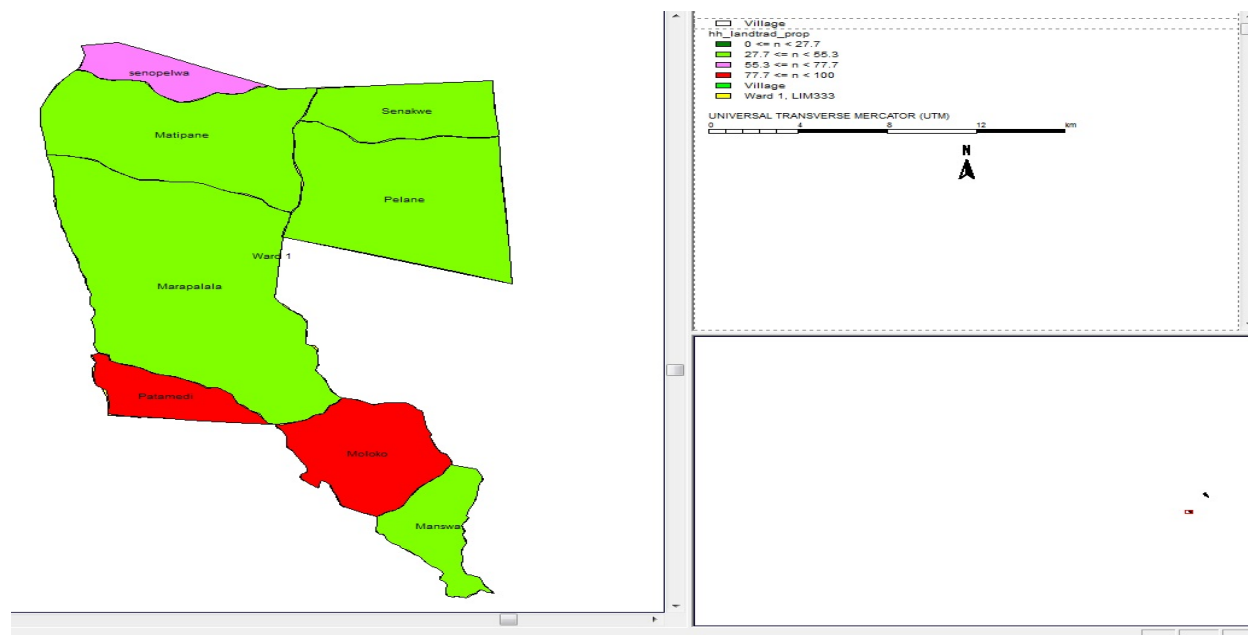
3.7. Agricultural Land Ownership. Table 23 summarizes the proportion of agricultural land ownership by village. An average proportion of 55.3 households in Ward 1 owned agricultural land under traditional authority with the highest ownership found in Moloko (93.1) Patamedi (86.8).

Table23: Land under traditional authority

Villages	Date	Totpop	TotHH	Land under traditional authority	
				Magnitude	Proportion
Senopelwa	2013	1547	490	322.0	65.7
Marapalala	2013	2395	336	161.0	47.9
Pelane	2013	2807	554	241.0	43.5
Matipane	2013	1232	300	120.0	40.0
Senakwe	2013	1316	290	131.0	45.2
Patamedi	2013	773	189	176.0	93.1
Mantswa	2013	257	167	89.0	53.3
Moloko	2013	504	144	125.0	86.8
Tzaneen	2013	10831	2470	1365.0	55.3

Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data 2013

Figure 19 : Proportion of Households with land under traditional authority



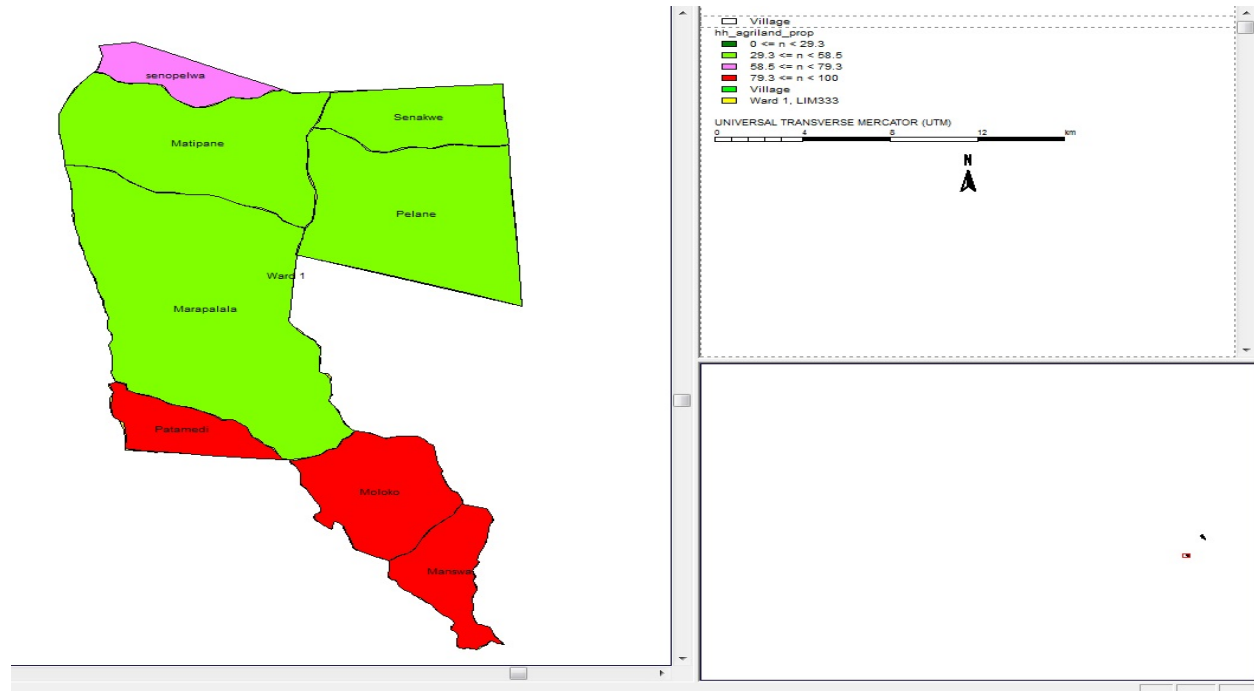
3.8 Households with land < 1 hectare. Table 24 summarize an average proportion of households with agricultural land < 1 hectare. An average proportion of 58.5 households had agricultural land <1 hectare Mantswa (100) Moloko(86.8) Patamedi (93.1)

