

KINGDOM OF SWAZILAND



MAKING A DIFFERENCE

**REPORT OF THE MID-TERM IMPACT SURVEY FOR THE
LOWER USUTHU IRRIGATION PROJECT (LUSIP): MARCH,
2010**

Prepared by KNC and Associates (PTY) LTD

LIST OF ACRONYMS:

| | |
|----------|---|
| ACAT: | African Christian Agricultural Trust |
| AIDS: | Acquired Immune Defficiency Syndrome |
| EU: | European Union |
| FINCORP: | Finance Cooperation (Swaziland) |
| HIV: | Human Immuno Deficiency Virus |
| | Ä |
| IFAD: | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| LUSIP: | Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project |
| MOAC: | Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives |
| MTCT: | Mother to Child transmission |
| NGO: | Non Governmental Organization |
| OVC: | Orphans and Vulnerable Children |

PDA: Project Development Area

RHM: Rural Health Motivators

SNL: Swazi Nation Land

SWADE: Swaziland Water and Agricultural Development Enterprise LTD

VCT: Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centers

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1. INTRODUCTION:

1.1 Background:

This report presents the findings and conclusions of the Mid-term Impact survey for the Lower Usuthu Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project (LUSIP) in Swaziland undertaken in July to August, 2009. The lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project is an initiative by the Swaziland Government in partnership with multi-lateral and bilateral donor agencies including IFAD and others. The original project objectives outlined in the Appraisal Report (December 2001) spell out that the project aimed at creating secure access among smallholder farmers to the vital source, water. The objectives are to integrate the smallholder sub-sector into the commercial economy through the provision of irrigation infrastructure to permit the intensification and diversification of high value crops, to arrest negative health impacts and environmental degradation. Project components include:

- a) Upstream works and distribution system, involving diversion structure, dam construction and other heavy engineering civil works;
- b) downstream development and agricultural commercialization, involving support for policy and legal frameworks for land, water, resettlement and farmer organizations; participatory planning and irrigated farm development; irrigation management institutions, and agricultural commercialization;
- c) environmental mitigation comprising finalization of a comprehensive mitigation plan; resettlement planning and compensation; public health; environmental conservation, monitoring and external review and
- d) project coordination and management.

The project commenced in 2002. According to the Appraisal Report, the project aimed at providing irrigation water to an estimated 2,600 households, out of a total of 3,418 households currently residing in the LUSIP Phase 1 area.¹ It was expected that the project will convert more than 6,500 ha land currently used for rain-fed subsistence agriculture and rangeland to irrigated commercial cash crop production. Project participants and beneficiaries are smallholder farmers mainly involved in sugar cane production, but with some also cultivating cotton and other high value crops under irrigation. About 30 percent of the farmer groups were also expected to be involved in commercial livestock activities. The beneficiaries in the project area are amongst the poorest in the country and it was estimated at project commencement that their annual average per capita income was US\$ 100. It was also envisaged that a large secondary group will benefit indirectly from the expansion of wage employment (labor) and small enterprise opportunities arising from a vast expansion in cash turnover in the local economy.

¹ Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project – Phase 1: Appraisal report: December, 2001

The project area is located along the west bank of the Lower Usuthu River in the Lowveld between Siphofaneni and big Bend. It covers seven chiefdoms namely: Ngcamphalala, Gamedze, Shongwe, Mphumakudze, Mdlaka, Lesibovu and Mamba.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study seeks to assess the LUSIP Impact – defined as intended or unintended changes in the lives of the rural people, to which LUSIP interventions have contributed so far, as well as the likely sustainability of these changes. The detailed Terms of Reference are attached as **Annex 1**. This quantitative study will establish a range of development and impact indicators, including but not limited to the following:

- Households with improvements in the household assets ownership index, based on additional assets
- People with access to improved sanitation
- People with access to improved potable water
- Entrepreneurial activities in the project area
- Employment and income patterns in the project area

1.3 Approach and Methodology:

1.3.1 Data Collection Instruments:

The approach and framework used for this study was two-fold: the principal instrument for this study was a pre-designed questionnaire by LUSIP and IFAD. This was refined and adapted by the team into one instrument for the field work. This instrument was further translated into SiSwati. This is attached as **Annex 2**. The major indicators in the survey instrument were as follows:

1.3.1.1 Demographic Indicators: i.e population size in the PDA overall and aggregated by chiefdom. These depict the number of homesteads in the PDA; the number of households ; the number of people resident in the homestead disaggregated by gender and age ; their level of education, employment status and incomes.

1.3.1.2. Health Indicators: These include crops and vegetables grown; sufficiency for the homestead; typical day's meal / nutrition; food security; sources of domestic water and distances to water source/s; sanitation facilities; refuse disposal; HIV and AIDS awareness, prevention of HIV and AIDS etc.

1.3.1.3 Wealth Indicators: i.e Assets owned: These include the number of houses in a homestead; materials used for construction of house (Floor, roof, walls, fence); homestead assets owned; income and Employment Indicators; number of people employed / unemployed in the PDA; occupations; levels of incomes; income and expenditure patterns; livelihood resources ; income generation (employment, informal and small businesses, unemployment; household assets;

1.3.1.4 Amenities (Basic Services and Infrastructure: These include services / infrastructure such as roads, schools, clinic, hospitals) ; energy sources, ; institutions which offer services to farmers (training, equipment);

1.3.1.5 Other: Including crops are sold; markets are available; quantities for sale; methods of ploughing; attitudes and perceptions about the LUSIP project; HIV and AIDS situation; farmers associations formed.

An additional guideline for interviews was designed and administered to additional stakeholder informants such as the chiefs, SWADE officials, government ministries, NGOs, sugar growers, IFAD and EU. This is attached as **Annex 3**.

1.3.2 Population, Sampling and Sample Design:

The study targeted homesteads and one other household within the homestead. Most of the homesteads, over 90 percent, of them are single household. A total 408 were selected from the 7 chiefdoms, ensuring that the 27 sections are represented. This number represents 15 percent of the total population of 2600 homesteads. The intention was to systematically make random sampling at every third household but because unavailability of homestead members, the next homestead would then be drawn into the sample. Ngcamphalala has the largest population, 12 sections. Consequently, 163 interviews were conducted in Ngcamphalala comprising 40.75% of the beneficiary population, 87 at Gamedze comprising 21.75%, 73 interviews at Mamba comprising 18.25 %, 39 at Shongwe comprising 9.75 %, 18 at Logcogco, making up 4.5 %, 19 in Mphumakudze comprising of 4.75% and 1 interview at Mdlaka. The results of this study are focussed on the respondents.

1.3.3 Sample Design:

The project area was stratified using the chiefdoms as the principal delimitation and ensuring that all the 27 sections (tigodzi) are represented. There was no proportional sampling across the sections.

1.3.4 Field Administration of the Study:

The Lubovane Development Committee representatives assisted the team in the identification of prospective enumerators. They were screened and interviewed and a total of 12 were identified. They comprised of seven (7) females and five (5) males out of whom two (2) Field Supervisors were selected, one male and another female. All the field-workers were systematically recruited from the seven chiefdoms and were all familiar with the project area and the issues.

1.3.5 Training of Enumerators and Supervisors:

The original plan was to conduct a two-day intensive training workshop for the field workers but the workshop eventually lasted four days. It was observed that the field-workers were intimately involved in some of the issues of LUSIP such that it took a longer time to debrief them so that they can maintain a neutral approach in conducting the interviews and interacting with members of their communities concerning the issues raised in the questionnaire. The workshop aimed at:

- Giving background information of the LUSIP project and the objectives thereof from the perspective of LUSIP
- Develop participants' confidence in their abilities to conduct interviews efficiently and effectively,
- To train participants on how to use the study questionnaire, how to conduct the interviews and record information
- To de-brief participants so that they are able to maintain neutrality during their interaction with the communities
- To train the participants on the importance of team work

1.3.6 Pre-Testing of the Instrument:

A one-day pre-testing was conducted at Sibhoteleni on the 10th July, 2009 because it is near the training which was conducted at Siphofaneni. A total of twenty (20) homesteads were interviewed. The pre-testing provided an opportunity to revisit some components of the questionnaire, particularly the translation to SiSwati.

1.3.7 Interviewing:

The bulk of the study is based on the results of face-to-face interviews conducted by the enumerators using the questionnaire designed for the study. The questionnaire is attached as Annex 1. The interviews were conducted at homestead and household level for those sampled homesteads. The interviews took a total of twenty (20) days to complete, including follow-up. Additional interviews were conducted by the Lead Consultant on other stakeholders including LUSIP staff, the traditional authorities and Committee members set up to assist with the project. A separate guideline of questions was used for this purpose. This is attached as Annex 3.

1.3.8 Homestead Identification and Numbering:

LUSIP provided the team with designated numbers for each homestead and these were used for random sampling and identification. A total of 2600 homesteads is reflected on the project list but interviews on the ground revealed that there are more participating homesteads in the project area than indicated in the official list. The study encountered at least 24 additional homesteads that were interviewed but they did not appear on the LUSIP list of beneficiaries. This indicates a growth in the number of participating homesteads in the project.

1.3.9 Field Worker Identification:

Field workers / enumerators were issued with identity tags and a letter each introducing them and outlining the purpose of the study.

1.3.10 Supervision and Quality Control:

The ten enumerators were supervised by two Field Supervisors who were also undertaking interviews themselves. Each Field Supervisor was responsible for five enumerators. At the end of each day, the Field Supervisors collected and checked individual questionnaires completed and upon satisfactory completion by enumerators, questionnaires were then submitted to the overall Supervisor who checked all questionnaires before they were submitted for data capture.

1.3.11 Follow-up Efforts

In a few instances, enumerators had to make follow-up to get additional information that was either incorrectly entered or was missing. This was mainly the case with income issues.

1.3.12 Challenges:

The enumeration team faced some challenges relating to the unavailability of beneficiaries within the homesteads. At Mphaphati, for example, the majority of the people are employed at a private cassava farm and were not available during the day when most of the interviews took place. In other places, such as Mamba, the study coincided with food-rationing.

1.3.13 Data Entry and Analysis:

Pre-coding was done during the adaptation of the instruments by attaching numerical values to the responses. Data collected was then entered into access and excel. Data analysed is expressed as percentages per section in the tables and pie charts. The first level of analysis provides an overall view of the project in the seven (7) chiefdoms. The second level of analysis provides a Settlement / Chiefdom Profile of the impact of the LUSIP project. This analysis was then used for comparative purposes to enable the team to draw conclusions on the impact of the LUSIP project both at the overall level and at the chiefdom level.

1.3.14 Additional Information / Documentation:

The team also sought documentation and progress reports from the LUSIP staff to further provide insight into some of the issues that were raised by the study to enable the team to draw conclusions.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

2. DEMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

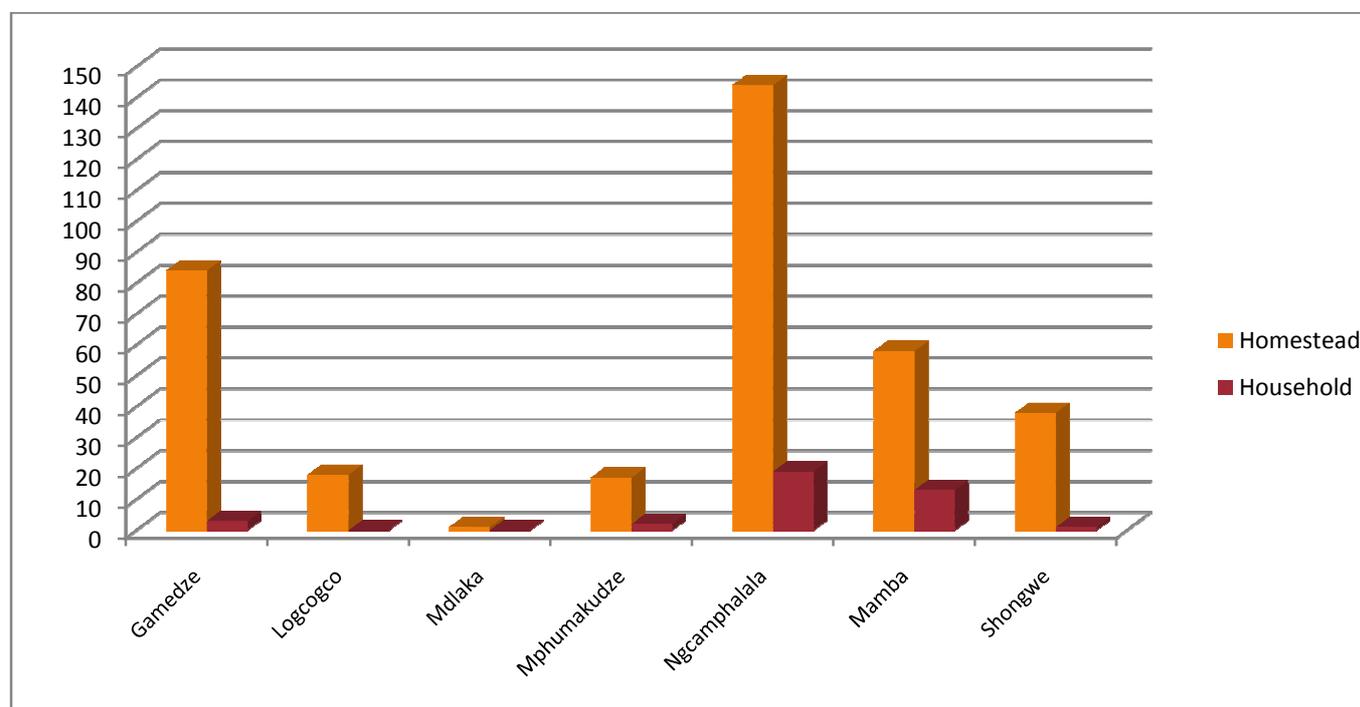
2.1 Population by Chiefdom:

Of the 400 sampled, 362 were homesteads representing 90.5% of the sample size and 38 were households, representing 14.2%. Table 1 and Chart 1 below reflect that Ngcamphalala has the largest number of homesteads sampled, 144 and only 19 households, followed by Gamedze with 84 homesteads and 3 households. Mamba has 58 homesteads and 13 household and Shongwe with 38 homesteads and 1 household. Mphumakudze has 17 homesteads and 2 households whilst Logcogco has 18 homesteads and 0 households. At Mdlaka, only 1 homestead was interviewed and this homestead had no additional household.

