Community economic development strategic framework for poverty alleviation in local government in a rural South Africa

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ABSTRACT

Poverty is a global phenomenon and is observed to be the greatest challenge in the 21st century (Serageldin, 2000; Martin, 2007:1; Ortiz-Ospina, 2017). It plagues both developed and developing nations (Ferreira, Lakner and Sanchez, 2017). The major trends in poverty reduction techniques globally have demonstrated that to end or reduce poverty – employment, community empowerment and basic service delivery are imperative (Finn et al., 2013:1; StatsSA, 2016). Because, mechanisms for poverty reduction are economic drivers and social transformational tools that advances the course of the poor (World Bank Group Strategy, 2014). In order to propose a model that drives communal growth and development, the community economic development strategic framework for reducing poverty is proposed. To do this, the study ask the following research questions-

The main research question is how can a strategic community economic development framework designed for alleviating poverty in a rural South African community?

Sub-questions

1. To understand the peril of international development in local context and the misfit of poverty analysis in Sub-Saharan Africa with a focus on South Africa.
   a. What are the challenges of international development strategies for poverty alleviation in local context?
   b. What are the contours to poverty measurement and conceptualisation in South Africa?
   c. how do we understand the unidimensional analysis of poverty and how it affects poverty reduction strategies?

2. Exploring the philosophical engagements for community economic development analytical framework for poverty alleviation in South African rural areas
   a. to examine the rationale for community economic development in contemporary philosophy for poverty reduction, and
   b. to develop an analytical framework for community economic development for alleviating poverty.
   a. In what ways, can, stakeholder and stewardship theories create an alliance for advancing community economic development in communities?
   b. What are the philosophical connections that exist between the community economic development, poverty reduction, and local economic development?
   c. What are the implementing imperatives for a stakeholder approach for community economic development in municipalities in South Africa?
   d. How can one develop an implementation loop for stakeholder collaboration for community economic development?
   e. How can we develop a NeoMarxist community economic development strategy for local economic freedom?

4. What are the parameters for understanding community economic development strategic framework for poverty alleviation?
   a. What is the essence and substance for community economic development?
   b. How can we propose a stakeholder collaboration tool for poverty alleviation?

The modality for data collection was principally secondary in nature. Thus, it utilized, Catalogue of theses and dissertation of South African Universities (NEXUS); Catalogue of books: Ferdinand Postma Library (North-West University); Chronic Poverty Index; EBSCO EconBiz; Food Agricultural Organisation Database; Google Scholar Index; Statistics South Africa; and World Bank Database. In analysing the data collected, the following method were applied, social constructivism and interpretivism approach, triangulation, thematic analysis, trend analysis, narrative analysis, constant comparison analysis, systematic quantitative literature review, and data synthesis. Findings from the research demonstrates that – there was no framework in South Africa for community economic development. That literature on community economic development in the country and the African continent were sparse. That poverty has been on the rise despite several strategies implemented for reducing poverty over the years. It demonstrates that global interventionists strategies were antithetical to local growth and development for three major reasons, capital, capacity, and structure. In essence, the study proposed several models through which
the community economic development strategic framework can create a positive transformation in the poverty trajectory of South Africa. Such as, the implementation loop for stakeholders collaboration, neo-marxist community economic development strategy for local economic freedom, the CED framework poverty reduction, the stakeholder collaboration tool for poverty alleviation, and the community economic development strategic framework for poverty alleviation in Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality.

**Keywords:** Communitarianism, community building, community development, community economics, community economic development, development, localism, local government, poverty alleviation, poverty reduction strategic framework and sustainable development.
DECLARATION

I, Emeka Austin Ndaguba with student number 29437717, hereby declare that this study on, Community Economic Development Strategic Framework for Poverty Alleviation in Local Government in a Rural South Africa is my original work. That all sources quoted, used or cited have been adequately acknowledged in the reference section. More so, that this thesis had not been previously published in parts or entirely anywhere else or has it been partially or entirely submitted by anyone else or I for the purposes of attaining a degree or diploma in a different South African university or any other university around the globe.

Emeka Austin Ndaguba                       Date: August 2019
DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my wife (Jane Onyinye Ndaguba), who permitted and strengthened me to carry on, when my strength failed me.

To my late parents Barrister Godwin O. C. & Carol O. Ndaguba

To Ikenna Ndaguba (MFR) (Late)
(An uncle who paid my first tuition at the University)

To E.O.C. Ijeoma (Professor)
(Who trained me in the art of research writing)
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Words are not enough to describe the mercies of the Lord on my life: for health, for supply, for wisdom, understanding, and the grace to hold on, despite the loss of loved ones in the course of this journey. I am much grateful, to my eternal father – My Lord Jesus Christ.

Several scholars, practitioners, and students have in one way or the other contributed towards the completion of this Thesis. The first of them is Professor Barry Rhulani Hanyane, who doubled as a supervisor and a mentor, leading me aright towards fulfillment of the requirement for attaining this degree.

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To Dr. and Dr. (Mrs) Tony Masha for guidance, encouragement and language editing, I am most grateful.

To my family Chinedu, Solomon and Wife, David and Wife, Joseph and Obiekwe, thank you for giving me some space to complete this research endeavour.

To those who have encouraged me at different times in this study Professor Ogo Nzewi, Drs. Sambumbu, Matemba, Professor Kgothatso Shai, Dr. Michel Tshiyoyo, Dr. CJ Igbokwe-Ibeto and Dr. Zukiswa Robojo, alas I reached the finish line.

To the NWU Doctoral Bursary Office, thank you for providing some succour by waiving my fees. I say a big thank you.

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CHAPTER ONE - OVERVIEW
1. ORIENTATION

Poverty is a global phenomenon and is observed to be the greatest challenge in the 21st century (Serageldin, 2000; Martin, 2007:1; Ortiz-Ospina, 2017). It plagues both developed and developing nations (Ferreira, Lakner and Sanchez, 2017). However, it has the tendency of troubling developing nation more severely to developed nations (Ravallion, 2014; Kenny, 2017; Ortiz-Ospina, 2017; Roser and Ortiz-Ospina, 2018), because of a lack of quality in government policies and implementation programmes in developing nations.

There are several challenges to address poverty in developing nations, some of them includes:

- limited capacities of state structures and systems;
- weak capacity of government functionaries;
- policy ambiguity; inept leadership;
- deficient socio-economic policies;
- greed and corruption in government; and
- the general lack of fiscal discipline (Kenny, 2017).

In contrast, most developed countries have adequate systems and structures to address poverty as:

- accelerate development;
- build vibrant public institutions;
- depoliticise public services; and
- create varied forms of opportunities for social, cultural, political and economic development (Jazaïry, Alamgir and Panuccio, 1992; ILO, 2011).

Thus, poverty tends to be more residual in developing nation (see figure 1):
Figure 1: Comparative analysis of global poverty trends

The figure demonstrate that poverty is resident in developing countries particularly the Sub Saharan Africa, because government policies and programmes adopted to combat the effect, impact and the spread of poverty are generally Western oriented, such as:

- Structural Adjustment Programmes;
- Poverty Reduction;
- Growth Facility and the Millennium Development Goals; and
- Sustainable development among others.

Hence, a continuous reliance of government policies and programmes based on Western philosophies are yet to produce results in addressing poverty (Bretton Woods Project, 2000; Foster, 2005; Welch, 2005; Gumede, 2008). Hence, the rate and intensity of poverty have continued to gather momentum. Beegle et al. (2016) argued that poverty levels and intensity on the Sub-Saharan African region is on the rise (see figure 2).
South Africa is one of the 46 countries that make up the Sub-Saharan African region (UNDP, nd). Statistics from South Africa demonstrate a declining trend of poverty between 2006 and 2009, however, since 2011, poverty trends have continued to increase (see Table 1) Statistics South Africa StatsSA

### Table 1: Poverty measures by sex UBPL (2006 – 2015) (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Headcount ($P_0$)</th>
<th>Poverty gap ($P_1$)</th>
<th>Severity ($P_2$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>64.1</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>51.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>68.9</td>
<td>63.9</td>
<td>54.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>53.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Locally and internationally, proliferation of studies demonstrate the multitude of areas of and approaches to poverty alleviation as:

- Agriculture;
- community-based development approach;
- social enterprise approach;
- transportation;
- infrastructure; and
- community empowerment approach (Torjman, 1998; Braithwaite, 2003; Bonnel and Nicoli, 2004: 24; Foster, 2005:19; Christiaensen, Demery and Kühl, 2006; Christiaensen and Demery, 2007; Gachassin, Najman and Raballand, 2010; World Bank, 2017a: 35).
For the purposes of this study, community empowerment and community-based approaches will be adopted as a strategy for reducing poverty in rural South Africa. Since, the notion of community empowerment and community-based approaches are in tandem with the disciplinary boundaries and praxis of public administration.

A community-based development approach adds significant value in advancing the plight of local communities living in squalor or in vulnerable conditions (Torjman, 1998; Bonnel and Nicoli, 2004:24; World Bank, 2017:35). Moreover, there are several community-based development strategies for poverty reduction such as, community development, community empowerment, and community economic development (Combat Poverty Agency, 2000:4-5; Israel et al., 2005; Motherway, 2006; Ostrom, 2008; McKnight and Block, 2011; Riffin et al., 2016). In this study, a community economic development strategic framework will be developed for reducing poverty in a rural South African community. In order to design this strategic framework two contours are imperative, namely, the theories and the practical dimensions applicable to such broad-scale frameworks.

Philosophically and meta-theoretically, this study will utilise critical, stewardship and stakeholder theories. Critical theory belongs to the family of social theorem focusing primarily on the construction of socially realities, concepts or paradigm that examines social phenomena (Bronner, 1988; Bronner, 2002; Corradetti, nd). Stewardship theory stems from the socio-psychological model of human behaviour, which is premised on that assumption, that manager’s behaviour is collectivistic, and that by achieving higher utility in community is much satisfying than personal goals (Podrug, 2010). The preoccupation of stakeholder theory is that managers needs to concentrate their efforts and resources in unifying various stakeholder that supports the development or success of an organisation (Freeman, 1984; Freeman and McVeaa, 2001).

Pragmatically, the study will draw from international best practice for poverty reduction, with a focus on policies, strategies and frameworks formulated for reducing poverty successfully, internationally. Furthermore, South African initiatives will be taken into consideration. In this respect, the local perspective regarding the alleviation of poverty in the Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality will be explored in order to achieve the purpose of this study.
2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The primary role of government in a capitalist economy is to create conducive atmosphere for businesses to flourish by designing policies and programmes for this purpose (Wolpe, 1972). However, in socialist states, the primary role of government is to design policies and programmes that seek to improve the social wellbeing of the people they govern. Therefore, for countries practicing a mixture of capitalism and socialism, there is a need for a fusion of business models in social enterprise in advancing the plight of those in rural areas. In the case of South Africa, which tends to practice both, neither community driven strategies nor business models are adopted in alleviating poverty in theory or in practice.

The nexus between Public Administration and poverty reduction is long established. Poverty reduction is within the scope of public administration as a discipline, which deals with development policy (Raipa, 2002). Development policy is concerned with activities of government that tends to reduce the incidence of poverty, promote the realization of sustainable development globally, and the implementation of the fundamental rights to human dignity (Liu, Yu and Wang, 2015; MFAF, 2018).

Poverty is the dearth or scarcity of certain material or non-material possession for subsistence of people (UNESCO, 2015). Yet, it seems that the South African Government largely ignores the non-material aspects of poverty (Gumede, 2008; Budlender, Woolard, and Leibbrandt, 2015a; 2015b; Bond, 2016). This is problematic for poverty alleviation strategies because the way poverty is perceived determines the strategies and frameworks proposed and adopted for poverty reduction in the country.

An extensive literature survey (internationally and locally) have revealed that the levels of poverty are on the rise (Beegle et al., 2016). Despite several strategies and policy programmes implemented over the years to reduce poverty globally and locally, poverty remains persistent (Beegle et al., 2016). To this extent, this study argues that there are several problems that have inhibited poverty reduction strategies and frameworks for addressing poverty in South Africa and elsewhere (Gumede, 2008; Luiz and Chibba, 2012; Taylor 2013; White, 2016).
One of these problems is the fact that conventional policy frameworks is premised on outdated policies of poverty (Orshansky, 1963:65; Ravallion, 1992; Deaton, 2006). Policy Frameworks for Poverty Alleviation such as the United Nation’s Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals, the World Bank’s Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP), and South Africa’s Growth, Employment and Redistribution programme (GEAR), have not significantly reduced poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa in general and South Africa in particular (Beegle et al., 2016; StatsSA, 2017). The confusion as to the best-fitted method to analyse poverty, demonstrates a lack of comprehension to what poverty means for policy makers and researchers.

Until date, there are proliferations of studies (Gumede, 2008, 2009; StatsSA, 2017; Budlender, Woolard, and Leibbrandt, 2015; Bond, 2016) contentiously debating which method is appropriate or best fit for poverty analysis from a multidimensional or unidimensional perspective. The official discourse on poverty in South Africa and the wider African continent have continued to rely on the unidimensional measurement for poverty predicated upon income or consumption (Gumede, 2008). It is thus evident that philosophically, socially, politically, and methodologically, there is tension when the concept poverty is mentioned (Deaton, 2006; Sida, 2017). This is probably because the concept poverty is vague and sometimes misused, misplaced or overtly misunderstood. This is possibly, why it is difficult to formulate strategies that are responsive to poverty on the continent (Gumede, 2008; 2009; Sida, 2017), and the inability to measure or conceptualise poverty adequately has led to poorly designed, framed, adopted and implemented strategies for poverty reduction (Deaton, 2006).

It is necessary to note that the way government perceives and conceptualise poverty determines to a significant extent the way government approaches it. This is because perception tends to precedes intervention (Odekon, 2006). If a government perceives poverty from a limited stance of income or consumption, the method adopted for reducing poverty by the government will also limit the poverty reduction strategies from capturing effectively all the dimensions of poverty. This is why the South African Government have reduced its obligation towards reducing poverty to merely making social grants and food stamps available to those in poverty (Gumede, 2008).
As Deaton (2006) argues, when poverty is perceived from a limited dimension of money or consumption, government intervention will typically revolve around government creating benefits (e.g. money or food stamps) that enables citizens attain the 2,000 calories on the one hand, or make finances available through social security grants to cover sustenance needs (Deaton, 2006). Rather this approach adopted by the South African Government has created a form of state dependence, especially in rural communities in South Africa.

A further problem is poverty-related policy ambiguity and secrecy in government activities. Ambiguity hampers clear objective-setting, the development of comprehensive strategies, the planning of poverty reduction endeavours, and the design of operational guidelines. General secrecy in government fuels corruption, nepotism and indiscipline, which infers on the capabilities of poverty reduction institutions to realise their mandate of effectively reducing poverty (Baier, March and Saetren, 1986; De Kumar, 2012:133). Additionally, community involvement in identifying community programmes and projects for social and economic development is lacking (Deaton, 2006).

South African strategies and interventions differ from interventions and strategies from countries like the United States of America, Australia, and New Zealand. These countries utilise the multidimensional measurement criteria for poverty analysis and countries that use the unidimensional analysis always result to fighting hunger rather than poverty. Reducing poverty by adopting strategies that give people relief material as food and finances can only assist them to reach the 2,000 calories daily consumption. This thus does not alleviate poverty but simply alleviates hunger. For a country like America among others who use the multidimensional poverty analysis, their poverty alleviation strategies go beyond the provision of food stamps and social security for sustenance in that they prioritise other dimensions (e.g. capacity building, improved educational training, health, standard of living, science and technology among others) that could lead to the reduction of poverty. Noteworthy is that the notion of multidimensional measurement is linked to desire fulfilment theories of Martha Nussbaum (1994).
The notion of Nussbaum’s theory of desire fulfilment surrounds the argument that the purpose for human existence is not merely to fill their stomachs. Their purpose is to harness all their capabilities to live a satisfactory and fulfilling life (Nussbaum, 1988; Graham, 2011; White, Gaines and Jha, 2014), that food or income alone cannot guarantee.

In 1995, at the United Nations World Summit for Social Development, world leaders resuscitated the need for poverty eradication and a pledge to halve global poverty was made (UN, 1995). This birthed the rise to a policy debate that resulted in the proclamation of the Millennium Development Goals in 2000 (United Nations, 2006). To achieve the purpose of halving poverty globally by 2015, the MDGs programme was proposed (UN 2006). Other strategies, frameworks and initiatives implemented over the years would include:

- Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP) (Bretton Woods Project, 2000; Welch, 2005; Foster, 2005; Gumede, 2008);
- Policy Framework and Poverty Strategy Papers (PSRP) (Hanlon and Pettifor, 2000; Bretton Woods Project, 2001);
- Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty (APRAP) (World Bank, 2005);
- Poverty and Social Impact Assessments (PSIA) (World Bank, 2005);
- Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) (World Bank, 2005);
- Poverty Reduction Growth Facility (PRGF) (Welch, 2005);
- Sector-wide approach (SWAP) (World Bank, 2005);
- World Bank Development Comprehensive Framework (CDF) (World Bank, 2005; Bedi et al., 2006);
- Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP) (World Bank, 2005; Bedi et al., 2006:94);
- Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) (World Bank, 2005; Horton, 2010);
- Antyodaya (Last Man First) (Deaton, 2006:4);
- International Lawyers and Economists against Poverty;
- Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC) (Horton, 2010:3);
- Private sector intervention (Independent Evaluation Group, 2012); and
- Building human capacity and fostering resilience (World Bank, 2017a),
Despite, these global poverty reduction strategies and frameworks listed above, Williamson (2003) and Bedi et al. (2006:13), have argued that poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa recorded an increase. It can be argued that none of these poverty reduction initiatives triggered any sustained shift toward greater effectiveness or efficiency in development initiatives in relation to Sub-Saharan Africa. Also in South Africa various poverty mechanisms, programmes and instruments recommended and adopted to alleviate poverty in rural and urban areas in the country, are namely:

- Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa;
- Black Economic Empowerment;
- Community Works Programme;
- Expanded Public Works Programme;
- Growth, Employment and Redistribution;
- Home-Based Community Care;
- Khari Guide Mass Literacy Campaign;
- Local Economic Development;
- Municipal Infrastructure Grant;
- National School Nutrition Programme;
- Neighbouring Development Grant Programme;
- New Growth Path;
- Operation Phakisa;
- Reconstruction and Development Programme;
- Small Enterprise Finance Agency;
- Social grants and social benefit packages;
- Social Security System; and
- Youth Economic Participation.
Although, these strategies and approaches were towards reducing poverty in the country. It is yet to produce sustained and sufficient outcomes that may address chronic poverty in the rural localities in the country. In fact, reports from StatsSA (2017) report actually demonstrate that poverty have been on the rise, although this may not exclusively be attributed solely to the limited to weak interventionist strategies for poverty alleviation. However, it is a principal factor, since poverty intervention should pilot economic activities that improve the living conditions of the people therein.

According to the Anti-Poverty Strategy for South Africa (2008), the key strategies for addressing poverty include:

- Economic interventions, creating job opportunities, and improved state capacity;
- Enhanced social cohesion;
- Promotion of access to assets, increased social capital, and the reduction of the vulnerable in the society; and
- Quality education, increased skill-set and the provision of healthcare.

This might be a reason why access to education still constitute a barrier and social cohesion and economic advancement have become rhetoric (e.g. Radical Economic Transformation) for political gains (Gumede, 2017). Access to social capital still remains a challenge for those in poverty. Economic activities have only resulted in an increased in Gross Domestic Product, but not in development within the context of Marxist theorem of development (Gumede, 2017).

Another critical abnormality is the dearth of multidimensional perspective to poverty analysis in South Africa in official government discourse (Finn, Leibbrandt and Woolard, 2013:1). As StatsSA (2014) noted, one of the limitations to the South African Multidimensional Poverty Index (SAMPI) is that:

“SAMPI is unfortunately limited by what it can currently use for the health dimension. The absence of any nutrition, food security or hunger data in the censuses has resulted in a somewhat narrow, confined view of the health situation of households in South Africa!(also) they do not measure inequality among the poor” (StatsSA, 2014:8).
It is of note that one of the three dimensions to multidimensional poverty index (MPI) is health, alongside, education and standard of living (Alkire, 2008). For a country or region to develop, Wagle (2008) argues that there are three critical streams of development, namely, the economic well-being, social exclusion and capabilities. These three streams of development are pivotal in placing poverty alleviation strategies at the core of poverty analysis. Also, with an established nexus between social exclusion and inequality on the one hand, and inequality and happiness on the other (Lakhani, Sacks, and Heltberg, 2014; Khan, Combaz, and Fraser, 2015; Ferrer-i-Carbonell and Ramos, nd.), constitute a deficiency in SAMPI in understanding the depth of poverty in the county.

In most municipalities in South Africa, especially local municipalities including Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality, the modalities for poverty alleviation are mainly employment and empowerment (ORTDM, 2016). The nature of employment by local municipalities is inadequate as a result of the amount payable for such a job (e.g., cleaners, gardeners and messengers) (R1, 500 per month) (ORTDM, nd). This amounts to about R50 per day. This method for poverty alleviation is flawed on the amount payable in that the amount payable to these employees (R50) can hardly sustain a family unit per day. Additionally, extended family members who are unemployed lean to those family members that have an income. A further complicating variable is the escalating cost in the standard of living at the municipal area, including the 6% increment on the cost goods and services in the country. This could be one of the reasons why poverty have consistently increased since 2011 (StatsSA, 2016; 2017).

According to Luiz and Chibba (2011), there is a need for a change in policies that addresses poverty, unemployment and inequality. This is to avoid a repetition of the orthodox mechanisms for in tackling poverty in the country. Probably for the reason that these conventional methods (e.g., economic growth, social grant and food stamps etc.,) for alleviating poverty in the country and internationally have not been beneficial to South Africa and the African continent (Beegle et al., 2016; StatsSA, 2017) in that with the implementation of these strategies for reducing poverty (e.g, SAP, GEAR, etc.), the poverty rate and the intensity of those in poverty have risen. Therefore, new approaches and initiative should emerge, especially those that are community driven, innovative and eclectic in character (Chibba and Luiz, 2011).
One would assume that South Africa has a framework, model or approach for CED implementation. On the contrary, South Africa and the wider African continent is short of any framework or model or approach for CED. More so, literature on CED in South Africa and the wider African continent are sparse. Recent studies from the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Ireland and the United States of America have demonstrated the need and usefulness of CED approaches in housing, community electrification, community empowerment, and poverty reduction in their countries (Hamilton-Pennell, 2008; Wlokas, Westoby and Soal, 2017; Co-operative UK, nd.). However, in South Africa and the African continent, there are little or no studies adopting CED approach for solving communal problems, one of which is poverty. Therefore, in this study, a CED strategic framework will be developed for reducing poverty and the incidence of poverty in a rural South African community.

3. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Primary objective:
To design a strategic community economic development framework for alleviating poverty in a rural South African community.

Secondary objectives:

- To analyse the peril of international development in local context and the misfit of poverty analysis in Sub-Saharan Africa with a focus on South Africa.
  - To ascertain the challenges of international development strategies for poverty alleviation in local context.
  - To analyse the contours to poverty measurement and conceptualisation in South Africa.
  - To understand the unidimensional analysis of poverty and how it affects poverty reduction strategies.
To explore the philosophical engagements for community economic development analytical framework for poverty alleviation in South African rural areas
   a. To examine the rationale for community economic development in contemporary philosophy for poverty reduction, and
   b. To develop an analytical framework for community economic development for alleviating poverty.

To critic a stakeholder model for community economic development for alleviating poverty in municipalities in South Africa.
   a. To examine stakeholder and stewardship theories in order to create an alliance for advancing community economic development in communities.
   b. To determine the philosophical connections that exist between the community economic development, poverty reduction, and local economic development.
   c. To analyse the implementing imperatives for a stakeholder approach for community economic development in municipalities in South Africa.
   d. To develop an implementation loop for stakeholder collaboration for Community Economic Development.
   e. To develop a Neo-Marxist Community Economic Development strategy for local economic freedom.

To propose the community economic development strategic framework for poverty alleviation.
   a. To explore the essence and substance for community economic development.
   b. To propose a stakeholder collaboration tool for poverty alleviation.
4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Primary question:
How can a strategic community economic development framework designed for alleviating poverty in a rural South African community?

Sub-questions
. To understand the peril of international development in local context and the misfit of poverty analysis in Sub-Saharan Africa with a focus on South Africa.
  a. What are the challenges of international development strategies for poverty alleviation in local context?
  b. What are the contours to poverty measurement and conceptualisation in South Africa?
  c. how do we understand the unidimensional analysis of poverty and how it affects poverty reduction strategies?
. Exploring the philosophical engagements for community economic development analytical framework for poverty alleviation in South African rural areas
  a. In what ways, can we frame the rationale for community economic development in contemporary philosophy for poverty reduction and
  b. ow can we develop an analytical framework for community economic development for alleviating poverty

Stakeholder model for community economic development in alleviating poverty in municipalities in South Africa.
  a. In what ways, can, stakeholder and stewardship theories create an alliance for advancing community economic development in communities?
  b. What are the philosophical connections that exist between the community economic development, poverty reduction, and local economic development?
  c. What are the implementing imperatives for a stakeholder approach for community economic development in municipalities in South Africa?
  d. How can one develop an implementation loop for stakeholder collaboration for community economic development?
  e. How can we develop a Neo-Marxist community economic development strategy for local economic freedom?
What are the parameters for understanding community economic development strategic framework for poverty alleviation?

a. What is the essence and substance for community economic development?

b. How can we propose a stakeholder collaboration tool for poverty alleviation?

5. CENTRAL THEORETICAL STATEMENTS

The main trends in poverty reduction techniques globally have demonstrated that to end or reduce poverty, employment and basic service delivery are imperative (Finn et al., 2013:1; StatsSA, 2016). The essence of poverty alleviation strategies is basically to reduce poverty, and to drive economic and social transformation (World Bank Group Strategy, 2014). Several development agencies (UN, DfID, USAID, WBG, and IMF among others) have set the pace for poverty alleviation strategies and frameworks. However, the views and proposition of the WBG have held sway over the years. Hence, the philosophy of poverty and poverty reduction have been from a single narrative.