Table 24: Proportion of households with land < 1 hectare

Villages	Date	Totpop	TotHH	Households with land < 1 hectare	
				Magnitude	Proportion
Senopelwa	2013	1547	490	323.0	65.9
Morapalala	2013	2395	336	161.0	47.9
Pelane	2013	2807	554	241.0	43.5
Matipane	2013	1232	300	120.0	40.0
Senakwe	2013	1316	290	131.0	45.2
Patamedi	2013	773	189	176.0	93.1
Mantswa	2013	257	167	167.0	100.0
Moloko	2013	504	144	125.0	86.8
Tzaneen	2013	10831	2470	1444.0	58.5

Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data 2013

Figure 20: Proportion of households with land <1Hectare



Source: Authors data computation, 2013

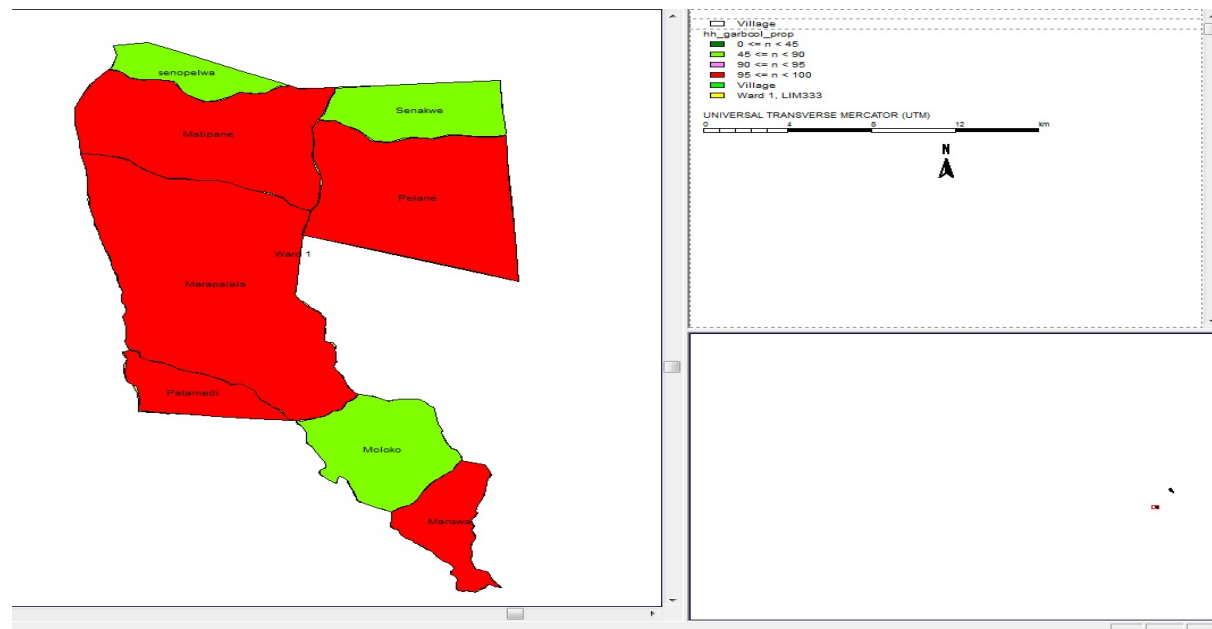
3.9. Access to Waste Disposal. As mentioned in Mutale Ward 1 section above, environmental hygiene is impacted upon by the proper disposal of waste and household refuse. Table 25 shows refuse removal services provided by municipalities in Tzaneen Ward 1. An average proportion of 60.1 households in Tzaneen Local Municipality Ward 1 had no access to municipal waste disposal. Majority of household had resorted to burning, Communal dumping or use of compost pits without cover as an alternative means for refuse disposal. Marapalala(84.5) Senakwe (87.6), Patamedi(100) and Mantswa (100) resorted to the use of either burning of alternative methods of waste disposal. There were no households using waste for recycling. Tzaneen Local Municipality should come up with strategies for village waste removal and minimization plan for Ward 1. Waste recycling has also become popular and villages could be educated in this area.

Table 25: Proportion of Households without municipal waste disposal facility

Villages	Date	Totpop	TotHH	Households without municipal waste disposal facility	
				Magnitude	Proportion
Senopelwa	2013	1547	490	284.0	58.0
Marapalala	2013	2395	336	284.0	84.5
Pelane	2013	2807	554	160.0	28.9
Patamedi	2013	1232	300	81.0	27.0
Senakwe	2013	1316	290	254.0	87.6
Patamedi	2013	773	189	189.0	100.0
Mantswa	2013	257	167	167.0	100.0
Moloko	2013	504	144	65.0	45.1
Tzaneen	2013	10831	2470	1484.0	60.1

Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data 2013

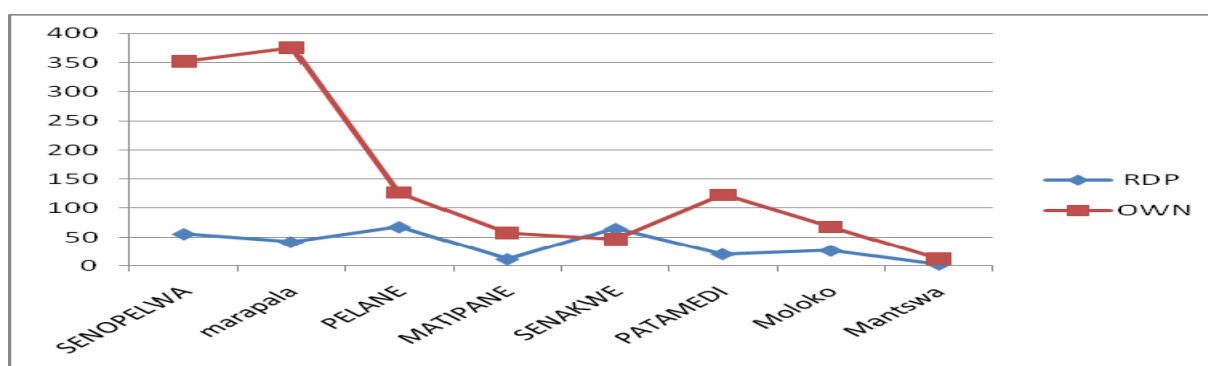
Figure 21: proportion of Households without municipality waste disposal facility



Source: Authors data computation, 2013

3.10 Housing Ownership Tenure. Housing is a basic need and many of the people have insufficient housing. Table 23 shows that in Tzaneen Ward 1 out of 2140 household interviewed only 300 had reconstruction development programme [RDP] housing. While not all household interviewed may not qualify or RDP housing the figure of 300 is on the lower side Most Households indicated that they had put in application some as long as two years and above and nothing happed by the study period. The Municipality need to review than these request, allocation criteria and processes to ensure that those who quality for RDP housing are serviced.

Figure 22: Households with RDP housing in comparison to those with own housing (In hundreds)



Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data 2013

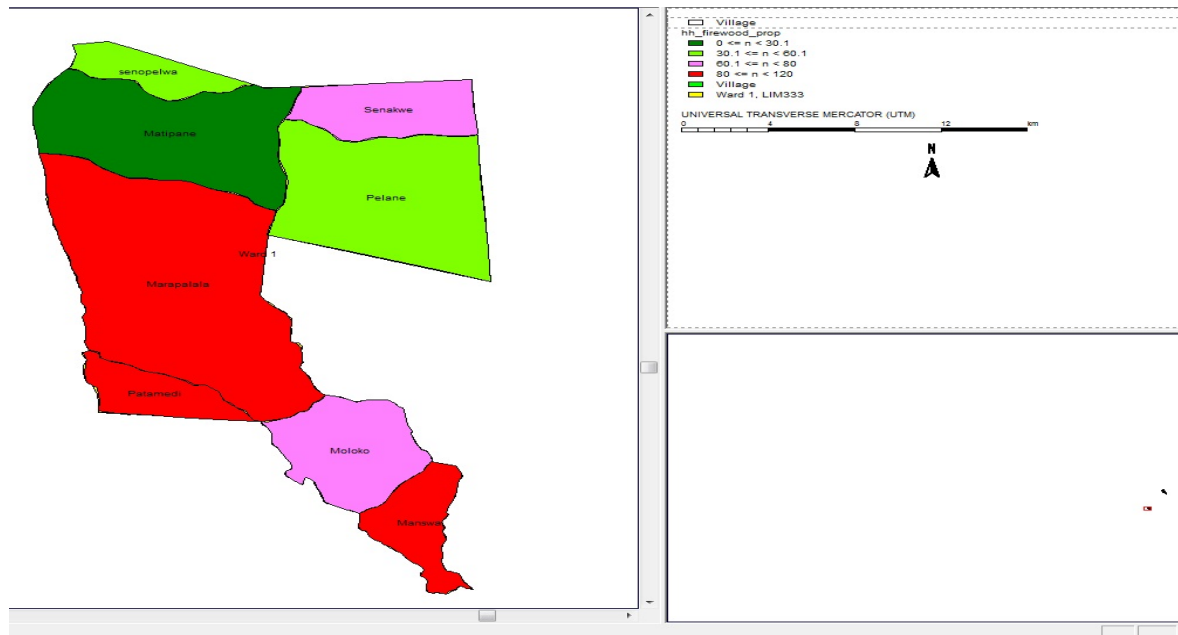
3.3.11. Access energy for cooking. Table 26 shows that majority of Ward one household have access to electricity in comparison to Mutale Ward 1, however an average proportion of 60.1 used firewood as a source of energy or cooking. Marapalala (100.0) Mantswa (89.8) and Patamededi (83.1) had the highest. The impact of this in environment should be investigated and possible alternatives tested where possible.

Table 26: Household who using firewood as source of energy for cooking

Villages	Date	Totpop	TotHH	Household using firewood as source of energy for cooking	
				Magnitude	Proportions
Senopelwa	2013	1547	490	255.0	52.0
Marapalala	2013	2395	336	336.0	100.0
Pelane	2013	2807	554	220.0	39.7
Matipane	2013	1232	300	85.0	28.3
Senakwe	2013	1316	290	195.0	67.2
Patamededi	2013	773	189	157.0	83.1
Manswa	2013	257	167	150.0	89.8
Moloko	2013	504	144	87.0	60.4
Tzaneen	2013	10831	2470	1485.0	60.1

Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data 2013

Figure 24: Proportion of households who use firewood for cooking



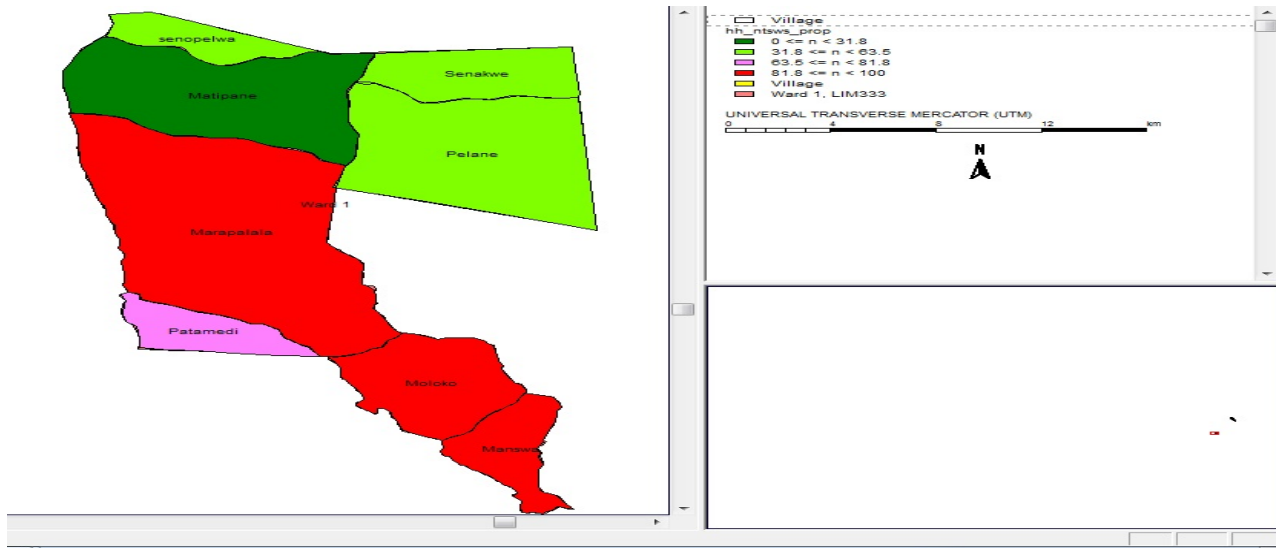
3.3.13 Accessibility to Water Source. Table 27 shows an average proportion of households without safe water. These are households who had access to dry public taps water or communal –sites or river. A proportion of 63.5 households in ward 1 fell under the above category Marapalala (100.0), Mantswa (100.0) and Moloko (100.0).

Table 27: Proportion of Households without adequate safe water by village

Villages	Date	Totpop	TotHH	Households without adequate safe water	
				Magnitude	proportions
Senopelwa	2013	1547	490	286.0	58.4
Marapalala	2013	2395	336	336.0	100.0
Pelane	2013	2807	554	318.0	57.4
Matipane	2013	1232	300	37.0	12.3
Senakwe	2013	1316	290	127.0	43.8
Patamedi	2013	773	189	154.0	81.5
Mantswa	2013	257	167	167.0	100.0
Moloko	2013	504	144	144.0	100.0
Tzaneen	2013	10831	2470	1569.0	63.5

Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data 2013

Figure 25: proportion of Households without adequate safe water.



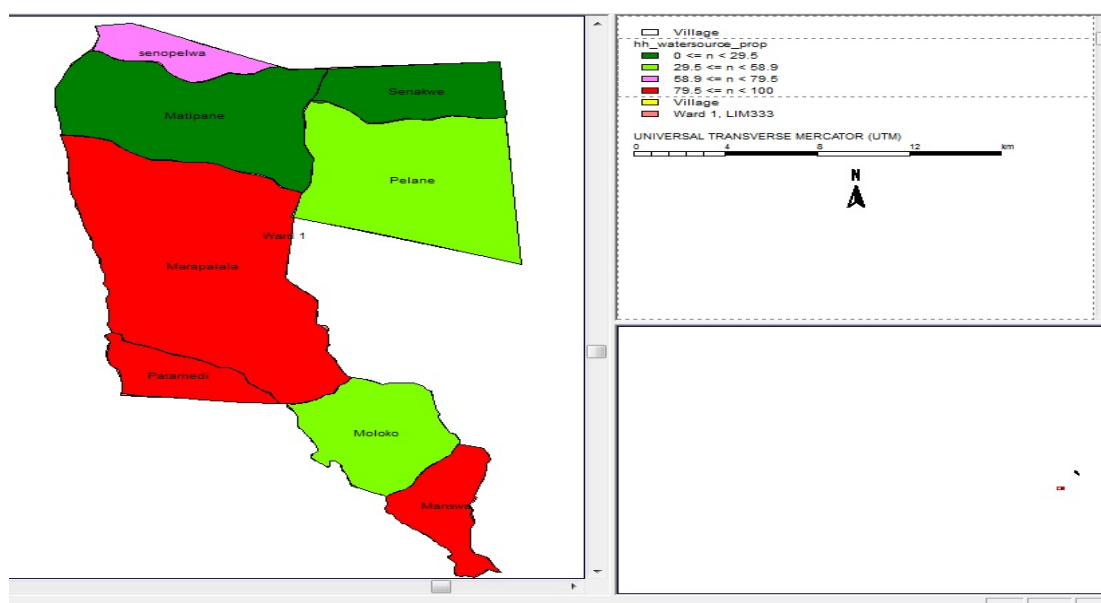
3.14 Distance to water source: Table 28 summarize proportion of households travelling more than 1 Km to the water source. An average proportion of 58.9 household in Tzaneen ward one had water source more than one km Marapalala (100), Mantswa (100) and Patamedi (95.8)

Table 28: Proportion of Households with distance to water source more than 1KM

Villages	Date	Totpop	TotHH	hh_watersource Magnitude	hh_watersource_prop Proportion
Senopelwa	2013	1547	490	362.0	73.9
Marapalala	2013	2395	336	336.0	100.0
Pelane	2013	2807	554	234.0	42.2
Matipane	2013	1232	300	57.0	19.0
Senakwe	2013	1316	290	52.0	17.9
Patamedi	2013	773	189	181.0	95.8
Mantswa	2013	257	167	167.0	100.0
Moloko	2013	504	144	66.0	45.8
Tzaneen	2013	10831	2470	1455.0	58.9