Table 1: Population by chiefdom:

| Chiefdom | Total Sample Size | Homesteads | Average homestead size | Households | Average Household Size |
|--------------|-------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Gamedze | 87 | 84 | 7.64 | 3 | 6 |
| Logcogco | 18 | 18 | 6.44 | 0 | 0 |
| Mdlaka | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Mphumakudze | 19 | 17 | 8.82 | 2 | 6.5 |
| Ngcamphalala | 163 | 144 | 7.51 | 19 | 5.84 |
| Mamba | 73 | 58 | 6.27 | 13 | 6.08 |
| Shongwe | 39 | 38 | 7.74 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 400 | 362 | | 38 | |

Chart1: Number of Homesteads and Households Per Chiefdom



2.2. Range and Number of People in Homesteads and Households

The table below indicates that the average number of people living in a homestead ranges from 2 people per homestead to 8.82. In the households they range from 2 to 9. Mphumakudze has the highest average number of people living in a homestead, at 8.82 whilst Mamba has the highest number of people living in a household at 6.08.

Table 2: Range and Number of People in Homesteads and Households

| Chiefdom | Range of People in Homestead | Average Number of People in Homestead | Range of People in Household | Average Number of People in Household |
|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Gamedze | 5 to 16 | 7.64 | 5 to 7 | 6 |
| Logcogco | 5 to 15 | 6.44 | 0 | 0 |
| Mdlaka | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Mphumakudze | 5 to 10 | 8.82 | | 6.5 |
| Ngcamphalala | 3 to 14 | 7.51 | 4 to 12 | 5.84 |
| Mamba | 2 to 15 | 6.27 | 2 to 9 | 6.08 |
| Shongwe | 1 to 19 | 7.74 | 3 | 3 |

2.3 Population by Section:

Below is the representation of the population in the 27 Sections under the chiefdoms in the LUSIP project area.

Table 3: Population by Section:

| Section | Total Population | Number of Homesteads | Number of Households | Total Sampled | % |
|--------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----|
| Emadvwaleni | | | | 2 | 0.5 |
| Gucuka | 450 | 67 | 74 | 9 | 2.3 |
| Lesibovu | 895 | 118 | 136 | 19 | 4.8 |
| Logoba | 899 | 56 | 63 | 28 | 7 |
| Lukhetseni | 1080 | 161 | 176 | | 4.3 |
| Luvatsi | 436 | 71 | 77 | 21 | 5.3 |
| Mabhubukweni | 762 | 102 | 116 | 35 | 8.8 |
| Mabhudlweni | 468 | 61 | 72 | 10 | 2.5 |
| Madubeni | 867 | 118 | 131 | 20 | 5 |
| Magagasi | 518 | 137 | 167 | 8 | 2 |
| Mahaleni | | | | 1 | 0.3 |
| Mahlabatsini | 587 | 61 | 73 | 18 | 4.5 |
| Main Road | 443 | 36 | 45 | 21 | 5.3 |
| Makhonyane | | | | 17 | 4.3 |
| Mamisa | 315 | 41 | 45 | 6 | 1.5 |
| Manyovu | | | | 1 | 0.3 |
| Maphobeni | 1135 | 86 | 102 | 10 | 2.5 |
| Mbabala | | | | 16 | 4 |
| Mdlaka | 63 | 13 | 14 | 1 | 0.3 |
| Mganyaneni | 340 | 43 | 51 | 10 | 2.5 |
| Mgungundlovu | | | | 6 | 1.5 |
| Mnisi | 684 | 64 | 74 | 23 | 5.8 |

| | | | | | |
|------------|-------|----|----|-----|-----|
| Mphaphati | | | | 19 | 4.8 |
| Ngcwaleni | 480 | 69 | 78 | 14 | 3.5 |
| Ngonini | 406 | 57 | 67 | 26 | 6.5 |
| Othandweni | | | | 32 | 8 |
| Sibhotela | | | | 10 | 2.5 |
| | 2,970 | | | 400 | |

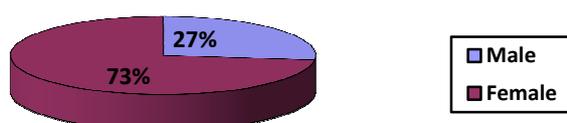
2.4 Demography of Respondents

Of the total 400 respondents, the majority of respondents, 291, were female, representing 72.7% and 109 were male representing 27.3%. During the survey, many male members of the family were not within the homesteads. This was attributable to the traditional patriarchal nature of traditional Swazi culture where women are the nurturers tending to the home and family whilst the males are away from the homestead to provide for the family.

Chart 2: Gender of Respondents:

Male = 109 (27.3%)

Female = 291 (72.7%)



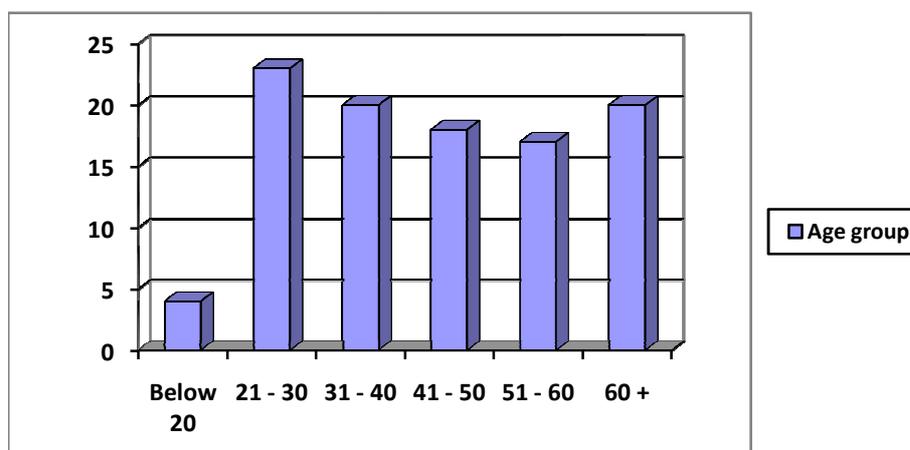
2.5 Age Groups of Respondents:

The age group of the respondents was wide ranging and ranged from below 20 to 61 and above. The highest number of respondents, 22.8%, are in the age group 21 to 30, followed by the age group 61 and above at 19.7% and 31 to 40 at 19.5%; 41 to 50 at 17.5% ; 51 to 60 at 16.5%; and the ages below 20 at 4%.

Table 4: Age Groups of Respondents

| Age group | Number | % |
|-----------|--------|------|
| Below 20 | 16 | 4 |
| 21 – 30 | 91 | 22.8 |
| 31 – 40 | 78 | 19.5 |
| 41 – 50 | 70 | 17.5 |
| 51 – 60 | 66 | 16.5 |
| 61 + | 79 | 19.7 |
| Total | 400 | |

Chart 3: Age Groups of Respondents



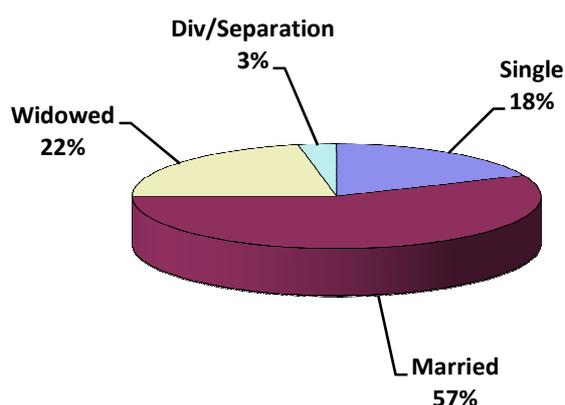
2.6 Marital Status of Respondents

The majority of respondents, 56%, are married and a significant number of widowed respondents comprising 22%. 18.5% are not married and 3 percent separated or divorced.

Table 5: Marital Status of Respondents

| Marital status | Number | % |
|---------------------|--------|------|
| Single | 74 | 18.5 |
| Married | 226 | 56.5 |
| Widowed | 88 | 22 |
| Divorced/separation | 12 | 3 |
| Total | 400 | |

Chart 4: Marital Status of Respondents



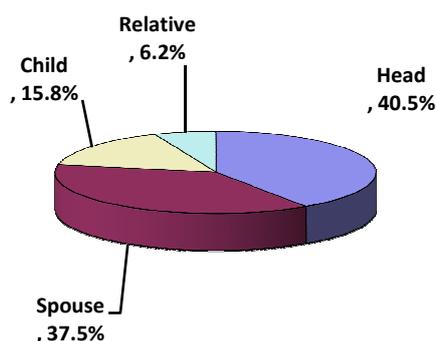
2.7 Relation of Respondent with the Head of the Homestead or Household

Of the 400, 162 respondents were heads of homestead / households comprising 40.5% of the sample. Although women respondents were the majority, only 82 (21%) were heads of homestead / households, compared to 79 males (20%) who were heads of homesteads /households. 37.5% of the respondents were spouses to the head of household or homestead. 15.8% were adult children of the head of the household and only 6.2% were relatives.

Table 6: Relation of respondent with the head of the homestead or household

| Relation | Number | % |
|----------|--------|------|
| Head | 162 | 40.5 |
| Spouse | 150 | 37.5 |
| Child | 63 | 15.8 |
| Relative | 25 | 6.2 |
| Total | 400 | |

Chart 5: Relation of respondent with the head of the homestead or household



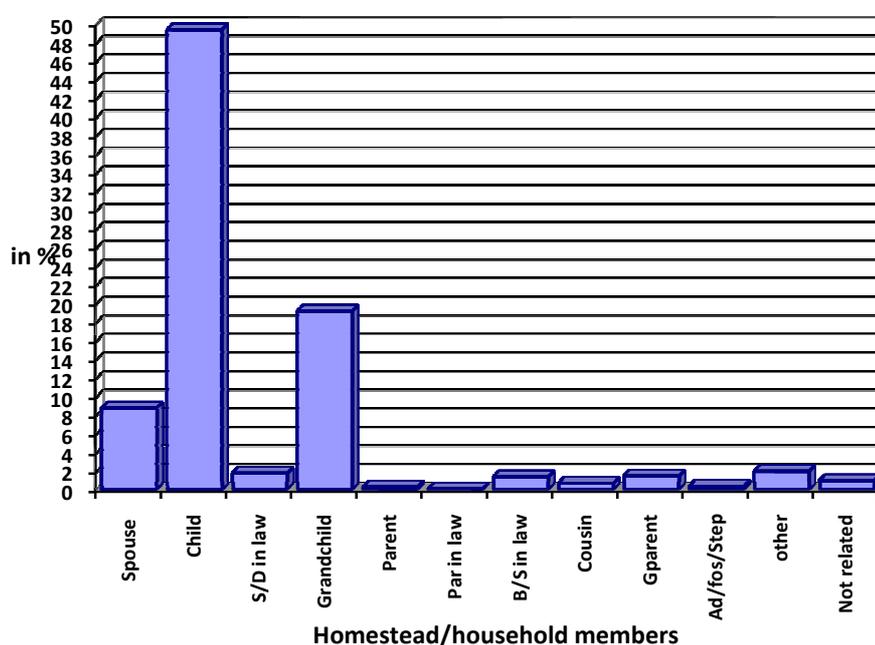
2.8 Demography of Homestead/Household Members

49.4% of the population comprises of the youth who are mainly sons and daughters of homestead heads. This points to a very youthful population who are dependent. In addition, there is a 19.2% grandchildren who are also dependent. 13.5% of the population comprises the head of homesteads and head of households, while 8.8% are the spouses. 1.8% are daughters and sons in law while 1.4% are brother and sisters in law. 1.5% are grandparents.

Table 7: Demography of homestead/household Members

| Relation | Number | % |
|-----------------------|--------|------|
| Head | 401 | 13.5 |
| Spouse | 260 | 8.8 |
| Son/daughter | 1466 | 49.4 |
| Son/daughter in law | 52 | 1.8 |
| Grandchild | 571 | 19.2 |
| Parent | 10 | 0.3 |
| Parent in law | 2 | 0.1 |
| Brother/sister in law | 42 | 1.4 |
| Cousin | 20 | 0.7 |
| Grandparent | 45 | 1.5 |
| Adopted/foster/step | 13 | 0.4 |
| Other relative | 59 | 2.0 |
| Not related | 29 | 1.0 |
| Total | 2970 | 100 |

Chart 6: Demography of homestead/household Members



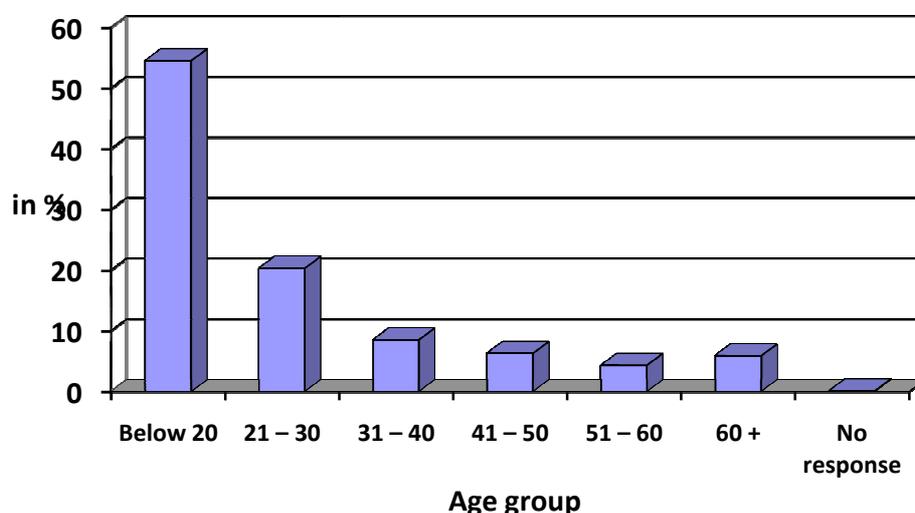
2.9 Age Groups of Homestead/Household Members

The project area indicates a generally youthful population of 54.5% below the age 20. The results indicate that there are more male in the age groups below 20 and between 21 and 30. However, from the ages 31-40 up to the age over 60 years, there are more women than men. Overall, 50.2% of the total population are female and 49.76% are male.