The way and manner poverty is conceived determines to a greater extent the way it is measured (Deaton, 2006; Gumede, 2008). When it is conceptualised from a unidimensional method, it is limited and exclusive to money and food (Ravallion, 1992; Bond, 2016), when it conceptualised from the multidimensional perspective, in some case, it is ambiguous and other times unmeasurable (Deaton, 2006; Alkire and Seth, 2008; Batana, 2008; Nussbaum, 2016). Whether one conceptualizes from unidimensional or multidimensional perspectives there are still several limitations (Deaton, 2006).

According to Foster (2005), Christiaensen and Demery (2007), Gachassin, Najman and Raballand (2010) and World Bank (2017a; 2017b), there are several methods for alleviating poverty, one of which is community-based approach and community empowerment. Community-based approach is a broad spectrum of community interventionist strategies for uplifting communities from squalor and vulnerability (Torjman, 1998; Bonnel and Nicoli, 2004:24; Foster, 2005:19; World Bank, 2017a:35).
Thus, the Community Economic Development (CED) is one of the community-based approaches for uplifting communities. The CED is firmly linked to LED. CED approaches tend to resuscitate community hopes (HSG, 2018). By fostering community involvement in economic, social, political and environment development (Riffin et al., 2016).

CED uses practical steps in engendering community: bonding, building, and resilience among others. The opportunities offered by CED includes: stretching the quality of life to all, creating economic opportunities, local entrepreneurial base, economic security, rejuvenating communal resilience, control and ownership of local resources, balanced growth, and an atmosphere for networking to provincial/ national economy.

Theoretically and pragmatically poverty remains the biggest challenge of the 21st century (Beegle et al., 2016; StatsSA, 2017). The need for poverty to be realistically addressed has been limited by politics of the belly (greed and corruption) (Orshansky, 1963; Ravallion, 1992; Deaton, 2006). The conventional method for intervention in South Africa: job creation and co-operatives is inadequate (Chibba and Luiz, 2011; Luiz and Chibba, 2012; White 2016). The lack of good and accountable public institutions for delivering services that advances the course of poor are under-performing (Baier, March and Saetren, 1986; De Kumar, 2012:133). The top-down nature of developmental approach has resulted in deep poverty (Deaton, 2006; StatsSA, 2017). The dearth of business models in poverty reduction in South Africa have further ridiculed stewardship and community involvement (Chibba and Luiz, 2011).

For poverty to be adequately tackled, government should promote mediums of community development that fosters economic activities in local areas (see Local Agenda 21). Because economic activities that are community driven might easily trigger economic opportunities in the municipal areas, create sustainable livelihood to households, institutionalise social enterprise and entrepreneurial spirit. These elements of economic opportunities tend to improve the quality of life of a people; thereby it could assist those in poverty to escape. Techniques or strategies (creating economic opportunities, improve the quality of life, encourage local entrepreneurship, fostering community integration, rejuvenation community resilience among others) for reducing poverty are the promises of community economic development.
6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research is premised on certain underlying philosophical assumption on what constitutes “valid” research (Tripathy and Tripathy, 2015:27), and the method(s) appropriate for achieving the research assumptions (Tuli, 2010:98). To employ any research method, it is imperative to vividly comprehend what each assumption consists of and what method is best suited for the study (Popkewitz, Tabachnick and Zeichner, 1979; Schulze, 2003; Krauss, 2005).

Research paradigms typically have three main dimensions: ontology, epistemology and methodology. According to these dimensions a research paradigm is an all-encompassing system of interrelated practice and thinking that define the nature of inquiry (Terre Blanche et al., 2006). The term paradigm is derived from a Greek word paradeigma meaning pattern, which was propounded by Thomas Kuhn in 1962 to denote a conceptual framework shared by a community of scientists. That provided researchers with a reliable model for examining problems and solving complex issues.

Research paradigms are classified into three philosophically distinctive categories: positivism, interpretivism and critical postmodernism (Gephart, 1999). Among these three the interpretivist perspectives for understanding and gathering data for problem solving. To Willis (2007), interpretivist researchers are anti-foundationalists, meaning that there is no single correct route or particular method of generating knowledge. It is thus subjective to time, space and experience. Critical postmodernism is a combination of the critical theory and postmodernism. Postmodernism is a force of liberation that engages an on-going conflict with the powers of oppression and seeks to bring about educational reform (Reeves and Hedberg, 2003:33). For purposes of this study, an interpretivist paradigm and a qualitative research design will be adopted.
6.1 Literature review

The literature to be reviewed is based on the nature of the study. The intent for reviewing literature in this study, is to propose a strategic framework that will enable the RMLM alleviate poverty within its municipality. Literature will be reviewed from four perspectives: international perspectives on poverty reduction, thereby assessing international best practices for reducing poverty, including policies, strategies and frameworks for alleviating poverty outside South Africa. Thereafter, theoretical literature will be reviewed to adopt theories that are relevant for engendering and promoting stakeholders' relationship, and accountability for community engagement. In this study, two theories will be assessed, stakeholder theory and the stewardship theory, as well as, several policies on poverty alleviation, globally and locally. Thereafter, critiquing strategies and frameworks for poverty alleviating in South Africa as SA s, M s, and S s among others. Before considering the local government perspectives for poverty alleviation in South Africa.

6.1.1 Data bases consulted

There are several indexes, catalogues and Internet sources that will be consulted globally and locally. However, in this study the following indexes and sources will consulted among others:

- Catalogue of theses and dissertation of South African Universities (NEXUS);
- Catalogue of books: Ferdinand Postma Library (North-West University);
- Chronic Poverty Index;
- EBSCO Academic Search Elite;
- EconBiz;
- Food Agricultural Organisation Database;
- Google Scholar Index' 
- Index to South African Periodicals (ISAP);
- Statistics South Africa; and 
- World Bank Database.
In research, there is hardly any method that is considered sacrosanct, especially in social research. In social science research, there are two broad methods for gathering information for conducting research: quantitative and at the extreme is qualitative. Between both methods lies the mixed method, which is a combination of the previous methods. According to Ndaguba (2018) “there is no one best way/method in social research for conducting research.” Hence, any entire research is dependent on the ability of the researcher to gather, synthesis and analyse reasonable data for problem solving in a research, which supports the answering of the research question, and relevant to the research (Ndaguba, 2016; Ndaguba, Nzewi, and Shai, 2018).

The modality for gathering data for this paper was principally desktop with search engines as, Catalogue of theses and dissertation of South African Universities (NEXUS); Catalogue of books: Ferdinand Postma Library (North-West University); Chronic Poverty Index; EBSCO EconBiz; Food Agricultural Organisation Database; Google Scholar Index; Statistics South Africa; and World Bank Database. In essence, it has been argued that the bedrock of the desktop research is predominantly the ability to search for reasonable data, synthesise the quality of the data and ensure that the right amount of data is collected and analysed for problem solving, in tandem with the object or question of the paper.

6.2.1 Research Design

The research design is the master plan or the logic of any inquiry (Tripathy and Tripathy, 2015:27). According to Mouton (1996:175), the research design helps to "plan, structure and execute" the research in a bid to maximise the "validity of the findings". It gives directions from the underlying philosophical assumptions to research design, and data collection. Yin (2003:19) states that “colloquially a research design is an action plan for getting from here to there, where ‘here’ may be defined as the initial set of questions to be answered and ‘there’ is some set of answers”. A research design gives credence to how researchers structures and analyse their study.
There are mainly two kinds of research design in social research, qualitative and quantitative. The emphasis of a quantitative research design is focused with statistical, numerical, mathematical or measurement of analysis of data gathered through questionnaires, polls, survey, or by utilising a pre-existing statistical data (Babbie, 2010). The nucleus of the quantitative research design is to gather statistical data to analyse and describe a phenomenon (Muijs, 2010). Qualitative research designs on the other hand, describes or qualifies entities, processes and give meanings to non-experimental and cannot be measured using frequencies, quantities and amount. Qualitative research concerns social construction of reality, the circumstances that shapes research, and the intimate relationship between the phenomenon under investigation and the researcher (Denzin and Lincoln, 2000).

This study adopts an exploratory design method in its analysis by identifying salient factors in CED required to boast trade, investment and improve the spirit of localism and localisation. The desktop research approach used in this study is consistent with the (quasi) quantitative and qualitative paradigm for collecting data. An average of 1000 articles, books, Internet source, and government gazette and other documents were consulted. However, less than 700 of this material were utilised in answering the objects of this Thesis.

6.3.2 Sampling

Sampling is the process of selecting participants (e.g., organisation and people) from a certain population for investigation in a study (Yin, 2003). There are two types of sampling methods, probability and non-probability. In a probability sampling participants are randomly selected because it is assumed that every member of the population have the same knowledge about a phenomenon. Non-probability sampling techniques are used for selecting particular respondents for a study. In the non-probability sampling, members of the population do not have equal chance of been selected for the study.

In this study, the non-probability sampling technique was adopted, because the study used certain keyword-word-search techniques for gaining understanding that are relevant for the papers in this study. Only those papers that came up through search engines as:
• Catalogue of theses and dissertation of South African Universities (NEXUS);
• Catalogue of books: Ferdinand Postma Library (North-West University);
• Chronic Poverty Index;
• EBSCO Academic Search Elite;
• EconBiz;
• Food Agricultural Organisation Database;
• Google Scholar Index;
• Index to South African Periodicals (ISAP);
• Statistics South Africa; and
• World Bank Database,

Keyword search such as:
• community economic development,
• poverty reduction,
• poverty alleviation,
• stakeholder,
• stakeholder theory,
• stakeholder model,
• critical theory,
• stewardship theory,
• models of stewardship,
• stewardship,
• local economic development,
• localism,
• local development,
• regeneration,
• reintegration,
• localisation,
• community resilience,
• buy local,
• build local,
• local banking,
• Sen,
• Nussbaum,
• Deaton,
• White,
• Gumede,
• World Bank,
• IMF,
• One Campaign, and
• Ravallion were utilised.
6.2.3 Instrumentation

In this study, data is extrapolated from various database as seen in the data collection section for this study. The instrument used in the study includes,

- Catalogue of theses and dissertation of South African Universities (NEXUS);
- Catalogue of books: Ferdinand Postma Library (North-West University);
- Chronic Poverty Index;
- EBSCO Academic Search Elite;
- EconBiz;
- Food Agricultural Organisation Database;
- Google Scholar Index’
- Index to South African Periodicals (ISAP);
- Statistics South Africa; and
- World Bank Database.

6.2.4 Data collection

The modality for gathering data for this Thesis was principally desktop with search engines as, Catalogue of theses and dissertation of South African Universities (NEXUS); Catalogue of books: Ferdinand Postma Library (North-West University); Chronic Poverty Index; EBSCO EconBiz; Food Agricultural Organisation Database; Google Scholar Index; Statistics South Africa; and World Bank Database. It has been argued that the bedrock of the desktop research is predominantly the ability to search for reasonable data, synthesise the quality of the data and ensure that the right amount of data is collected and analysed for problem solving, in tandem with the object or question of the paper.
6.2.5 Data analysis

Data will be analysed using:
- keywords-in-context,
- social constructivism and interpretivism approach,
- triangulation,
- thematic analysis,
- trend analysis,
- narrative analysis,
- constant comparison analysis,
- systematic quantitative literature review, and
- data synthesis.

6.2.6 Limitations and delimitations of the study

Although this research will be carefully prepared, there are several limitations:
- There is limited literature on community economic development globally and in South Africa in particular;
- There is a dearth of the use, application or implementation of the CED strategy in Africa and in South Africa;
- The dearth of multidimensional poverty analysis may constitute one of the reasons why the multidimensional poverty analysis may not be very robust;
- Lack of scholarly / theoretical multidimensional position on poverty reduction in SA;
- Critique of poverty interventions in SA local government – cooperation and employment;
- Poor assessment or the none existence of criticisms of poverty alleviation strategies in rural South Africa; and
- The study did not collect primary, hence, it is dependent on the factual accuracy of the data used in the study, although substantial filtering were applied with the use of second author reference and triangulation.

7. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

There are three critical reasons that proves the relevance of this study. The first is the fact as demonstrated by StatsSA (2017) that poverty is not decreasing in South Africa.
That poverty has become residual in rural areas in the country, resulting in faulty poverty reduction methods, which is a precursor to the way and manner poverty is measured and conceptualised in government. The second is the dearth of theoretical exposition that adopts business models in poverty studies generally and poverty reduction, and community engagement in the country and elsewhere. Another distinguishing factor is that triangulation of international best practices, theoretical exposition from business ethics models and theories, the adoption and use of South African mechanisms for poverty alleviation in local context, strategies and framework for addressing poverty in a rural South African community.

It must be noted that a study fusing ethical business theories and the community economic development exposition, as used in this study, is non-existent in literature globally or in South Africa. The combination of these techniques in this study, contributes both theoretically and conceptually to poverty reduction discourse, globally and locally. It also tend to contribute to disciplines as, development studies, development economics and pure economics, public administration and management, and community development and participation theorem.

In sum, theoretically, this study contributes to the existing literature on poverty reduction and the CED philosophy. Also the usability of business ethics theories (stewardship and stakeholder) in poverty reduction studies constitute another significant approach for further exploration and application. On a practical note, it proposes a strategic framework for poverty reduction in a rural South African community. The study also give a conceptual framework for CED, which is non-existent in South Africa.

It is worth the while to also state that none of these (i.e. CED conceptual framework, stewardship and stakeholder theories, the Neo-Marxist Community Economic Development strategy for local economic freedom and implementation loop for stakeholder collaboration for Community Economic Development) have been used in poverty alleviation discourse globally or locally. The major frameworks contribution of this study are:

- CED conceptual framework;
- Neo-Marxist CED strategy for local economic freedom;
- implementation loop for stakeholder collaboration for CED;
- stakeholder collaboration tool for poverty alleviation; and
CED strategic framework for poverty alleviation.

8. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Ethical issues are prevalent in any kind or form of research that involves a first respondent either in qualitative or quantitative (Orb, Eisenhauer and Wynaden, 2001:93). The most important task of the researcher is to protect the participants from harm or any form of it (Birch and Miller, 2002). To Banisters (2007), academic research traditionally have always been concerned with the ethical imperatives or implication of scholarly works (Ebbs, 1996; Eisner, 1998; Flinders, 1992; Barone, 2000; Haverkamp, 2005). For the purpose of this research, issues regarding the university guidelines for ethical conduct, informed consent, gatekeepers at study locations and confidentiality of participants is inconsequential. As the study involves purely a second respondent analysis, by implication data already collected from other source for other reason. However, the study have meticulously cited every material consulted and ensured that the authors and data collected from secondary source are not inappropriately analysed. Therefore, there will be no need for any ethical clearance application or certification by the Research Ethics Committee of the North West University (Potchefstroom Campus).

Table: Research methodology and design

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research methodology</th>
<th>Qualitative and quasi-quantitative</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paradigm of the research method</td>
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<td>Sampling method</td>
<td>Purposive/ Convenience</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Sample

Over 1000 research paper comprising of:

- books,
- articles,
- government document,
- magazines, and
- internet sources,

### Data collection methods

Desktop & secondary research initiative:
- Catalogue of books: Ferdinand Postma Library (North-West University);
- Chronic Poverty Index;
- EBSCO Academic Search Elite;
- EconBiz;
- Food Agricultural Organisation Database;
- Google Scholar Index;
- Index to South African Periodicals (ISAP);
- Statistics South Africa; and
- World Bank Database.

### Data analysis

- Thematic analysis
- Triangulation
- Thematic analysis
- Trend analysis,
- Narrative analysis
- Reading between the lines
- Systematic quantitative literature review
- Data synthesis
- Keyword-in-context

### Ethics

Not required
9. PROVISIONAL CHAPTER LAYOUT

This section will provide the way and manner in which the chapters of this study will be analysed.

Chapter 1: Introduction

This chapter sets the scene with an orientation by way of a problematique background for the study, clearly expunging conundrums in poverty alleviation strategies, approaches, and methods from global, African and the South African perspectives. It goes further to stipulate the research objectives and questions that drives the study. Furthermore, demonstrating the need for the argument within the field of public administration. Thereafter, addressing concerns regarding the research methodology, the ethical consideration, significance, layout of the study and then a conclusion.

Chapter 2: Peril of international development in local context and the misfit of poverty analysis in Sub-Saharan Africa with a focus on South Africa

Poverty is a global phenomenon and is observed to be the greatest socioeconomic challenge of the 21st century, plaguing both developing to developed countries. To this end, several international poverty reduction strategies have been proposed and adopted in Africa. The rate and levels of poverty on the African continent, with particular attention given to the Sub-Saharan Africa is on the rise. The question this paper addresses are threefold, one, what are the challenges of international development strategies for poverty alleviation in local context? What are the contours to poverty measurement and conceptualisation globally and in South Africa? How do we understand the unidimensional analysis of poverty and how it affects poverty reduction strategies? It uses existing statistics and research data from Statistics South Africa and other indexes cushioned with over 150 research papers to generate data for the paper. Theme and narrative analysis were used to analyse the data for this paper. In conclusion, the paper contends that the development initiatives implemented in most developing countries, especially in Africa were unsuitable; in that it neither took cognizance of structures, culture nor the dynamics of poverty on the African continent. Consequently, it complicated and compounded the woes of those in poverty in Africa. This is because, the policies and programmes adopted tend to favour the West and its allies, the East and its allies, China and its allies, and local bourgeoisie and the elite, at the expense of the local people and those in poverty on the African continent.
Chapter 3: Exploring the philosophical engagements for community economic development analytical framework for poverty alleviation in South African rural areas

This paper is the second paper in a series of papers on Community Economic Development Strategic Framework for Poverty Alleviation in Local Government. The objective of this paper is twofold: (i) to examine the rationale for community economic development in contemporary philosophy for poverty reduction and (ii) to develop an analytical framework for community economic development for alleviating poverty. It uses existing statistics and research data from Statistics South Africa and other indexes cushioned with over 100 research papers to generate data for this argument. Theme and narrative analysis were used to analyse the data for this paper. In conclusion, the paper demonstrated that for poverty to be alleviated—local investments, buying locally made products, patronising local shops and spaza shops, local regeneration, local reconversion, community linking, and building sustainable capital and market in communities are integral for the survival of any community that intends to be economical viable or sustainable. It recommends that one of the ways in which community viability or sustainability may be guaranteed is through regeneration/reconversion policy and a framework that articulates and harmonise sustainability issues and localisation challenges of communities in each locality.

Chapter 4: Stakeholder model for community economic development in alleviating poverty in municipalities in South Africa.

Governments globally have several responsibilities to its citizen, and one of these responsibilities is the improvement in the living standard and to stimulate social well-being and sustainability in communities. A meta review of over a 100 article was conducted of both the qualitative and quantitative method related to the antecedents to business models, community economic development, and poverty alleviation. The basis for the paper is the proposition of the stakeholder model for implementing Community Economic Development in municipalities for alleviating poverty in South Africa.
Chapter 5: Conceptualising the community economic development strategic framework for poverty alleviation

Economic regeneration is a segment of neighbourhood renewal that boost the realization of community economic development and the principles of sustainable urbanization. This is in tandem with the community economic development framework for poverty reduction (Ndaguba and Hanyane, 2018b), implementation loop for stakeholder collaboration and the Neo-Marxist community economic development strategy for local economic freedom (Ndaguba and Hanyane, 2018c). In that, where there is poor economic vivacity in a locality; it is difficult, if not impossible for such locality to galvanise towards the realisation of the sustainable development agenda. It is on this ground that this paper develops a neighbourhood regeneration model or the community economic development strategic framework for poverty alleviation for the Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality. Data was sorted from statistics from Statistics South Africa and a number of indexes, supported by substantial qualitative analysis. Narrative and theme analysis were used for advancing the course of the study. At the end, two models were advanced, the first dealing with collaboration a flow chart for community economic development based on the conditions of the municipality in question.

Chapter 6: Conclusion and Recommendations: A community economic development strategic framework for poverty alleviation

Chapter 6 of this study will summarises the chapters in the study, show the attainment of each objectives, show that the central theoretical statements is valid, make some recommendations, and give a final conclusion.
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Date of access: 12 October 2017.


Date of access: 19 February 2018.


Date of access: 12 February 2018.


The Preamble of ILO Constitution


http://fpif.org/structural_adjustment_programs_poverty_reduction_strategy/
Date accessed: 03 January 2018.


CHAPTER TWO - ARTICLE ONE

The peril of international development in local context and the misfit of poverty analysis in Africa

Published in Cogent Social Science
DHET ACCREDITED JOURNAL
SOCIOMETRY | RESEARCH ARTICLE

The peril of international development in local context and the misfit of poverty analysis in Africa

E. A. Ndaguba1,2* and Barry Hanyane1

Abstract: Poverty is a global phenomenon and is observed to be the greatest socio-economic challenge of the twenty-first century, plaguing both developing and developed countries. For this purpose, several international poverty reduction strategies have been proposed and adopted in Africa. The rate and levels of poverty on the African continent, with particular attention given to the Sub-Saharan Africa is on the rise. The questions addressed in this paper are threefold: What are the challenges of international development strategies for poverty alleviation in local context? What are the contours to poverty measurement and conceptualization globally and in South Africa? How do we understand the unidimensional analysis of poverty and how it affects poverty reduction strategies? It uses existing statistics and research data from Statistics South Africa and other indexes cushioned with over 150 research papers to generate data for the paper. Theme and narrative analysis were used to analyse the data for this paper. In conclusion, the paper contends that the development initiatives implemented in most developing countries, especially in Africa, were unsuitable, where it neither took cognizance of structures, culture nor the dynamics of poverty on the African continent. Consequently, it complicated and compounded the woes of those in poverty in Africa. This is because the policies and programmes adopted tend to favour the West and its allies, the East and its allies, China and its allies, and local bourgeoisie and the elite, at the expense of the local people and those in poverty on the African continent.

Subjects: Social Policy; Urban Policy; Development Studies; Cities & the Developing World; Development Policy; Rural Development; Economics and Development; International Economics; Development Economics; Political Economy

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PUBLIC INTEREST STATEMENT

The African continent has witnessed several implementation plans or development interventions to uplift its citizens from global partners and stakeholders. Over the past few years, this commitment to raise Africa, particularly sub-Saharan Africa, has led to deepening poverty and a wider erty inequality rate, due to an increase in the number of the unemployed. The paper demonstrates that for the region (Sub-Saharan Africa) to achieve meaningful development, the region must be able to look inward for its own development, as Western initiatives have not produced the needed trajectory for development. Rather, it has placed the region on a trail of seeking shadows.
Keywords: poverty; poverty reduction; SAPs; PRSPs; MDGs

1. Introduction
Poverty is a global phenomenon and is observed to be the greatest socioeconomic challenge of the twenty-first century (Serageldin, 2000; Martin, 2007, p. 1; Ortiz-Ospina, 2017). It plagues both developed and developing nations (Ferreira, Lakner and Sanchez, 2017). However, it has the tendency of plaguing developing nation more as compared with developed nations (Ortiz-Ospina, 2017; Ravallion, 2014; Roser & Ortiz-Ospina, 2018). This has resulted to certain core challenges in government policies and programmes (Kenny, 2017). Some of the encumbrances in developing nations that limit the efficacy of government policies, projects and programmes may include but not limited to shortage in capacities of state structures and systems; weak capacity of government functionaries; policy ambiguity; inept leadership; deficient socio-economic policies; greed and corruption in government; and the general lack of fiscal discipline (Kenny, 2017; Ndaguba & Okonkwo, 2017; Ndaguba et al. 2018). In contrast, there are certain attributes in developed nations that tend to boost its advancement, namely, adequate systems and structures for accelerated development, vibrant public institutions, depoliticized public services, and the creation of varied forms of opportunities for social, cultural, political and economic development (ILO (International Labour Organisation), 2003; Jazaïry, Alamgir and Panuccio, 1992). Based on the systemic and institutional weakness in developing countries, poverty tends to be more residual there (see Figure 1).

Figure 1 reveals that in Sub-Saharan Africa the rate of poverty increased from 1990 to 1999, while the rate of poverty declined consistently between 2000 and 2011 (Ferreira et al., 2015). It must be noted that government policies, projects, interventions, initiatives or programme imple-mented for poverty alleviation within an epoch determines whether or not poverty will either increase or decrease. This is probably because government policies and programmes veer to anticipate an event (disaster) and strategize to put in place shock absorbers to reduce the number of casualties. Ferreira, Jolliffe and Prydz and the works of Max Roser1 are similar in many respects in this regard. In Max Roser’s global analogy of poverty 1820–2015, poverty has consistently been on the decline, although it disagreed that poverty was ever on the rise. On the contrary, according to Beegle and UNDESA, poverty levels in Sub-Saharan Africa are on the higher level (see Figure 2) (Beegle, Christiaensen, Dabalen, & Gaddis, 2016; UNDESA: Africa Renewal, 2005).

Beegle et al. (2016) argued that the rate of poverty in Sub-Africa is increased, especially when one takes into cognizance two of the continent dominant economic powers, Nigeria and South Africa, as illustrated in Figure 2 (UNDESA (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs), 2005;
Beegie et al. 2016; StatsSA, 2017); however, for the purpose of limiting this paper only South Africa will be x-rayed in the Sub-Saharan African region. Sub-Saharan Africa comprises of 46 member countries of which South Africa is one (UNDP, n.d.). South Africa is by far one of the most advanced within the region, where social, infrastructural, political identity and human capacity development are concerned. The data obtained from Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) (2017) revealed a declining trend of poverty between 2006 and 2009, which is in good agreement with that of Ferreira et al.; however, the rate of poverty increased between 2011 and 2015. This is in good agreement with the assertion of Beegie et al., where UNDESA presented no data (see Table 1).