Source: Authors calculation using CBMS data 2012

Figure 26: Proportion of Households with distance to water source more than 1KM



4. SUMMARY OF REACTION FROM TZANEEN LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

The CBMs findings raised a lot of interest in Greater Tzaneen local municipality. According to the municipality issue of concern included that fact that majority of heads of households comprised unemployed, discouraged work-seekers and those who are not economically active and that only 0.2% of individuals earn above R50,000 per annum. Their immediate recommendation was that LED strategy and other related programmes should be geared towards decreasing the above figures through the creation of decent work and sustainable livelihoods. Greater Tzaneen local municipality requires a CBMS multi-disciplinary approach that is community centered. Greater Tzaneen Municipality has committed to use the results to deal with extreme poverty through integrated delivery of services and partnership with structures in Ward 1. The process will help to mobilize stakeholders such as traditional leadership and resources in and around Greater Tzaneen Municipality in a systematic way. The CBMS system will be used to empower communities for a more evidence-based and participatory approach.

4.1 According to the municipality, some of the Challenges in Planning & Monitoring included;

- Supply-driven prioritization of LED/IDP initiatives
- Budget informing Integrated Development Plan VS IDP informing budget

- Prevention VS curing when dealing with service delivery e.g. responding to strikes rather than preventing
- Lack of ownership in our key initiatives due minimal community involvement e.g. Boreholes vandalism Councilors' limited understanding of their wards/areas
- Weak monitoring of implemented programmes (through Ward Councilor/Committee

4.2 Role of CBMS in Meeting the Challenges Identified include;

- Targeted intervention through ward-based planning e.g. CWP alignment with grants
- Improving decision making of Prioritization Committee based on community demands
- Proper budgeting in line with socio-economic needs
- Sustainability of our initiatives through community participation and involvement
- Develop key indicators based on the available baseline data from CBMS for monitoring. E.g. over allocation of houses in Ward 1 Ramuchinyadi.
- Service delivery information like housing demand was often over exaggerated in certain areas. For example 168 houses were built in areas where there was no demand due to lack of data.
- Large numbers of households depend on grants which call for intensification of developmental programs or a strategy to use the grant into profitable activities.
- Patamedi households had no access to sanitary sanitation with 100% using pit latrines or Buckets. Senopelwa and Senakwe with 88% each followed by Marapalala by 85%. For 2013/2014 IDP, these areas must be prioritized.
- An average of 78% households in Tzaneen Local Municipality Ward 1 had no access to municipal waste disposal.
- There is a decline in educational attendance between the age of 19 to 35 which reflects high failure rates of matric/drop outs
- Agricultural schemes support programme – target vulnerable groups such as women, youth , orphanage etc. in Ward 1
- Data will be used to strengthen ward-based planning in Greater Tzaneen local Municipality for the 2013/2014 financial year in Ward 1
- CBMS tool will be used to train Greater Tzaneen local Municipality officials and Traditional Authority to monitor multi-dimensional poverty status in Wards and village levels

5. Summary of Reaction from Mutale Local municipality

The CBMS findings in Mutale also raised a lot of interest from the local officials.

5.1 Some of the challenges in IDP Planning and Monitoring Process include;

- Feed back
- Inadequate Information
- Understanding of IDP processes and procedures

- Delayed in information from Stat data
- Information nation/ province levels
- Economic data cannot at ward and village levels
- Not frequently receives Time lap
- Re use same data over again

5.2 The role of CBMS in meeting the challenges identified in terms of local planning included;

- Generation of data at Household, Village and ward levels
- Targeting of right beneficiaries
- Prioritization of programme
- Basis for right decision and allocation of funds
- Monitor and track progress

5.3 Features and outputs of CBMS process that are useful for planning in Mutale local Municipality.

- Consultations with stakeholders and communities
- Use of local representatives selected by communities
- Continuous Training and capacity building
- Selecting indicators to monitor
- Poverty mapping help to identify the areas that are most affected
- A census for all households in a village

5.4 New conditions drawn through CBMS by Mutale Local municipality

- Demography by age group can be used for youth planning in municipalities
- School drop out rates are high after grade 12
- Early development for children age 0-5
- Water conditions and distance from water sources more 1km
- Demarcation and allocation of stands without consultations by traditional leaders
- To equip health centers with adequate personnel and equipments
- Road conditions are poor
- Housing (RDP)allocation need to be reviewed
- Most agricultural land is under traditional authority
- A lot of households do not have adequate sanitary sanitation (Bush and bucket)
- Inversion of agricultural land

5.5 How to use CBMS information in Current and Future development initiatives

- Planning for youth planning in municipalities
- Assess reasons behind School drop out rates are high after grade 12
- Assess why there is low rate in children age 3-5 school attendance
- identify those using river and walking far distance water sources
- Demarcation and allocation of stands will have to be done in consultations by traditional leaders

- The demarcation plans will have to be followed
- To include equipping health centers at ward levels
- To Improve road conditions
- Assess those who do not have (RDP) and come up with strategies
- Agricultural land under traditional authority
- Assess those who are using Bush and buckets and include in the plans
- Inversion of agricultural land

6. DISCUSSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

6.1 Introduction

The main objective of this research was to investigate the Multidimensional poverty profiles in Mutale and Tzaneen Local Municipalities in Vhembe district, Limpopo province. Four specific objectives were set for the investigation. The first objective was to review the poverty monitoring methodology in South Africa. The second objective was to determine an appropriate design and methodology for Tzaneen and Mutale local municipalities. The third objective was to determine CBMS multidimensional poverty profiles for Mutale and Tzaneen Local municipalities. Finally, an assessment of the policy response and implication was conducted.

This section summarizes the findings of the study. This is followed by the conclusions and finally recommendations.