Table 8: Age groups of Homestead/Household Members

| Age group | Male | % | Female | % | Number | % |
|-----------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Below 20 | 813 | 55.01% | 774 | 51.88 | 1587 | 53.43 |
| 21 – 30 | 313 | 21.185 | 298 | 19.97% | 611 | 20.57 |
| 31 – 40 | 112 | 7.58% | 143 | 9.58% | 255 | 8.59 |
| 41 – 50 | 92 | 6.22 | 119 | 7.98% | 211 | 7.1 |
| 51 – 60 | 77 | 5.21 | 61 | 4.09 | 138 | 4.65 |
| 60 + | 71 | 4.8 | 97 | 6.5 | 168 | 5.66 |
| Total | 1,478 | 49.76 | 1492 | 50.23 | 2970 | |

Chart 7: Age groups of Homestead/Household Members



2.10 Highest Level of Education:

The results of the survey reflect generally low levels of education attained in all the chiefdoms. The table below shows that the highest level of education attained by the respondents is tertiary level. However, this is only an insignificant 0.84%. 19.33% of the residents attained primary school as the highest level of education, 10.4% attained secondary school and 9.73% attained high school. Given the generally youthful population, a large majority are still at school or are too young to be at school and this comprises 37.04% and 12.12.2% respectively. It could not be ascertained however, what the highest level of education was for about 15.9% of the population, mainly because the respondents were not sure of some of the family members who were not present during the interviews.

Table 9: Highest level of Education

| Highest | Male | | Female | % | Total | % |
|-------------|------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| Never | 120 | 8.12% | 172 | 11.53% | 292 | 9.83% |
| Sebenta | 7 | 0.47% | 14 | 0.94% | 21 | 0.71% |
| Primary | 290 | 19.62% | 284 | 19.03% | 574 | 19.33% |
| Secondary | 118 | 7.98% | 191 | 12.8% | 309 | 10.4% |
| High school | 161 | 10.89% | 128 | 8.58% | 289 | 9.73% |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| Tertiary | 14 | 39.99% | 11 | 0.74% | 25 | 0.84% |
| Still at school | 591 | 39.99% | 509 | 34.12% | 1100.5 | 37.04% |
| Still young | 177 | 11.98% | 183 | 12.26% | 360 | 12.12% |
| Total | 1478 | | 1492 | | 2970 | |

2.11 Residential Status:

The majority of respondents and their families, 85 percent, reside in the project area. There is very little migration in Swaziland (6.2%) and outside Swaziland (1.2%). 3.7% of the population are students who are studying in Swaziland and 0.5% are students studying in South Africa. 1.8% of the population are temporarily absent from the project area but are living within Swaziland. 0.8% are living elsewhere in the area and 0.8 did not respond to the question.

Table 10: Residential Status

| Residential status | Number | % |
|-------------------------------|--------|------|
| Living on the plot | 2524 | 85.0 |
| Migrant in Swaziland | 183 | 6.2 |
| Migrant outside Swaziland | 35 | 1.2 |
| Student in Swaziland | 109 | 3.7 |
| Student is South Africa/other | 15 | 0.5 |
| Temporal absent in Swaziland | 54 | 1.8 |
| Living elsewhere in the area | 25 | 0.8 |
| No response | 25 | 0.8 |

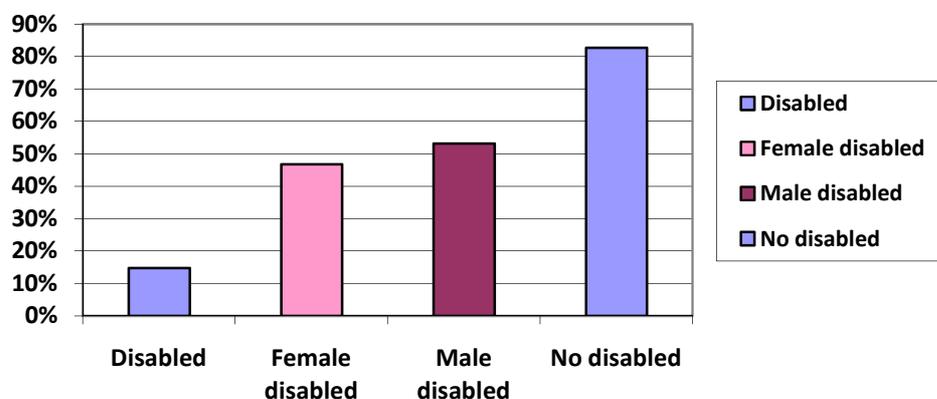
2.12 Disabled Members per Gender:

14.8% of the respondents had a disabled member of the family and the majority of the disabled members, 53.2% are male.

Table 11: Disabled members per gender

| Disabled person | Number | Gender | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| | | Male | Female |
| Yes | 59 (14.8%) | 33 (53.2%) | 29 (46.8%) |
| No | 331 (82.7%) | | |
| No response | 10 (2.5%) | | |

Chart 8: Disabled Members by Gender



2.13 Employment Status:

The table below indicates that 51.82% of the total sampled population of the chiefdoms are young pupils still attending school. Of these, 12.83% attend pre-school, while 32.2% are students. Only 8.96% of the population is in formal employment, indicative of a high unemployment rate. 10.4% are self-employed. 26.76% is a joint combination of persons that are sitting at home and seeking work and currently unemployed. 20.84% are unemployed and 5.92% sitting at home not seeking work. As shown in the table below, the majority of those in formal employment are engaged as farm laborers (4.2%), construction workers (2.2%), commercial farmers (2.1%), security (1.8 percent), domestic workers (1.8%), factory workers (1.2%) and others.

Table 12: Employment Status

| Employment status | Male | % | Female | % | Number | % |
|---|------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Pre-school (5 years and below) | 189 | 12.79 | 192 | 12.87 | 381 | 12.83 |
| Student | 618 | 41.81 | 540 | 36.19 | 1158 | 38.99 |
| Employed | 161 | 10.89 | 105 | 7.04 | 266 | 8.96 |
| Informal employment (hawking, beer, casual) | 148 | 10.01 | 161 | 10.79 | 309 | 10.4 |
| Unemployed | 276 | 18.67 | 343 | 22.99 | 619 | 20.84 |
| Home not seeking work | 51 | 3.45 | 125 | 8.38 | 176 | 5.92 |
| Pensioner | 12 | 0.81 | 7 | 0.47 | 19 | 0.64 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|------|----|------|------|------|
| Disabled and not employed | 12 | 0.81 | 11 | 0.74 | 23 | 0.77 |
| Sick | 11 | 0.74 | 8 | 0.54 | 19 | 0.64 |
| Total | | | | | 2970 | |

Table 12 also reveal the gender disparities of male / female employment. More males 10.89% are employed compared to 7.04% females. However, more females are unemployed at 22.99% compared to 18.67% males. The levels of informal employment are almost at par.

Comparisons of the chiefdoms: At Tables 12 and 13, the tables reveal that Mphumakudze has the highest level of formally employed residents at 18.69%, the majority of whom are farm laborers, comprising 4.%. This is followed by Logcogco where 15.52% are in formal employment and the majority are factory workers (3.5%), teachers (2.59%), construction workers (2.59%) and security personnel and commercial farmers, both at 1.72% each. The next highest level of employment is at Gamedze where formal employment is at 10.41%, most of them engaged in menial low income earning jobs as farm laborers 9.93%), construction workers (7.9%), shop assistants (7.28%), driver mechanic (4.6%), commercial farmers (4.6%). The combined youth attending both pre-school and are students is 48% of the Gamedze sample. 17.8% are unemployed, 4.22% staying at home and not seeking work.

Mamba has a total of 9.45% in formal employment, 22.86% unemployed and 7.25% at home not seeking employment. Shongwe has 9.43% employed and a joint combination of 31% unemployed made up of 22.89% unemployed and 8.08% not seeking work. 8.42% are in informal employment such as hawking, brewing beer and casual work. Ngcamphalala shows the least level of employment at only 7.38% of the population is in gainful employment, whilst 23.41 % are unemployed, 10.65% in informal employment. 34.48 % are students and 13.59% below 5 years. 81.12% of the respondents are unemployed; 14.18% in intermittent employment and 4.7% self-employed.

Table 13: Employment Status by Chiefdom:

| Chiefdom | Pre-school | Student | Employed | Informal Employment | Un-employed | Home Not Seeking Work | Pensioner | Disabled | Sick | No response |
|--------------|------------|---------|----------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|------|-------------|
| Ngcamphalala | 162 | 411 | 88 | 127 | 279 | 78 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 19 |
| Mamba | 72 | 154 | 43 | 39 | 104 | 33 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| Shongwe | 29 | 113 | 28 | 25 | 68 | 24 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Gamedze | 88 | 231 | 69 | 73 | 118 | 28 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 42 |
| Logcogco | 18 | 47 | 18 | 9 | 18 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mphumakudze | 12 | 27 | 20 | 11 | 24 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mdlaka | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 14 : Percentage Employment Status by Chiefdom:

| Chiefdom | Employment Numbers | Percentage | Informal Employment | Percentage | Unemployment | Percentage |
|--------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Ngcamphalala | 88 | 7.38% | 127 | 10.65% | 279 | 23.41% |
| Mamba | 43 | 9.45% | 39 | 8.57% | 104 | 22.86% |
| Shongwe | 28 | 9.43% | 25 | 8.42% | 68 | 22.89% |
| Gamedze | 69 | 10.41% | 73 | 11.01% | 118 | 17.8% |
| Logcogco | 18 | 15.52% | 9 | 7.76% | 18 | 15.53% |
| Mphumakudze | 20 | 18.69% | 11 | 10.28% | 24 | 22.43% |
| Mdlaka (n/a) | | | | | | |

2.14 Occupation:

72.6% of the population in the chiefdoms are unemployed and only 27.4% are engaged in activities that bring income. Below is the breakdown of the employment categories for the 9% residents that are in formal employment. Of note is that the majority of them are employed in menial jobs. The highest category in employment is farm laborers, comprising 4.2 percent. They are followed by construction workers (2.2 percent) and commercial farmers (2.1 percent). The other categories are security personnel (1.8 percent) and domestic workers (1.6 percent), factory workers (1.2%), miners (1.1%) drivers / mechanic (1.1%), shop assistants (1%). The socio-economic survey conducted prior to LUSIP revealed that 86.8% of the population had no income. This study therefore reveals a 14% increase in the numbers of residents with an income in the LUSIP project area.

Table 15: Occupation:

| Occupation | Number | % |
|--------------------------|--------|-----|
| Subsistence farming only | 17 | 0.6 |
| Farm labour | 124 | 4.2 |
| Domestic worker | 49 | 1.6 |
| Taxi driver | 12 | 0.4 |
| Shop assistant | 29 | 1.0 |
| Nurse | 5 | 0.2 |
| Hotel worker | 16 | 0.5 |
| Construction worker | 64 | 2.2 |
| Security | 52 | 1.8 |
| Professional | 19 | 0.6 |
| Military | 5 | 0.2 |

| | | |
|-------------------|------|------|
| Commercial farmer | 62 | 2.1 |
| Other laborer | 35 | 1.2 |
| Driver/mechanic | 32 | 1.1 |
| Clerk | 5 | 0.2 |
| Teacher | 25 | 0.8 |
| Spaza owner | 24 | 0.8 |
| Miner | 32 | 1.1 |
| Electrician | 15 | 0.5 |
| Factory worker | 36 | 1.2 |
| Retired | 16 | 0.5 |
| Other | 139 | 4.7 |
| Not working | 2157 | 72.6 |

The socio-economic survey further revealed that 72.6% of the sampled population is not working. Of the 27.4% who are working, 4.2% are farm laborers, followed by construction workers (2.2%), security personnel (1.8%), domestic workers (1.6%). Only 0.6% are engaged in subsistence farming.

2.15 Employer: 69.5% of the sample population is unemployed. Of those in employment, 22% are in different categories of employment, 5.4% in self employment and there were 3.1% respondents who could not be classified under any of the employment categories because they were either sick, disabled or pensioners.

Table 16: Employer

| Employer | Number | % |
|------------------|--------|------|
| Self employed | 159 | 5.4 |
| Other employment | 654 | 22.0 |
| Not employed | 2065 | 69.5 |
| No response | 92 | 3.1 |
| Total | 2970 | |

Table 17: Frequency of Employment

Of those in employment, 258 comprising 49% are in regular employment, whilst 171, comprising 32.4% are in intermittent employment and 98, comprising 18.6% have irregular jobs available from LUSIP construction and other temporary jobs.

| Frequency | Number | % |
|--------------|--------|------|
| Regular | 258 | 49.0 |
| Intermittent | 171 | 32.4 |
| Irregular | 98 | 18.6 |
| Total | 527 | |

2.16 Monthly Income Received:

Monthly income for all the chiefdoms ranges from E50.00 to E18 000.00 and the average monthly income is E296.00. Logcogco has the highest monthly income of E1,398.00, followed by Mphumakudze at E 1,398.00 and Gamedze at E465.33. Ngcamphalala has the lowest monthly average income at E288.09 followed by Mamba at E 355.43.