Grounded on the statistics from StatsSA (2017, pp. 57–70) (see Figures 3–6), poverty may be categorized into four categories in South Africa, namely, settlement type, gender-based, population group bound, and province bound. The categorization of poverty is useful for understanding and proffering remedial actions in tackling poverty based on the four categories. For example, a method adopted for poverty reduction in the Western Cape might have marginal effect in the Eastern Cape. For example, Figure 3 demonstrates that there are higher concentrations of those in poverty in rural areas, and that women have greater chances of being in poverty than men (Figure 5). Furthermore, black Africans are much more likely to be poor compared to other racial groups (Figure 4). Furthermore, province like the Eastern Cape and others that are less economically viable are likely to be much poorer to other provinces. Hence, one may argue that provinces that are not economic-ally viable create a state of uncertainty and vulnerability for its populace, and that location is a factor in poverty discourse. Therefore, to alleviate or reduce poverty in a country like South Africa, one may consider these four contours in poverty analysis (i.e., environment, location, gender, and population group) before poverty intervention.

It is therefore to this extent that this paper ponders on the following research questions that may guide further discussion in this paper: What are the challenges of international development

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strategies for poverty alleviation in local context? What are the contours to poverty measurement and conceptualization in South Africa? How do we understand the unidimensional analysis of poverty and how it affects poverty reduction strategies? This paper is organized as follows. Section 2 demonstrates the material and methods for deriving the analysis for this paper. Section 3 deals with the challenges of international development in a local context. Section 4 discusses the misfit
of poverty analysis. Section 5 provides an analysis of the unidimensional poverty and poverty reduction reform in South Africa.

2. Material and method
In research, there is hardly any method that is considered sacrosanct, especially in social research. Although in social research there are two widely used methods for gathering information for conducting research, quantitative and at the extreme is qualitative. However, between both methods lies the mixed method, which is a combination of numbers and words, respectively. According to Ndaguba (2018), there is no any best way for conducting social research. Hence, the research is dependent on the agility and ability of the researcher to gather synthesize and evaluate reasonable data for answering the research questions under review (Ndaguba, 2016, p. 12; Ndaguba et al., 2018). Writing a research methodology is at the centre of any scientific research endeavour, as it gives the reader an understanding as to how information were gathered and the system of analysis. Hence, it gives credence and determines to a large extent the feasibility of achieving both the aims and means in a study. In any case, where the research methodologies are questionable the entire research outcome is questionable.

The modality for gathering data for this paper was principally desktop with search engines as, Catalogue of theses and dissertation of South African Universities (NEXUS); Catalogue of books: Ferdinand Postma Library (North-West University); Chronic Poverty Index; EBSCO EconBiz; Food Agricultural Organisation Database; Google Scholar Index; Statistics South Africa; and World Bank Database. In essence, it has been argued that the bedrock of the desktop research is predominantly the ability to search for reasonable data, synthesize the quality of the data and ensure that the right amount of data are collected and analysed in tandem with the object or question of the paper.

This study adopts an exploratory design method in its analysis by identifying salient factors in poverty reduction from international to local parlance; it demonstrates some not all the reasons for the quagmire resulting in ineffectiveness of international practices for tackling poverty in local context. The desktop research approach used in this study is consistent with both the (quasi) quantitative and qualitative paradigm for collecting data. An average of 250 articles, books, Internet source, and government gazette and other documents were consulted. However, over a hundred of these materials were utilized in answering the research question in this paper.

3. Challenges of international poverty reduction strategies
There are several international poverty reduction strategies proposed and adopted by African countries; however, for the purpose of this literature review, only three of these poverty alleviation strategies will be considered and they include, policy framework and poverty reduction strategy...
papers (PRSPs), millennium development goals (MDGs), and the structural adjustment programmes (SAP). The Structural Adjustment Programme of the World Bank and others will take the lead.


At independence in most African countries, a socialist approach to development was adopted in which case government drives all aspect of economic development. This was at a time when there were global contestation between the West and America vs Russia and Cuba on the development response to Africa and the world. Where America and other Western countries offered capitalism as a response, Russia and Cuba offered communism and socialism as a panacea to individual wealth accumulation. The argument of the latter was that communal growth infers on individual growth and development in general; however, the former (capitalism) offered less government intervention and presence in social enterprise and investment and a liberal market for Africa’s economic development.

The exigencies of the time created a mixed feeling that threatened Africa’s economic growth of the 1970s, due to slow or stagnant economic growth, waning exports, declining social conditions, weak management of the public sector, increasing failures in institutional capacity, increasing debt, price distortion, wage cost, negative growth rates in productive sectors, and waning efficiency and levels of investment (World Bank, 1990; Heidhues et al., 2004). As a result of the adoption of localization and indigenization policies in virtually all colonial territories post-independence. This according to Heidhues and Obare (2011) led to a high balance of payments, a high budget and cost to maintain state presence, and a significant debt burdens. It must be recognized that the stagnancy was barely two decades into the independence of most African countries (Heidhues and Obare, 2011, p. 55).

Africa from time immemorial has been seen as a test-tub for both new products and new philosophies. Therefore, it was only proper that those who hold access to finance play the big brother (such as sponsors of poverty alleviation strategies—International Monetary Fund, International Financial Institutions, and the World Bank). It is within this context, that one must see the strategies for alleviating poverty sponsored by International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for economic growth and catch-up of developing countries. One of these strategies for catch-up and economic growth in Africa is the Structural Adjustment Programme, which was rectified by 33 independent countries in Africa in 1980. The idea of SAPs was to transform the stagnant and troubled economies of the African states. The idea “African must run while others walk” demoted the optimism of African leaders’ at the early years towards achieving economic sovereignty.

Leaders of the African states were largely influenced by the Prebish-Singer hypothesis “enduring long-term decline of international terms-of-trade in disfavor of primary products, notably food, adopted strategies that focused on industrialization as the engine of economic growth” (Heidhues and Obare, 2011, p. 56). This philosophy derives its strength from the notion of “cheaper by the dozen”, which led to greater woes in most African countries. The essence of this philosophy is to ensure that African leaders and its people prefer imported manufactured product to locally sourced goods and service. This idea of importation led to the institutionalization of Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI) (Acemoglu et al., 2001; Acemoglu, and Robinson, 2012). There are two main points to note here, the first is that Africa’s productive capabilities and innovation were truncated, killed and stolen. And on the other hand, employment was thus transferred creating dependence on finished products and the preference for foreign products over locally produced goods were favoured. More worrisome, is that sectors such as, Agriculture and Mining were ascribed secondary role of supplying raw materials (Acemoglu et al., 2001), this has led to a situation whereby African states have resulted in buying the finished goods at a higher price rather than produce this goods locally.

Before, the recommendation and adoption by African leader of the SAPs, several continental strategies and plans for economic growth were disfavoured and rejected by the IMF, WB and the
United States of America and Western donors, such as, the Lagos Plan of Action (LPA), and the Regional Food Plan for Africa (AFPLAN) (Heidhues and Obare, 2011, p. 56). Both the LPA and AFPLAN may be traceable to the Bandung Conference of 1955, whose major preoccupation was to build national bourgeois within developing countries and to solve economic conundrums by using local bourgeois.

In giving out the African continent to dinner table of the West, the Berg Report emanated in 1981, titled: *Towards accelerated development in Sub-Saharan Africa*. The report filled all the wish list of the West, the IMF and the WB, it attributed the blames of economic development to the style of leadership and the nature of the policies adopted by African governments. It took no cognizance of African initiative, culture or diversity or the ideas that birthed or truncated and sabotaged the continental models by the West among others. Rather, it gave a fair rendition to the admiration of the West and the Banks by marshalling seven reasons for the failures in economic growth trajectory in the Sub-Saharan Africa, namely, faulty exchange rate policies, the protection of inefficient producers, extraction of high rents from rural producers, general corruption, gross resource mismanagement, excessive state interventions, and unnecessary subsidization of urban consumers as a reason for stalled development. The core recommendation of the Berg report was capitalism as a means of accelerated economic development in Africa.

In a bid to save Sub-Saharan Africa from economic woes, Heidhues et al. (2004) argues that the core element of the SAPs were predominantly, anti-inflationary macroeconomic stabilization policies, free market development and private sector ownership, privatizing public sectors services and companies, eliminating subsidies and cutting support for social services, dissolving parastatals, and controlling government budget deficit (Nhema, 2015; Van De Walle, 1989). Also included as a plan for accelerated development of the region is, monetary devaluation and trade liberalization, debt- rescheduling, control of foreign indebtedness and stricter debt management were part of the programmes policy toolkit for economic development (Heidhues and Obare, 2011, p. 58; South African Reserve Bank, 2013). Although, in most Western countries (America inclusive) government tends to control to some extent market determinants, the financial markets and free trade is illusive. Social services are provided in forms of social security, government ownership of key market determinant still exists in the twenty-first century. Yet for Africa to get loans through the adjustment programme every social structure has the propensity to lead towards greater wellbeing was erased from continent but strengthened in the West. This raises concerns, as, are the West, IMF and World Bank sabotaging the economic trajectory and development of Sub-Saharan Africa? Though one may argue that the adjustment programme did not perform to its optimum for three reasons, that government in the region paid half-hearted attention or incomplete implementation to the adjustment programme (World Bank, 2000), that inappropriate policy design and the lack of coordination played a critical part in the dysfunctional setup of the programme (Corna and Helleiner, 1994; World Bank, 2000), and that there was an occasion between 1980s and 1990s that market for primary products deteriorated (Mkandawire and Soludo, 1999).

Therefore, the failures of SAPs to transforms the Sub-Saharan Africa economically may be summed up in the following, the lack of ownership, ineffectual consultation with stakeholders, the inhumanity and general insensitivity of the programme to locals. One may argue that while SAPs was a failure in the Sub-Saharan African region, it was a success in the West. In that, the idea of free market for Western goods and services to be consumed was established, the high dependency rate of African leaders on Western leaders was achieved, the remote control of the economies of African leaders by Western economies were also realized, higher indebtedness to Western economies was also established and realized, a shift from social approach to development ment to capitalist approach to development was realized. Therefore, one may conclude that the essence of the Structural Adjustment Programmes were not necessarily to alleviate poverty and set Africa on the path to economic freedom and development but to create greater dependence on the Western countries otherwise former colonial masters. Although, premised on several
criticism from scholars and development practitioners the idea of SAPs were repelled and Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility was introduced, and later Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility before then Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility, these were replaced by the Policy Framework and Poverty Strategy Papers (PRSP), which is more or a less a neo-SAPs restructured agenda.

However, the framework for SAPs must not be blurred or fuzzy, in this light one may argue that between 1980 to 1999 five modalities or facility were predominantly used for granting loans to developing countries for poverty reduction by the IMF and the World Bank. These adjustment strategic initiatives may include, the Stand-By-Arrangement (SBA), which is usually a short-term loan within a year or two with higher conditionalities. The Extended Fund Facility (EFF) proposed for countries having severe disequilibria to meet their balance of payment. Structural Adjustment Facility (SAF) and Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) are long-term loans usually above a 3-year spam, with lower conditionalities, although, programmes under SAF have lower conditionality for repayment than ESAF. However, ESAF was replaced in 1999 with the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF), which remains the largest means through which the IMF gives and services loans to developing countries (IMF, 2017). The idea for PRGF was to grant loans to countries with a lower interest rate, ensure that the process for the strategy papers are home-grown through consultation among others, which forms the basis for the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) (Garuda, 2000—2010., p. 2).

5. Policy framework and poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSP) (1999—ongoing) Emanating from the collapse, gross inefficiency, rejection and failure of the Structural Adjustment Programmes to set the developing world on the path of economic and human development, the Policy Framework and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) was proposed and adopted by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank as a set of new of procedures for concessional lending to the poor and Highly Indebted Poor countries (Malaluari and Guttal, 2002, p. 2; Levinsohn, 2013, p. 1). The goal of the PRSP is three-fold, poverty reduction focused on government, ownership of the procedures and processes by independent counties and stakeholders, and civil society involvement in poverty reduction in developing countries derived from the Comprehensive Development Framework (Dijkstra, 2011: World Bank, 2004). Principally because, the PRSPs are sets of documents detailing requirements of the IMF, World Bank and Donor agencies for either debt or aid relief for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and low-income countries (Dijkstra, 2011), as well, it tends to describe the conundrums of poverty alleviation in developing countries, and proposed macroeconomic, social, and structural policies and programmes to reduce poverty (IMF, 2016). Been that SAPs did not take cognizance of the human aspect of development, which was a major flaw of the programme. According to Ingram in World Bank (2004), PRSP is a major instrument of the IMF and the World Banks that leans towards using aid control and management as a means for reducing poverty in developing countries.

6. Legacy of mass poverty, conflict and failed state in Sub-Africa
The Sub-Saharan African region is located within the African continent; it has 46 member-states and over 1,050,135,841 billion people, representing 14% of the world population (World Population Review, 2018). Nigeria and Ethiopia are amongst the biggest in terms of population, but countries in the Southern Hemisphere are more economically stable viable, Botswana and South Africa. A majority of the citizens in this region are in poverty (see Figure 7).

Figure 7 depicts the nature of poverty during the period PRSP was established and the essence why at the time it seemed unavoidable, that the West and the Banks intended to boost economic development in developing countries. More so, it must also be noted that there is a relationship between conflict and mass poverty, and a situation where both are highly prevalent or occurring a failed state situation is inevitable. A state according to political theorist as Max Weber, is described a state as maintaining monopoly of its territorial confines (Weber, 1946, 2013). A failed state is a polity who’s economic and political system have been compromised and so have become so
weakened that it could not technically maintain internal control of its activities, due to varying circumstances which may include but not limited to, paramilitary groups, dominant presence of warlords, and terrorism or armed gangs.

This is probably because, a combination of conflict and mass poverty leads to a breakdown in law and order, which constitute a fundamental failure in the part of the government to provide social justice, social welfare, address social morbidity, and the general inability of a government to inadvertently assert authority over its people. In this respect, South Africa was considered a failed state before independence, Zimbabwe, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Uganda, Sudan, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Kenya, Somalia, Central African Republic, Burundi, Guinea and Guinea Bissau, Chad, Liberia, Mali, Togo and several other Sub-African countries had been referred to as failed state at one time or the other and others are still referred to as failed state even today (Acemoglu, and Robinson, 2012; International Monetary Fund, 2014). As a result of heightened deficiencies and dysfunctional governance framework and social justice system, perilous road tracks and non-functionality of its production sectors, the educational qualifications are questionable, healthcare are in shambles, and a third of the 46 member-states are unable to generate its income for state functionality internally. The idea of failed or fragile state is summarized as underdevelopment, lack of education and employment opportunities, conflict and political instability, lack of inclusivity and common vision, and ineffective institutions and the weak governance (IMF, 2015—Ndaguba & Okonkwo, 2017). Furthermore, most government in Sub-Saharan countries are heavily dependent on the IFI in particular the IMF for loans to sustainably run its internal activities and meet its obligations as a sovereign state.

6.1. The myth and drills of PRSP

There are three widespread fairytale given by the IMF and the World Bank for concessional assistance accessing debt relief that academics needs to refute. These are the ideas of national ownership, pro-poor policies, and poverty reduction in itself.

7. The myth of national identity and ownership

From the prism of IMF and the World Bank, PRSPs presupposes an initiative that is country-driven and should reflects the primacies of each country in fighting poverty. The processes involved in the papers includes, consultation with civil society organizations, the private sector and the government. Pragmatically, the initiative was a mere theoretical postulation, in that, while in the draft reports submitted for getting concessional loans and debt relief to the HIDCs, the CSOs where frustrated all through the process and the private sector were largely ignored. Hence, Dembele (2011) argued that CSOs were frustrated and used as a guinea pig or alibi in drafting the reports for poverty reduction in most African countries. Furthermore, since the IMF and the World Bank had a set of procedures before the grant and loans where received. Most African governments merely put in the PRSPs what the Bretton Woods Institutions (BWI) wishes to see rather than the reality of the state of poverty on the continent. Thus, the misleading analogy of Max Roser of poverty which demonstrate that the number of the poor is about 816 million (constituting 9% of the world.
population) (Roser, & Ortiz-Ospina, 2018), while poverty in Sub-Saharan African region alone is about 800 million, with a half of its children living in extreme poverty (Hodal, 2016)

As stated earlier, quantum of evidence are bound from Nigeria to Tanzania, South Africa to Cameroon on the drastic effect of both SAPs and PRSP and BWI policies. More worrisome, is that there is no clear relationship between the policies of the BWI and poverty eradication for those in poverty. More so, core BWI policies have continued to remain relevant and adopted in poverty reduction discourse globally and within the region.

8. Dissecting the SAPs and PRSPs on local context
Poverty reduction strategies are medium through which the West and the Financial Institutions (International Financial Institutions (IFI), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank) assumes will alleviate poverty in Africa and other developing countries by 25% within a 5-year radius (Torjman, 2014). It is a strategy that the Banks uses for granting concessional loans to developing countries, in essence, detecting the nature of expenditure of the lender, while the lender still had to repay the loan.

Noticeably, from the 1980s to date, the IFI including its subsidiaries the World Bank and the IMF have been consistently lending funds to developing countries given certain conditionalities to the lender country (ies). One of such conditions is the adoption of liberal policies and programmes that in most cases favours the idealism of both the Banks and the Western countries than it assist the lender in repaying the loan (Fraser, 2005, p. 317). There are two contending views in Fraser’s assertion; one is that there is no clear relationship between poverty reduction and the ability of a country to repay a loan. In that, to repay a loan all a country requires is to ensure it generate enough interest, and interest in itself do not lead to economic prosperity of the poorest in the society, rather its takes from the poorest in a country to service the elite. And secondly, economic growth on the other hand leads to surplus in the economy, which in most cases has no direct correlation to poverty reduction in a country, as South Africa and Nigeria had demonstrated in contemporary poverty analysis studies. In that, while there were improvements in economic growth, there were equally increases in the number of those in poverty 2011–2017 (Ndaguba & Hanyane, 2018; StatsSA, 2017).

This notion therefore contradicts the basis and the whole essence for granting the loans in the first place and questions the Banks motives on either reducing poverty or in birthing or setting developing countries in the path of economic prosperity.

This is possibly because; the Banks are concerned that poverty among other social ills is a perilous concern to socio-economic growth, development and inclusion on the African continent. Partly because, most countries in Africa are both highly indebted and extremely poor (Kassey, 2013), but principally because African countries had failed to transform or build its local economy, and strengthen its structures and institutions to become formidable thinkers and actors in the globe. This is not to say, that the Government of African Countries have not attempted to grow their local economy or strengthen its institutions, but primarily because the West and East have in the past sabotaged and placed dangerous sanctions on nations that intended to adopt either socialist or communist approach to development rather than capital-ism (see leaders as Kwame Nkrumah, Mahmoud Gaddafi, Nnamdi Azikiwe, Thomas Shankara, Walter Rodney, etc.), the fear of sanction and invasion have resulted in the hazy implementa- tion of the Structural Adjustment Programme that ended up sapping away millions of jobs on the continent (Shah, 2013), outsourced the production of good and services to Western and Asian counties, created unemployment in Africa while creating employment for the West and Asia (Cleary, 1989, p. 41), and ceding government properties to local capitalist with Western mask among others (Zawalinska, 2004). This may be one of the reasons why such homegrown programme as Lagos Plan of Action among others were never implemented. This is to say that from time to time, the world-economies (the West, the East and now Asia) have always had the idea of a slave and a master relationship which is a reason it continually dishes sets of
handouts (for Economic Recovery, Structural Adjustment Programmes, Highly Indebted Poor Countries initiatives, Poverty Reduction Strategies, and Millennium Development Goals among others) for the regions development, primarily, because Africa as a continent of 57 independent countries is still a primary producer of goods for economic prosperity and employment of the West and its allies, the East and its allies and now China and its allies. It is in this sense, that the speech of Patrice Lumuba of the Kenya Law School in relevant, *Africa at the dinner table*.⁴ This is to say, what happens in Africa is mainly detected from outside the continent. And the master uses the pond/servant for a purpose it considers right for it, at the expense of its people (see the antecedents of Paul Biya of Cameroon, Mohammad Buhari and Sani Abacha of Nigeria, Cecil Rhodes and Jacob Zuma of former Republic of South Africa, Faure Gnassingbé and Gnassingbé Eyadéma of Togo, etc.). Being the reason both the methodologies and conceptualization of a concept as poverty is defined by a people who have no experience of the concept. This is why it seems that most African countries are on a RACE in either catching-up or reducing poverty, despite several interventions which worsened rather than reduce poverty in the Sub-Saharan Africa, thus, at the start of the millennial a new international agenda was stipulated for poverty reduction without a formula.

9. Millennium development goals
The millennial brought with it a new international agenda for poverty studies along with other interrelated indicators that tend to alleviate people from poverty. The idea was conceived in Washington and introduced to the world in September of 2000, to save developing countries from drowning (Nwowu, 2008, p. 1). This may include, universal primary education, reduction in child mortality, global partnership for development rather than global recommendations for development, improvement in maternal health which infers on the provision of improved health-care, combating HIV/AIDS and malaria and other related diseases, environmental sustainability, empower women and promote gender equality, and the eradication of poverty and hunger (Atance, 2012). The eight stipulated indicators for the growth and development of developing countries were referred to as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), adopted by 189 countries in the United Nations Summit in September 2000 (Kiyimba, Alowo, and Abaliwano, 2011, p. 1; Ndaguba et al., 2016a, p. 607).

The MDGs were proposed as a result of the failures of SAPs and the unpopularity of the PRSPs among developing countries and community-led organizations. The MDGs had eight goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators (see Ndaguba et al., 2016a, p. 644–648; Ndaguba et al., 2016b, p. 609–615). Although the MDGs differed in procedures and processes of the SAPs and PRSPs. In that, the eight targets of the Goals could be summarized as geared towards poverty reduction, this is due to the notion that in developing countries, women are more likely to be in poverty to men. Therefore, there is a need to empower women and ensure equal distribution of wealth between women and men in terms of appointment, selection, placement and remuneration in organizations. More so, proliferation of studies exist establishing a relationship between universal primary education and poverty reduction, child mortality and improved healthcare ( Forgét, 2013), HIV/AIDS and life expectancy, this is why we argue that most of the eight Goals of the MDGs may be geared towards one goal, poverty eradication and community sensitization. More so Odekon argued that the “financial resources needed for these ambitious goals, however, proved to be enormous and industrial countries as a whole failed to allocate the funds required for the project. Five years later, at the 2005 G-8 Summit in Gleneagles in Scotland, leaders renewed their commitment to fight extreme poverty in Africa with a promise of debt relief and economic and humanitarian assistance. The fine print, however, includes conditions for such assistance, with an emphasis on trade liberalization” (Odekon, 2006, p. x).

10. The dawn of the MDGs and the misfit of poverty reduction strategies
In 1995, at the United Nations World Summit for Social Development, world leaders resuscitated the need for poverty eradication and a pledge to halve global poverty was made (UN, 1995). This birthed the rise to a policy debate that resulted in the proclamation of the Millennium
Development Goals in 2000 (United Nations, 2006; Ndaguba et al. 2016a; Ndaguba et al. 2016b). To achieve the purpose of halving poverty globally by 2015, the MDGs programme was proposed (UN 2006). Other strategies, frameworks and initiatives that had been implemented over the years would include: Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP) (Bretton Woods Project, 2001; Foster, 2005; Gumede, 2008; Welch, 2005); Policy Framework and Poverty Strategy Papers (PSRP) (Hanlon & Pettifor, 2000; Bretton Woods Project, 2001); Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty (APRAP) (World Bank, 2005); Poverty and Social Impact Assessments (PSIA) (World Bank, 2005); Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) (World Bank, 2005); Poverty Reduction Growth Facility (PRGF) (Welch, 2005); Sector-wide approach (SWAP) (World Bank, 2005); World Bank Development Comprehensive Framework (CDF) (Bedi, Coudouel, Cox, Goldstein, & Thornton, 2006; World Bank, 2005); Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP) (World Bank, 2005; Bedi et al., 2006, p. 94); Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) (Horton, 2010; World Bank, 2005); Antyodaya (Last Man First) (Deaton, 2006, p. 4); International Lawyers and Economists against Poverty; Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC) (Horton, 2010, p. 3); Private sector intervention (Independent Evaluation IEG (Independent Evaluation Group), 2012); and Building human capacity and fostering resilience (World Bank, 2017a).

Despite, these global poverty reduction strategies and frameworks listed above, Williamson (2003) and Bedi et al. (2006, p. 13), had argued that poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa recorded is rising. Premised on the argument by Williamson, Bedi et al, Beegle et al, and Statistics South Africa one may conclude that none of the above listed and exempted poverty reduction initiatives triggered a sustained shift toward greater effectiveness or efficiency in development initiatives in relation to Sub-Saharan Africa in general and South Africa in particular. Resulting from the failures of international programmes and strategies to alleviate or eradicate poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Africa had adopted certain strategies, mechanisms, programmes and instruments for alleviating poverty in rural and urban centres in the country due to the failures of SAPs, PRSP, and MDGs, namely: Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa; Black Economic Empowerment; Community Works Programme; Expanded Public Works Programme; Home-Based Community Care; Kha ri Guide Mass Literacy Campaign; Local Economic Development; Municipal Infrastructure Grant; National School Nutrition Programme; Neighbouring Development Grant Programme; New Growth Path; Operation Phakisa; Reconstruction and Development Programme; Small Enterprise Finance Agency; Social grants and social benefit packages; Social Security System; and Youth Economic Participation. Although, the Growth, Employment and Redistribution and some other strategies were predicated on the PRSP requirement and the austerity measure of SAPs which heightened and intensified poverty in the country.

One must note that as pregnant and congenial as these strategies, instruments and approaches were towards reducing poverty in the country, it is yet to produce sustained and sufficient outcomes that address chronic poverty in the county. In fact, reports from StatsSA (2017) demonstrate on the contrary that poverty have been on the rise, although this may not exclusively be attributed solely to the limited or weak interventionist strategies for poverty alleviation. However, it is a principal factor, since poverty intervention should pilot economic activities that improve the living conditions of the people therein.