It is evident that CBMS is a useful tool as a complementary tool for multidimensional poverty study in South Africa. Specifically CBMS would add value to the following broad areas;

- Complementing other census and surveys such as Statistics South Africa and LGU levels
- Investigating the status of multidimensional poverty pockets in Local municipalities.
- To enhancing local planning for service delivery, programs prioritization and implementation (IDPs) through integration with CBMS tool.
- Monitoring the Millennium Development Goals 2015. With the 2015 target date fast approaching, it is more important than ever to understand whether the goals are on track, and where additional efforts and support are needed.
- Basis for preparation of integrated development plans.
- Monitoring service delivery at local municipality levels in alignment with Integrated Development Plans 2012. In terms of Section 26 of the Systems Act, for the assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality is needed, which must include an identification of communities that do not have access to basic municipal services;
- Budget allocation and prioritizing projects in alignment with Integrated Development Plans [IDP] that puts emphasis on a financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least three

years. However, adequate funding is prerequisite for the success of CBMS. The district should allocate funding to allow for the rollout of the project to other municipalities.

- Monitoring progress in the implementation of the national vision 2030 and policy implications at the ward and village levels.

6.2. DISCUSSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

6.2.1 Introduction

Poverty is an important, universal human problem. This is evident from its position on the world development agenda (for instance, the Millennium Development Goals). To ensure credible, effective action in addressing poverty and inequality, information on the poverty situation is required on a regular basis. Information of this type is key to the policy development cycle when evidence-based decision-making is practiced in setting poverty reduction strategies (Statistics South Africa, 2008). Empirical literature shows that tremendous strides have been made, however approximately one in four people in developing countries continues to live below the World Bank's international poverty line (Reyes and Due 2009). In South Africa, for example years of active discriminatory policymaking and neglect have resulted in high levels of inequality, characterized by extreme wealth on one hand and desperate poverty on the other (SPII, 2006).

The eradication of poverty, therefore, is one of the top priorities for the government of South Africa (Oosthuizen, 2011). Poverty monitoring in South Africa is significantly institutionalized both in design and coverage at national level is an advisory body to statistics South Africa, along with the Ministry of finance on issues regarding poverty monitoring in the country. Much of the government work is aimed at addressing poverty and ensuring better life for all and significant progress has been made in this regard. This is reflected in the type of policies, strategies adopted by the government and the spending on social policies.

Furthermore, evidence-based decision making is increasingly becoming a paramount best practice which many countries including South Africa embrace. Evidence-based policy-making exists when policy decisions are based on careful and rigorous analysis using sound and transparent data. In recent years, the international community has focused increasingly on monitoring and evaluation as the areas where statistics should be used in support of policy-making (Scott, 2005 Evidence-based policy-making is

the only way of taking public policy decisions which are fully consistent with a democratic political process characterized by transparency and accountability (Scott, 2005).

In spite of efforts aimed at monitoring poverty South Africa still faces mixed results and continues to face serious poverty related challenges. The Goal of the Community based Monitoring system (CBMS) study conducted in Limpopo South Africa was to assess the extent of multi-dimensional poverty profile at the local government level and policy implication in order to come up with recommendations that would facilitate the formulation of appropriate policies and intervention strategies at Ward, Village and Household levels. The overall findings indicate that CBMS is a powerful tool that should be used to determine poverty profiles at ward, village and household levels. That research findings confirm that CBMS complements national census in South Africa.

6.2.2 Approaches and Results

6.2.2.1 Introduction

Data and indicators was generated at household, village and ward levels by using CBMs tool. These included demography and education, health, water and sanitation, Housing, employment and climate change. The research utilized both quantitative and qualitative data collection methodologies. The design allowed validation of results from the separate components of the research which gave an allowance to confirm or corroborate findings within the study (Cresswell, Plano Clark, Gutmann and Hanson, 2003). Data processing for both sites was done using tally sheets and excel software. Excel data content, frequency distribution and measures of central tendency were analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis. This researchers employed a convergent design, also known as parallel integration approach. This is because equal priority was given to both quantitative and qualitative strands. The designs were conducted concurrently and the data was merged at the point of data analysis and interpretation (Angell and Townsend, 2011). Data regarding numbers was analyzed using measures of central tendency. The data was then coded and entered on to the excel data file. Various pre-established codes on the questionnaires were used. Graphs and tabulations were used interchangeably to answer the objectives of the study when necessary. Comparison with the Local municipality integrated development plans, National planning commission 2011 and statistics South Africa 2011 findings were used as much as possible where appropriate to assess potential for possible future integration and supplementation.

6.2.2.2 Demography, illiteracy and education attendance level

Demography

The sites surveyed showed a young population of ages 15- 35 years old. This confirms that findings in the IDP 2012- 2016, National Planning Commission (2011) and statistics South Africa survey 2011. Furthermore the results indicate that the sites surveyed were predominantly a youth population. The sites surveyed had young population of ages 15- 35 years old. This confirms the findings in the IDP 2012-2016 and statistics South Africa survey 2011. The results indicate that the sites surveyed were predominantly a youth population. Mutale had Ward 1 had four day care centres, seven primary schools, and two secondary schools which are predominately government funded and run . Furthermore there are four private school and no tertiary facility. The rural areas and small towns do not have direct access to tertiary satellites resulting in decline in higher education levels within the area.

Education Institutional attendance

In terms of education Tzaneen had an average attendance rate for ages 6-18 of 60.0 which declined to 23.6 for age 19-35 years. Mutale had an average proportion, 6-18 years educational institution attendance of 94.7 which declined to 14.1 at ages 19-35 years old. Furthermore the findings are in line with Annual Performance Plan 2013-2014 which indicate that approximately 590 000 children aged 7 to 18 were not attending any education institution in 2011. Drop out in grades 9, 10 and 11 was found to be high. This explains the drastic decline in higher education institutional attendance. The National Planning commission 2011 argue that the promotion of learners who were not ready in primary and early secondary phases led to substantial dropout before Matric (NPC 2011.p269).