Table 18: Monthly Income Received

| Chiefdom | Range in Emal. | Average in Emal. |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Ngcamphalala | E150 to E18,000 | E 288.09 |
| Mamba | E50 to E15,000 | E355.43 |
| Shongwe | E40 to E 9,000 | E231.44 |
| Gamedze | E50 to E10,000 | E465.33 |
| Logcogco | E80 to E7,500 | E1,398 |
| Mphumakudze | E80 to E6,000 | E1,287.27 |
| Mdlaka | | |

These are discussed in detail at 3.4 in the chapter dealing with Income Generation and broken down by chiefdoms at Annex 4. A Comparative Analysis of Average Monthly Incomes for the different chiefdoms is made of the livelihood resources by chiefdom. Ngcamphalala has the highest income levels, followed by Mamba and then Gamedze and Shongwe. Mphumakudze and Logcogco reveal the lowest income levels. These income levels are calculated for those residents receiving income and monthly salaries are the highest source of income.

Table 19: Income Levels By Chiefdom

| Chiefdom | Weekly | Monthly Incomes | Seasonal | Occasional | Total |
|--------------|--------|-----------------|----------|------------|----------|
| Ngcamphalala | E1,823 | 228,262 | E 86,700 | E163,320 | E480,105 |
| Mamba | E1,220 | E146,177 | E82,190 | E85,090 | E314,677 |
| Shongwe | E110 | E 51,767 | E 17,600 | E 17,480 | E 86,957 |
| Gamedze | E 100 | E 105,698 | E 23,200 | E 64,790 | E193,788 |
| Logcogco | E400 | E 36,300 | E 20,350 | E 25,440 | E 82,490 |
| Mphumakudze | E 340 | E 23,561 | E 0 | E 6,650 | E 30,551 |
| Mdlaka | | | | | |

2.17 Members of Association Independent of LUSIP:

Table 20: Members of Associations Independent of LUSIP

Of the 400 sampled homesteads, only 119 homesteads, comprising 29.8% were members of other associations independent of the LUSIP project, mainly farmers associations..

| Member | Number | % |
|-------------|--------|------|
| Yes | 119 | 29.8 |
| No | 274 | 68.5 |
| No response | 7 | 1.7 |

400

↳

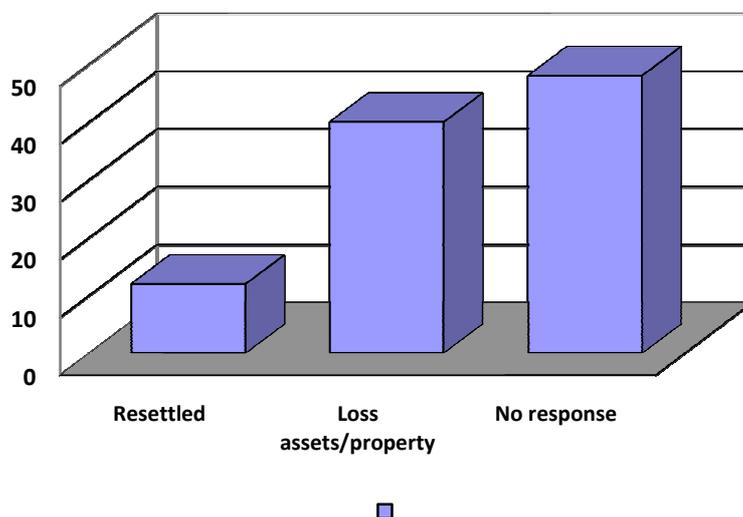
2.18 How Respondents Were Affected by the LUSIP Project:

48% of the respondents were not negatively affected by the LUSIP project in terms of loss of property / assets or having to move to give way to either the construction of infrastructure and services for the project. 40% however, lost some assets and property and these are detailed below at Table 21 and 12% were resettled and compensated.

Table 21: How you are affected by the LUSIP project

| How affected | Number | % |
|----------------------|--------|----|
| Resettled | 48 | 12 |
| Loss assets/property | 160 | 40 |
| Not affected | 192 | 48 |

Chart 9: How Affected by LUSIP Project



When asked how they were affected by the LUSIP project, they stated the following reasons:

At Table 22, the respondents gave specifics on how they were affected by the LUSIP project. 31.3% of the respondents were not negatively affected by the LUSIP project, 32.3% had to give away land for the construction of a dam/s for the project. 1.2 percent of the respondents had road access closed by the project. 7 percent had their house structures affected negatively in that the walls cracked during construction of the infrastructure and dams. 2.8% of the respondents were no longer engaged in subsistence crop production. They gave away their fields to give way to the LUSIP project and were subsequently relying on food rations from NGOs supported by World Food Programme. All those earmarked for resettlement were compensated and modern housing structures constructed for them, with pit latrines.

Two homesteads were found to be very close to the constructed canals. Residents in these homesteads claim that during flooding, the water levels in the canals cause flooding which has pauses as a danger to them and their livestock. A number of animals have reportedly drowned in the canals. Although no human life has been lost so far, residents live in constant fear of the dangers caused by their proximity to the dams and canals. Another homestead owned a thriving general dealer outlet prior to LUSIP. However, with the relocation of nearby homesteads, the business has lost more than 70% of the customers and the dealer has no other source of income.

Table 22: Specifics on How Respondents Were Affected by LUSIP

| Reason | Number | % |
|---|--------|------|
| House walls had cracks during construction | 28 | 7 |
| Gave away their land to give way to infrastructure construction | 129 | 32.3 |
| LUSIP stopped them from cultivating | 11 | 2.8 |
| Canal is too close to homestead | 2 | 0.5 |
| LUSIP closed their roads | 5 | 1.2 |
| Miscellaneous reasons | 9 | 2.2 |
| LUSIP did not negatively affect them | 125 | 31.3 |
| No responses | 91 | 22.7 |
| Total | 400 | 100 |

2.19 Involvement with LUSIP: The vast majority of respondents belong to farmer associations that have been initiated through the LUSIP project. 52 percent belong to farmer's associations, 20% are farmers and 9.3% are both farmers and belong to a farmer's association. 9% of the respondents (36) are still in the process of forming an association; 0.3 (1%) are waiting for water supply before they can join an association; 1.3% (5) were promised land for farming but that land has not as yet been given to them and 0.3 percent want to join an association.

Table 23: Involvement with LUSIP

| Involvement | Number | % |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----|
| Farmer | 80 | 20 |
| Development committee member | 0 | 0 |
| Resettlement committee member | 0 | 0 |
| Farmer's association | 208 | 52 |
| Traditional authority structure | 3 | 0.8 |
| Farmer & dev comm. Member | 2 | 0.5 |
| Farmer & resettlement member | 1 | 0.3 |
| Farmer & farmer's assoc member | 37 | 9.3 |

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FINDINGS:

3.1 Houses and Homesteads Assets:

3.1.1 Material of Houses:

The Socio –economic survey conducted as a baseline prior to the LUSIP project revealed that the most common materials used by homesteads to build walls is stick and mud, 44.47% and concrete blocks, 41.5%. Of the 400 households interviewed, the results of this study reveal that the combination of concrete and stick and mud are the most common at 45.75%. This is broken down as follows: stick and mud alone comprises 14.75% whilst the combination of stick and mud and concrete comprises 31%. There is also a combination of other materials at 12.5%. The number of homesteads with concrete blocks is at 40.7%. Whilst there is a general improvement in the materials used to build walls, a mere 17.5 % of this is attributable to the LUSIP project and 82.5% say that this is not attributable to LUSIP.

Table 24: Material of Houses

| Material of house | Number | % | Attributable to LUSIP Number | % |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|------------------------------|-------|
| Brick and mortar | 2 | 0.5% | 0 | 0 |
| Stick and Mud | 59 | 14.75% | 0 | 0 |
| Stick and Mud plus Concrete block | 124 | 31% | 5 | 1.25% |
| Concrete blocks | 163 | 40.7% | 50 | 12.5% |
| Corrugated iron | 2 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 |
| Prefabricated | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other: Combination of material | 50 | 12.5 | 15 | 3.75% |
| Total | 400 | 100 | | 17.5% |

3.1.2 Floor Material:

As shown on Table 25 below, a significant 58 percent of the houses have cement floors. 24.5 percent have a combination of cement and cow dung. 5.5 percent have cow dung floors and 1.2 have earthen floors. 63 (15.7%) attributed the flooring to LUSIP. 329 (82%) said it is not attributed to LUSIP and 8 (2%) didn't respond to the question.

Table 25: Floor material

| Floor material | Number | % | Attributable to LUSIP Number | % |
|-----------------------------------|--------|------|------------------------------|-------|
| Cement | 232 | 58 | 63 | 15.7% |
| Cow dung | 22 | 5.5 | | 0 |
| Earthen floor | 5 | 1.2 | | 0 |
| Combination of flooring material: | | | | 0 |
| • Cement and cow dung | 98 | 24.5 | | |
| • Combination of material | 43 | 10.8 | | |
| Total | 400 | 100 | | 15.7% |

3.1.3 Roofing Material:

34.2 percent of the chiefdoms have used corrugated iron for roofing, 44.8 % have a combination of corrugated iron and grass. This means that in a homestead there are buildings constructed with corrugated iron sheets and within the same homestead other buildings have used grass. 8 % have used grass. 0.5 % have tiles and 0.2 have used plastic. 18% said it is attributed to LUSIP, whilst 82% said it is not attributed to LUSIP.

Table 26: Roofing Material

| Roofing material | Number | % |
|----------------------------------|--------|------|
| Corrugated iron | 137 | 34.2 |
| Plastic | 1 | 0.2 |
| Asbestos | 0 | 0 |
| Tiles | 2 | 0.5 |
| Grass | 32 | 8 |
| Combination of roofing material: | | |
| • Corrugated iron and grass | 179 | 44.8 |
| • Other | | |

| | | |
|-------|-----|------|
| | 49 | 12.3 |
| Total | 400 | |

3.1.4 Number of Buildings:

The majority of the households interviewed, 90%, have between three (3) to five (5) buildings and the remainder, 10% have one building.

3.1.5 Fencing of Homestead/Household:

The most preferred material for fencing of the homesteads is barbed wire, 38.5 % followed by thorn bush at 15.5 % and diamond mash at 10.3 %. An additional 11 % of the homesteads have a combination of both barbed wire, thorn bush and other materials. This shows an increase in the percentages of homesteads with fencing compared to 2000 prior to the LUSIP project. However, 18.5 % of the homesteads are not fenced at all. 14.5 % of the homesteads sampled have attributed this to LUSIP. 83% of the homesteads said that this was not attributed to LUSIP and 2.5% did not respond to the question.

Table 27: Fencing of Homestead/Household

| Fencing material | Number | % |
|------------------------------|--------|------|
| Barbed wire | 154 | 38.5 |
| Veld span | 7 | 1.8 |
| Diamond mash | 41 | 10.3 |
| Block wall | 0 | 0 |
| Thorn bush | 63 | 15.8 |
| No fencing | 74 | 18.5 |
| Combination of material: | | |
| • Barbed wire and thorn bush | 26 | 6.5 |
| • Other combination | 19 | 4.8 |
| No response | 15 | 3.8 |
| Total | 400 | 100 |

3.1.6 Assets Owned :

A wide range of assets are owned hand-hoes, beds, radios, wheelbarrows. The highest percentage of respondents, 75.5% own cell-phones. This is a marked increase from the 44.3 % shown by the socio-economic survey of 2000. Only 6.5% of the respondents, however, attribute this to LUSIP. 72 % of the respondents own radios as well and this is evidence of the importance placed on communication and this is relatively the same as at commencement of the LUSIP project, which was 74 %. 72.5% own chairs and benches and of these 4.5% attribute this to LUSIP. 28% own bedroom suites and 5% attribute this to LUSIP. 51.22% of the households have private toilets, indicating a marked improvement from the 20.5 % at the beginning of the LUSIP project and 12% of these are attributable to LUSIP, making these private toilets the highest items attributable to LUSIP. 26.8% own ploughs and only 0.3% of them attribute this to LUSIP.

The highest number of assets owned and are attributable to LUSIP are private toilets at 12%, followed by cellular phones at 6.5%, then cupboards at 5%, beds at 4.8%, chairs and benches at 4.5% and then tables (2.8%), wheelbarrows (2.5%), generators (2.3%) and lounge / dining room suites (2.3%), refrigerators (1.5%), bicycles (1.3%).