11. Misfit of poverty analysis—contours to poverty measurement and conceptualization in South Africa
The third phase creates an analysis for understanding poverty and poverty analysis. It is essential to note that the concept poverty is not entirely new to man, but its levels, dynamics, index and the measurability thereof over time have remained problematic. Been the reason, variations exists as to the notion of poverty and its measurement. While the World Bank, UN and other financial and beverage industries sees extremely poverty as spending below $1.90 or food intake of 2,000 calories per day (Ndaguba and Ijeoma, 2017). Other international agencies as Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), Department for International Development (DFID) and Governance and Social Development Resource Centre (GSDRC). Scholars in International
Development as: Sarah White, Selcuk Beduk, Sarah Bracking, Patrick Bond, Julian May, Stiglitz, Amartya Sen, James Ferguson, Jeffrey Sachs, Budlender, Andrew Shepherd and Rogan among others have devoted years making an argument for the multidimensionalism of poverty to no avail in developing countries.

The strategies and interventions adopted in South Africa (as an aspiring developed nation) differ from interventions and strategies from countries like the United States of America, Australia, and New Zealand among other developed nations. In that, these countries utilize the multidimensional measurement criteria for poverty analysis and a country that uses the unidimensional analysis always result to fighting hunger rather than poverty. Reducing poverty by adopting strategies that give people relief material as food and finances can only assist them to reach the 2,000 calories daily consumption. This does not alleviate poverty but simply alleviates hunger. For a country like America among others who use the multidimensional poverty analysis, their poverty alleviation strategies go beyond the provision of food stamps and social security for sustenance. In that, they prioritize other dimensions (e.g. capacity building, improved educational and vocational training, health, standard of living, science and technology among others) that lead to the reduction of poverty. Noteworthy is that the notion of multidimensional measurement is linked to desire fulfilment theories of Martha Nussbaum (1994). More important is that the philosophy of Nussbaum’s theory of desire fulfilment surrounds the argument that the purpose for human existence is not merely to fill their stomachs. Rather to harness all their capabilities to live a satisfactory and fulfilling life (Nussbaum, 1988; White, Gaines, & Jha, 2014), that food or income alone cannot guarantee (Graham, 2011).

An extensive literature survey (internationally and locally) revealed that the level of poverty is on the rise (Beegle et al., 2016, StatsSA, 2017). Despite several strategies and policy programmes implemented over the years to reduce poverty globally (for example Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty; Poverty and Social Impact Assessments; and Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility) and locally (for example Black Economic Empowerment; Community Works Programme; and Expanded Public Works Programme), poverty remains persistent (Beegle et al., 2016). To this extent, this paper argues that there are several problems that have inhibited poverty reduction strategies and frameworks from addressing poverty in South Africa and elsewhere (Gumede, 2008; Luiz & Chibba, 2012; Taylor, 2013; White, 2016). One of these problems is the fact that conventional policy frameworks are premised on outdated notions of poverty (see Orshansky, 1963, p. 65; Ravallion, 1992; Deaton, 2006). In that, conventional policy frameworks for poverty alleviation, such as the United Nation’s Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals, the World Bank’s Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP), and in South Africa programmes as, Growth, Employment and Redistribution programme (GEAR), have not significantly reduced poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa in general and South Africa in particular (Beegle et al., 2016; StatsSA, 2017). This is probably because there exist a discrepancy in the measurement and conceptualization of poverty, this disparity as to the best-fit method agreeable between scholars (Budlender, Bond, Leibbrandt, Reddy, Pogge among others) and government (StatsSA and Social Development) to analyse poverty demonstrates the lack of comprehension of what is poverty. Till date, there are proliferations of studies (Gumede, 2008, 2009; StatsSA, 2017; Budlender, Woolard, and Leibbrandt, 2015a; Bond, 2016) contentiously debating which method is appropriate or best fit for poverty analysis from a multidimensional or unidimensional perspective.

Official discourse on poverty in South Africa and the wider Sub-Saharan African region have continued to rely on the unidimensional measurement for poverty predicated upon income or consumption (Gumede, 2008). It is thus evident philosophically, socially, politically, and methodologically that there is tension when the concept poverty is mentioned (Deaton, 2006). This is perhaps because the concept poverty is vague, and its vagueness is sometime misapplied, mis- used, misplaced or overtly misunderstood. This is possibly why it is difficult to formulate strategies that are responsive to poverty (Gumede, 2008, 2009; Sida, 2017). Thus, the inability to measure or conceptualize poverty adequately has led to poorly designed, framed, adopted and implemented
strategies for poverty reduction that have yield over the years no satisfactory result in South Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa (Deaton, 2006).

Since the way government perceives and conceptualize poverty determines to a significant extent the way government approaches it, in that, perception precedes intervention (Odekon, 2006). Therefore, in an instance were a government perceives poverty from a limited stance of income or consumption, the implication involved is that the method adopted for reducing poverty by such a government will also be limited from capturing effectively all the dimensions of poverty. This is probably why the South African Government have reduced its obligation towards reducing poverty to merely making social grants and food stamps available to those in poverty (see figure 8). As Deaton (2006) argues, when poverty is perceived from a limited dimension of money or consumption, government intervention will typically revolve around government creating benefits (e.g. money or food stamps) that enables citizens attain the 2,000 calories on the one hand, or/and make finances available through social security grants to cover sustenance needs (Deaton, 2006).

By implementing these strategies of social grant and food stamps to alleviate poverty in South Africa, the Government of South Africa seem to have created a form of state dependence, especially in rural communities in South Africa who can no longer live without this government subsidy.

Another significant deficiency is the nature of ambiguous strategic policy documents for alleviating poverty, non-consultation with communities and the general secrecy in government business. Ambiguity hampers objectivity, which in turn has an impact on the total outcome of procedure, task or process such as: the development of comprehensive strategies, the planning of poverty reduction endeavours, and the design of operational guidelines are hampered by ambiguity.

Generally secrecy in government fuels corruption, nepotism and indiscipline, which infers on the capabilities of poverty reduction institutions to realize their mandate of effectively reducing poverty (Baier, March, & Saetren, 1986; De Kumar, 2012, p. 133). Additionally, community involve- ment in identifying community programmes and projects for social and economic development is typically lacking (Deaton, 2006).

This goes to demonstrate that the government has enormous role to play in other to promote and enhance the effectiveness of poverty reduction programmes. Therefore, one may argue that the primary role of government in a capitalist economy is to create conducive atmosphere for businesses to flourish by designing policies and programmes for this purpose (Wolpe, 1972). However, in socialist states, the primary role of government is to design policies and programmes that seek to improve the social wellbeing of the people they govern. Therefore, for countries practicing a mixture of capitalism and socialism, there is a need for a fusion of business models in social enterprise. In the case of South Africa where such tendencies are found, there exist a void in praxis and in theory in community driven strategies utilizing business models for alleviating poverty or for creating sustainable businesses and economies in local municipalities.

The nexus between public administration and poverty reduction is long established. Poverty reduction is within the scope of public administration as a discipline, which deals with develop- ment policy (Raipa, 2002). Development policy is concerned with activities of government that tends to reduce the incidence of poverty, promote the realization of sustainable development globally, and the implementation of the fundamental rights to human dignity (Liu, Yu, & Wang, 2015; MFAF, 2018).

Poverty is the dearth or scarcity of certain material or non-material possession for subsistence (UNESCO, 2015). Yet, it seems that the South African Government largely ignores the non-material aspects of poverty (Bond, 2016; Budlender, Leibbrandt, & Woolard, 2015a, 2015b; Gumede, 2008).
This is problematic for poverty alleviation strategists, because the way poverty is perceived determines the strategies and frameworks proposed and adopted for reducing poverty within a locality or sphere/tier (Deaton, 2006).

11.1. National and local government strategies for poverty alleviation
The decentralization and localization of national government strategies in the local sphere are enshrined in Section 152(b) and (e) and Section 152(2) of the 1996 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. These sections stipulate that local government must promote social and economic development, and encourage community involvement in matters concerning them.

Figure 6 demonstrates that the Eastern Cape (EC) houses most of the individuals in poverty in the country. Statistics reveals that 72,9% of its population is living below the standardized Upper- Bound Poverty Line (UBPL) (StatsSA, 2017, p. 65). Elsewhere, it was established that there are principally two main reasons why poverty may reside in a province or area, either that there are limited economic opportunities and activities or there is a lack of government presence through social development and community emancipation projects.

11.2. Eastern cape and its structures
The Eastern Cape has two metropolitan municipalities, six district municipalities, and 31 local municipalities. Among the 31 local municipalities is the Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality (RMLM) within the Amathole District in Buffalo City Metropolitan municipality. On the 3rd of August 2016, there was a merger between Nxube and Nkonkobe local municipalities in the Amathole District to form the Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality (RMLM). The need for the merger of the two local municipalities was primarily to stimulate economic recovery of the municipality, in other words, to make the municipality economically viable (RMLM, 2017).

11.3. Medium of poverty intervention in local municipalities
In most municipalities in South Africa, especially local municipalities including the Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality, the modalities for poverty alleviation are mainly employment and empowerment (RMLM, 2017). The nature of employment by local municipalities is inadequate as a result of the amount payable for such a job monthly (e.g., of jobs—cleaners, gardeners and messengers) (R1, 500 per month an equivalent of USD$140) (RMLM, 2017). This amounts to about R50 per day (equivalent of USD$4 per day for an 8 h shift). This method for poverty alleviation is flawed on the amount payable, in that, the amount payable to these employees (R50) can hardly sustain a family unit per day. Additionally, the idea extended family mem- bers who are unemployed lean to those family members that have an income constitute another depth of the nature of working poor. This notion complicates the variable and escalates the cost in the standard of living at the municipal area, including the 6% increment on the cost goods and services in the country annually. This could be one of the reasons why poverty have consistently increased since 2011, especially in rural provinces (StatsSA, 2016, 2017).

Imaging the above description, Luiz and Chibba (2011) argued that there is a need for a change in policies that addresses poverty, unemployment and inequality. This is in order to avoid a repetition of the orthodox mechanisms for tackling poverty in the country. Probably for the reason that conventional methods (e.g., economic growth, social grant and food stamps, etc.) for alleviating poverty in the country and internationally have not been beneficial to the South African populace and the Sub-Saharan region (Beegle et al., 2016; StatsSA, 2017). Therefore, new approaches and initiative should emerge, especially those that are community driven, innovative and eclectic in character (Chibba & Luiz, 2011).

12. Unidimensional poverty and poverty reduction reform in South Africa
In Charles Dickens novel titled, David Copperfield, the character Mr. Wilkins Micawber portrayed an eloquent understanding of the poverty threshold. As he frequently observes, “income twenty
shillings, expenses nineteen shillings and six pence—result, happiness; Income twenty shillings, expenses twenty shillings and six pence—result, misery” (Deaton, 2006, p. 8).

This analogy is what Deaton referred to as, complete nonsense. The disturbing scenario about this is that this same method is what is been used in South Africa and the wider African continent in determining those in poverty from those out of poverty embedded in the argument of income vs expenditure measurement.

It is a truism that unhappiness is not a result of the lack of food/money, but a result of unfulfilled desires or expectations. Unfulfilled desires in the long run breed frustration. A frustrated individual is then a risk/threat to society. Hence, it has been argued elsewhere that insecurity and crime are some of the attributes of unfulfilled desires, negative psychology and an inadequate quality of life other than the lack of food. It is important to flaw the notion that the lack of food manifests itself in illicit desires of individuals in society. Hence, in South Africa, one is considered to be poor or to have escaped poverty, based on the methodologies of unidimensional poverty measurement and conceptualization, that is money and consumption. Thus, whether an individual is six Rands, six Cents or six million above the poverty line that individual is denied any form of intervention. Hence, the need for a multidimensional approach in the measurement of poverty in South Africa, which capture and takes into cognizance other dimensions that, initiates economic and personal development not merely of poor health, inadequate living standard, disempowerment, lack of education, and threat from violence and poor quality of work. But must also incorporate threats or factors that creates an atmosphere for increased poverty, education that does not fit industrial needs, improper family system, single parenthood, women entrepreneurship, and multinational and national wolves (exploitation). This other indicators are proposed on the basis that the multidimensional index as proposed in 2010 by OPHI is not all-inclusion given South Africa’s history and development trajectory.

The 2017 StatsSA report is a testament that a multidimensional measurement perception is due for poverty analysis in South Africa. Though the report demonstrated an oscillated perception of poverty trend, from 66.6% (31.6 millions persons) in 2006 (with a population of about 49 million) to 53% (27.3 million persons) in 2011, but increased to 55.5% (30.4 million person) in 2015 (with a population of 55.2 million) (StatsSA, 2017). It buttress the point made by Sen, Nussbaum, Alkire, Ravallion (recent), Reddy, Pogge, Foster, Greer, Thorbecke, Budlender, Marley, and Bond among others, such as, “money is numbers and numbers never end. If it takes money to be happy, (one’s) search for happiness will never end.” In the same context, if all a government cares about is to be seen as reducing poverty, the unidimensional measure for poverty analysis is opted. It is succinct to state that without multidimensional attributes given to improving the quality of life, the fulfilment of an individual’s desire, and an improved engagement with communities on issues
that confront them. The rate of dependency and poverty will continue to increase in South Africa (see Figure 6).

13. The twist and turns of measurement and conceptualization of poverty

The way and manner poverty is conceived determines to a greater extent the way it is measured. When it is conceptualized from a unidimensional method, it is limited and exclusive to money and food, when it conceptualized from the multidimensional perspective, in some case, its ambiguous and other times unrealistic (Deaton, 2006). Whether one conceptualizes it from unidimensional or multidimensional perspectives there are still several limitations. In that, the pattern globally and in Sub-Saharan Africa for dealing with those that fall under the unidimensional poverty threshold is through the provision of food stamps and money. This is probably because the unidimensional poverty only takes into cognizance both variables—food and income.

When conceptualized and measured from a multidimensional perspective, of which most countries in Sub-Saharan Africa abstain from, its still does not give a good example of how to understand poverty (Deaton, 2006). What if: we fix our health system and educate more people, does it mean that the standard of living will ultimately improve? This might not be the case, in Africa today, according to the ILO (International Labour Organisation) (2003; 2018); the African continent has the highest number of working poor. It has the highest number of educated people in Africa’s history. Out of 17,000,000.00 graduates churned out by the over 668 universities in Africa, over 10,000,000.00 university graduates are unemployed. This goes to show that education alone might not be an automatic ticket out of poverty “no longer the key to success”.¹

Perhaps, one would wonder, is unemployment not one of the issues conceived by Dudley Seers as a default to development in Todaro Smith’s book in 1977? Then why continue to make intervention based on means that do not bring about an adequate end? If the world and South Africa must be seen as fighting poverty, it must be perceived that it is fighting towards giving its citizens the ability of fulfilling their desire (what is referred to in America as the American Dream).

South African leaders must understand that the excitement and fulfillment of those during apartheid was simple, liberation, and after the liberation of the country from erstwhile colonialist, the next was to improve the living standard of the people. This, the country still awaits and these are some of the reasons why the frustration and negative psychological activities still rage as radical economic transformation, land grab, racism among others. This argument is premised on the notion that the end of humans need is to live a fulfilled and satisfactory life, rather than to fill their belly. For anyone who fills the belly today will certainly get hungry the next day. But those whose desires are fulfilled move towards having some level of dignity.

This is not to dismiss the assumptions and prepositions of various methodologies for measuring poverty on either unidimensional or multidimensional perspectives, but the argument is that if all indicators are not well established according the context for which such an analysis is presented, what then will be the purpose of the measurement in the first place? If it cannot grasp all the surrounding indicators and do not give the right solutions to poverty alleviation, then of what good is measurement in itself? For these we are uncertain that there is not an existing one-size-fit-all-approach solution to these problems. Since it has been established that poverty analysis determines interventions, then the idea of a measurement must that takes into cognizance every variable that causes poverty, which makes those in poverty to remain in poverty and helpless, including those close to the peripheral of the poverty threshold as well. For these set of people/household not to fall back into poverty, Statistics in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Africa in particular must capture factors as, the death of a father or breed winner and sudden poverty. These are debilitating uncertainties, about the extent of uncertainties that could plague a family in the African context, but are largely ignored in any measurement criterion. Though these might come at no simple fix, but it’s worth the try to set a nation towards a flourishing trajectory, that increases the chances of happiness and fulfilled desires.
In summary the notion of poverty reduction, poverty analysis and the roles of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in either poverty reduction, measurement or conceptualization is problematic because it was never the mandate or the role of either the IMF or the Bank. In that the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank conceived at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 by 44 nations with the sole aim of creating stable frameworks for post-war global economy. The IMF in its original visions statement was to promote steady growth and also ensure full employment by offering unconditional loans to establishing instruments to stabilize exchange rates, restoring economies in crisis and facilitating currency exchange. This vision was abandoned due to pressures from US representatives; rather than the IMF to offer loans unconditionally it resulted to offering loans based on strict conditions, which later form the austerity measure programmes or the structural adjustment. However, over the years critics have berated the nature of the conditions for the loans, which have in more ways than one resulted in several policy change and increase in poverty and instability in the African region. Due to policies that had worsened lax labour, decimated social safety nets and environmental standards in African countries (Lockwood, 2005). The idea for the establishment of the World Bank (The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) on the other hand, was primarily to fund the infrastructural damage caused by the World War II. It visions were thwarted in the 1950s, and the Bank’s attention turned from funding infrastructural development to industrial development projects, particularly, not in Europe but in Asia, Latin America and Africa. Resulting from the unpreparedness of the Bank and the IMF for the challenge of the future, many scholars and activists have argued that the aggressive dealings of the IMF and the Bank have exacerbated the debt crisis in developing nations and devastated indigenous communality, the local ecologies and economies. Since, importation was a prerequisite for loans by either the Bank or the IMF.

14. Limitations
Regardless of how meticulous, polemic or thought-out a research/er is, he or she cannot cover all the aspect of any topic, much less, poverty. Poverty is a deep problem in Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa in particular and medium towards reducing this plague have not been fruitful. To this end, several studies have postulated or analysed varied reasons (corruption, slow economic growth, income inequality, unemployment, colonialism among others (see works of Budlender, Bond, Gumede, Alkire, White, Nussbaum, Woollard, Braithwaite, Ravallion, Roser, World Bank, IMF, etc.) for the consistency and continuity of poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa. Given that one single research paper may never cover all sectors of a research as poverty, in this paper, we do not pretend or argue to have covered all the challenges of international development, poverty alleviation strategies, and measurement and conceptualization issues. However, we argue that international development strategies for poverty alleviation contravene methodologies for local and community economic development in local context. Hence, our argument in this paper is that, local and community economic development agenda in local context should dictate or govern international development strategies for poverty alleviation.

15. Conclusion
Some believe that the world changes with the wisdom of the old. I think that the idealism, innovation, energy and “can do” attitude of the youth is even more powerful. That is my hope for India too, 800 million youth joining hands to transform our nation. To put the light of hope in every eye, and the joy of belief in every heart. Lift people out of poverty, put clean water and sanitation within the reach of all, make healthcare available to all. A roof over every head. I know it is possible.” Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India (2014).

Never in the history of man have we seen so much wealth, yet so much poverty. The persistence of poverty in the globe in general and Sub-Saharan Africa in particular is a moral indictment of world leaders and global capitalists (Ndaguba et al., 2016). Poverty is a deep-seated, complex and a pervasive reality, plaguing developing and least developed countries the most. In 2003, ILO decried the levels and intensity of global poverty, demonstrating that a half of the world’s population live on less than US$2 per day, and more than a billion struggle on less than a dollar per day (ILO (International Labour
Organisation, 2003, p. 1). More importantly, is that vicious circle of poverty were primarily not the main concerns of either the SAPs or the PRSPs, which may include, poor healthcare, low productivity, shortened life expectancy, mass retrenchment, privatization of government assets, poor government regulation of primary goods and services, ineffective social and economic systems, structural and systemic failures of government functionaries, institutional failures and integration, political and eco-nomic instability, poor balance of trade, insufficient international support on homegrown solutions to local problems, and the doctrine of individualism to Africa’s social support systems. These deficiencies constitute in many respects the reason why the SAPs, the PRSPs and the MDGs where circumstantial in responding to the many challenges confronting Sub-Saharan Africa.

To understand these challenges, one must note that of the 54 countries in Africa, over 30 are among the Least Developed Countries, and most of these 34 countries have significant amount of both natural and human resource that could propel human and infrastructural development to compete amongst the world (UNECA, 2014, p. xiv). More so, the nature, height and depth of both conflict and corruption have reduced in many ways the abilities of most countries within the region to elevate from the peril of poverty and in turn become transform (Ndaguba et al. 2018).

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Notes
1. Max Roser’s analogy of poverty from 1820 to 2016 will be analysed in the preceding paper.
4. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wrohW9lhhI8

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CHAPTER THREE - ARTICLE TWO

Exploring the philosophical engagements for community economic development analytical framework for poverty alleviation in South African rural areas.

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Exploring the philosophical engagements for community economic development analytical framework for poverty alleviation in South African rural areas

EA Ndaguba¹,²* and Barry Hanyane¹

Abstract: This paper is the second paper in a series of papers on Community Economic Development Strategic Framework for Poverty Alleviation in Local Government with particular attention to the Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality (RMLM). The objective of this paper is twofold: (i) to examine the rationale for community economic development in contemporary philosophy for poverty reduction and (ii) to develop an analytical framework for community economic development for alleviating poverty. It uses existing statistics and research data from Statistics South Africa and other indexes cushioned with over 100 research papers to generate data for this argument. Theme and narrative analysis were used to analyse the data for this paper. In conclusion, the paper demonstrated that for poverty to be alleviated—local investments, buying locally made products, patronising local shops and spaza shops, local regeneration, local reconversion, community linking, and building sustainable capital and market in communities are integral for the survival of any community that intends to be economical viable or sustainable. It recommends that one of the ways in which community viability or sustainability may be guaranteed is through regeneration/reconversion policy and a framework that articulates and harmonise sustainability issues and localisation challenges of communities in each locality.

Subjects: Sociology & Social Policy; Development Studies; Cities & the Developing World; Development Policy; Economics and Development; Economics; Political Economy

Keywords: Community development; community economic development; economic development; localism; poverty alleviation; social justice; social transformation; sustainable development

1. Introduction

The excitement that triggered post-1994 elections was short lived in South Africa (Caromba, 2015, p. 213), as the expectations of what democracy presupposes to deliver were deferred. This is not to say that the democracy was delayed but that the apartheid system had severe shortcomings—systemic, structural, social, environmental, political and otherwise, which hindered and limited the capabilities of black South Africans on the one hand and harm the confidence, pride and self-worth of the blacks South Africa on the other (Patel, 2017). Another critical harm to the black communities was the invisibleness or absence of government’s presence in the black hinterlands (Mariotti & Fourie, 2016; Pillay, 2015; Mda, 2010).¹ The notion that government presences in black communities were poor and reckless, presupposes that black communities were neglected from all basic amenities for livability, sustainability and wellbeing.

One of the effects of this neglect was a heightened poverty rate fuelled by the seizure of lands and properties of blacks in the territory now referred to as the Republic of South Africa (Bhorat & Kanbur,
2005; Viljoen & Sekhampu, 2013; Westaway, 2010). Therefore, those who fought for independence of the country had some preconceived notions and expectation of the post-colonial entanglement. Among other things were the need to increase government presence in black communities by the construction of the three fundamentals for development, schools, hospital, and markets as a means to reduce poverty, deplete the inequality ratio, break the class structure, and absorb the millions of young black people in vulnerable conditions to positions of power (Gous, 2018; Padayachee & Desai, 2013; Saul & Bond, 2014). Twenty-three years in democratic South Africa led by blacks, one may argue that though the political and social structure might have changed significantly the economics of the nations largely is within the prowess of the white minority (Anwar, 2017; Mahlangu, 2017; Patel, 2017; Van Wyk, 2005). In that, a majority of the conundrums of the Apartheid system still lingers as racism, inequality, unemployment and poverty (Lund, 2008, p. 1).

Most communities except black communities in history are built upon certain strategies and mechanisms to encourage sustainability (Agymen, 2005; Kong, 2012; Maliene, Howe and Malys, 2010); however, African communities globally have never had this opportunity. Although the intent of the Bill relating to Black Economic Empowerment was to ensure this, it was, however, truncated because most beneficiaries of the BEE never resided nor invested in their local community to boast local economy.

From the United States of America, the United Kingdom, and the Caribbean’s to Africa, there has been a gap in sustainable community networks for black communities, community organisations and businesses. In most black communities, including in South Africa, there is hardly a mechanism to ensure sustainability of any black commercial venture in history. Although there are several methodologies for creating sustainability and for enhancing economic community empowerment as proposed by Western philosophers and practitioners, some of these developmental recommendations by Western philosophers for Africa’s growth and development would include but not limited to the catch-up plan, assimilation, adjustment models, and millennia among others (Bretton Woods Project, 2001; Foster, 2005; Gumede, 2008; Ndaguba, Ndaguba, & Okeke, 2016; Welch, 2005). It must be noted that these neoliberal policies and strategies for the development of the African continent were conceived with good intentions. However, a critical shortcoming was the non-existence of implementing structure, and the notion that Africa is a country than a continent of 57 independent countries (Mkandawire, 2010). Hence, a one-size-fit-all kind of recommendation was inadequate, these developers of the models for Africa’s development overlooked or ignored (Mkandawire, 2010).