Illiteracy

In terms of literacy, both sites had majority illiterate heads of households. Illiteracy Literacy is widely recognized to be a vehicle for empowerment, economic growth, and general improvements in welfare. Community based monitoring [CBMS] tool was used to gather information on heads of households who were not able to read and write in any language. This is a useful tool for gathering core literacy indicators on an annual basis, making it possible to analyze particular aspects of causes for illiteracy in the Ward. In Mutale an average proportion of 60.3 of heads of households were illiterate.

Policy implication

A youth bulge has the potential to destabilize the country especially when there is rampant unemployment. The above findings demonstrate that the potential lies within the younger generation who could be retained for education and local job opportunities. In its vision for 2030, the South Africa government plans to set up early childhood development centers that would be properly monitored. The government plans to increase learners' retention rate to 90% with 80% successful pass rate, participation rate for further education colleges to 25%.

On the other hand population demography is a key tool in multidimensional poverty planning and strategizing. The Municipality's planning should therefore be based on the above reality. Educational attendance must be conceptualizes within a broader poverty reduction strategy. Comprehensive strategies to improve quality and educational institution attendance should include children age 15 and 18 years. Educational attainment is one of the many mechanisms for multidimensional poverty eradication. A comprehensive multidimensional poverty strategy is necessary at the local levels to achieve the above goal.

Furthermore the findings are in line with Annual Performance Plan 2013-2014 which indicate that approximately 590 000 children aged 7 to 18 were not attending any education institution in 2011. Drop out in grades 9, 10 and 11 was found to be high. This explains the drastic decline in higher education institutional attendance. The National Planning commission 2011 argue that the promotion of learners who were not ready in primary and early secondary phases led to substantial dropout before Matric (NPC 2011.p269).

Educational attendance must be conceptualizes within a broader poverty reduction strategy. Comprehensive strategies to improve quality and educational institution attendance should include children age 15 and 18 years. Educational attainment is one of the many mechanisms for multidimensional poverty eradication. A comprehensive multidimensional poverty strategy is necessary at the local levels to achieve the above goal.

6.2.2.3 Safe Water accessibility, sanitary sanitation and waste disposal

Water accessibility

Evidence showed that water is a big issue in Limpopo. Majority of households had no tap water in Mutale and depended on river or spring water. Mutale had an average proportion of safe water accessibility of 47.8 households. In Tzaneen an average proportion of 63.5 households fell under the households with dry taps. The CBMS findings confirm data in Integrated Development Plans [IDP], (2012), which state that approximately 26% of the population did not have access to clean water. While it appears that a large percentage of households had access to tap water it could not be confirmed that these households had access to a secure source of water suitable for human consumption. Furthermore households getting water from boreholes using diesel engines and electricity engines were also regarded as free water beneficiaries

Sanitary Sanitation

On Average proportion of 77.1 of the households do have access to pit latrine without ventilation or used other means like bush/ buckets. Over 12 percent used other means such as bush or bucket In Tzaneen an average proportion of 60.1 of the households in Ward 1 had no access to adequate sanitary sanitation. These The Households used pit toilets without ventilation or buckets. The findings of CBMS confirm the data in Statistics South Africa (2010), report that showed that nationally, as of 2010, 2.5 million households were using an unventilated pit latrine, 110 000 households were using the bucket system and 727 000 households had no toilet at all.

Waste disposal

Department of environmental affairs (2011) showed that all communal dumping recorded in Statistics South Africa data was and 50% of rural on site disposal were considered inadequate as a basic level of service.

The national policy on free basic waste refusal removal and the national waste strategy set the following set a target of 100% rural households' adequate services. The policy mandated municipalities to be responsible for waste collection and disposal services. The local municipality should develop a comprehensive poverty alleviation strategy based on the above target.

6.2.2.4 Policy Implication

National Planning Committee [NPC] (2011, p155) showed that by 2010, water supply had increased from 23 million to 46.3 million people. However implementing a well-crafted policies and strategies for deteriorating water quality and ensuring greater access to water backlog remained a problem. Moreover, regional approach was required to support municipalities to build and manage their waste treatment systems and polluted waste resources. Travelling more than 1Km bear a heavy burden on households which impacts directly on health and the time spent doing this could be better spent on other activities. Appropriate strategies within the social -economic context and the constraints of resource base will be required. Efforts to manage the demand for water rather than simply attempting to supply it will be paramount for any successful implementation of the above strategy.

According to the General Household Survey (2010) the highest proportion of individuals without toilet facilities or having to use bucket toilets were found in Limpopo Province. Traditional toilet pits do not provide a barrier against flies and the bucket system does not provide adequate sanitation. Thus the focus on provision of an alternative form of sanitation will be appropriate to prevent sanitation related diseases. Access to appropriate Sanitation is one of the many mechanisms for multidimensional poverty alleviation and health enhancement. Appropriate sanitation should be conceptualized within the broad framework of multidimensional poverty reduction strategy which addresses health, hygiene and social related issues. Local government has a constitutional responsibility to provide sanitary sanitation services to the communities and therefore must prioritize sanitation backlog interventions and also ensure that any new interventions are sustainable in the long term.

Waste disposal is a key part of multidimensional poverty alleviation strategy in terms of health while method of collection has a major impact on job creation. Municipalities are encouraged to use community based collection methods in areas which are not easy to access. The Integrated Development planning processes will require accurate and up to date information on waste flows including waste quantification system in addition the need to measure progress and cost implication towards set targets by the municipalities.

6.2.2.5 Housing, unemployment and illiteracy

Unemployment

Averages proportion of 64.1 heads of household in Mutale Ward 1 and an averages of 58.3 heads of household in Tzaneen Ward 1 were unemployed. The findings of CBMS confirm the findings by Department of labour 2012, that there were 4.5 Million jobless, 71% were youth, 47% had not completed secondary school and 31% new entrance into labour market. Furthermore there was increased trend in unemployment with those with tertiary qualification. The more affected were age 25-35 years. Most head of households in these villages depended on social grants.