Table 28: Assets owned

| ASSETS | Have | % | Att. to LUSIP | % |
|-------------------|------|------|---------------|-----|
| 1. Cell phone | 302 | 75.5 | 26 | 6.5 |
| 2. Radio | 288 | 72.0 | 20 | 5 |
| 3. Private Car | 36 | 9.0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| 4. Bicycle | 52 | 13.0 | 5 | 1.3 |
| 5. Ox cart | 21 | 5.3 | 1 | 0.3 |
| 6. Sewing machine | 42 | 10.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 7. Plough | 107 | 26.8 | 1 | 0.3 |
| 8. Generator | 34 | 8.5 | 9 | 2.3 |
| 9. Hi-fi set | 44 | 11.0 | 3 | 0.8 |
| 10. Chair/Bench | 290 | 72.5 | 18 | 4.5 |
| 11. Bedroom suite | 112 | 28.0 | 5 | 1.3 |
| 12. Cupboard | 219 | 54.8 | 20 | 5.0 |
| 13. Gas stove | 108 | 27.0 | 5 | 1.3 |
| 14. Telephone | 16 | 4.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|------|----|------|
| 15. Television set | 120 | 30.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 16. Bakkie/ Van/ For hire | 47 | 11.8 | 3 | 0.8 |
| 17. Tractor | 22 | 5.5 | 3 | 0.8 |
| 18. Wheelbarrow | 253 | 63.3 | 10 | 2.5 |
| 19. Maize mill | 169 | 42.3 | 1 | 0.3 |
| 20. Hand hoe | 361 | 90.3 | 1 | 0.3 |
| 21. Private toilet | 247 | 61.8 | 48 | 12.0 |
| 22. Table | 275 | 68.8 | 11 | 2.8 |
| 23. Beds | 344 | 86.0 | 19 | 4.8 |
| 24. Lounge/dining suite | 92 | 23.0 | 9 | 2.3 |
| 25. Electric stove | 36 | 9.0 | 2 | 0.5 |
| 26. Refrigerator | 105 | 26.3 | 6 | 1.5 |

Other assets include: solar, water tank, electric appliances, sleeping sponge, stove (wood), wall unit

3.2 Services and Infrastructure:

3.2.1. Water Sanitation:

The table below shows that the river is the most important water source compared to other sources. 49.5% of the respondents use the river as the main water source. This is a marked decrease from the 68.5% of residents in the project reported to be using the river as a main source of water prior to LUSIP. Increased numbers of the residents in the LUSIP area are now able to access safe drinking water. 8.5% of the respondents have communal standpipes, 6% have a communal borehole, 4% have private standpipes and 33.3% attribute this to LUSIP; 3.8% have private boreholes. 16.2% use a combination of water sources besides the river and 56.4% of these attribute it to LUSIP. This shows a marked increase in the numbers of residents who have access to clean water through investment in provision of portable water by the LUSIP project.

Table 29: Water Sanitation

| Source of domestic water | Number | % | Att. to LUSIP | % |
|--------------------------|--------|------|---------------|------|
| Reticulated in home | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Private standpipe | 16 | 4 | 3 | 33.3 |
| Communal standpipe | 34 | 8.5 | 5 | 15.2 |
| Water truck | 8 | 2 | 8 | 100 |
| River | 198 | 49.5 | 10 | 4.9 |
| Private Borehole | 15 | 3.8 | 1 | 8.3 |
| Communal Borehole | 24 | 6 | 2 | 5.3 |
| Spring/Well | 15 | 3.7 | 5 | 35.7 |
| Rainwater tank | 13 | 3.3 | 10 | 62.5 |
| Private supplier | 8 | 2 | 3 | 60 |
| Combination of sources | 65 | 16.2 | 31 | 56.4 |



3.2.2 Distances to the Water Sources:

The table below shows the distances travelled to the nearest water source. 50.5% of the respondents travel the long distances of over 500m to the water source, compared to 62.6% before LUSIP. 25.7% travel distances between 201 and 500m to the water source compared to 21% before LUSIP and an increased 19% between 1 and 200m compared to 3.7% and 4.6%. Some of the reasons advanced for this is that the infrastructure for the LUSIP project has blocked access routes to water sources and also because they are not allowed to use water from the canals.

Table 30: Distances to the Water Sources

| Distance | Number | % | Att. to LUSIP | % |
|------------------|--------|------|---------------|------|
| Near (1 – 200m) | 76 | 19 | 23 | 30.3 |
| Far (201 – 500m) | 103 | 25.7 | 10 | 9.7 |
| Very far 500m + | 202 | 50.5 | 30 | 14.9 |
| No response | 19 | 4.8 | 0 | |
| Total | 400 | | | |



Communal hand-pump



Typical toilet built by LUSIP

3.2.3. Sanitation Facilities:

Prior to LUSIP, 55.3% of the homesteads used the open veld for sanitation. The table below however, indicates an increase in private toilet ownership. There is an improved decline to 33.8% of the homesteads using the open veld. 65.7% of the homesteads now use pit latrines, compared to 33.8% prior to LUSIP. All 48 resettled homesteads are reported to have a VIP toilet and none within the sample were found to be using flush toilet.

Table 31: Sanitation Facilities

| Facility | Number | % | Att. to LUSIP | % |
|-----------------|--------|------|---------------|------|
| None (use veld) | 135 | 33.8 | 3 | 2.2 |
| VIP | 2 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 |
| Pit latrine | 263 | 65.7 | 61 | 23.2 |
| Flush toilet | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 400 | | | |

3.2.4 Refuse Disposal:

The table below reflects that 36.5% of the homesteads dispose of their refuse by burning. 29.3% have dug pits within the homesteads for refuse disposal, while 10.3% dispose of it in the fields and only 1.5% remove it to landfill. An additional 22.3% use combined methods of refuse disposal. Whilst the Census and socio-economic Report revealed a higher percentage of homesteads, 17.4%, removing to a landfill, the results of this study reveal a significantly less

number of homesteads (1.5%) removing to a landfill. This points to the need for improved sanitation programmes in the LUSIP project area.

Table 32: Refuse disposal

| Method of disposal | Number | % | Att. to LUSIP |
|-----------------------|--------|------|---------------|
| Remove to a land fill | 6 | 1.5 | 0 |
| In the field | 41 | 10.3 | 0 |
| Burn | 146 | 36.5 | 0 |
| Pit | 117 | 29.3 | 0 |
| Combine methods | 89 | 22.3 | 0 |
| Total | 400 | | |

3.2.5 Energy Sources:

The table below depicts a high dependency on wood-fuel as an energy source for heating, 94.9%, followed by electricity at 0.9%. There is however, a combined use of both wood and electricity for 4.2% of the sample homesteads. 1.5% of the homesteads used gas as the main energy source for heating and 0.2% use paraffin. The figures are not very different from the socio-economic survey conducted prior to the LUSIP project. The baseline survey of 2005 depicted 90.4% use of wood fuel for heating, 8.2% electricity, 0.9 paraffin and 0.5% gas. This study also reveals that 74.7% of the homesteads use wood-fuel for cooking. 1.5% uses gas. 0.5% uses electricity and 0.2% uses paraffin for cooking. A larger percentage of 23.1% uses a combination of these four energy sources for cooking. The socio-economic survey reflected that 90.9% used wood-fuel, 7.3% used electricity, whilst the use of gas was 0.9% and 0.5% each for both generators and paraffin. Whilst it appears that there is at least 16% decreased dependence on wood as a source of energy for cooking, and as observed in the socio-economic report, ‘the implications of the anticipated loss of wood biomass to the homesteads due to LUSIP infrastructure and farm development once again warrant consideration to ensure livelihoods are not made worse of in the process.’²

41.7% of the homesteads exclusively use candles for lighting. 6.3% use paraffin. 3.3% use electricity. A combined percentage of 48.5% use all three sources of energy for lighting. There is a continued high use of illumination in its simplest form and this, as observed in the 2000 survey, continues to have further implications on the ability of students to study at night and contributes to the inherent hazard that candles have in causing fires in homesteads. It was expected that the improved power reticulation associated with LUSIP could have significant impact on homestead

² Census and Socio-economic Survey Report: Final Report: SWADE /LUSIP: 2000

illumination. The results of this study however, reveal that it may be premature for any significant impact on homestead illumination.

Table 33: Energy Sources

| Energy source | Heating | % | Cooking | % | Lighting | % |
|-------------------|---------|------|---------|------|----------|------|
| Electricity | 3 | 0.9 | 2 | 0.5 | 13 | 3.3 |
| Paraffin | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.2 | 25 | 6.3 |
| Gas | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 |
| Coal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cow dung | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Generator | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Wood | 320 | 94.9 | 298 | 74.7 | 0 | 0 |
| Candles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 166 | 41.7 |
| Battery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Solar energy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Combining sources | 14 | 4.2 | 92 | 23.1 | 193 | 48.5 |
| | 337 | 100 | 399 | 100 | 398 | 100 |

3.2.6 Access to Roads:

The whole project area is in the rural areas and most of the road access is through gravel roads, comprising 31.18% on average for the chiefdoms. Mphumakudze and Ngcamphalala are the only chiefdoms with a small percentage of tarred roads, 8.33% and 0.61% respectively.

Table 34: Access to Roads

| Type of Road | Ngcamphalala | Logcogco | Shongwe | Mamba | Mphumakudze | Gamedze | Mdlaka | Total |
|--------------|--------------|----------|---------|--------|-------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Tar | 0. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Gravel | 39.26%% | 37.5% | 38.46% | 31.75% | 33.33% | 37.93% | 0 | 31.18% |
| Dirt Track | 4.91% | 6.25 | 5.13% | 14.28% | 0 | 6.9% | 100% | 5.35% |
| Path | 1.84% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.26% |
| None | 0.61% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.08% |
| Combination | 52.76% | 56.25% | 56.41% | 53.97% | 58.33% | 55.17% | 0 | 47.56% |

3.3 LAND USE PRACTICES:

3.3.1 Crop Production and Livestock Ownership:

The results of the study as shown in the table below is that there is a significant number of homesteads, 29.5%, who do not cultivate at all. 42.2% of the homesteads cultivate land areas of 0.25 to 1 hectare. 12% cultivates 1 to 2 hectares, 9.3% cultivate 2 to 3 hectares. 4% cultivates between 3 to 5 hectares and 3% cultivates above 5 hectares.

Table 35: Area of Land Cultivated

| Size | Number | % |
|-------------------------|--------|------|
| No land for cultivating | 118 | 29.5 |
| 0.25 - 1 hectare | 169 | 42.2 |
| 1 – 2 hectares | 48 | 12 |
| 2 – 3 hectares | 37 | 9.3 |
| 3 – 5 hectares | 16 | 4 |
| Above 5 hectares | 12 | 3 |
| | 400 | 100 |

3.3.2. Irrigation of Crops:

The large majority of homesteads who are engaged in crop production do not irrigate their crops but they grow their crops under rain fed conditions. This remains the same condition as observed prior to the LUSIP project. At Shongwe there is the highest number of homesteads at 7.69%, followed by Ngcamphalala at 6.13%, Mamba at 4.76% and Gamedze at 4.6%. At Mdlaka, Mphumakudze and Logcogco, there was no reported irrigation.

Table 36: Irrigation of Crops

| Irrigation of Crops | Ngcamphalala | Logcogco | Shongwe | Mamba | Mphumakudze | Gamedze | Mdlaka | Total Average |
|---------------------|--------------|----------|---------|--------|-------------|---------|--------|---------------|
| Yes | 6.13% | 0 | 7.69% | 4.76% | 0 | 4.6% | 0 | 3.37 |
| No | 92.64% | 100% | 92.31% | 95.24% | 100% | 95.4% | 100% | 96.51 |
| Some | 1.23% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | |

3.3.3 Irrigation of Vegetables:

74.7% of the respondents do not irrigate their vegetables and only 15.3% respondents do. This is a slight increase of 4.2% compared to the number of homesteads irrigating their crops as reported

in the socio-economic survey. The table below indicates the composition of the 15.3% homesteads who irrigate. The homesteads did not indicate whether this increase is attributed to the LUSIP project.

Table 37: Irrigation of Vegetables

| Irrigation of Vegetables | Ngcamphalala | Logcogco | Shongwe | Mamba | Mphumakudze | Gamedze | Mdlaka | Total |
|--------------------------|--------------|----------|---------|-------|-------------|---------|--------|-------|
| Yes | 18.4% | 12.5% | 7.69% | 12.7% | 25% | 28.74% | | |
| No | 92.64% | 87.5% | 92.31% | 87.3% | 75% | 71.26% | | |
| Some | 0.61% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |

3.3.4 Method of Irrigation:

Of the few homesteads who do irrigate their crops, the most prevalent method of irrigation is using water cans and buckets. This represents 49.4% of the homesteads. 13.8% use sprinklers, 9.2% use garden hoses, 3.4% use household waste water, another 3.4% use furrow / trench and 20.7% use combination of the different methods of irrigation.

Table 38: Method of Irrigation:

| Method of irrigation | Number | % |
|------------------------|--------|------|
| Household waste water | 3 | 3.4 |
| Bucket/water can | 43 | 49.4 |
| Garden hose | 8 | 9.2 |
| Sprinklers | 12 | 13.8 |
| Furrow/trench | 3 | 3.4 |
| Combination of methods | 18 | 20.7 |
| Total | 87 | 100 |

3.3.5 Crops and Vegetables Cultivated:

55% of the homesteads in the sample are cultivating crops and vegetables. The rest of the community are buying food, getting food aid or employing other coping strategies such as getting food from relatives. 12.75% cultivate maize only. 36% cultivate the combination of maize and other crops and vegetables. 3.75% cultivate cotton and other crops and vegetables while 2% cultivate sugarcane and other crops and vegetables. There is a wide variety of crops and vegetable combinations. The rest, 45.5% , do not cultivate any crops and or vegetables.

Table 39: Major Crops Cultivated

| Crop or vegetable | Number | % |
|---|--------|-------|
| Maize only | 51 | 12.75 |
| Maize and other crops and vegetables | 144 | 36 |
| Cotton and other crop and vegetables | 15 | 3.75 |
| Sugarcane and other crops and vegetables ³ | 8 | 2 |
| Do not cultivate | 182 | 45.5 |
| Total | 400 | 100 |

3.3.6 Sufficient Provision of Crops and Vegetables for Homestead:

Of those cultivating crops and vegetables, 38.5% said they provide sufficiently and the rest do not have sufficient provision of crops. There is a marked improvement in maize sufficiency for the sampled homesteads compared to the 95% homesteads reported in the socio-economic survey to have inadequate maize harvest. The survey did not however reveal whether this was due to the improved drought situation, the LUSIP project or the adoption of other coping strategies employed.

3.3.7 How Long Maize Harvest Last in Homesteads for Those Who Cultivate:

49% of the sample is producing maize. Of these, 26.2% indicated they have their maize harvest sufficient for a month or less. 47.7% have their maize harvest sufficient for 2 to 4 months. 26.1% have maize harvest sufficient for over 5 months. The situation in relation to the sufficiency of maize harvested remains bad for many homesteads. This further suggests that food sources are from elsewhere than their own farming.