The notion that the neoliberal models for development ignored or undermined the idea that Africa is neither a city or a country with a single language, Africa (Andrews, 2009; Tar, 2009), is possibly one of the many reasons for the failures of several Western strategies and programmes to uplift those in poverty from vulnerable conditions. Another reason for the failure of these models for reducing poverty was the nature and height of corruption and inhumaness of Africans on African (Justesen & Bjørnskov, 2012). Elite within each political strata often perceives their independent countries as their personal property (see the antecedents of Sani Abacha, Olusegun Obasanjo, Muhammadu Buhari, Jacob Zuma, Paul Biya, Robert Mugage, Faure Gnassingbé and several others). This is to say that corruption within the elite structure in almost all societies on the Africa continent has an effect on the catch-up plans, increased levels of marginalisation, increasing poverty rate and inequality ratio and the general underdevelopment of the sub-Saharan Africa (ActionAid, 2015; Bello, 2010; Brock, 2012). If history has thought us anything with regard to poverty reduction, one thing is certain that for poverty to be eradicated or alleviated, collective action in communities imbedded in the act of community building is a fundamental prerequisite. As such, one of the means for advancing community building, resilience and empowerment, tested in Canada, Greece, the United States of America and the United Kingdom in recent times, is the community economic development (CED).

1.1. Material and method
In research, there is hardly any method that is considered sacrosanct, especially in social research. In social science research, there are two broad methods for gathering information for conducting
research—quantitative and at the extreme is qualitative. However, between both methods lies the mixed method, which is a combination of numbers and words, respectively. According to Ndaguba (2018), “there is no one best way/method in social research for conducting research.” However, the entire research is dependent on the ability of the researcher to gather, synthesise and analyse reasonable data for problem solving in a research, which is in support of the research topic and questions (Ndaguba, 2016, p. 12; Ndaguba, Nzewi, & Shai, 2018). Writing a research methodology is at the epicentre of any scientific research endeavour. A research is made or marred by the research methodologies adopted. Research methodology is one segment of a study that academics, practitioners and funders take seriously. Hence, it gives credence and determines to a large extent the feasibility of achieving both the aims and means in a study. In any case, where the research methodologies are questionable the entire research outcome is questionable.

The modality for gathering data for this paper was principally desktop with search engines as, Catalogue of theses and dissertation of South African Universities (NEXUS); Catalogue of books: Ferdinand Postma Library (North-West University); Chronic Poverty Index; EBSCO EconBiz; Food Agricultural Organisation Database; Google Scholar Index; Statistics South Africa; and World Bank Database. In essence, it has been argued that the bedrock of the desktop research is predominantly the ability to search for reasonable data, synthesise the quality of the data and ensure that the right amount of data is collected and analysed for problem solving, in tandem with the object or question of the paper.

This study adopts an exploratory design method in its analysis by identifying salient factors in CED required to boast trade, investment and improve the spirit of localism and localisation. The desktop research approach used in this study is consistent with both the (quasi) quantitative and qualitative paradigm for collecting data. An average of 100 articles, books, Internet source, and government gazette and other documents were consulted. However, 27 of this material were utilised in answering the objects of this paper.

2. Philosophy of community economic development

CED is a strategy that provides for community bonding or cohesion vital for community progress. CED houses certain principles through which it argues that local economic development could occur. These would include sustainability, participation, community-based, asset-based, and self-resilience. In addition to the above mentioned, the following concepts are critical in this respect: localism, social transformation, social change, sustainable development, collectivism and communitarianism among others. These principles and concepts are essential ingredients for the successful implementation of CED programmes and projects towards alleviating poverty (Erkan and Hendriks, 2013; Moore, 2014). Furthermore, the philosophy of CED includes the harmonisation and synchronisation of multi-languages, cultures, and interests towards uplifting or transforming the economics of communities (Tomas, 2006). In that, through community engagement in decision-making and problem solving, CED may increase income and create employment for community residents. According to Diamond (2004), CED has the propensity to translate the enterprise of community from junk into a flourishing economy by creating and providing greater opportunities through participation in decision-making and political life in a community.

According to Haggart and MacDonald (n.d.), CED is a process in which communities work together to overcome collective challenges, ensure community bonding, community building and community sustainability of a local economy by diversifying the local economy and creating opportunities. Diversification of local economies is an integral aspect of CED programmes and projects (Haggart and MacDonald, n.d.). The success or failure of any CED strategy is dependent upon the “enthusiasm of a broad representation of community members and community participation” (Haggart and MacDonald, n.d.:iii). However, before CED can transcend into community development that effectively tackles poverty. Consultation with communities and community agencies is certainly of immense priority by stakeholders.
In totality, CED is a fusion of community-driven ideas with an economic development undertone. One of the reasons why this (CED) idea emerged was probably because, it assumed that, where communities claim ownership of certain ventures, businesses, and community interventions and strategies for solving communal problems and dispute. Community participation, commitment, and security of such public goods may be increased, owing to a feeling of a sense of belonging within the community. As Nelson Mandela once noted, “If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his language that goes to his heart,” speaks to the heart of CED for alleviating poverty in South Africa. Hence, as stated ab initio, the object of this paper is twofold: to examine the rationale for CED for reducing poverty and to develop an analytical framework for CED for alleviating poverty.

3. Rationale for CED for poverty reduction

The Civil Rights Movement is perhaps the greatest example of the power solidarity can have to empower individual people and to change society at-large. Such collective action is important because joining together in solidarity facilitates community members’ understanding that their individual problems have social causes and collective solutions. (Checkoway, 1997, p.15; Tan, 2009)

From time immemorial, macro-level social change, progress or transformation had resulted in community development in particular and development in general for one of two reasons: community-driven change creates multiple effect for sustainability or that communal quagmire results in social change. Therefore, one may assume that any attempt at addressing communal challenges or creating an avalanche for economically sustainable communities must be imbedded in the instruments that promote communal growth, collective action and community development rather than individualised growth and development.

Poverty has been a typical example of a collective challenge in African communities, although more prevalent in areas dominated by blacks in South Africa constitutes a reason for joining together in solidarity to fight the menace of poverty collectively.

Hence, to tackle the incidence of poverty, only concerted participatory revolution and change through grass-root mobilisation and women empowerment is adequate. This is probably because, in South Africa likewise several Sub-Saharan nations, poverty is mainly located at the rural areas. Plaguing chiefly women and children (see Figures 1 and 2).
Therefore, to wage a war against poverty in South Africa and in other Sub-Saharan African countries, one must first understand in relative terms, the underneath causes, cases, factors and the origin of poverty not merely within the country, but within particular communities and tribes. This is simply because, some communities and/or tribes have unique reasons why they have remained in poverty, which is unique to its values and customs.

It has remained arduous to state with all certainty why people fall back into poverty or why they remain in poverty despite opportunities available to them. In South Africa, the government solely and in collaboration with or through several agencies have expended several billions of dollars since 1994 to date in programmes, initiative, projects and processes to uplift the millions of people in poverty, however, between 2011 and 2015 in particular, several millions were expended through grants, community programmes and sensitisation project. However, poverty in both the rural and urban areas in the country was on the rise.

Figures 2 and 3 depict the rise of poverty despite several interventions in rural and urban centres. One should also be aware that why the number of the poor continues to increase, and the number of individualised wealth in the country is also on the rise. This is not to wholly assume
that the finances for riding poverty in communities are been used to rid an individual of poverty, but to suggest that community are faring badly because individuals of influence and affluence have transferred communities jobs and opportunities to bigger cities for a bigger reward. The idea described here is that the fight to rid South Africa of poverty must not be individualistic but a collective one. One may argue that the methods, techniques and approaches for community engagement, empowerment and development in reducing poverty in the country are inadequate and antediluvian. In that programmes and projects as the Local Government Turnaround Strategy (LGTAS), the New Growth Path, the National Development Plan, the Millennium Development Plan, the Medium Term Strategic Framework, including such poverty alleviating and empowerment programme as, Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa, Black Economic Empowerment, Community Works Programme, Expanded Public Works Programme among others may be regarded as wasteful exercise, if one is to judge the input against the intended outcome of the project, plan or programme. In that rather than for these initiative, projects and programmes to cause a decline in the number of those in poverty, inversely the levels and intensity of poverty have continued to be on rise since 2011 (see StatsSA, 2018). It is on the basis of the failures of the above-mentioned strategies for poverty alleviation in South Africa that this study develops a strategic framework within the context of CED for reducing poverty in South African rural communities in particular.

CED is a strategy that provides for community bonding or cohesion vital for community progress. CED houses certain principles through which it argues that local economic development could occur. According to Diamond (2004), CED has the propensity to translate the enterprise of community from junk into a flourishing economy by creating and providing greater opportunities through participation in decision-making and political life in a community. Furthermore, Bhengu (nd.) articulated nine key reasons for the need of CED in communities: (1) CED attract progressive private sector investment, (2) CED creates an atmosphere for community bonding and governments investment on infrastructure, (3) CED builds government and private sector investment on skills development, (4) CED reduces the dependency burdens of underdeveloped communities on government handouts, (5) CED links the integrated development planning (IDP) to local economic development (LED), (6) through CED the use of local science and technology (indigenous knowledge) for community development can be prioritised, (7) CED attracts development grants and donor funding from international funders for poverty alleviation, (8) CED facilitates the development of communities through self-reliance at family and community level not individual, and (9) CED enhances collaboration between various development oriented communities, governments, organisations, and progressive private sectors.

4. Analytical framework for CED
The rationale behind community development is the coming together of community member to take collective decision, where government, international organisations and the private sector have failed to solve communal problems (UNTERM, 2014). A number of practitioners are engaged within this practice of community development, they may include, activist, civic leaders, professionals and concerned citizens, in a bid to improve the varied aspect of a community that is dysfunctional with the aim of building a more resilient and stronger locally economically driven community. Premised on this notion, community development is both a scholarly discipline and a field of practice. According to the International Association of Community Development, community development is "a practice-based profession and an academic discipline that promotes participative democracy, sustainable development, rights, economic opportunity, equality and social justice, through the organisation, education and empowerment of people within their communities, whether these be of locality, identity or interest, in urban and rural settings." The essence of community development globally and in the South African context is both to empower and mobilise people within communities for problem solving through the creation of certain social groups for public good. In this sense, one may consider community development strategies as an avenue for elevating communities from wanton violence, economic opportunities, and
improvement of well-being of a people, through community engagement and community action in areas where the communities are performing poorly.

This section discusses empirical literature that gives credence to the research questions of the study. This literature is within the scope and bounds of the theories that will drive the study. A critical look in the figure below suggests an anomaly in the way community organisations in must remote areas function, silos. This literature review section has two parts: part one deals with community development and the other for social transformation (see Figure 4).

4.1. Localism and localisation

The central notion of localism is the concentrating of activities at the local level for the local people. It describes the philosophies that prioritise the localness of the production and consumption of goods and services, promotion of local history, culture, identity and local control of government frameworks. The concept and philosophy of localism is remotely discussed, especially in South Africa. At the conceptual realm of the discourse, it is concerned with the engagement of citizens in the decision that affects them; this can also be seen and understood through the context of deliberative democracy, which in the long run tend to ensure local self-sufficiency (Ercan and Hendriks, 2013; Tomas, 2006). Localism in principle is strengthened where there is pure and complete devolution in government, because it emphasises the ability of a given people within a community to form a cooperation in order to champion their local development within the community economically (Moore, 2014).

Localism creates a sense of local pride and responsibility in the fulfilment of the assignment bestowed upon each one. It is deep rooted in the notion that economic accountability is held equitably and locally, everywhere. The idea of localism can be championed from a commitment to simply buying local to keeping the Rand where the heart lives. This idea tends to support local community in identifying, launching and growing local entrepreneurship, enterprise, and businesses in the locality to serve the community.

According to Wicks (2010), commenting on localism, “at its heart our movement for local living economies is about love.” The assertion of Wick, strikes at the heart of localism, in that, in an article in

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**Figure 4. CED framework for poverty reduction.**
Source: Authors configuration (2018)
BALLE, titled, *Business Alliance for Local Living Economies*. The article argued that localism “recognises that we’re all in this together, and that we are all better off, when we are all well off.” This argument limps into the argument for collectivism, Ghandi’s—self-sufficiency and Martin Luther King—beloved community, which lies beneath the notion of “all for one, and one for all” which is a NATO principle for defence of their allies; this is central for collective bonding. Hence, localism is about building of community on four indicators—equity, health, regeneration, and resilience.

The philosophy and concept of localism can be understood from various dimensions—social, cultural, political and economic dimension. However, for the purpose of ending poverty in South Africa by 2030, the social and economic dimension is what this study would pay significant attention to though to some extent, cultural and political tends to resonate. There are certain peripheral or concepts that are intrinsic in the argument for localism; these may include among others—buy local, local first, local corporation, local entrepreneurship, build local, locally grown, local book news, world’s local bank, local flavour, local food, eat local, local bookselling, real local, self-reliance, community development, community building, community of interest, collectivism, communitarianism, localisation, and localness (Avineri and de-Shalit, 1992; Beckert, 2006; Block, 2008; Christens, 2012). All these are intended that there is an established social or cultural affinity to the community where one lives.

4.2. Community building

Community building is one of the several fields of practices directed towards the enhancement of communities within a particular area with common interest. According to Block (2008), some characteristics of community building include possibility, gifts, generosity, rather than problem solving, retribution and fear. Activists’ perspective of community building especially in developed countries are geared towards social integration, increase social justice, reducing the negative impact of disconnected individuals and seeking for individual well-being in the community. However, community building likewise nation building is premised on several beliefs as, ethos, spirituality, human rights, diversity, values and a servant leader (see Oliver Tambo and Musa Yar’Adua).

4.3. Communitarianism

The philosophy of communitarianism emphasises the connection between community development and individual well-being. It is based on the belief that social identity and personality of individuals in communities are largely moulded around the nature of community relationship (Avineri and de-Shalit, 1992). It argues that only a little proportion of the development is placed on the individual. This method of community development gained prominence in the 1980s, although John Goodwyn Barmby coined it in 1841. However, its usage and applicability was limited as a result of its association with socialist and communist ideologies at the time (Beckert, 2006; Bell, 2016). The central argument for communitarians is that individuals who are well integrated into the community, largely act and reason with intentions that tend to uphold and uplift the community, unlike a community were individuals are isolated (see John Rawls on atomistic individuals).

4.4. Collectivism

Collectivism is a philosophy that suggests collective efforts in the execution or completion of task. The ideology revolves around politics, morals, cultures, socioeconomic, and is ideological in nature. The emphasis is on group interest to individual interest. Collectivism is in direct contradiction to individualism, because while the focus of the former is on collective good, the latter deals with the fulfillment of individual interest either against the collective or another individual (see African corrupt elite).

Literature demonstrates (Triandis, 2001, Triandis and Gelfand, 1998) that there are two characteristics of collectivism—horizontal and vertical. Horizontal collectivism emphasises equality, cooperation and information sharing, while vertical collectivism emphasises hierarchical approach.
of the collective to a specific leader or authority (Triandis, 2001). The central argument in both horizontal and vertical collectivism is that while horizontal view individual in community has been fundamental more or less equal, vertical collectivism assumes that individuals within communities are fundamentally different and of different social stratification from each other (Triandis and Gelfand, 1998). Furthermore, Alexander Berkman farther argued that the equality in horizontal collectivism is not premised on the individuality of persons in the community, but on degree of freedom and opportunity each individual has and is willing to develop and to what extent. This speaks directly to Sen’s capabilities approach in his book Development as Freedom and Martha Nussbaum argument on poverty as a human right abuse (Sen, 1999).

4.5. Community resilience
Community resilience takes diverse form in communities, unlike other concepts as collectivism and communitarianism. Community resilience has three layers of interaction for development, namely community, business, and individuals. Thus, the philosophy of community resilience is to empower either one or its three layers through the following way, coming together to identify and support individuals in vulnerable situation, take collective actions towards increasing the resilience of others or that of oneself, and attribute the responsibilities for the promotion of business and individual resilience. Nonetheless, the notion, community resilience is mainly used in disaster and risk management in contemporary studies. However, this paper perceives poverty as a disaster and those in abject poverty as a risk to society. That is to say, for development to transcend the construction of buildings and road networks, the development of human to live meaningful live is critical. According to the Disaster Management Center (2015, p. 9), community resilience may be referred to as the sustained ability of a community to endure and convalesce from difficulty.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) describes the “resilience” in the community resilience as

the ability of individuals, communities, organizations or countries exposed to disasters, crises and underlying vulnerabilities to anticipate, prepare for, reduce the impact of, cope with and recover from the effects of shocks and stresses without compromising their long-term prospects. (IFRC, 2014, p.5)

The notion derived here is that to understand resilience in terms of community resilience is broader to the individual, business, and community perspective. In that, it involves the participation of several stakeholders in the community, which includes, but not limited to, the individual, household, and community levels, the local, provincial and national government levels, organizations as national societies and non-governmental agencies, and finally regional and global level. The balkanisation of community resilience is critical for understanding both the roles and responsibilities of each participants or users within the entire community resilience framework. The participation of individuals, households, the community, governments at all sphere, NGOs and regional and global role players are paramount in addressing the high rate of vulnerability in communities around the world. This is probably because, it is through participation that individuals and individuals in groups perceive a sense of ownership and belonging, without which, communities cannot be resilient.

4.6. Sense of community
Ownership has a psychological effect on a people’s perceptions and events for community development. Sense of community is within the philosophical discourse of community social work, psychology, social and applied psychology. It is also useful in urban sociology, anthropology, and general sociology. The idea is to understand the philosophy behind how individual’s perceive or understand phenomenon, attitude and feelings about the community and the relationship that helps in promoting growth, unity, oneness, and communal development within a community. To Sarason (1986) it has much to do with the conceptual understanding of asserting oneself in a community.
There are several characteristics of the sense of community, which includes but not limited to, social bonding and physical rootedness (Riger and Lavrakas, 1981), greater participation (Hunter, 1975; Wandersman and Giamartino, 1980), greater sense of perceived control and purpose (Bachrach and Zautra, 1985), civic involvement and charitable contribution (Davidson and Cotter, 1986), strength of interpersonal relationship (Ahlbrandt and Cunningham, 1979), perceived safety (Doolittle and McDonald, 1978), and the capability to function ably in the community (Glynn, 1981). In essence, a sense of community births a feeling of inclusion and belonging in a community. A feeling of recognition to belonging to a group. And a common believe communism in terms of aspiration and faith. That may lead towards social entrepreneurship and enterprise and a commitment of all-for-one and one-for-all (McMillan and Chavis, 1986).

4.7. Social transformation
Social transformation is a process of alterations, alteration in terms structures, behaviours, patterns, and rules of engagement over time, aimed at producing a distinctive social result in the society. In South Africa, several scholars are notable for this role of alteration. They may include, Hanyane, White, Budlender, and Bond among others. White, Budlender and Bond have recognised that poverty in South Africa is: persistent, intergenerational, transmissible and structural. While Hanyane have used the notion of gender and decolonialisation to further the argument for the persistence of poverty in the country. These scholars (Hanyane, White, Budlender, and Bond) tend to all agree that the political and economic sector of the country has a direct and/or indirect bearing for societal transformation.

4.8. Social change
Poverty is a result of both economic and societal decadence that traps individuals and household from flourishing. Reducing poverty therefore requires a change in society that challenges the social order (race, gender, bondage and caste) and social practices (lower pay for women, debt bondage, child labour and seizing assets of widows) that elevates these factors and traps. Poverty traps are models of self-perpetuating conditionalities whereby an economy is caught in a vicious cycle that suffers from persistent underdevelopment (see Rodney, 1971). According to Shepherd, Scott, Mariotti, Kessy, Gaiha, da Corta, Hanifinia, Kaicker, Lenhardt, Lwanga-Ntale, Sen, Sijapati, Strawson, Thapa, Underhill, and Wild (2014:44), there are two cardinal aspects to social change for transformational development—mitigation of intersecting inequalities and the empowerment of disadvantaged individuals and groups. Shephard et al. in there Chronic Poberty report tend to establish the notion that for social change to lead transformation, it is imperative that society neutralise measures that tends to undermine the effort of those in chronic poverty, structurally or otherwise, thereby increasing the possibility of them living well. The Living Well model of development as described by Houtart (2011) and Larrea (2010) in separate studies is at the epicentre of social change. They describe Living Well as the re-founder of the development models that perceive development as a condition where human beings are at the focal point of the state in opposition to neoliberal theorist; they emphasise a society where reciprocity, harmony and social responsibility thrive, a society characterised by social—equality, solidarity, justice, and the promotion of economic and environmental rights of individuals and groups within society.

4.9. Social progress
The idea of social progress emanates from the broad notion of the Ideas of Progress, which stresses that any advancement in science, technology, and social organisations ultimately produces an improvement in human conditions (Ludwig, 1967), where people’s quality of life (social progress) can become better through economic development (modernisation), with the application of science and technology (science progress) (Nisbet, 1980). It assumes that progress is a process in which people apply skills and reason, and that the role of experts is to identify and neutralise hindrances that slows progress.

According to Salvaris (2000), the notion of social progress is such an important social construct; thus, about 2000 years ago, Aristotle considered contextualised it as a “good society” meaning social good. For Osberg (2001), social progress had long been considered from an economic
perspective (GDP) in measuring and conceptualising the concept—social progress, until the last few decades (Harris and Burns, 2004, p. 1; Salvaris, 2000; The Futurist, 1990).

The idea of seeking social progress is intertwined in this study to development and constitutes modalities for ascertaining whether or not poverty is on the decline or increase. The indicators for social progress deal with similar indicators for understanding and measuring poverty in line with the basic needs and multidimensional perspective to poverty. Therefore, an increase or decline of the progress societally made has a great impact in the poverty profile and trajectory of a country. Hence, social progress tends to measure the level of education, level of crime, life expectancy, quality of housing in terms of affordability vis-à-vis income, population growth rate, and young dependency ratio from three perspectives of basic needs, foundations of wellbeing, and opportu- nity (Harris and Burns, 2004, p.4). These indicators take into cognisance theories dealing more with the quality of life theory, which is in response to economic instrumentalist of poverty analysis.

This is because poverty at all times and in all situations cannot be quantifiably verifiable but socially expressed. Thus, the analogy by Osberg (2001) that the GDP is incompetent in distinguishing between growth (an increase in quantity) and development (a total improvement in quality and quantity) raises an alarm several scholars tend to undermine. Figure 5 shows the level of social progress made in South Africa, but for this study selected indicators that deals with basic needs, environment, tolerance and inclusion, and access to basic knowledge will constitute emphasis for the paper in part.

Taking cognizance to the section on basic human needs, one may argue that South Africa is performing below expectation, in which personal safely, shelter, water and sanitation, and nutri- tion and basic Medicare are in peril. More worrisome is that the indicators that guarantees livability and sustainability are threatened significantly, hence, the need for social re-organisation or change of the entire system and structures in assisting those in poverty, out of poverty. Figure 5 shows that governments programmes, projects and initiatives for addressing poverty in South Africa and the entire Sub-Saharan Africa might have been a wasteful exercise.

4.10. Social justice

The philosophy of social justice is tied to the individuals’ relationship with the society. Hence, Plato in The Republic posited that "every member of the community must be assigned to a class for which he finds himself best fitted" (Plato, ca 380BC). Bhandari, in trying to decipher Plato’s assumption of social justice portrayed thus:
Justice is, for Plato, at once a part of human virtue and the bond, which joins man together in society. It is the identical quality that makes good and social. Justice is an order and duty of the parts of the soul, it is to the soul as health is to the body. Plato says that justice is not mere strength, but it is a harmonious strength. Justice is not the right of the stronger but the effective harmony of the whole. All more conceptions revolve about the good of the whole-individual as well as social. (Bhandari, nd.)

Implicitly, justice is to the soul, as health is to the body, without a functional system of social and administrative justice, a society stand the choice of degrading into anarchy. This notion therefore establishes the assumption that disobedience to established authority in society is a result of unfilled expectations of the society or government in power. In Nicomachean ethics, Aristotle emphasised that right existed only for free people and that the law must take cognisance to treat people according to their worth and only secondary in line with inequality. This must be understood that these assertion where made at the peak of the slave trade, and the subjugation of women were normalised. Socrates in Crito developed the concept of social contract, stipulating that individuals and groups have to follow the rules and regulation of a society, and also accept the burdens its bears since they also accepts its benefits (Plato, ca 380 BC). However, Thomas Aquinas was the first to relate the concept of justice to God, by establishing that the ultimate goal of a good citizen is to fulfil the purpose of serving God.

While the concept of Justice in relation to society was long established the concept of social justice itself is credited to Augustine of Hippo, Antonio Rosmini-Serbat, Luigi Taparelli, and Thomas Paine in the 1840s (Clark, 2015; Paine, 1797.; Zajda, Maajhanovich, and Rust, 2006). Thus, social justice is perceived as the just and fair relationship between the individual and the society. To Aristotle (ca 350 BC), Clark (2015) and Bana, Ronzoni and Schemmel (2011), social justice is a process that ensures that individuals in society fulfil their societal roles and receive the expectations from society. Social justice as seen in contemporary terms delves into the reinterpretation of historical figures in philosophical debates (see Bartolome de las Casas) in differences among humans and their efforts for racial, gender and social equalities for justice advocacy for prisoners, migrants, the environment, and the mentally and physically challenged individuals in society (Jalata, 2013; Smith, 2015; Teklu, 2010; Truong, 2013; Urwin, 2014; Wilkinson and Pickett, 2010; Xei, 2011).

4.11. Sustainable development
Sustainable development is the organising principle of sustainability science. It involves a trans-disciplinary approach (ecology, culture, politics, governance, and economics) in safeguarding human productivity away from harm and ill-being (James, Magee, Scerri, and Steger, 2015). Proliferation of studies exists that have given a definition to the concept of sustainable development. However, the most adequate for this paper is stipulated in the Brundtland Commission report. The report defines sustainable development as, “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (Le Blanc, 2015, p.1; UNGA, 1997; UNGA, 2012; Brundtland Commission 1987 cited in Redclift, 2005, p. 213). Though, there exist several counter arguments to this definition, however, the definition still remains relevant, because, it demonstrates what the notion and philosophy of sustainable development entails, such as the development of a sustainable human society from three critical pillars, environment, economy, and society. Noam Chomsky buttresses the points further thus, “optimism is a strategy for making a better future. Because unless you believe that the future can be better, you are unlikely to step up and take responsibility for making it so” (King, 2012, p. 62). Therefore, in the execution of the sustainable development agenda, the strategy for the achievement of its goals must be intrinsic to the core cultural values of the society, the economy and the environment.