Illiteracy levels of heads of households

Literacy is widely recognized to be a vehicle for empowerment, economic growth, and general improvements in welfare. Community based monitoring [CBMS] tool was used to gather information on heads of households who were not able to read and write in any language. This is a useful tool for gathering core literacy indicators on an annual basis, making it possible to analyze particular aspects of causes for illiteracy in the Ward. In Mutale an average proportion of 60.3 of heads of households were illiterate.

Housing

In Tzaneen Ward 1 out of 2140 household interviewed only 300 had reconstruction development programme [RDP] housing. Most Households indicated that they had put in application some as long as two years and above and nothing happened by the study period. The Municipality need to review than these request, allocation criteria and processes to ensure that those who qualify for RDP housing are serviced.

6.2.2.6 Policy implication

The above is due to lack of education, increased number of economically inactive and unbalanced fast growing population in relation to slow employment creation and lack of information by poor.

While not all household interviewed may not qualify or RDP housing the figure of 300 is on the lower side. South Africa current RDP housing policy is rooted in the 1994 Housing White paper. The fundamental policy and development principles rooted in the Housing White paper has remain relevant. (Department of Human settlements, 2009). The Development of Housing Chapters of Municipal Integrated development planning is advocated to ensure that housing needs assessment and identification surveying and prioritization towards more community needs approach.

Housing is a key component in multidimensional poverty alleviation strategy. Housing is a sign of wealth and asset in Africa, job creation and attainment of human basic needs. . It improves the quality of the poor and those who cannot independently satisfy their basic housing needs. A review on the housing backlog should be done with the above reality in mind.

6.2.2.7 Land and source of energy for fuel

Land

An average proportion of 37.4 households owned agricultural land under traditional authority with the highest ownership found in Khakhu (81.7). Those who owed agricultural land under traditional authority also had land allocation of less than 1 hectare. Household interviewed indicated that they used that land to farm maize for livelihood. In Tzaneen an average proportion of 65.9 had agricultural land less than 1 hectare

The findings of CBMS confirms that National planning commission 2011 data that although land is plentiful in South Africa, land suitable for productive farming is not. According to National Plan vision 2030, of the 122 million hectares of land in South Africa, only 14 percent is suitable for crop production.

Source of energy for fuel.

In both sites an average proportion of households with access to electricity inside the house but using wood for fuel for cooking in Mutale ward 1. Majority of Tzaneen Ward one household had access to electricity in comparison to Mutale Ward 1, where an average proportion of 60.1 used firewood as a source of energy or cooking. The CBMS findings confirm the National Planning commission [NPC], (2011) that show that 50% of South Africans had electricity with increasingly local supply failure. (p146). According to Integrated Development Plans [IDP], (2012) Eskom distributed electricity throughout the Municipal Area, only an estimated 23% of households do not have electricity connections to their houses.

6.2.2.8 Policy Implication

Rural economies in Africa depend on agriculture for survival. Surveys of record show that many poor, rural families place enormous value in subsistence farming. In households in which no one is employed, agriculture has been found to provide household food requirements. With 70 percent of poor people in South Africa living in rural areas, helping subsistence farmers to be more productive is an important part of multidimensional poverty alleviation.

National Plan Vision 2030 requires municipalities to examine how poor people access land and develop ways to support and regulate the process as part of integrated development planning. A monitoring tool will be necessary to access progress and make reviews as appropriate at ward and village level. Access to agricultural land is one of the many ways to reduce poverty. A comprehensive multidimensional poverty strategy based on broad poverty alleviation strategy should conceptualize.

According to National Planning Commission (2011) in South Africa has done well in ensuring electricity distribution to citizens in comparison to most African countries. Although the majority of the households in Ward 1 received electricity, lack of lighting in all areas made nightlife dangerous and difficult. Reliable electricity supply however, depended on sufficient number of functioning power stations and municipality distribution. Access to energy is one of the strategies for multidimensional poverty reduction, yet energy needs for most poor households are still inadequately met resulting to use of alternatives like wood. There is need for a comprehensive integrated strategy based on the number of affected households and broad poverty alleviation interventions will be necessary. This move will assist the Municipalities to dealing with energy poverty including innovation into sustainable production of fuel wood and its safe combustion in rural areas.

6.3 . POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

In addition, the massive extent of multidimensional poverty may require a strategy that also graduates beneficiaries out of poverty and prepares individuals for removal from the system. According to millennium development goals (MDG) 2015, The United Nations has observed that to meet the goals at a global scale, there must be a paradigm shift. With the 2015 target date fast approaching, it is more important than ever to understand whether the goals are on track and whether additional efforts are needed.

Results from CBMS show that CBMS indicators can complement the MDG indicators. Community based Monitoring (CBMS) can further be used as a basis for preparing integrated development plans (IDPs) in addition to serving as a monitoring tool at local government levels. Due to the fact that CBMS can capture local level poverty levels, it can be used as a complimentary tool to the national census survey. Community based monitoring tool can capture multiple indicators of poverty as shown above simultaneously as opposed to other surveys that capture only specific poverty indicators.

Since CBMS encompass capacity building in each stage, its implementation can help build the capacity of the communities, local municipality and students in data collection, editing and analysis. It can also enhance community ownership of the outcome, therefore reducing service delivery protests. Community based monitoring (CBMS) tool can also help build the sense of accountability among the localities in diagnosing, prioritizing and monitoring their respective programmes and projects.

Based on the above discussions, it is important that stakeholders be made aware of the importance of CBMS as a poverty monitoring tool and its role in educating respondents on the value of capturing data accurately and frequently. In order to facilitate the institutionalization of the this monitoring tool, CBMS South Africa further recommends capacity building training for municipalities in their preparation for takeover the CBMS process with technical support from South Africa CBMS team.

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