³ Other Crops and vegetable combinations include: Cowpeas, tomatoes, watermelons, pumpkins, dry beans, juko beans, sweet potatoes, peanuts, cabbage, spinach, onion, melon, sorghum, chillies, mango, ludvonga, beetroot, cassava, sunflower, maselwa, lettuce, ashnuts.

Table 40: How long maize harvest last in homesteads for those who cultivate

| Period | Number | % |
|--------------|--------|------|
| 0 – 1 month | 51 | 26.2 |
| 2 – 4 months | 93 | 47.7 |
| 5 + months | 51 | 26.1 |
| Total | 195 | |

3.3.8 Where to Get Maize From When Finished:

For the 55% of the homesteads, food sources remain a challenge. A significant number of homesteads, 46.7% buy their maize in the open market. 7.2% receive food aid from NGOs and the government. 4.1% rely on relatives' assistance for maize. 1% get maize from the community. There is a large percentage of homesteads who receive maize from a combination of food sources, including buying, food aid, relatives and the community. Of note here is that the percentage of homesteads receiving food aid is on the decline. Prior to LUSIP, 44.4% of homesteads in the project area were on food aid and appeared to be on the increase. The decline is not however linked to food sufficiency nor improved drought conditions but the declining food being distributed by the NGOs and government. This therefore implies that the food situation is still very grave for those families who were heavily relying on food aid.

Table 41: Where to get maize from when finished

| Source | Number | % |
|-----------------|--------|------|
| Relatives | 8 | 4.1 |
| Community | 2 | 1.0 |
| Food aid | 14 | 7.2 |
| Bought | 91 | 46.7 |
| Combine sources | 66 | 33.8 |
| No response | 14 | 7.2 |
| Total | 195 | 100 |

3.3.9 Selling of Produce:

3.3.9.1 Major Crops Sold: 21% of the homesteads who cultivate sell their produce. Most of the residents that are involved in cash crop production sell mainly cotton (36.6%), followed by sugar cane (19.5%) and maize and dry beans both at 4.9% each. The combination of all other crops and vegetables comprise 34.1% of the crops sold.

Table 42: Major Crops Sold

| Crop | Number | % |
|-------------|--------|------|
| Maize | 2 | 4.9 |
| Cotton | 15 | 36.6 |
| Dry beans | 2 | 4.9 |
| Sugar cane | 8 | 19.5 |
| Mixed crops | 14 | 34.1 |
| Total | 41 | 100 |

3.3.9.2 Where Produce is Sold

34.1% of the homesteads that are selling produce sell in the regional market, while 29.3% sell to community members and 7.3% sell in the local community market. There is a significant 26.8% that sells in a mixture of all these i.e. they sell wherever they can within the community, at the community market, in the regional market and in local institutions. None of the homesteads are exposed to the international market.

Table 43: Where Produce is Sold

| Market | Number | % |
|------------------------|--------|------|
| Community members | 12 | 29.3 |
| Local community market | 3 | 7.3 |
| Regional market | 14 | 34.1 |
| Local institutions | 1 | 2.4 |
| International market | 0 | 0 |
| Mixed | 11 | 26.8 |
| Total | 41 | 100 |

3.3.10 Average Meals Taken:

An overwhelming majority of the homesteads, 82.8%, take on average three meals a day. 16.2% take on average two meals a day and an insignificant 1% take one meal a day.

Table 44: Average Meals Taken

| Average number of meals per day | Number | % |
|---------------------------------|--------|------|
| One meal | 4 | 1 |
| Two meals | 65 | 16.2 |
| Three meals | 331 | 82.8 |

The daily food intake comprise the following:

At break fast, most homesteads have either tea and bread, thin porridge or sour porridge. At lunch, they have a combination of porridge and beans, porridge and meat or porridge and cabbage or any other seasonal vegetable such as pumpkin leaves, imibhidvo. 33.3% of the homesteads have either porridge and milk or sour milk for supper or left-over food from lunch. Homesteads do not prepare three meals per se but will cook a meal to be eaten on two occasions during the day.

3.3.11 Method of Ploughing Used:

35.3% of the homesteads are not ploughing at all. The reasons cited are that they lack However, 23% of the homesteads use hired tractors and 13.7% use hired cattle. This shows less reliance on the traditional methods of ploughing using animal drawn ploughs and a heavy reliance on external and more modern methods of ploughing, using tractors. This can be attributable to the low numbers of cattle owned as indicated in table 37. 5.5% use their own cattle for ploughing, 3% use their own tractors, 3% use their own donkeys and 2.7% use hired donkeys. 3.8% use hand-hoes and 9.5% use mixed methods of ploughing. 35.3%.

Table 45: Method of Ploughing Used

| Method | Number | % |
|---------------|--------|------|
| Hired tractor | 92 | 23 |
| Hired cattle | 55 | 13.7 |
| Hired donkeys | 11 | 2.7 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------|
| Own tractor | 12 | 3 |
| Own cattle | 22 | 5.5 |
| Own donkeys | 12 | 3 |
| Combine oxen/donkeys with neighbors | 2 | 0.5 |
| Combine oxen/donkeys with friends | 0 | 0 |
| Combine oxen/donkeys with relatives | 0 | 0 |
| Hand hoe | 15 | 3.8 |
| Mixed methods | 38 | 9.5 |
| Not ploughing | 141 | 35.3 |
| Total | 400 | 100 |

Reasons For Not Ploughing

Below are the reasons advanced by the respondents on why they were not ploughing. An average 4.8% cited the absence of rain as the main reason. 3.42% lack farming implements. 1.5% lack agricultural inputs and 11.22% advanced a combination of reasons including lack of land for farming and some indicated that their land was taken by LUSIP for the development of infrastructure for the project.

Table 46: Reasons For Not Ploughing

| Chiefdom | Gamedze | Logcogco | Mamba | Ngcamphalala | Shongwe | Mphumakudze | Total Average |
|---|---------|----------|--------|--------------|---------|-------------|---------------|
| Lack of rain | 3.45% | 0 | 9.52% | 13.5% | 2.56% | 0 | 4.82% |
| Lack of agricultural inputs | 2.3% | 0 | 1.59% | 1.23% | 0 | 0 | 1.5% |
| Lack of implements | 0 | 0 | 7.94% | 4.9% | 07.69% | 0 | 3.42% |
| Combination | 3.45% | 0 | 7.94% | 7.97% | 02.56% | 0 | 3.65% |
| Others: (include no land, taken by LUSIP | 27.59% | 0 | 4.76% | 19.63% | 15.38% | 0 | 11.22% |
| no fence | 0 | 6.25% | 1.59% | 1.23% | 0 | 0 | 1.51% |
| Stopped by LUSIP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.23% | 0 | 0 | |
| No water | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.56% | 0 | |
| No response / | 63.22% | 93.75% | 66.67% | 50.31% | 69.23% | 100% | 84.96% |

3.3.12 Livestock in the Homestead:

21.8% of the homesteads own chicken. 24.2% own a combination of goats and chicken. 24% own a combination of goats, chicken and cattle. Of note is that a very small percentage, 1.7% own cattle and this is indicative of the level of poverty in the area since cattle are an indication of wealth for Swazis.

Table 47: Livestock in the Homestead

| Livestock in the homestead | Own | % | Sisa-in | % | Sisa-out | % |
|----------------------------|-----|------|---------|----|----------|------|
| Cattle | 7 | 1.7 | 40 | 10 | 14 | 3.5 |
| Goats | 8 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Donkeys | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pigs | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poultry | 87 | 21.8 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Sheep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cattle, goats, poultry | 96 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cattle, chicken | 27 | 6.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Goats, chicken | 97 | 24.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mixture of livestock | 57 | 14.2 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 0.2 |
| No livestock | 19 | 4.8 | 336 | 84 | 378 | 94.5 |

Buying of Livestock

39.5% of the homesteads buy livestock. The reasons for buying are to multiply their stock, for consumption and for ceremonies such as lobola and ancestral ceremonies.

Table 48: Buying of Livestock

| Buying of livestock | Number | % |
|---------------------|--------|------|
| Yes | 158 | 39.5 |
| No | 242 | 60.5 |

Selling of Livestock

33.2% of the homesteads sell their livestock. The reasons advanced for the sale of livestock is that their income levels are too low and because of the drought as well, they are sometimes unable to cater for the range of basic needs such as school fees, food, clothing, medication etc. Residents have also claimed that they have had to sell their livestock because there is no grazing land available, while others claim that they sell because they already have that kind of livestock.

Table 49: Selling of Livestock

| Selling of livestock | Number | % |
|----------------------|--------|------|
| Yes | 133 | 33.2 |
| No | 250 | 62.5 |
| No response | 17 | 4.3 |

3.4 INCOME GENERATION:

3.4.1 Livelihood Resources:

Below are the income sources for the sampled residents and the income levels for the 27.4% of the residents receiving income. Monthly income responses have the highest frequency and this confirms the findings of the socio-economic survey that full-time employment is the main contributor of wage income. The highest source of income is in respect of monthly salaries.

Table 50: Livelihood Resources According to the Number of People

| Category | Item | Frequency | | | | |
|-------------|---|-----------|---------|------------|------------|-------|
| | | Weekly | Monthly | Seasonally | Occasional | Total |
| Employment | Salaries/wages | 1 | 165 | 14 | 13 | 193 |
| | Migrant remittances (Swaziland) | 0 | 14 | 0 | 15 | 29 |
| | Migrant remittances (outside Swaziland) | 0 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| Pensions | Pensions | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 10 |
| | Welfare grants (e.g. OVC, elderly) | 0 | 8 | 12 | 60 | 80 |
| Investments | Withdrawn savings | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| | Kuholisana | 2 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 25 |
| Property | Renting of house/ rooms | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|----|-----|----|-----|------------------|
| Agricultural crops | Vegetables | 1 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 17 |
| | Fruits | | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| | Crops | | - | 19 | 6 | 25 |
| Agriculture Animal | Livestock sales | 0 | 7 | 7 | 50 | 64 |
| | Animal products sales (milk, meat etc) | | 1 | 2 | 5 | 8 |
| | Fish | | - | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Self-employment | Handicraft | 2 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 18 |
| | General dealer/store | 0 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 11 |
| | Spaza/hawking | 7 | 29 | 4 | 6 | 46 |
| | Beer | 5 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| | Hairdressing | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | Mechanic | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| | Other (e.g. (dressmaking, shoemaker, healer, firewood, cutting grass), RHM ⁴) | 6 | 22 | 4 | 23 | 55 |
| Totals | | 26 | 312 | 75 | 215 | 628 ⁵ |

Comparative Analysis of Average Monthly Incomes for the Different Chiefdoms: At Annex 4, a comparative analysis is made of the livelihood resources by chiefdom. Ngcamphalala has the highest income levels, followed by Mamba and then Gamedze and Shongwe. Mphumakudze and Logcogco reveal the lowest income levels.

Table 51: Livelihood Resources for Homesteads According to Income Levels

| Category | Item | Frequency | | | | Total |
|------------|---|-----------|---------|------------|------------|---------|
| | | Weekly | Monthly | Seasonally | Occasional | |
| Employment | Salaries/wages | 174 | 413,416 | 56,250 | 25,790 | 495,630 |
| | Migrant remittances (Swaziland) | - | 32,212 | - | 10,820 | 43,032 |
| | Migrant remittances (outside Swaziland) | - | 18,000 | 500 | - | 18,500 |
| Pensions | Pensions | - | 5,000 | 3,800 | 6,400 | 33,200 |

⁴ RHM is Rural Health Motivator and they get E200 per month allowances

⁵ These reflect the number of individuals not homesteads.

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Welfare grants (e.g. OVC, elderly) | - | 10,800 | 6,100 | 67,150 | 84,050 |
| Investments | Withdrawn savings | - | 100 | 1,200 | 2,400 | 3,700 |
| | Kuholisana | 210 | 3,125 | 4,000 | 7,840 | 15,175 |
| Property | Renting of house/ rooms | - | 2,500 | - | - | 2,500 |
| Agricultural crops | Vegetables | 470 | 9,300 | 1,340 | 17,270 | 28,380 |
| | Fruits | | 520 | 300 | 300 | 1,120 |
| | Crops | | - | 137,050 | 75,850 | 212,900 |
| Agriculture Animal | Livestock sales | - | 17,425 | 11,850 | 120,730 | 150,005 |
| | Animal products sales (milk, meat etc) | - | 300 | - | 4,360 | 4,660 |
| | Fish | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | |
| Self-employment | Handicraft | | 4,100 | 1,100 | 3,200 | 8,400 |
| | General dealer/store | | 20,620 | - | 960 | 28,264 |
| | Spaza/hawking | | 20,414 | 2,150 | 5,700 | 28,264 |
| | Beer | | 7,552 | - | - | 7,552 |
| | Hairdressing | | 2,300 | - | - | 2,300 |
| | Mechanic | | 250 | - | 6,000 | 6,250 |
| Other (e.g. dressmaking, shoemaker, healer, firewood, RHM ⁶) | | 310 | 20,590 | 2,900 | 5,000 | 28,800 |
| | | 150 | 400 | | | 550 |
| | | 800 | | | | 800 |
| | | 1,000 | | | | 1000 |
| | | 200 | | | | |

Of the total number of 625 residents bringing income, 193 of these are receiving salaries and this comprises 6% of the total population. There is also a high number of elderly receiving elderly grants, 3%. The study also reveals that income from sale of animal agriculture is higher than sale of agricultural crops. These make 3% and 2% respectively. The inference that may be drawn here is that LUSIP aims at providing irrigation agriculture for the residents in the project area. So far that has not materialized for most of the homesteads in the different chiefdoms because LUSIP is still in the process of organizing the communities to participate as associations and building their capacity to participate in the project. This therefore implies that the study was conducted at a time when a lot has happened with the LUSIP project. All the communities have been mobilized for participation. Associations have been formed. They have been trained in various areas in readiness for participation.