It is important to note that the Brundtland Commission reports paved the way for the understanding of sustainable development and gave credence to the science of Future Studies. However, this definition have been criticised on accounts of its vagueness, uncertainties, and confusion.
Communities. In the same regard, we may argue to agree or disagree that no matter the size of CED for poverty reduction as there are bigger markets, social identity of a people, economic, social and environmental development is expected to do is make the communities healthy in the long run.

This has a twofold responsibility of government to establish laws that gives concession and waivers to industries not Chinese shops located in remote local communities and on the other hand a high taxation for those industries in bigger and urban centres. This has a twofold agenda, first is the depopulation of the urban centres from overcrowding among others and the second is to ensure that communities are economically viable, sustainable and healthy in the long run.

It must be noted that this paper does not cover every aspect of CED for poverty reduction as there may be other means and methods for alleviating poverty in communities. However, it argues that the CED analytical framework is a useful tool for poverty alleviation in rural communities, especially in South Africa communities. In the same regard, we may argue to agree or disagree that no matter how meticulous a research is conducted, the researcher will never be able to cover all the sectors of a topic (whether topical or trivial). However, the most the researcher is expected to do is make the research of scientific merit by ensuring that such a research is valid and reliable. Thus, this paper neither pretend nor does it intends to cover all the sectors relating to CED in South Africa or elsewhere. Nonetheless, it gives strong conviction that CED is a valuable and reliable method for alleviating poverty given the proposed analytical framework. Noteworthy, is that this study is apparently the first to develop an analytical

5. Conclusion, recommendation and summary
This study demonstrated that for poverty to be alleviated there must be certain initiatives and culture that must be learnt, developed, incorporated and sustained in local and rural areas, among them may include—local investments, buying locally made products, patronising local shops, local regeneration, local reconversion, community linking with bigger markets, social identity of a people, solidarity as a form of social development, and building sustainable capital and market in communities are integral for the survival of any community that wishes to be economical viable or sustainable.

It recommends that the disinvestments in urban centres are also critical for CED and for achieving community springiness and regeneration. This may lead to the undesirability and tertiarisation of production methods in bigger urban centres. However, the first and most important aspect of the notion of CED is embedded in the French journal Pour in Chassagne and Romefort definition of local development—local development is a strategy for survival in distressed regions where they locals believe in the notion that “this cannot go on” “something must be done” (Chassagne and Romefort, 1987, p. 251, Fontan, 1993, p. 4). Thus, until communities in South Africa begin to perceive that their underdevelopment and backwardness, unemployed and intense poverty is premised on their inability to come together and harmonise their thought towards rebuilding their communities, it will be difficult for anyone from outside the community to ensure that a community is either economically viable or sustainable, because the aim of every business owner or investor is profit driven. Therefore, it is primarily the duty of the communities itself and halfway through the responsibility of government to establish certain laws, enactments and policies, especially for government funded initiatives and ventures in the country.

Taking from the above, another means through which community viability or sustainability may be guaranteed is through a regeneration/reconversion policy framework by the government, establishing laws that gives concession and waivers to industries not Chinese shops located in remote local communities and on the other hand a high taxation for those industries in bigger and urban centres. This has a twofold agenda, first is the depopulation of the urban centres from overcrowding among others and the second is to ensure that communities are economically viable, sustainable and healthy in the long run.

Redclift, (1993; 2005, p. 214). Nevertheless, the definition provided a pathway for understanding measures through which the future can be preserved and sustained not measured. As argued by UNECE, the definition and report of the Commission has aided in shaping the “international agenda and the international community’s attitude towards economic, social and environmental development” (Bärlund, 2005). Notwithstanding, the instrument that provided a framework for monitoring and evaluating progress towards the realisation of the SDGs was introduced through Article 8.6 of Agenda 21 (United Nations, 1992). Although several studies exist that contends for the inclusion of other pillars that are critical in ensuring smooth delivery of the Sustainable Development Agenda and Agenda 21 of the UN, a key and central to the sustainable development agenda is the local people.
framework for CED for analysis in rural communities in South Africa, and the first to give CED as an avenue for poverty alleviation.

In sum, the development of this analytical framework in this study will assist in articulating and harmonising sustainability issues and localisation challenges of communities in each locality and realign them for development of communities based on their perceive notion of development. In that, the communal challenge in Alice of the Eastern Cape is very different from the challenge of communities in the Potchefstroom area of the North West Province.

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Notes
1. People of colour particularly black people of Africa.
3. People of African descent, for example, Black, White, Indian or Coloured.

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CHAPTER FOUR - ARTICLE THREE

Stakeholder model for community economic development in alleviating poverty in municipalities in South Africa

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Stakeholder model for community economic development in alleviating poverty in municipalities in South Africa

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Governments globally have several responsibilities to its citizen, and one of these responsibilities is the improvement in the living standard and to stimulate social well-being and sustainability in communities. A meta-review of over a 100 article was conducted of both the qualitative and quantitative method related to the antecedents to business models, community economic development, and poverty alleviation. The basis for the paper is the proposition of the stakeholder model for implementing Community Economic Development in municipalities for alleviating poverty in South Africa.

1 INTRODUCTION

Governments globally have several responsibilities (protection of life and property, security, regulation of market prices, among others) to its citizen, and the improvement in the living standard of its citizens is its utmost. This is done governed by the implementation of policies and strategies that engenders social development and well-being and social welfare and sustainability. In order to achieve this goal, successive governments in developing nations, more specifically in sub-Saharan Africa and particularly South Africa, have adopted and used several strategies as Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP; Welch, 2005) and Poverty Reduction Growth Facility (Welch, 2005) of the Policy Framework Papers with Poverty Strategy Papers (Bretton Wood Project, 2001; Hanlon & Pettifor, 2000) in the region. This has resulted in the adoption and implementation of such policies in South Africa as Growth Employment and Redistribution and privatization of healthcare and the energy sector (Dagdeviren, 2003), accelerated economic growth Black Economic Empowerment (World Bank, 2017), building human capacity and fostering resilience (World Bank, 2017) and private sector intervention (Independent Evaluation Group, 2012) to mention but a few in the improvement of the living standard of its citizens.

At the wake of the millennial, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were proposed as a panacea for the backwardness of developing countries, especially for the sub-Saharan African region to catch-up with other developed nations. Several countries in the region saw the strategy as a means through which development could eventually reach the region; hence, most countries in the region were among the 189 signatories to the MDGs in September 2000 in Washington, D.C. (Ndaguba, Ndaguba, & Okeke, 2016).

However, at the end of the 15 year cycle (2000-2015) for evaluating the strategies implemented for tackling poverty in the globe. One may argue that these strategies (the MDGs, SAP, and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs)) had not produced predictable outcomes, as halving global poverty by 2015 or reducing sub-Saharan Africa share of poverty to 25% by 2000. This is probably because poverty in South Africa (the most developed country in sub-Saharan African countries) and the wider sub-Saharan African region is still on the rise (Ndaguba & Hanyane, 2018; StatsSA, 2017; Ndaguba & Ijeoma, 2016; Beegle, Christiaensen, Dabalen, & Gaddis, 2016).

Proliferation of studies exists demonstrating varying methodologies for reducing poverty, which is at variance with the propositions of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and neoliberal suggestions for the development and alienation of poverty. These strategies may include but not limited to road transport infrastructural investment (Hlotywa & Ndaguba, 2017; Gachassin, Najman, & Raballand, 2010; Braithwaite, 2003), agriculture (Christiaensen & Demery, 2007; Christiaensen, Demery, & Kuhl, 2006), social enterprise (World Bank, 2017), empowerment (World Bank, 2017, p. 35), land governance (Urban Land Mark, 2013), gender equity and women empowerment (Diop, 2015; Tanbunan, n.d.), and community-based approaches (Foster, 2005, p. 19; Bonnel, 2004, p. 24; Torjman, 1998).
This paper adopts the community-based approach as a strategy for reducing poverty within the context of community economic development. Since, the community-based approach is people-centred and community-oriented (Tormjan, 1998, p. 1). This is possibly because community-based actors hold significant ties for development, especially a kind of development that is community driven. According to a UNDP report (2004), community-based development inclines towards the promotion of sustainable socioeconomic development at a local level, with the intent of breeding community participation in the governance of communities. It also deals with the ability of community dwellers to identify and promote initiatives that benefits their communities. The essence of community participation in community-based approach and, in particular, the community economic development is to mobilise and sensitize local authorities, community organisations, community stakeholders, the wider citizens, and the private sectors to take charge of activities in local governments that concern them, by participating in and identifying challenges, and formulating procedures and methods in which community togetherness is nurtured and promoted.

This paper is demarcated into three segments, the first deals with the theoretical imperative for engendering community economic development that may stir economic viability and sustainability. The next demonstrates the philosophy of the community development and the relationship amid the community economic development, poverty reduction, and local economic development, thereafter, a proposition for a stakeholder model for implementing community economic development in municipalities in South Africa; however, the research question set the scene for this research endeavour.

2 | RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In what ways, can, stakeholder and stewardship theories create an alliance for advancing community economic development in communities?

What are the philosophical connections that exist between the community economic development, poverty reduction, and local economic development?

What are the implementing imperatives for a stakeholder approach for community economic development in municipalities in South Africa?

3 | THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This paper adopts two business models for implementing the community economic development framework in communities that probably assist in stirring economic viability and reducing poverty in municipalities in South Africa. These theories/models include the stewardship and stakeholder theories. The theories are habitation of the critical theory. The critical theory belongs to the family of social theorem focusing primarily on the construction of social realities, the concept or paradigm that explains social phenomena (Bronner, 1988; Bronner, 2002; Corradetti (n.d.j)). The theory was in response to Kant, Marx, Weber, and Hegel’s assertion with regards to the traditional nomenclature for explaining or understanding society rather than criticising it for human development. The theory gives credence to how societies changes and its modes and stages of development affects society. By extension, critiquing social behaviour, structures, systems, gender, modernity, revolution, civilisation, power, exclusion, and utopias, one is able to subjective view of reality (Harrington, 2004, p. 1).

The philosophy of critical theory is pregnant with two distinctive orientation found in the field of sociology and literary criticism. It is mainly used as an umbrella construct for describing theories that tends to critique a phenomenon. Thus, Bohman (2016) argued that critical theory is imperative in contemporary philosophy due to its engagement with reality in either changing or challenging social conditions, social thoughts, or philosophies that continue to emerge. At the centre of the theory is primarily the fulfilment of an individual’s purpose but more importantly the liberation of an individual’s ability to be able to function optimally, or as put succinctly by Horkheimer, critical theory is any theory that seeks to liberate human beings from the shackles that bounds them hostage or enslave them (1982, p 244).

4 | STEWARDSHIP THEORY

The notion of stewardship challenged the agent and principal theories. Stewardship is an ancient concept and the theory of stewardship is as old as the Bible,1 but it only gained prominence, due to the lackluster leadership across the globe. The revivalification of the stewardship theory was necessary as a result of its capability to combine market-like behaviour with trust-based approach, efficiency, and ethical kinds of decision-making (IMD, 2015, p. 6).

According to Donaldson, and Jensen and Meckling, the philosophy of stewardship theory is relatively new; however, its main assumption is the rejection that the agency theory explains the relationship between the agent and the principal in business (Donaldson Preston, 1995; Eisenhardt, 1989; Jensen & Meckling, 1996). Stewardship theory had gained momentum in the business circle mainly in the profiteering of family firms and small businesses. The theory stems from the sociopsychological model of human behaviour, which is premised on the assumption that manager’s behaviour is collectivist, and achieving higher utility in community is much satisfying than achieving personal goals (Podrug, 2011).

The argument for stewardship theorists is that senior managers are trustworthy, pro-organisational, or procommunal individuals, and that managers are collectivists by nature who prefer to put the well-being of the organisation or community first in all situations (Henssen, Voordecker, Lambrecht, & Koiranen, 2014, p. 312; Davis, Schoorman, & Donaldson, 1997). As stated ab initio, the proposition of the theory is that manager’s behaviour is collectivist, egalitarian, and altruistic. Thereby, the steward (the manager, the mayor, community leader, community organisation leadership, etc.) in organisation believes that achieving communal goals are much more profitable to achieving individualistic goals (Podrug, 2011).

The utilisation of stewardship theory in this paper is to provide a logic through which communities can profit and flourish, with the view of reducing poverty in one of South Africa’s remote community—

1“For it will be like a man going on a journey, who called his servants and entrusted to them his property. To one he gave five talents, to another two, to another one, to each according to his ability. Then he went away. He who had received the five talents went at once and traded with them, and he made five talents more. So also he who had the two talents made two talents more. But he who had received the one talent went and dug in the ground and hid his master’s money.” Matthew 25, pp. 14–30
Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality. According to Cossin, Ong, and Coughlan (2015, p. 3), the theory deals with the ability of a community-oriented business to contribute to the well-being and general wealth of the community. To Leopold (1998, p. 228), it is concerned with one individual as mayor, agency, group, etc., who takes charge of nurturing the resources of a people and ensuring thrifty management for the common good of its people. Also, it deals with responsible and active management of the wealth and resources entrusted in the hands of a mayor or community leader for the fulfillment of the present and the preservation of the future (Tomorrow’s Company, 2011) in IMD, 2015, p4.

The inking of stewardship theory creates an addendum for the ownership of community processes, in that, the survival of communities must not principally rely on a company, the municipality, or the government in power. This does not necessary mean that these agencies for development are inconsequential but must be understood that in most cases, these officials are concerned more about themselves and their political parties than the people. This stands at deviance to the stewardship model. As Johnson argued that the custodian of the peoples wealth must seek for other ends beside financial ends (Johnson, 2017), which may include but not limited to, altruism, sense of community, reputation, sustainability, fulfillment, sense of satisfaction, and collective wealth production. This is to say that the stewardship theory is not limited to generating profit for a company or a municipality but for instilling confidence, self-worth, and value on both mankind and its environment.

To Cossin et al. (2015, p. 3), the stewardship theory is pregnant with three distinctive assumptions—it provides approaches that could assist businesses make a more holistic method for enhancing wellbeing and creating social wealth. It is an act of enhancing and protecting the capabilities of the communities towards establishing strong societal and economic values over time. And finally, it provides an avenue through which businesses in local areas may connect with stakeholders across boundaries—and to consistently redefine the scope of the engagement premised on the capability and prosperity ratio. Being the reason, Sánchez (2014, p. 3) argued that the emblems of the stewardship theory are threefold: Ethics—dealing with responsible planning and management of resources. Also that humans are responsible for the world and should take care of it. And third, that those managers of public wealth if left on their own will act as responsible custodians of the assets within their control. The argument by Sánchez, is that there may be external forces that tends to shape the views or community politicking of the managements of public wealth (see Shareholder and World-economy). However, such interference must be minimised in order to reduce the harm to local communities.

Nonetheless, there exist several weakness or downside to the stewardship theory, which are not limited to the lack of concise definition generally like every social science concept, confusion between steward leader and servant leader, the ambiguity in the role of a board of director and the executive director (of the steward), failure of stewardship in trait theories of identity, and little development of the notion for stewardship theory among others (IMD, 2015, p. 8). Even where the right steward is identified and placed in a position of power, to lead the development of a community, it requires the participation, commitment, and cooperation of several stakeholders in the community for operable economic development of communities to be a reality.

5 STAKEHOLDER THEORY

Several business-like models and theories were emanating after the Marshall Plan and the Fall of Second World War for the recovery of Europe and America. One of such theories that made its way at the time was the stakeholder theory, which birthed the stakeholder theory in the mid-1980s, within the philosophical coverage of strategic management and later business ethics. The Stakeholder approach was introduced by a major publication from R. Edward Freeman titled, Strategic Management—A Stakeholder Approach in 1984. The approach built on existing protocol of Ian Mitroff and Richard Mason (1982) and James Emshoff (1978) of the Stanford Research Institute (now SRI International; Freeman, Harrison, Hicks, Parmar, & de Colle, 2010, p. 3; Freeman & McVea, 2001; Freeman, 1984). According to Glinger, the stakeholder approach was heavily influenced by the Planning Department of Lockheed, whose ideas developed the works of Igor Ansoff and Robert Stewart (Freeman et al., 2010, p. 3).

The purpose of the proposition of the stakeholder theory is twofold, to reinvent techniques in management practices for groups and myriad of groups based on the new business environment circumstances and conundrums (the socio-capitalist agenda, a mixed economy), and the other was to assist managers in adapting to both the changes in organisation and the unprecedented environmental turbulence at the time (Freeman & McVea, 2001). This is because, the traditional strategies and frameworks adopted by managers at the time, were inconsistent in neither assisting managers discover and exploit new opportunities for organisational growth nor assisting managers to develop innovative or creative strategic direction for organisational success (Freeman & McVea, 2001). This inconsistency primarily deals with the quantity and magnitude of change in the business environment of the 1980s and the need for new conceptual framework (Freeman, 1984, p. 5; Freeman & McVea, 2001), including the shortcomings of building effective and responsible leadership in the shareholder theory.

A central flaw of the orthodox theories (as shareholders and most capitalist theories) was their inability to interweave profit with values (Freeman, 1984). This is possibly because most theories at the time did not offer or incorporate or take into cognisance the development of the communities where they function into account in decision-making. According to Friedman (1970) on shareholder theory, the essence of corporations is to maximise profit within the legal ambit of the law and without violating social standards. Friedman’s argument is that decision-making should only involve shareholders, and that the primary social responsibility of corporations is to increase its profit margins for its shareholders (Friedman, 1970; see the difference between shareholder and stakeholder theory in Table 1).

The table above demonstrates the notion that stakeholder theorist focus on responsibility to the profitability of industries. Its argument is that values, ethics, and corporate social responsibility
are important aspect for maintaining continued and enhanced relationship within a business environment. However, the argument by Ferrell and Fraedrich (2015) on shareholder theory was that the idea of shareholder perspective demonstrates, that it, undermines the relationship between community and corporation as an essential component in business ethics in the 21st century. While the primary aim of every business venture is profit (Friedman, 1970). To maintain these profits, stakeholder theorists maintains that social responsibility is critical for sustained relationship between the community and the organisation (Freeman, 1984).

That is why the preoccupation of the stakeholder approach is community driven and participatory, in that, managers tends to concentrate efforts and resources in unifying various stakeholder that supports the development or contribute to the organisational success of the company. The stakeholder theory houses five important components, namely, the shareholders, customers, employees, lenders, suppliers, and society (Freeman & McVea, 2001). The argument for the harmonisation of these five components is simply because for capitalism to remain effective and dominant in the world economy in the long run, it must maintain a strong and vibrant interaction and relationship with the communities it operates, and that it must ensure that no stakeholder is weak, insignificant, or ignored at the expense of the other. Though, there are three levels of participation in the stakeholder theory—primary, secondary, and tertiary (Freeman, 1984)—none should be seen as less important or more important in tackling community challenges, as the insignificant group/stakeholders might be the group that derails or elevates the entire development plan or programme.

Over the years, evidence of the application or utilisation of stakeholder theories and stakeholder involvement in business management in elevating communities and creating community flourishing and community development are well-known (Stoney & Winstanley, 2001; Johnson & Scholes, 1999; Clarkson, 1995; Jones, 1995; Donaldson & Preston, 1995; Freeman, 1984), and for power tussle and management of stakeholders, and public institutions and administration (Carmin, Darnall, & Mil-Homens, 2003; Ansari & Phillips, 2001; Curry, 2001; Steelman, 2001; Beierle, 1995; Simrell & Feltey, 1998; Carter & Darlow, 1997; Fiorino, 1990; Crosby, Kelly, & Schaefer, 1986; Arnstein, 1969). The above statement demonstrates that the rights and privileges of every stakeholder is acknowledged and respected, irrespective of the level of power or authority it exert from the community.

### TABLE 1 Difference between responsibility (stakeholder) and profitability (shareholder)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Stakeholder value perspective</th>
<th>Shareholder values perspective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emphasis on</td>
<td>Responsibility over profitability</td>
<td>Profitability over responsibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisational purpose</td>
<td>To serve all parties involved</td>
<td>To serve owners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure of success</td>
<td>Satisfaction among stakeholders</td>
<td>Share price and dividends (shareholders value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisations seen as</td>
<td>Joint ventures</td>
<td>Instruments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major difficulty</td>
<td>Balancing interests of various stakeholders</td>
<td>Getting agent to pursue principal’s interests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholder management</td>
<td>Ends and means</td>
<td>Means</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate governance through</td>
<td>Stakeholder representation</td>
<td>Independent outsiders directors with shares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society best served by</td>
<td>Pursuing joint-interest (economic symbiosis)</td>
<td>Pursuing self-interest (economic efficiency)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social responsibility</td>
<td>Both individual and organisational</td>
<td>Individual and not organisationally driven</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 THE PHILOSOPHY OF COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, AND POVERTY REDUCTION (PR)

In acknowledging or noticing that communities have different perspective that governs its development, presupposes the existence of just more than one system of community governance for development. Proliferation of studies exists (Torjman, 1998; Braithwaite, 2003; Bonnel, 2004, p. 24; Foster, 2005, p. 19; Christiaensen, Demery, & Kühl, 2006; Christiaensen & Demery, 2007; Gachassin et al., 2010; Urban Land Mark, 2013; World Bank, 2017, p. 35) establishing varying strategies and approaches globally for poverty reduction.

Poverty reduction are strategies both humanitarian and economic that raise or intend to raise the capabilities and living standards of those in poverty, out of poverty (see Georgism and capabilities approach). These strategies and approaches illustrate chiefly the multidimensional nature of poverty, which the South African Government ignores in poverty analysis.

However, other dimensional foci for reducing poverty through which communities may flourish may include, property right, economic liberation and freedom, agriculture (Christiaensen et al., 2006; Christiaensen & Demery, 2007), community empowerment (World Bank, 2017, p. 35), community-based development approaches (Torjman, 1998; Bonnel, 2004, p. 24; Foster, 2005, p. 19), land governance (Urban Land Mark, 2013), social enterprise (World Bank, 2017), and transport infrastructural investment (Braithwaite, 2003; Gachassin et al., 2010). The focus of this segment of this paper will fall within the purview of community-based development approach.

Community-based development approach is one of the means identified above through which poverty may be alleviated. This is possibly because Community Based Development Approach (CBDA) is usually people centred and community oriented (Torjman, 1998, p. 1). More so, it holds significant advantage for socioeconomic development. According to Eftekhar et al. (2013), a significant advantage of the CBDA is that it tends to promote community empowerment, especially in low- and middle-income countries. To a UNDP report (2006), CBDA inclines towards the promotion of sustainable socioeconomic development at local level. The rationality behind this approach is the participation of community members and its ability to take collective decisions and actions in solving communal quagmires (UNTERM,
2014). The need for participation in CBDA had brought about community-based participatory approach (CBPA).

According to Israel et al. (2005), the use of CBPA is relevant in the humanities, medicine, public health, and social sciences (Riffin et al., 2016, p. 219). Additionally, the concept is used interchangeably with “community involved,” “collaborative,” “participatory,” or “community-centred” approaches (Riffin et al., 2016). A fundamental characteristic of CBPA is the willful engagement with community members and the sharing of unique local perspectives and local knowledge in community transformation and sustainability.

The CBPA is community developmental oriented. The essence of any/every developmental oriented approach is to uplift a city or a community or its people. Noteworthy, is that community development is a broad term given to any engagement that tinkers around community growth and development. According to UTERM (2014:na), community development can be regarded as, “a process where community members come together to take collective action and to generate collective solutions to common problems (Frank & Smith, 1999, p8).” Hence, both collective actions and solutions are essential component of any development that is tagged community driven.

Community development can be seen from two major prisms, a minimalist and a maximalist perspective. For the former, it may be concerned with the development of a local community as used in the paper, towards the realisation of the local economic development plan or the alleviation of poverty in a specific community or as an empowerment programme to keep citizens engaged gainfully. At the maximalist realm, it may be concerned with intergovernmental unions, trade unions, or even custom unions, for example, Southern African Development Community, Andean community, Nigerian Community in Alice, Aghalanze community in Onithsha, Mercosur community, etc.

The broad aim of community development generally is to build a stronger, more supportive, and resilient local community, where peace, sustainability, and prosperity are eminent (McKnight & Block, 2011). It can also be a process that enables community dwellers to provide for itself means by which sustainable livelihood is guaranteed (Qengqa & Ndaguba, 2018). This can be achieved by initiating actions that ensure that individual’s and households in communities are capable of generating livelihood for their subsistence (Nziane, 2009).

In other instances, community development has served as instrument in reducing the rate of unemployment and joblessness in several communities in sub-African Africa (e.g., Nigeria, Tanzania, South Africa, & Ghana; Torjman, 1998). Studies (Motherway, 2006; Arradon & Wyler, 2008) and several community development programmes have shown that community development is a viable approach for tackling the tripartite challenge of the rural world: poverty, inequality, and unemployment. In response to poverty alleviation within the context of community development, two interrelated argument are ensued. The first deals with social inclusive development and the second on the effectiveness, efficiency, and timeliness of policies, programmes, initiative, and methods for poverty reduction in a community (Combat Poverty Agency, 2000, pp. 4–5).

To achieve social inclusion, policies must be geared towards local and community sustainability, community participation, and collective decision-making; hence, such tools for localization as buy local and local investment are important (Ndaguba & Hanyane, 2018). In that, these are important tools that create an atmosphere for local economic development, local liberation, local freedom, and increased productivity at the grassroots levels (UNTERM, 2014). Evidently, community development theory and praxis may serve as a connection in achieving local economic development (LED), through such variables in the community economic development frameworks as local progress, local shared prosperity, equity, localisation, sustainable livelihood, and local sustainability (Tomas, 2006; Block, 2008; Ercan & Hendriks, 2013; Moore, 2014).

The idea of local sustainability is a sub-set of the entire notion of local economic development though community sustainability is driven towards community economic development. Local economic development is a broad principle housing several attributes that tends to develop communities as, enterprise development, locality development, community development in the minimalist sense of if, and local governance (Hindson & Vicente-Hindson, 2006).