⁶ RHM is Rural Health Motivator and they get E200 per month allowances

3.4.2 Level of Improvement of Income Generation Because of the LUSIP Project:

The majority of homesteads, 82.3% have indicated that their level of income generation has not improved as a result of the LUSIP project. 2.7% report a very high level of improvement as a result of LUSIP. 8.2% reported a medium level of improvement as a result of LUSIP and 6.8% report a low level of improvement.

Table 52: Level of Improvement of Income Generation because of the LUSIP Project

| Level of improvement | Number | % |
|----------------------|--------|------|
| High | 11 | 2.7 |
| Medium | 33 | 8.2 |
| Low | 27 | 6.8 |
| Not improved | 329 | 82.3 |
| Total | 400 | |

Reasons Stated for the High, Medium, Low or no Improvement

The reasons advanced by those that reported high to medium improvement in levels of income generation were that their family members were employed by the LUSIP project especially during the construction of the infrastructure. Also, during the dam construction, some family members were selling, especially food, to LUSIP workers. Those who recorded low to no improvement in their levels of income generation attributed it to the fact that the project has still not commence operation. Consequently they were still waiting for the supply of water from the LUSIP project. Others do not have land for cultivation as it was taken from them during the implementation of the project. Some homesteads are too far away from the LUSIP project and they feel that they may not benefit at all in the near future.

Table 53: Reasons Stated for the High, Medium, Low or No Improvement

| High and medium improvement | Low and no improvement |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family members got jobs from the LUSIP project During the dam construction some family members were selling to workers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Still waiting for the supply of water from the LUSIP project Do not have land for cultivating – it was taken from them during the implementation of the project some homesteads are far from the LUSIP project thus do not benefit |

3.5 Institutions:

3.5.1 Members of an Institutions: 83.5% of the homesteads are members of an institution and only 16.5% are not in associations. Those that are not in associations as yet are in the process of being mobilized such that all homesteads participating in the project will eventually all be members of associations. This points towards to the concerted efforts that have been made by LUSIP towards social mobilization of the communities to participate in the project and the main tool / strategy for participation is through forming associations.

Table 54: Membership to an Institution

| Member of an institution | Number | % |
|--------------------------|--------|------|
| Yes | 334 | 83.5 |
| No | 66 | 16.5 |

3.5.2 Name of Institution: Of those who are members of an association (83.5%), 54% are members of farmers associations. 20.6% are members of church based associations. 7.8% are members of both church based associations and farmer associations and 16.8% belong to other associations.

Table 55: Name of Institution

| Name of institution | Number | % |
|-----------------------------|--------|------|
| Farmers' association | 183 | 54.8 |
| Church | 69 | 20.6 |
| Both association and church | 26 | 7.8 |
| Other institutions | 56 | 16.8 |
| Total | 334 | 100 |

By April, 2009, the LUSIP project has seen the registration of a total of twenty three farmers associations. Seven of these groups are operational having received grant finance from the European union and the Swaziland Government as well as loans from financial institutions. The remaining sixteen groups are in the process of preparing farm designs and business plans to enable them to acquire the necessary finance. The twenty three groups cover a total of about 2

500 ha, and a membership of about 1,300 households out of 2 600 households⁷. A list of all the farmers associations formed is shown at **Annex 5**. Associations reflected as Lots 1 and 2 have already been financed for farm development, while Lot 3 associations are finalizing designs and funding procurement for development and Lot 4 and 5 have no suitable land. Members of the farmers associations range between 19 to 93 members per association.

In addition, governance structures for the associations have been put into place. LUSIP has adopted a highly participatory community development approaches in the mobilization of communities to participate in the project through the establishment of representative institutional structures from the Sigodzi Development Committees to the Chiefdom Committees and all the Development Committees under Lubovane Development Committee in the project area. In addition, there is the Lubovane Resettlement Committee to manage all resettlement issues and the Employment Committee to manage the distribution of employment opportunities in the project. These are made up of members from the communities in the project area and LUSIP. The Chiefs' Forum is an additional structure that links up the communities with the LUSIP office through their quarterly meetings. Although the study could not ascertain the gender representation of women in these committees, LUSIP has developed a Gender Task Force and has developed an organizational Gender Policy to ensure the mainstreaming of gender in all programme activities and representative structures.

3.5.3 Training by the LUSIP Project:

48% of the participating homesteads sampled have been trained by LUSIP while 48.2% have not as yet been trained. This is reflective of LUSIP's investment into the communities to prepare communities to participate in the project and most importantly, to improve the low level of diversification for means of income in the project area. This will go a long way towards the provision of alternative livelihood options. The survey reveals that the different kinds of training for the 48% include training in business skills and farming.

Table 56: Training by the LUSIP project

| Training by the LUSIP project | Number | % |
|-------------------------------|--------|------|
| Yes | 192 | 48 |
| No | 193 | 48.2 |
| No response | 15 | 3.8 |
| Total | 400 | 100 |

⁷ Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project . Agricultural Development and Environmental Management Unit: Annual Report 2008/9

3.5.4 Training on Small Scale Production:

19.8% of the homesteads have reported that they were exposed to training in small-scale production by LUSIP in readiness for participation in the project as indicated at Table 54 below. Training was in the following areas:

- Leadership for Committees
- Gender
- Income generation
- Livestock production specifically in poultry, goats rearing,

Table 57: Training on Small-scale Production

| Training on small scale production | Number | % |
|------------------------------------|--------|------|
| Yes | 79 | 19.8 |
| No | 321 | 80.2 |

Training Plans, Programmes and Activities: The LUSIP project has put into place training plans and programme activities that aim at training all the participating homesteads and members in the following categories:

- The different legal enterprises to choose from
- Business planning and development training
- Training on business management
- Training on record-keeping

In addition, each chiefdom, through the development committees at Sogodzi level, have developed Chiefdom Development Plans where they have come up with clear visions of the ir respective chiefdoms. They developed mission statements for the chiefdoms and broad strategies related to land-use planning, commercial farming, livestock management, community based environmental resources management, provision of potable water and sanitation and other infrastructure and service plans.

Chiefs are also trained on land tenure security, leasehold arrangements for them to secure leases and sub-leases for the developments in the project area.

Other Family Member Trained: From the results presented at Table 60, it is evident that LUSIP training is not only confined to the heads of the participating homesteads but also extended to other members of the families. 11.3% of the respondents confirm that other members of their families have received training.

Table 58: Other Family Member Trained

| Other family member trained | Number | % |
|-----------------------------|--------|------|
| Yes | 45 | 11.3 |
| No | 336 | 84 |
| No response | 19 | 4.7 |
| Total | 400 | 100 |

3.5.5 Knowledge of the LUSIP-Elected Committees:

83.5% of the participating homesteads are aware of the LUSIP elected Committees. 15.3% were not aware and a negligible 1.2% did not respond. This is a positive result which illustrates the level of involvement and participation of the communities in the decision making processes of the project. The project will most likely have a high level of local ownership and in terms of sustainability of programme activities, would be most likely be sustainable.

Table 59: Knowledge of the LUSIP Elected Committees

| Knowledge of the LUSIP elected committee | Number | % |
|--|--------|------|
| Yes | 334 | 83.5 |
| No | 61 | 15.3 |
| No response | 5 | 1.2 |
| Total | | 100 |

Is the Committee Representing Your Interest?:

55.5% of the sampled population feels that the committees are representing their interests and 36.5% are of the opinion that the committees are not representing their interests. A very positive response

Table 60: Are the Committees Representing Your Interest

| Is the committee representing your interest | Number | % |
|---|--------|------|
| Yes | 222 | 55.5 |
| No | 146 | 36.5 |
| No response | 32 | 8 |
| Total | 400 | |

3.5.6 Assistance Offered to the Homestead Members:

Members of the homesteads and households are further given assistance through the LUSIP project and respondents identified five categories of assistance namely, the construction of houses, construction of toilets, provision of seedlings, training and a combination of assistance which includes the building of fences for their homesteads, food parcels and taking care of orphans and vulnerable children.

Table 61: Assistance Offered to the Homestead Members:

| Assistance | Ngcamphalal a. | | Gamedze | | Logcogco | | Mamba | | Mphumakudz e | | Shongwe | |
|--|-------------------|----|---------|------|----------|------|-------|------|-----------------|---|---------|---|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Building of houses for some community members | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4.6 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 7.94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Building of toilets for some community members | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5.75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Seedlings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Combination (Food parcels, OVC, fencing) | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 9.82 | 0 | 5 | 7.94 | | | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|----|-----------|-------|-------|----|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Training | | | | | | | | | 4 | 33.3 | 8 | 20.56 |
| No assistance | 130 | 130 | 66 | 75.8 6 | 79.75 | 81.25 | 37 | 58.73 | 8 | 66.67 | 64.1 | 79.75 |
| No response | 10 | 10 | 12 | 13.7 9 | 6.13 | 6.25 | 16 | 25.4 | | | 15.38 | 6.13 |

3.5.7 Institutions Made Available to Smallholder Farmers:

A range of institutions made available to smallholder farmers in the project area were identified by respondents and these included financial institutions which offered credit, NGOs such as World Vision and ACAT for training and business advice, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Swaziland dairy Board, local associations and LUSIP itself. At Table 62 below is a summary of the institutions identified by chiefdom.

Table 62: Institution Made Available to Smallholder Famers

| Chiefdom | Institutions | Services |
|--------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Gamedze | Bavumile, Liphiko LaMgwagwa, Swaziland Dairy Board, LUSIP, Nedbank, Swazi Bank, Sibhotela, Sphofaneni Agricultural Unit, SWADE, World Vision | Business advice, training |
| Logcogco | LUSIP, SWADE | |
| Mamba | Inhlanyelo Fund, Phuzamadolo, LUSIP, ACAT, Swazi Bank, MOAC | Credit, training, business advice |
| Mphumakudze | LUSIP | Business advice, training |
| Ngcamphalala | Bambanani, Phaphamani, Vulamehlo, Majantima, Lohoco association, Agriculture scheme, Maweni, Phendukani, Yonge Nawe, LUSIP, Banks such as Swazilad Building Society, FINCORP, Swazi Bank, ACAT | Business advice, training, credit |
| Shongwe | FINCORP, LUSIP, SWADE | Business advice, training |

3.5.8 Other (Equipment Made Available to Small-holder Farmers):

In addition to the institutions offering services, respondents indicated that they are provided with other equipment under LUSIP and these included cars, farm implements, seeds and fertilizer, fencing, tractors and offices.

3.6 Attitudes, Perceptions and Concerns:

Table 63 outlines some of the attitudes, perceptions and concerns of the LUSIP project. These are categorized into three.

3.6.1. The first category is that of respondents who had an overall positive perception of the LUSIP project. Respondents are of the opinion that the LUSIP project is good because it will provide clean drinking water which they did not have prior to the project and expect the project to provide water for irrigation for crops. Those who were resettled had new modern housing structures and toilets constructed for them. They claim that they would never have been in a position to build such beautiful structures. All those who were resettled had beautiful houses of their choice constructed, fenced and they also received water tanks. Below are some of the examples of the type of houses that were constructed.



Ka GamedzeMdala Dlamini's homestead

Mamba homestead



Ka Shongwe: Dotilina Mbonane's homestead



Mgwanyaneni: Mamba homestead initially from Mhlataze

Typical houses and toilet facilities constructed for resettlement of communities in the project are. All these respondents agree that they would never, in their lifetime have been able to afford such structures.

Respondents also see opportunities for job creation through the variety of commercial activities that they have been trained. It is worth noting however, that jobs created by the LUSIP project so far was related to construction work on the infrastructure developed. None of the respondents indicated that they have already engaged in commercial activities. This indicates that this impact assessment is being undertaken at a time when the project has been fully implemented and therefore not realized the full project expectations.

3.6.2 The second category of respondents expressed some of the existing and potential negative impacts of the LUSIP project. It is also worth noting here that the respondents were not totally

against the project but were expressing some of the negative impacts. The following are some of their concerns:

3.6.2.1 Some respondents have indicated that some bridges were destroyed during the dam construction and certain areas are now inaccessible to them because there were no replacements.

3.6.2.2. Residents argue that LUSIP does not allow them to use the water from the canals for their private use. This however, may also pose a danger for the residents as well as some have indicated that some of their livestock have drowned or got hurt in the canals.

3.6.2.3. Houses close to the construction sites had cracks in their walls because of the earth moving equipment.

3.6.2.4. The canal is too close to some homestead. Consequently, some residents argue that they have lost livestock that have drowned in the canals and dams. They see a potential of human lives that may be lost especially because the dams are not properly fenced.



Examples of homesteads located too near the canals and dams. The two Dlamini homes at Mganyaneni that were not resettled



Sibongile Dlamini (la Sikhondze)

The story of Sibongile Dlamini (uLa Sikhondze) at Mganyaneni: She, her husband, Mr. Madodlwana Dlamini and their family, which includes four children below the age of seven, stay in this homestead situated plus or minus 100meters from the dam. Their homestead was not resettled despite its proximity to the dam and the inherent hazards. LUSIP provided a water tank at a nearby relocated church for the five remaining homesteads. This is refilled once or twice a month but the water continually runs out and they are forced to fetch water from the dam. Twice the little children nearly drowned and they have spotted a crocodile along the banks of the dam on a number of occasions. They also have to endure the nuisance of mosquitoes but luckily no one has as yet had any malaria.