According to Swinburn, Goga, and Murphy (2006, p. 1), LED is a mechanism that integrates the public, non-governmental, and private sectors to work collectively towards achieving local progress. This is in order to create a better and a more resilient conditions for generating employment and growing the local economy. Nel and Humphrys (1999, p. 27) had argued that LED is a strategy for local stakeholders—individuals, groups, and organisations for the exploration of local resources, which is consistent with expanding local economic activities in communities for the benefit of the majority of the local community. Zaaijer and Sara, and Trousdale, arguments were towards the participatory nature of LED, they argued that the LED can be a participatory process whereby local dwellers work together to stimulate commercial activity that could result in a resilient and sustainable local economy (Zaaijer & Sara, 1993, p. 129; Trousdale, 2003, p. 1).

The essence of LED is to empower local participants in a bid to effectively use business enterprise: capital, labour, land, humans, technology, entrepreneur, and other local resources in achieving community goals. It must be admitted, that in South Africa, an integral vision of the LED is poverty eradication and economic growth (Hindson & Vicente-Hindson, 2006, p. 2). LED, as a strategy for local economic transformation, is important for fighting the plight of the unemployed, the vulnerable, the economically dependent, and the poor. The point been made here is that the idea of the strategy is centred on stimulating businesses that utilises local resource to improve the lives of those within the community. However, one of the quintessential downside to LED is the non-existence of a conceptual framework or model for articulating projects and programmes that build towards forming the LED implementation plan. This has inhibited the ability of the LED programme of action to effectively formulate a strategy for reducing poverty in South Africa (Hindson & Vicente-Hindson, 2006, p. 6). Hence, it is imperatives that measures be taken to propose or instigate or either conceptualise or theorise models, frameworks, or strategies for achieving LED sustainability. One of such strategies is the Community Economic Development (CED). CED infuses certain principles of localness to realise LED implementation, namely, community drive, business inclined models, and the non-governmental organisation integrated approach that is centrally stirred by the government or a steward to achieve CED. This copiously or inescapably may result in achieving local and community transformation. The idea of CED is ceded in the primary objective of
achieving local economic development and reducing poverty, community driven (HSG, 2018).

CED is a strategy that provide for community bonding or cohesion vital for community progress. Just like LED, CED houses certain principles through which it argues that local economic development could occur. These would include sustainability, participation, community based, asset based, and self-resilience. In addition to the above-mentioned, the following concepts are critical in this respect as localism, social transformation, social change, sustainable development, collectivism, communitarianism, among others (as seen in the CED framework—Ndaguba & Hanyane, 2018).

These principles and concepts are essential ingredients for the successful implementation of CED programmes and projects towards alleviating poverty (Ercan & Hendriks, 2013; Moore, 2014). Furthermore, there are certain philosophies that bounds CED, these may include, the idea of harmonising and synchronising multilanguages, cultures, and interests towards uplifting or transforming the economies of communities (Tomas, 2006), through community engagement in decision-making and problem solving, and through increases in income and employment opportunities for community residents.

According to Diamond (2004), CED has the propensity to translate the enterprise of community from junk into a flourishing economy by creating and providing greater opportunities through participation in decision-making and political life in a community. To Haggart and MacDonald (nd), CED is a process in which people and groups in communities’ works together to overcome community challenges and enhance community bonding, community building, and community sustainability of a local economy by diversifying the local economy thereby creating opportunities. Diversification of a local economy is an integral aspect of CED programmes and projects. Critically, the success or failure of any CED strategy is dependent upon the “enthusiasm of a broad representation of community members and community participants” (Haggart and MacDonald, nd). Since, CED is deeply rooted in a community, thus, for the goals of CED to be realised, local dwellers must take initiative by getting involved in community affairs and working collectively.

However, before community economic development can trans-
Saharan Africa (see Figure 2), since the share of poverty in the region is above 600 million (Beegle et al., 2016; World Bank., 2008).

The evidence in Figure 2 should not be misconstrued or misunderstood that the sub-Saharan African region lacks mechanisms, programmes, or projects for its development but should be understood that programmes and projects implemented from the Banks in most communities do not speak directly to the needs of the community, owing to the neglect of consultation, which can be best understood in the world economy, neoliberal ideology, and world-systems theoretical relationship of the core and the periphery (Ndaguba and Hanyane, 2018).

More so, despite billions of dollars expended on poverty alleviation schemes on the region, little or nothing has been achieved due to none participation of community dwellers (Ndaguba & Hanyane, 2018; Williamson, 2003). This assumption contradicts the notion that the people within a polity are the focal point or recipient of any development in a state. Additionally, that the realisation of the intended effect of any poverty alleviation programme or project is inversely premised on the willingness of the people in communities to participate (community participation).

Problem identification is another critical factor in poverty reduction studies as well as in public administration and development studies, because, if a wrong problem is identified, then the exercise and finance expended is premised on faulty foundation that will eventually not produce any outcome, but in most cases, create a new problem rather than solve one. The need for communities to participate in the identification, formulation, and implementation stages of programme objectives are critical for the advancement of the community. However, this analogy is a makeshift in reality, especially in Africa and sub-Saharan Africa in particular, as most often than not, problems are already identified and formulated at the national levels and implemented in the local areas (Ndou, 2012).

On benchmarking countries based on consultation and civic participation in sub-Africa, South Africa stands at the top 1%, owing to the Bill of Right, the 1996 Constitution as amended, the Batho Pelle Principle for service delivery, among others, as the Municipal Systems Act of 2000, the Municipal Structures Act of 1998, Promotion of Administrative Justice Act No. 3 of 2000 and the Promotion of Access to Information Act No. 2 of 2000, which are all implementable due to a functional system and effective institutions. These legislations give citizens the right to consultation and public inquiry; hence, the Imbizo in local circuits still remains a viable network for community participation in decision-making in local governments.

Despite the nature of consultation and participation in decision-making in the country, the number of those in poverty continues to increase (StatsSA, 2017, pp. 31–64). Recent statistics from Statistics South Africa demonstrates that over 55.5% of people live under the poverty line, as against 53.2% in 2011. This should be understood in the context that several billions of Rands have been expended between 2011 and 2015, including the fact that South Africa is the most developed country in region based on the effectiveness of structures, systems, and institutions. Yet, the number of the poor has continued to rise in the country’s provinces and municipalities.

This is not to say that the negative effects of the global meltdown did not affect investments in South Africa, rather that the legitimisation of corruption in the country had compromised its institutions, which had led to unprecedented unemployment rate that fuelled poverty in the country. Though one may argue that these negative effects in the country have made antipoverty strategies in South Africa of no effect, this might not be the entire truth, as the strategy for alleviating poverty in the first-hand was without the responsibility of the people the intervention was meant for.
According to the South African Government (2008), the key argument for addressing poverty according to this strategy is seen in Figure 3. These key strategies of the document anchored on nine pillars for South Africa’s development from a multidimensional perspective excluded the responsibilities of the people (see Figure 3). This may possibly be a reason why after 10 years of this strategy (2008-2017), poverty had continued to increase than decrease in South Africa (StatsSA, 2017, p. 14, see Figure 4 below).

8 | TOWARDS A STAKEHOLDER MODEL FOR IMPLEMENTING CED

To harmonise and prepare mechanisms that are helpful for business reinvention in a community, one has to process a tool that facilitates collaboration and exert commitment from the steward/s, the stakeholders, and the general community (see Figure 5) and thereafter create a CED strategy for local economic freedom that enhances productivity and efficiency in the community with a human face.

The importance of the stakeholder tool for collaboration is significant for understanding the stages for collaboration with community. The idea for the implementation loop or channel is cyclical, which means it is procedural and that the feedback is in tune with the values and culture of work with particular areas for development. According to Freeman, the symbolism of stakeholder within the stakeholder theory would necessary include, “any group or individual that can affect or be affected by the achievement of organisation’s objectives” (1984, p. 46; Byrd, Bosley, & Dronberger, 2009, p. 694). To Mercier (1999), stakeholder involves “all of the agents for whom the firm’s development and good health are of prime concern.” In Donaldson and Preston (1995), stakeholders are those having legitimate interest in an organisation. Explicitly implying that any individual, group, or party that have claims, known or identified, or share intrinsic values with the group, population, or society constitutes the stakeholder for engagement (Damak-Ayadi & Pesqueux, 2005). In congruent to this assertion, Donaldson and Preston (1995) in redefining Freeman’s notion of stakeholder, states that, in order to be identified as a stakeholder the individual or the group must have a legitimate interest in the company. According to Fiorino (1990), the notion of stakeholder theory is associated with policy advocacy of the medieval argument for public involvement and community participation that epitomises democracy (Byrd et al., 2009, p. 694).

One of the fundamental reasons for the introduction of democracy as a system of governance is to ensure and provide inclusiveness, in terms of growth, communal wealth distribution, development, redistribution, among others. Thus, for government to be successful in tackling societal challenges, one of which is poverty. It must incorporate business methods that have practical implications for growth and development in society. Government planners must learn from the success of small firms within communities in which they live and function, rather than learning from how the West and Chinese have developed. In that, development is personal, in the sense that it deals with the availability and skills of those within a community.

Therefore, before any community can be successful in engendering growth and development. It must be able to create value for the stakeholders in the environment. The philosophy of the Stakeholder Theory according to Freeman is that no stake in the stakeholders can be examined in isolation (clustering stakeholder issues). The making emphasis here is the need for managers of public trust to synchronise the interest of all stakes than merely isolating a single component.

Though this theory have never been used in understanding poverty or poverty alleviation in Africa or elsewhere, in this study, the researcher believes that government have to restrategise, if it intends to meet the needs of the community, Agenda 2030, and the United Nations declaration on the sustainable development. It is within this context that freedom to stimulate community economic gains is proposed (see Figure 6).

9 | CONCLUSION

The stakeholder processes for engaging communities towards stirring community economic development in South Africa is timely. In that, recent statistics from Statistics South Africa have revealed that poverty is on the rise; this might be fuelled by the increase in unemployment, diplomatic corruption, dysfunctional systems, and institutions, and inequality is service delivery to communities that are remotely located. It is within this context, that this paper argues for a business-like model in revamping a community whose poverty rate have continually increased despite various implemented strategies for reducing poverty in the province and the municipality.

The Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality though strategically located at the heart of a university, the municipality, and its communities have been unable to tap into the market economy of the university and other businesses within the community to create a viable and sustainable local regeneration. This is because most businesses within the communities are ran and owned by foreigners, students, or investors who do not reinvent its profit in the communities. This is a significant reason why community economic development is imperative as it proposes a medium through which buying local and local investments among others are promoted. In other, to promote the principles of localism, one requires a loop through which collaboration is eminent, and this is what the stakeholder theory brings. In this paper, the stakeholder model is used in proposing a means through which communities can collaborate to advance its course, without necessarily been dependent on the municipality and the provincial government.

FIGURE 5 Neo-Marxist Community Economic Development strategy for local economic freedom
Source: Authors configuration
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CHAPTER FIVE - ARTICLE FOUR

Community economic development strategic framework in municipalities for poverty alleviation in South Africa

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Conceptualizing community economic development strategic framework for poverty alleviation: The case of Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality

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Economic regeneration is a segment of neighbourhood renewal that boosts community economics and sustains certain principles of sustainable urbanization. The community economic development framework for poverty reduction, the implementation loop for stakeholder collaboration, and the Neo-Marxist community economic development strategy for local economic freedom are imperative for sustaining and renewing the idealism of shared prosperity, which is the basis of collectivism and community economic development in relation to community development. Because, where there is poor economic vivacity; it is difficult, if not impossible for such community to galvanize towards the realisation of the sustainable development agenda, is tied to economic vivacity of an area. It is on this ground that this paper develops a neighbourhood regeneration model or the community economic development strategic framework for poverty alleviation for the Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality. Data were sorted from Statistics South Africa, Scopus among others, and the data were cushioned with substantial qualitative analysis. Triangulation, content, and theme analysis were used to analyse the data and propose the models for the paper. It must be noted that an understanding and appreciation of this paper is dependent on the understanding of the earlier papers advanced in this series. Finding demonstrates the suitability and the need for models in empowering those at the rural areas in South Africa.

1 INTRODUCTION

This paper proposes an economic strategic framework for reducing poverty in Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality of the Eastern Cape, South Africa. It is the fourth in a series of papers for understanding community economic development as a means for reducing poverty in municipalities in South Africa, with a focus on the Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality. Previous papers had argued from the following three standpoints: the challenges of international best practices to poverty alleviation on local context, which dealt with the existing mismatch of global agenda for poverty reduction and the inability for municipalities to align with the goals for international development as the structural adjustment programme, millennium development goals, and policy framework and poverty reduction strategy papers. The paper argued that global agenda are unrealistic in local context based on three major challenges—finance, capacity, and leadership (Ndaguba & Hanyane, 2018a).

The argument there was that municipalities must claim ownership of the processes and procedures for addressing their challenges, in this case poverty. Because, the need for engagement in matters that concerns the locals cannot be over emphasised as seen in the Local Agenda 21. Rather, than the traditional top-down structures for
understanding or addressing the spate of poverty in the municipalities. Because in recent times, the character that municipal managers and mayors decide on what is best for the people is steadily been greeted with dismay and in some instances resulting in a break in law and order (destructive strike action). We argued that municipalities must be seen as taking the lead for the development of it community with the peoples mandate (Ndaguba & Hanyane, 2018a).

The second paper advocates for a community economic framework for poverty reduction. It utilizes concepts as localism, localization, and social transformation among others as its point of reference. It further explored other component for the model as buy local and build local, communitarianism, community resilience, sustainability issues, and social progress inter alia (Ndaguba & Hanyane, 2018b). In that paper, a conceptual framework was developed for harmonizing various components required for enabling and achieving economic efficiency and communal prosperity (Ndaguba & Hanyane, 2018b).

In the third paper, we argue the imperativeness of stakeholder theory and stewardship theory in engendering and promoting community economic development in South Africa (Ndaguba & Hanyane, 2018c). We argued that both theories are critical in developing community economic development. In that, in developed countries as Canada, United States, and United Kingdom (Ndaguba & Hanyane, 2018c), the use of community economic development for community renewal and infrastructural resurrection is not uncommon. In the paper, two models were advanced—the implementation loop for stakeholder collaboration (see figure 2) for community economic development and the Neo-Marxist community economic development strategy for local economic freedom (Ndaguba & Hanyane, 2018c, pp. 2-8). It may be safe to say that to have a proper grasp of this research endeavour is to sync, the three previous papers aforementioned. However, this does not take the merit of this paper or diminish its relevance as a standalone paper. Rather, it demonstrates scholarly progression of a thought pattern. Hence, this paper is the most critical part of the puzzle on community economic development strategic framework, as it proposed the flow chart for poverty alleviation the community economic way.

2 MATERIAL AND METHOD

In research, there is hardly any method that is considered sacrosanct, especially in social research. There are two main methods for gathering data in the social science: qualitative and quantitative. However, between both methods lies the mixed method, which is a combination of numbers and words, respectively. According to Ndaguba (2018), there is no any best way for conducting social research. Hence, the research is dependent on the agility and ability of the researcher to gather and synthesize and evaluate reasonable data for answering the research questions under review (Ndaguba, 2016, p. 12; Ndaguba, Ijeoma, Nebo, Chungag, & Ndaguba, 2018). Writing a research methodology is at the centre of any scientific research endeavour, as it gives the reader an understanding as to how information were gathered and the system of analysis. Hence, it gives credence and determines to a large extent the feasibility of achieving both the aims and means in a study. In any case, where the research methodologies are questionable, the entire research outcome is questionable.

The modality for gathering data for this paper was principally desktop with search engines as follows: Catalogue of theses and dissertation of South African Universities (NEXUS); Catalogue of books: Ferdinand Postma Library (North-West University); Chronic Poverty Index; EBSCO EconBiz: Food Agricultural Organisation Database; Google Scholar Index; Statistics South Africa; Edith Cowan University Library; and World Bank Database. In essence, it has been argued that the bedrock of the desktop research is predominantly the ability to search for reasonable data, synthesize the quality of the data, and ensure that the right amount of data are collected and analysed in tandem with the object or question of the paper.

This study adopts an exploratory design method in its analysis by identifying salient factors in poverty reduction from international to local parlance; it demonstrates some but not all the reasons for the quandary resulting in ineffectiveness of international practices for tackling poverty in local context. The desktop research approach used in this study is consistent with both the (quasi) quantitative and qualitative paradigm for collecting data. An average of 250 articles, books, Internet source, and government gazette and other documents were consulted. However, over a hundred of these materials were utilized in answering the research question in this paper.

3 THE PROBLEM

United Nations and its subsidiaries over the years have continued to shift the post/target than shifting paradigm in ending extreme poverty globally. With each target met ($1 in 1996, $1.25 in 2005, and now 1.90c in 2015), a higher target is introduced (Ndaguba, Ndaguba, & Okeke, 2016; Ravallion, Chen, & Sangraula, 2009, p. 163; World Bank, 1990; Ravallion, Datt, & van de Walle, 1991).1 Extreme poverty has been adjudged globally on income but mainly consumption (see World Bank reports and SA Stats reports and government gazette) premised on the food-energy intake method (see Orshansky, 1963-64).2 According to the initial definition of extreme poverty by the United Nations, it argues that “extreme poverty, absolute poverty, or destitution, as originally defined in 1995 as a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. It depends not only on income but also on access to services” (UN, 1995). Contrary to the UN 1995 definition, several distinguished scholars as Ravallion and Sach among others, including aliases from the World Bank, IMF and multinational food and Humanitarian Corporation have continued to centre their argument on income and food intake in determining those in extreme poverty.

2This thesis argues only seeks to favour beverage and food industries and also strengthens the dollar economy than actually measure those in poverty (see SDG which also contradicts a single measure in ending extreme poverty).
Disobediently, extreme poverty and poverty in the African context are much rooted in several indicators as unemployment, transfers, homelessness, destitution, climate change and global warming, population growth (see Johannesburg, Kwazulu-Natal, and The Cape), structural poverty, deprivation, racism, corruption, inequality, nepotism, access to services and information, and deteriorating infrastructures to mention a few are indices that South Africa still grapple with but exempted from understanding how to tackle poverty. A large chunk of these indicators have surfaced even in recent debates on extreme poverty reduction (see Reddy, Bond, Gumede, and Budlender regrets). Hence, the question by Jozef Ritzen, whether an improved Human Development Policy can help break the circles of poverty globally? And the assertion made by Ritzen, Max Spoor, and Mansoob Murshed who identified other factors that culminate into the state of poverty as inequality, conflict, globalization, and marginalization, or Thandika Gunder Frank on dependency, Kwame Nkrumah on neocolonialism, and Walter Rodney on underdevelopment attest to the fact that poverty cannot be understood, measured, or eradicated from a mono-philosophical connotation.

In addition to the many discomfort faced in Africa and particularly South Africa is the global financial crisis, increasing number of failing and failed state, the downturn of crude oil in international market, the lack of effective institution as well as policy frameworks that strengthen regional cooperation and integration in the continent, and what might be called “the great depression in human settlement.” Judging by the 2015 fragility index, at the top 50 of the world’s most fragile states, member states in Africa host 32 spot of the top 50 countries. Owing to weakening: systems, infrastructure, capacity, governance structure, institutional integration, institutions interactions and weaker regional affairs and liaison threatens, the crux of UN Habitat III assumption of human settlement with regard to sustainable urbanization in the continent by 2019 can only be dreamt about.

Premised on these philosophies, this paper opts for another means for intervention in the poverty debate or dialogue, whereas previous papers have taunted the food intake hypocrisy as the official yardstick for measuring extreme poverty in South Africa. This paper proposes a community economic development strategic framework flow chart for alleviating poverty in rural communities in South Africa, with reference to the communities in Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality.

4 ESSENCE AND SUBSTANCE OF THE POVERTY LINE, POVERTY MEASUREMENT, AND CONCEPTUALIZATION

The poverty line has been much of a problematique and contentious discourse over the years (see Reddy vs. Ravallion), resulting in series of discrepancies in counting those in extreme poverty globally from those that are not. In probing the extreme poverty line and proposing an inclusive methodology of measuring extreme poverty in South Africa, this study leans on existing works of Reddy, Bond, Budlender, Gumede, Hart, and several new school scholars on poverty threshold and poverty studies. It also concurs to the inclusiveness of other indicator that may lead to a new poverty framework and poverty index for South Africa. It critiques several frameworks, notions and philosophies on the lack of localisation in global agenda, and it discards the idea of food consumption and spending as a means for adjudging those in poverty from that are not, because desire fulfilment is much paramount for individual survival and livelihood than either money or food.

Hence, social theories tend to harass capitalist notion of poverty. In that, most social theories are underpinned within the context of critical theory, stakeholder theory, Marxism, structural functionalism, rational choice theory, conflict theory, false necessity, social constructionist theory, stewardship theory, and social action in passing.

To examine or probe the suitability of the $1.90c global extreme poverty benchmark as proposed and adopted by the UN and its subsidiaries premised on a mono-philosophical nature is to give popularity to an unsustainable culture. Critical theory draws attention to sexism in gender studies because extreme poverty is experienced humans—men, women, boys, or even girls (see Table on Poverty headcount by sex) differently. As each segment of the population faces different barriers in assessing information, services, political opportunities, economic empowerment, and employment (Kangas, Haider, Fraser, & Browne, 2014).

5 ESSENCE AND SUBSTANCE OF COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The essence for the choice of community economic development strategy for poverty alleviation in South Africa can be drawn from the assertion of Tan (2009) on “community development theory and practice,” where Tan suggested that any framework that theorize community development is a legitimate avenue for inclusivity and a solution to the modern world. In essence, to reduce poverty is to create an avenue for inclusion of the poor in the economy, which was the reason for the excitement at the ANC led administration in 1994; however, in 2017, poverty has continued to increase because several households and especially the poor have not been positively affected (Beegle, Christiaensen, Dabalen, & Gaddis, 2016).

Consequently, poverty is one of the damning challenges ravaging the world today, leading to slavery in Libya and human trafficking across the world. Hence, the challenge in understanding poverty is first enveloped in the way in which poverty is seen and measured (Ndaguba & Hanyane, 2018a). It is perhaps the most elusive social concept subject to debate globally and in Africa (Deaton, 2006; Ndaguba, 2016). In Africa, poverty has continued to increase, whereas in other region such as South Asia, poverty is drastically decline (Ndaguba & Hanyane, 2018a). It is important to understand what the South Asian are doing that Africa has failed to do. This is because in public policy discourses: policy objectives, visions, or missions that

\[\text{Authors compilation from the 2015 Fragility Index.}\]
are clear are liable to be easily understood, approached, and accomplished. Because ambiguity is destructive in policy implementation and policy studies, it also has several ways in which it limits institutional support, community participation, and development.

Therefore, there is a need to employ a strategic innovative outlook that breaks down difficult parts of community development strategies for poverty alleviation; hence, the use of community economic development plan towards engendering community economic development is proposed in this paper. Community development plan is a method of achieving a community driven aim (Nunavut Economic Developers Association, 2006, p. 1). According to Nunavut Economic Developers Association (2006, p. 2), community economic development has both economic and social development objectives that provide community growth benefit in a locality. In that, most community economic development (CED) plans are measurable, realistic, and specific in order to achieve adequate monitoring and evaluation. The achievement and functionality of the CED is anchored on five critical pillars—community based, participatory, asset based, self-reliant, and sustainable. However, must projects and/or programmes for poverty alleviation in Africa and South Africa in particular had adopted a one-size-fit-all approach in tackling poverty (Bond, 2009). Hence, poverty in communities in South Africa has thus resisted this antidote, which has led to an increase in the number of those in poverty.

Research had demonstrated that any development that is not people centred, community centred, or bottom up is likely not to uplift the people out of poverty. Dudley Seers (cited Todaro, 1977) assertion comes to mind, on the question on development, where he asked, what is happening to poverty? What is happening to inequality? What is happening to unemployment collaborates with the assertion of this study? Premised on the argument that development is a multimensional and multifaceted process involving the major changes in social structures, popular attitude and national institutions as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality and social dimension of development (Todaro, 1977). This is because, the decline or increase of any of these indicators is as a result of the effort placed on the communities. Hence, to ride poverty in South Africa, several approaches are required from communitarian and collectivist approach (see Ndubba & Hanyane, 2018b), because community efforts must be considered the must and significant antidote for the scourge in the country.

### 6 | PROPOSING THE COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

We use a flowchart in presenting the nature of the strategic framework for community regeneration, including the linkage of communities to capital, including the nature of capacity to reinject the community to mainstream economy. The CED strategic framework is effective in delivering the goods of the local economy (see Figure 1).

### 7 | CONCEPTUALIZING THE CED STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

South Africa and the Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality (RMLM) currently do not have an established stream for generating harmonizing different community projects for the economic benefits of a majority of ties people other than its reliance on the local economic development plan, which does not have an established framework. This paper therefore proposes a community economic development strategic framework (Figure 2).

### 8 | PHASE 1

The emphasis on this section is on clarification, harmonization, orientation, awareness, therapy, monitoring and reporting, and collaboration. These are imperative in ensuring that communities are involved in the decision that concerns them. Because there are plethora of evidence citing threats to community development projects across the region and the area, as a result of divergent views of individuals and corporates. Hence, the need for pacification, as pacification is a critical component for making community economic development workable, due to its ability to sensitize and sustain growth though a healing process. It is common knowledge that most Black communities in South Africa, particularly in the Eastern Cape suffers from years of neglect both under the apartheid and the democratic era in terms of development and infrastructural, social, economic, or environmental growth.

Despite, the region had produced two of the three elected presidents in the nation. The region is yet to benefit from the nations growths as the economic vivacity are clustered in other provinces as Gauteng, Cape Town, and KwaZulu-Natal at the expense of the other. Hence, the region that have more residents in poverty are those with weak economic vitality. Therefore, to build a strong and viable economic and social system that will uplift the millions of people residing in poverty and vulnerability in the Eastern Cape, and particularly the peoples and communities in the Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality, dialogues are imperative.

In that, negotiations are central in shaping and strengthening the role played by the stakeholders, community organizations, government, private sector, and community developers. In developing a consultative mechanism and communal deliberation hotspot for which deliberative governance is championed for both unification of purposes between government, the private sector and the community that may in turn create a sense of community ownership of projects and programmes. That may enable the community members to both monitor and report the progress and real change in the life of the community.

### 9 | PHASE 2

Once the harmonization of purposes is consummated, the values of the community must be taken into account. In every community, there are several stakeholders, but the clustering of stakeholders in relations to a particular project is imperative, and putting these
FIGURE 1 Community economic development strategic framework for poverty alleviation
stakeholders in clusters with chairpersons heading each cluster assist in gaining the totality of the ideas shared by the group from an individual than several independent stakeholders, it also helps in limiting the chaos, where all stakeholders are meant to be in a single cluster. This in turn makes planning seamless and less expensive on the part of the organization of the development project, thus assisting to accelerate economic development in the communities of the municipality.

Identifying communal resources that can boost economic development in the community is equally important, and the transparency on how the common wealth is expended helps to dispel rumours of corruption, mismanagement, and misappropriation that have brought to a halt several noble ideas in the past in the area, region, and continent (Ndaguba, Ndaguba, Tshiyoyo, & Shai, 2018).

Another equally important component in this phase is fiscal discipline; fiscal discipline enables fiscal sustainability, viability, and responsibility to become a reality (see Ndaguba, 2018, pp. 8-10); this is because it deals with the vibrancy in the economy, regeneration of commodities as oppose to waste (recycling), balance of payment, and particularly, the ability to meet the obligation of an accord irrespective of circumstances. In that, the entire essence of fiscal discipline is to disassociate from financial irresponsibility and recklessness of government spending in a project or programme (Ndaguba, 2018), which automatically links to a plan for rural regeneration in the rural economics.

10 | PHASE 3

In a preceding paper (Ndaguba & Hanyane, 2018b, p. 7), we had proposed a community economic development framework for poverty reduction in rural communities. By taking the philosophy of that argument, it is imperative that the community identifies and evaluates the state of the framework with regard the community in question, in a bid, to accelerate and understand the stage or level of development with reference to the arguments advanced in the paper for community renewal.

Importantly, after the evaluation process is completed, the next step is to identify interest and power in terms of the competitive advantages of the communities to other neighbouring communities. For this, the community can benefit more because the municipality is known for peace with little or no incidence of xenophobic cases. This is a strong point for the municipality in selling itself to industries, production companies, and businesses in the country, cheaper workforce, and cost of land and property constitutes other significant reasons why the municipality can prosper. More so, the citing of a university and several colleges with over 10,000 students is an opportunity to be harnessed, and their expertise is at the disposal of the industries in question. In that, both research and practical skills can be easily sorted, for advice and growth of industries in the municipality.

Therefore, there is a need for the municipality to establish a committee or department for diversity management that conducts research that taps into new opportunities and how to harmonize the old and the new industries in the municipality. In doing this, a steward is utmost, because without the right person in position; the entire process is futile (see Ndaguba & Hanyane, 2018c, on stewardship theory and a steward). Therefore, a proposal is developed and mechanism for conflict management must be instituted to avert chaos in the implementation of the project.

11 | PHASE 4

Without peace there can hardly be economic progress, though military progress is possible. In a chaotic organization, there is hardly profit. Therefore, for the communities in the municipality to achieve some
measure of advancement, there must be someone who can bring about unification (such as Mandela achieved after apartheid fell). The person that everyone or most people feel could represent their interest without political motives or scoring political point for their party. Hence, it is important that a steward identified by the community and not imposed by either the municipality or the private sector heads each cluster. The identified leader who is able to communicate easily, understands the communities perspective, before drafting a proposal. A proposal that depicts the principle and aligns with the proposal of the committee. As already established in Phase 3. Thereafter, integrating the local economic development agenda with the community economic development framework.

12 PHASE 5

This is the final stage, where input is made after the communities have identified other concerns of the communities, the stakeholders and funders of the development project or programme for economic advancement of the communities must be meant to make some input and critique, based on their expertise and professionalism of such project elsewhere. Their comments and concerns must also be incorporated before a mass meeting at the Alexander Town Hallis held at Alice.

There presentations of the stakeholders’ thoughts are discussed (Phase 4) in respect of those of the communities (Phase 3) and the original document (Phase 2 – the rural plan). Rectification and legislation then follows after the communities not their representative in councils have provided accent to the community economic development strategic framework for the advancement of the community economically, by so doing, ousting poverty in the Raymond Mhlana Local Municipality of the Eastern Cape, South Africa.

According to the Carbonell, the uniqueness of a CED framework will include the following:

- It is area based (i.e., spatially sensitive), it recognizes economic and social marginalization has a geographical spread which in turn exaggerates such a situation of marginalization of the local municipality in the national economy.
- In order to build or develop realistic partnership between local communities and mainstream economy, the “Stakeholders” local and mainstream are imperative in fostering the reconversion, growth, and development of the marginalized local municipality.
- The essential conduit of the CED is to create locally “owned” strategies that supports both social and economic development of the local economy, through which the district municipality and other surrounding local municipalities can benefit from the multiplier effect of the RMLM.
- The essence of CED is to give groups, industries and individuals in groups the opportunity to reinsert themselves into the mainstream as owners than labourers.
- CED is a programme that is delivered to achieve coordination and coherence of development at a local economy to ensure both greater sustainability and effectiveness.

CED seeks to ensure economic spin-off, greater job opportunities for locals (through buying local, local investment, and local production in order to regenerate the local economy and reinstate the local economy to mainstream economy as owners or stakeholders of the goods or service provided), and personal incomes, through which a formative roles of confidence is restored within the individual, the group, and the local industries, thereby restoring not just the confidence of the local community but also the pride of the local municipality.

- The CED is a huge programme for linking communities to the mainstream economy; however, like other initiatives, certain level of innovation is required, and the ability to prune rich investments should not be imaginative but compulsory, in order not to fall into the intractable dilemma or challenge that still lingers in disadvantaged community as the Alice and Fort Beaufort areas.

In order to achieve the idea of linking communities to the mainstream economy, it is imperative to understand means through which local stakeholder collaboration must be fostered.

13 CONCLUSION

Ndaguba and Hanyane (2018a, 2018b, 2018c) have demonstrated that certain trends exists that are universally utilised for poverty reduction in local context. They include, employment, social enterprise, and adequate provision of service delivered (Ndaguba et al., 2018). In that, the concept of poverty alleviation tends to reduce poverty by adopting or implementing economic or social strategies for boosting the economic well-being in a locality (World Bank Group, 2014).

This is probably why over the years several developmental models have been proposed by development agencies globally (UN, DFID, USAID, WBG, and IMF among others) for stimulating economic well-being and social transformation, which was expected to lead to some forms of advancement in the lives of the people that resides in such communities. This questions the narrative earlier condemned of a single narrative for alleviating poverty (see Ndaguba & Hanyane, 2018a). Poverty globally and in South Africa have a multidimensional outlook, thus, mode or ways of resolving poverty must be all inclusion. As Bond argues that methods for analysing and conceptualization is in tandem with affects the methodologies adopted for alleviating the scourge (Bond, 2016).

Theoretically and pragmatically, poverty remains one the prevalent challenges in the 21st century (Beegle et al., 2016; Ndaguba & Hanyane, 2018b). Been the reason, Deaton, Ravallion, White, Akire, Orshansky, and Sen among others have pioneered over the years several strategies for curbing the incidence of this scourge either from a perspective of well-being (Nabbaugh and White), multidimensional poverty (Alkire), measurement and conceptualization (Deaton), capabilities management (Sen), food (Orshansky), or income (Ravallion; Deaton, 2006; Orshansky, 1963; Ravallion, 1992).
These examples above demonstrate that to reduce the incidence of poverty, a method for such a reduction must be people centred. Hence, advancing the community economic development strategic framework in this study, twerk towards the advancement of a community than an individual. Thus, emancipating a rural community from squaller and poverty, requires a significant economic development.

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**REFERENCES**


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Emeka Austin Ndaguba specialises in poverty reduction, community economic development, stakeholder theory and global partnership.

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CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION
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SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Introduction

This chapter six derives the strength of the chapter by integrating the earlier chapters of the discourse of the Thesis into a single narrative. It brings together the analysis of fragmented papers, to synchronise its analysis and propose recommendations to quelling the concerns raised in earlier chapters of this Thesis. The significance of this chapter is drawn from its strength to bring together the summaries and conclusion of each published individual paper and provide a narrative as to its synthesis.

Noteworthy, is that this study is apparently the first to develop an analytical framework for CED for analysis in rural communities in South Africa, and the first to give CED as an avenue for poverty alleviation. In this chapter, we present the summary and conclusion of the papers, linking the individually published studies to the Thesis, thereafter, proffering a recommendation.

6.2 Summaries of the Paper

In summary, the notion of poverty reduction, poverty analysis and the roles of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in either poverty reduction, measurement or conceptualisation is problematic because it was never the mandate or the role of either the IMF or the Bank (Ndaguba and Hanyane, 2018: 18). In that, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank conceived at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 by 44 nations with the sole aim of creating stable frameworks for post-war global economy. The IMF in its original visions statement was to promote steady growth and ensure full employment by offering unconditional loans to establishing instruments to stabilize exchange rates, restoring economies in crisis and facilitating currency exchange (Ndaguba and Hanyane, 2018). This vision was abandoned due to pressures from US representatives; rather than the IMF to offer loans unconditionally, it resulted to offering loans based on strict conditions, which
later form the austerity measure programmes or the structural adjustment. However, over the years critics have berated the nature of the conditions for the loans, which have in many ways resulted in several policy change and increase in poverty and instability in the African region. Due to policies that had worsened lax labour, decimated social safety nets and environmental standards in African countries (Lockwood, 2005). The idea for the establishment of the World Bank (The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) on the other hand, was primarily to fund the infrastructural damages cause by the World War II. It visions were thwarted in the 1950s, and the Bank’s attention turned from funding infrastructural development to industrial development projects, particularly, not in Europe but in Asia, Latin America and Africa. Resulting from the unpreparedness of the Bank and the IMF for the challenge of the future, many scholars and activists have argued that the aggressive dealings of the IMF and the Bank have exacerbated the debt crisis in developing nations and devastated indigenous communality, the local ecologies and economies. Since, importation was a prerequisite for loans by either the Bank or the IMF (Ndaguba and Hanyane, 2018a).

For Africa and Africans to claim back their future, Ndaguba and Hanyane (2018b), argued in the second paper that the development of this analytical framework that assists in articulating and harmonising sustainability issues and localisation challenges of communities in each locality, and realign (these challenges) them for the development of communities, based on their perceive notion of development is important. In that, the communal challenge in Alice of the Eastern Cape is very different from the challenge of communities in the Potchefstroom area of the North West Province of the Republic of South Africa.

A framework without the involvement of stakeholders tends to mar development practice. In paper three, a process for engaging with the stakeholder of the communities towards stirring community economic development in South Africa is timely. In that, recent statistics from Statistics South Africa have revealed that poverty is on the rise; which might be fuelled by the increase in unemployment, diplomatic corruption, dysfunctional systems and institutions, and inequality is service delivery to communities that are remotely located (Ndaguba and Hanyane, 2018c). It is within this context, that the paper argued for the adoption business-like model (proposed in paper
three) in revamping a community, whose poverty rate have continually increased. Despite various implemented strategies for reducing poverty in the province and the municipality (Ndaguba and Hanyane, 2018c).

The Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality though strategically located at the heart of a university, the municipality, and its communities have been unable to tap into the market economy of the university and allied businesses within the community to create a viable and sustainable local regeneration framework for communal sustenance. This is because most businesses within the communities are managed and owned by foreigners, students and local bourgeois repatriate their profit to their country of origin. This is a significant reason why community economic development is imperative, because it advances concepts as, buying local and local investments among others. In sum, to promote the principles of localism, one requires a loop through which collaboration is eminent, and this is what the stakeholder theory brings. In this paper, the stakeholder model was used in proposing a means through which communities can collaborate to advance its course, without necessarily been dependent on the municipality and the provincial government for livelihood (Qengqa and Ndaguba, 2018; Ndaguba and Hanyane, 2018c).

6.3 Conclusion of the Papers

Some believe that the world changes with the wisdom of the old. We believe that the idealism, innovation, energy and “can do” attitude of the youth is even more powerful (Ndaguba and Hanyane, 2018a). That is my hope for India too, 800 million youth joining hands to transform our nation. To put the light of hope in every eye, and the joy of belief in every heart. Lift people out of poverty, put clean water and sanitation within the reach of all, and make healthcare available to all. A roof over every head. I know it is possible.” Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India (2014).

Never in the history of man have we seen so much wealth, yet so much poverty (Ndaguba and Hanyane, 2018a). The persistence of poverty in the globe in general and Sub-Saharan Africa in particular is a moral indictment of world leaders and global capitalists (Ndaguba et al., 2016). Poverty is a deep-seated, complex and a pervasive reality, plaguing developing and least developed countries the most. In 2003, ILO
decried the levels and intensity of global poverty, demonstrating that a half of the world’s population live on less than US$2 per day, and more than a billion struggle on less than a dollar per day (ILO (International Labour Organisation), 2003, p. 1). More importantly, the vicious circle of poverty is primarily not the main concerns of either the SAPs or the PRSPs. Because, their measurement criterion includes:

- importation of healthcare material at the expense of local industries,
- lowering and privatising production capabilities,
- shortened life expectancy, resulting from high cost of Medicare,
- mass retrenchment in government department and the gigarisation of the economy,
- privatisation of government assets,
- minimal government regulation of primary goods and services,
- retraction of social and economic systems,
- poor balance of trade,
- insufficient international support on homegrown solutions to local problems,
  and
- doctrine of individualism to Africa’s social support systems.

These deficiencies constitute in many respects the reason why the SAPs, the PRSPs and the MDGs were circumstantial in responding to the many challenges confronting Sub-Saharan Africa.

To understand these challenges, one must note that of the 54 countries in Africa, over 30 are among the Least Developed Countries, and most of these 34 countries have significant amount of both natural and human resource that could propel human and infrastructural development to compete amongst the world (UNECA, 2014, p. xiv). More so, the nature, height and depth of both conflict and corruption have reduced in many ways the abilities of most countries within the region to elevate from the peril of poverty and in turn become transform (Ndaguba et al. 2018).
We suggested that for poverty to be alleviated there must be certain initiatives and culture that must be learnt, developed, incorporated and sustained in local and rural areas. These culture and initiative may include — local investments, buying locally made products, patronising local shops, local regeneration, local reconversion, community linking with bigger markets, social identity of a people, solidarity as a form of social development, and building sustainable capital and market in communities are integral for the survival of any community that wishes to be economically viable or sustainable.

6.4 Recommendation of the study

It recommends that development initiatives implemented in most developing countries, especially in Africa, most by African oriented and African implemented. Since, the idea of a sense of belonging, and social affinity for a programme or project, tied to the nature of involvement of the communities. Because, most programmes and projects implemented by the West or Asia had either complicated or compounded the woes of those in poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa. This is because the policies and programmes adopted tend to favour the West and its allies, the East and its allies, China and its allies, and local bourgeoisie and the elite, at the expense of the local people and those in poverty on the African continent.

It recommended disinvestments in urban centres are also critical for CED and for achieving community springiness and regeneration. This may lead to the undesirability and tertiarisation of production methods in bigger urban centres. The notion of CED is embedded in the French Journal - Pour in Chassagne and Romefort definition of local development—local development is a strategy for survival in distressed regions where they locals believe in the notion that “this cannot go on” “something must be done” (Chassagne and Romefort, 1987, p. 251, Fontan, 1993, p. 4). Thus, until communities in South Africa begin to perceive that their underdevelopment, backwardness, unemployment, and intense poverty is premised on their inability to come together and build together the community, they want. For themselves and their generation unborn, it will be difficult for anyone from outside the community to ensure that a community is
either economically viable or sustainable, because the aim of every business owner or investor is profit driven. Therefore, it is primarily the duty of the communities itself and halfway through the responsibility of government to establish certain laws, enactments and policies, especially for government funded initiatives and ventures in the country.

This study recommends that one of the ways in which community viability or sustainability may be guaranteed is through regeneration/reconversion policy and a framework that articulates and harmonise sustainability issues and localisation challenges of communities in each locality. A means through which community viability or sustainability may be guaranteed is through a regeneration/reconversion policy framework by the government, establishing laws that gives concession and waivers to industries not Chinese shops located in remote local communities, as well as, a higher taxation for industries in bigger and urban centres. This has a twofold agenda, first is the depopulation of the urban centres from overcrowding among others and the second is to ensure that communities are economically viable, sustainable and healthy in the end.

The study recommended a CED analytical framework as a useful tool for poverty alleviation in rural communities, especially in South Africa communities.

Nonetheless, it gives strong conviction that CED is a valuable and reliable method for alleviating poverty given the proposed analytical framework.

The stakeholder processes for engaging communities towards stirring community economic development in South African rural communities was developed, a careful and religious application in rural communities, will elevate the cause of their lot.

We suggest that to tackle, the alliance of destruction, such as, unemployment, diplomatic corruption, dysfunctional systems, and institutions, and inequality. Equitable provision of services is the first step in the right direction. Hence, the proposition of a business-like model in revamping a community whose poverty rate have continually increased despite various implemented strategies for reducing poverty in the province and the municipality.
The Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality though strategically located its failures to tap into the market economy of the university and allied businesses within the community to create viable and sustainable local regeneration policies for local are unprecedented (Ndaguba and Hanyane, 2018c).

6.5 Study Conclusion

Ndaguba and Hanyane (2018a; 2018b; 2018c) have demonstrated that there are certain trends globally that are universally adequate for poverty reduction in respect to location and context, they are employment, social enterprise and adequate service delivery (Ndaguba, Ijeoma, Nebo, Chungag, and Ndaguba, 2018). In that, the concept of poverty alleviation is to reduce poverty by way of adopting or implementing certain economic or social strategies for boosting the economic wellbeing of the locality (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank. 2016).

This is probably why over the years; several developmental models proposed by development agencies globally (UN, DfID, USAID, WBG, and IMF among others) for stimulating economic wellbeing and social transformation had never met its expectations. For development practice to lead to any form of advancement in the lives of residents, in a community, participation of the community in fusing strategies must not be overlooked. This tends to narrate the earlier condemnation of a single narrative for alleviating poverty (see Ndaguba and Hanyane, 2018a).

Poverty globally and in South Africa have a multidimensional outlook, thus, mode or ways of resolving poverty must be all inclusion. As Bond argues that methods for measuring and conceptualising poverty must be in consonant with the quagmire that brought about it, in the first instance (Bond, 2016).

Theoretically and pragmatically, poverty remains one of the prevalent challenges in the 21st century (Beegle et al., 2016; StatsSA, 2017; Ndaguba and Hanyabe, 2018b). Been the reason, Deaton, Ravallion, White, Akire, Orshansky, and Sen among others have pioneered the multidimensional, capability and wellbeing methodologies for analysing the incidence of this scourge.
These examples above demonstrate that to reduce the incidence of poverty, a method for such a reduction must be people centered. Hence, the advancement of the community economic development strategic framework that proposes not the advancement of an individual. Rather, embedded in the assumption that to emancipate a community that has little economic vibrancy from economic servitude, development practice and practitioners must adopt measures that incorporates communal development must be championed.

6.6 Contributions of the Study

There are three critical reasons that proves the relevance of this study. The first is the fact as demonstrated by StatsSA (2017) that poverty is not decreasing in South Africa, therefore, there is a need to rethink poverty measurement and conceptualisation. Because, poverty has become residual in rural areas in the country, resulting in faulty poverty reduction methods, which is a precursor to the way and manner poverty is measured and conceptualised by the government.

The second is the dearth of theoretical exposition that adopts business models in poverty studies generally, and poverty reduction and community engagement in the country and elsewhere. Another distinguishing factor is that triangulation of international best practices, theoretical exposition from business ethics models and theories, the adoption and use of South African mechanisms for poverty alleviation in local context, strategies and framework for addressing poverty in a rural South African community.

Notably, ethical business theories and the community economic development exposition adopted in this study are non-existent in understanding how poverty maybe alleviated in South Africa or elsewhere in the world. These theoretical and conceptual notions will contribute significantly to poverty reduction strategies in development studies, development economics and pure economics, public administration and management, and community development and participation theorem.

In sum, theoretically, this study contributes to the existing literature on poverty reduction and the CED philosophy. In addition, the usability of business ethics theories (stewardship and stakeholder) in poverty reduction studies constitute another significant approach for further exploration and application. On a practical note, it
proposes a strategic framework for poverty reduction in a rural South African community. The study also give a conceptual framework for CED, which is non-existent in South Africa.

It is worth the while to also state that none of these (i.e. CED conceptual framework, stewardship and stakeholder theories, the Neo-Marxist Community Economic Development strategy for local economic freedom and implementation loop for stakeholder collaboration for Community Economic Development) have been used in poverty alleviation discourse globally or locally. The major contribution of this study is therefore these three CED frameworks for poverty alleviation in a rural South African community as, CED conceptual framework, the Neo-Marxist CED strategy for local economic freedom, implementation loop for stakeholder collaboration for CED, including the stakeholder collaboration tool for poverty alleviation and the CED strategic framework for poverty alleviation.
Reference


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PROPOSAL TITLE

COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN A RURAL SOUTH AFRICA

AUTHOR

Emeka Austin Ndaguba

DATE EDITED

March 2019

Editor’s comment

All mistakes relating to grammar, punctuation, spelling and overall style have been corrected. The editor was not responsible for conducting a cross-referencing check.
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B.A (Ed), Honours B.A. (Social Sciences), Honours B.A (Group Dynamics), Postgraduate Diploma in Education, M.ADMIN (Public Administration), Doctor of Administration in Public Administration
PERSONAL PARTICULARS OF NDAKUBA EMEKA

Emeka Austin Ndaguba (Mex Ndaxon as fondly called) was born in Lagos, Nigeria. From the Ndaguba dynasty. He is of the Igbo decent, and from Onitsha in Anambra State, Nigeria. He had his primary, secondary and bachelor’s degree in Nigeria. His sojourn into research in South Africa began at the University of Fort Hare, where he completed his Honours (Cum Laude) (with two published research papers) and Master’s degree (with four published research papers).

Emeka is an emerging scholar, whose interest span three broad fields:

- Community development with a particular interest in community economic development;
- Public policy and administration, political economy, security studies and social science; and
- Tourism, sustainable tourism and disaster preparedness.

So far, he has over twenty-four research papers published in DHET Accredited List (Peer Reviewed Journals). With over ten currently under peer review.
POINT-BY-POINT EXPLANATION FOR THE HIGH TURNITIN REPORT

Below is a point-by-point explanation for the high Turnitin report. For the fourth paper, which is not published one will notice that the similarity index is zero. Except for the material and method section, and the reference, which are borrowed from other sources and previous papers in this study.

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2. EA Ndaguba, Barry Hanyane, Goodness Aye. "Exploring the philosophical engagements for community economic development analytical framework for poverty alleviation in South African rural areas", Cogent Economics & Finance, 2018


4. doaj.org Internet Source
Emeka Ndaguba, EOC Ijeoma, GI Nebo, AC Chungag, JD Ndaguba. "Assessing the effect of inadequate service provision on the quality of life of the poor: A focus on justice and education in Nigeria", Cogent Social Sciences, 2018
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Timothy O. Aluko, Paul Kibuuka. "Effectiveness..."
of the Co-operative Grant Incentive Scheme (CIS) on beneficiary firms’ job creation capacity in South Africa", Cogent Economics & Finance, 2018

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These are to request and require in the name of the President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria all those whom it may concern to allow the bearer to pass freely without let or hindrance and to afford him or her every assistance and protection of which he or she may stand in need.

A 07360374
### Community economic development strategic

**Faculty and Entity/Fakulteit en Entiteit:** Humanities  
**Field of study/Studierigting:** Public Management Governance  
**Period of study for PhD/Studietydperk:** from/af 2018 until/to 2019  

**Promoter/Promotor:** Professor Barry R. Hanyane  
**Co-promoter/Co-promotor:** -  
**Assistant Promoter/Hulppromotor:** -  
**Other:** -  

**Date of birth/Geboortedatum:** 27-08-1985  
**Place of birth/Geboorteplek:** Onitsha, Anambra State  

**Full names of parents/Volle name van ouers:**  
Father/Vader: Godwin Obiekwe Ndaguba  
Mother/Moeder: Carol Ona Ndaguba  

**Optional/Nie verpligtend:**  
Marital status/Huwelikstaat: Married  
**Full names of Spouse/Volle name van eggenoot/eggenote:** Jane Onyinye Ndaguba  
**Number of Children/Hoeveel kinders:** 0  
**Names of children/Name van kinders:** -  

**Year matriculated/Matriekjaar:** 2002  
**High School/Hoërskool:** Festac College  

**Tertiary education institutions attended/Tersiëre Onderwysinstansies bygewoon:**  
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**Current vocation/Huidige beroep:** Research Assistant  
**Career history/Beroepsgeskiedenis:**  

**Journal Administrator and Research Assistant, University of Fort Hare**  
**Jan. 2016 - Dec. 2018**  

**Tutor, University of Fort Hare Feb. 2014 - Nov. 2016**  

**Scientific publications and papers/Wetenskaplike publikasies en voordragte:**  
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Ndaguba, Emeka Austin

declare herewith that the thesis/dissertation mini-dissertation/article entitled (exactly as registered/approved title),

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which I herewith submit to the North-West University is in compliance/partial compliance with the requirements set for the degree:

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Date 

23/05/2019
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I, Ndaguba, Emeka Austin declare herewith that the thesis/dissertation/mini-dissertation/article entitled (exactly as registered/approved title),

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