3.6.2.5. Lost Income as a result of LUSIP: The homestead located at Gamedze, chiefdom had constructed a shop within its premises and was a very busy shop prior to the LUSIP project. The proceeds from the shop averaged E500.00 per day from the shop and on festive days such as Christmas this went up to as much as E2,000.00 per day. After the resettlement of homesteads, the family claims they are lucky to get E100.00 per day.



Make Mamba standing outside her shop at Gamedze Chiefdom

3.6.2.6 LUSIP has not kept some of the promises: Residents claim that they were relocated and their fields were used for the LUSIP project. They have not ploughed any fields since. first two years they were given money based on size of their fields. In the last few years they have received nothing from LUSIP. Others, like the Mamba family below, argue that they were resettled from their original homesteads which were situated along the Mhlatuze river where they abundant water supply. They were resettled to Mganyane and communal water taps were installed for their use. However, they do not have water in the communal water taps.

. She says: " I used to earn E500.00 on an average day and E2,000on festive seasons. But now all my customers are gone and there is no longer any business. I am lucky if I make E100.00 a day"

The
the

had



A resident collecting water for domestic use. They also collect water from the dam nearby. They claim that LUSIP installed communal taps but there is no water in the taps.

3.6.2.7 Some homesteads claim that they were forced to reduce their livestock size because the grazing fields had to make way for the LUSIP infrastructure. In the same token, other respondents have indicated that they have lost fields and cannot plough and have no other source of livelihood.

Table 63: Attitude, Perception and Concerns:

| View | Responses |
|---|--|
| Positive Impacts of the project | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LUSIP is good because it will provide clean drinking water and also for irrigation • There are possibilities of job creation • LUSIP will bring development to the area • Homesteads will start commercial farming |
| Negative Impacts of the project | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some bridges were destroyed during the dam construction, now they cannot access some areas • LUSIP does not allow them to use the water • Houses close to the construction sites had cracks in their walls because of the earth moving equipment • LUSIP has not kept some of the promises • The canal is too close to some homestead • Homesteads are forced to reduce their livestock size • Residents have lost fields and cannot plough and have no other source of livelihood |
| Mixed Impacts: LUSIP comes with good and bad things | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no tangible results yet but still hoping for a better future as promised by the LUSIP project • Homesteads are to share cultivating fields and some do not approve of this |

3.7 Knowledge of HIV and AIDS:

An overwhelming number of the respondents, 97.25, have basic knowledge of HIV and AIDS. 94.7% KNOW how it is transmitted, 95% are aware of prevention measures, 93% have knowledge of VCT, 79.2% have knowledge of MTCT and 77% know their HIV status.

Table 64: Knowledge HIV and AIDS

| Knowledge | Yes | % | No | % |
|---------------------------|-----|------|----|------|
| Knowledge of HIV and AIDS | 389 | 97.2 | 11 | 2.8 |
| Knowledge of VCT | 372 | 93 | 28 | 7 |
| Knowledge of MTCT | 317 | 79.2 | 83 | 20.8 |

| | | | | |
|--|-----|------|-----|------|
| Knowledge of own HIV status | 308 | 77 | 92 | 23 |
| Knowledge of HIV transmission | 379 | 94.7 | 21 | 5.3 |
| Knowledge of preventive measures | 380 | 95 | 20 | 5 |
| Any family member affected by HIV and AIDS | 143 | 35.7 | 257 | 64.3 |

«

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

4.1 The purpose of the study was to assess the LUSIP Impact – defined as intended or unintended changes in the lives of the rural people, to which LUSIP interventions have contributed so far, as well as the likely sustainability of these changes. The results of the survey reveal that from the onset, the LUSIP project set out to develop a highly participatory community development strategy in all its project components to ensure that the communities in the project area are empowered to effectively participate in all stages of project development from design to the implementation of project initiatives. This has fostered an increased level of understanding of the project objectives and has engendered support for project activities at all the various stages by the communities at the various levels, including the traditional leadership. This is evidenced through the rigorous social mobilization of communities by LUSIP for the establishment of representative governance institutional structures from the Sigodzi Development Committees to the Chiefdom Committees and all the Development Committees under Lubovane Development and the Employment Committee. These are made up of members from the communities in the project area.

4.2 The gender disaggregation of these structures however, was not apparent and therefore the level of participation of women in the decision making positions in these structures could not be conclusively determined. Of note however, is that LUSIP has taken positive measures to ensure gender mainstreaming into all activities through the formation of a Gender Task Force and **has developed** (or in the process of developing) an organizational Gender Policy to ensure the mainstreaming of gender in all programme activities and representative structures.

RECOMMENDATION: To ensure that the Gender Task Force is operational, had a planned programme of action for all components of the project and that the Gender Policy is operationalized.

4.3 The project area is one of the poorest in Swaziland and because of its semi-arid climate, it has, over the decades, been subjected to long-term droughts and unreliable rain-fed cropping. Although most residents were engaged in subsistence farming on SNL, they are unable to feed their families. Prior to LUSIP, there were small-scale farming activities in the area but these had no prospects of significantly improving the incomes of these rural folks. Whilst the study has not produced concrete evidence of improved incomes through the LUSIP project, it is evident that the initiatives so far have a great potential of transforming these vulnerable areas through the LUSIP interventions to support agricultural commercialization. The following are some of the interventions that lead to these conclusions:

4.3.1. The LUSIP project engaged in deliberate concerted efforts for the social mobilization of communities to participate through farmers associations. The majority of respondents belong to farmer associations that have been initiated through the LUSIP project. 52% belong to farmer's

associations, 20% are farmers and 9.3% are both farmers and belong to a farmer's associations. To date, a total of twenty three farmers associations have been formed. Seven of these groups are operational, whilst sixteen groups are in the process of preparing farm designs and business plans and 9% are still in the process of forming farmers associations. These opportunities availed to the communities have the potential to transform these communities to viable commercial entities that can improve the incomes and livelihoods of the communities in the project area.

4.3.2. The LUSIP project has adopted a Livelihoods Framework Approach to sustain the extremely fragile livelihoods in the face of severe vulnerable contexts and shocks such as drought, food insecurity, high unemployment, HIV and AIDS, shrinking natural resource base etc. Emphasis throughout this phase of the project was to engage various livelihood strategies such as capacity building, training and support for the communities to prepare them to start various commercial activities. Such planned commercial activities include amongst others, commercial gardens, dairy cows, indigenous chickens and homestead gardens.

In addition, training has been at the center of the LUSIP project to ensure capacity building and skills development for business. 48% of the participating homesteads sampled have been trained by LUSIP and this is reflective of LUSIP's investment into the communities to prepare communities to participate in the project and most importantly, to improve the low level of diversification for means of income in the project area. This will go a long way towards the provision of alternative livelihood options. The survey reveals that the different kinds of training for the 48% include training in business skills and farming.

4.3.3. The project has made very intensive social investments as a most effective means to have a positive impact through the provision of basic needs of the communities such as water and sanitation and infrastructure. Increased numbers of the residents in the LUSIP area are now able to access safe drinking water. Whilst the river continues to be an important water source compared to other sources, there is a marked increase in the numbers of residents with communal standpipes, communal boreholes, showing a marked increase in the numbers of residents who have access to clean water through investment in provision of portable water by the LUSIP project. Further, the results of the study point to an increase in private toilet ownership and an improved decline to the numbers of homesteads using the open veld.

4.3.4 The study reveals that there is a slight increase in households with improvements in the household assets ownership index, based on additional assets. However, a very small proportion of the respondents attribute this increase to the LUSIP project so far. With time however, when they do start their commercial activities, the household assets ownership index is very likely to improve as a result of LUSIP. The highest number of assets owned and are attributable to LUSIP are private toilets at 12%, followed by cellular phones at 6.5%, then cupboards at 5%, beds at 4.8%, chairs and benches at 4.5% and then tables (2.8%), wheelbarrows (2.5%), generators (2.3%) and lounge / dining room suites (2.3%), refrigerators (1.5%), bicycles (1.3%).

4.3.5 Entrepreneurial activities in the project area: Again the results of the survey do not indicate any significant increase in entrepreneurial activities as a result of LUSIP for the primary reason that the project was, at the time of the commissioning the survey, still engaged in the preparation of the communities through training, mobilization and facilitation to access credit for the planned commercial activities. In other words the project was still laying the foundations to ensure the communities are ready and capable to effectively engage in these commercial activities.

4.3.6 Employment and income patterns in the project area are still very low and have not changed significantly since the LUSIP project. The population profile of the communities in the project area reflect a largely youthful population comprised of a high percentage of 45% young persons, most of whom are still attending school. Only 9% of the population is in formal employment, showing a very high dependency ratio. Consequently, incomes are largely derived from salaries rather than commercial activities. The LUSIP project contributed through the employment of residents for the construction of infrastructure in the project area. The gender disparities of male / female employment also reflects that more females are unemployed compared to males. Employment levels disaggregated by chiefdom reflect that Mphumakudze has the highest level of formally employed residents, followed by Logcogco and Gamedze, then Shongwe. Ngcamphalala shows the least level of employment at only 7.38%. However, Ngcamphalala has the highest income levels, followed by Mamba and then Gamedze and Shongwe. Mphumakudze and Logcogco reveal the lowest income levels.

RECOMMENDATION: There is need to for increased levels of diversification of income generation through the provision of alternative livelihood options in addition to crop production.

4.4 Food security still remains a challenge for about 55% of the homesteads. Residents still buy their maize (46.7%) and although there is a decline in the numbers that receive food aid, this is not attributable to the residents' capacity to produce more food but rather to the declining food aid available. Residents therefore have to adjust to other sources. Some residents are still unable to plough for a number of reasons ranging from absence of rain, lack of farming inputs to lack of land and some indicated that their land was taken by LUSIP for the development of infrastructure for the project. There is further evidence that some farmers associations have not commenced commercial activities because the soils are not suitable for the proposed sugar cane for the groups hence it is evident that LUSIP may have to diversify the crops away from sugar cane to other crops, including exploring possibilities if high value crops that may be suitable in the area.

RECOMMENDATION: To explore possibilities of crop diversification for commercial activities to complement sugar cane and possibly introduce high value crops and others.

RECOMMENDATION: Where residents had their land taken to make way for the LUSIP project, it is imperative that alternative land is availed for them to plough.

4.5 Some residents were negatively affected by the construction of infrastructure and dams in the project area ranging from cracked house structures, inaccessibility of homesteads, unavailability of land because it was taken away from them to make way for the project and loss of income.

RECOMMENDATION: There is therefore a need for LUSIP to engage the communities in negotiations so that they develop programmes to mitigate these negative impacts.

4.6 The rural poor usually have general constraints in accessing finance for projects. Whilst LUSIP should be applauded for assisting these communities access credit, it may be useful to explore other innovative alternative means of credit and finance. This becomes even more critical since the majority of participating beneficiaries are women, who are likely to face challenges in respect to access to land and credit and finance for their projects.

RECOMMENDATIONS: There is a need to explore appropriate alternative micro-lending strategies that may be suitable for the communities especially for women.

4.7 In general, the participating beneficiaries of the LUSIP project are happy with the project, they are supportive of project initiatives and are looking forward to the commencement of the commercial components of the programme. One of the reasons why some respondents felt that LUSIP has reneged on her promises was that it has taken long, according to them to realize concrete results from the LUSIP interventions. However, given the challenges faced by LUSIP, in view of declining sugar prices and the general global crisis.

4.8 List of Participating Beneficiaries: The project indicated 2600 homesteads but interviews on the ground revealed that there are more project beneficiaries than indicated in the official list. The study encountered at least 24 additional homesteads that were interviewed but they did not appear on the LUSIP list of beneficiaries. This indicates a growth in the number of participating homesteads. The breakdown is as follows:

1. Ngcamphalala: - Lomasontfo Gamedze
 - Lofana Mamba
 - Philmon Mamba
 - Solomon Tidlela Dlamini
 - Lucky Tsabedze
 - Galajele Nhlengetfwa
 - Agnes Mabaso
 - Sikelela Ngcamphalala
 - Masutfwini Mamba
 - Mfanimpela Mamba

2. Shongwe: - Lokhizana Mfanawempi Shongwe
3. Gamedze: - Haza Dlamini
 - Wonder Maziya
 - Mphilo Mamba
4. Mamba: - Siphiwe Vilane
 - Ntentewane Mamba
 - Anti Hlanze
 - Mashiyindzaba Dlamini
 - Mariah Tsabedze
 - Samkelo Mngometulu
 - Thoko Mamba
5. Logcogco: - Melusi Ndlovu

The majority of respondents and their families, 85 percent, reside in the project area. There is very little migration in Swaziland (6.2percent) and outside Swaziland (1.2 percent). Although this area is one of the poorest in Swaziland there is little migration in search of employment opportunities outside the area.

RECOMMENDATION: The need to update the list of participating homesteads and households in the project area.



LIST OF ANNEXES:

Annex 1: Terms of Reference

Annex 2: Questionnaire Guide for Interviews

Annex 3: Interview Guide for Stakeholders

Annex 4: Income Generation Broken Down by Chiefdom

Annex 5: List of Farmers Associations Formed



ANNEX 4: Income Generation Broken Down by Chiefdom Gamedze: Income

| Category | Item | Frequency | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------|---------|------------|------------|---------|
| | | Weekly | Monthly | Seasonally | Occasional | Total |
| Employment | Salaries/wages | 0 | E52,224 | E16,200 | E4,990 | E73,414 |
| | Migrant remittances (Swaziland) | 0 | E5,350 | 0 | 0 | E5,350 |
| | Migrant remittances (outside Swaziland) | 0 | E10,000 | E 500 | E 2000 | E12,500 |
| Pensions | Pensions | 0 | 0 | 0 | E1,800 | E1,800 |
| | Welfare grants (e.g. OVC, elderly) | 0 | E 3,000 | E 1,200 | E14,600 | E18,800 |
| Investments | Withdrawn savings | 0 | 0 | 0 | E 2,000 | E2,000 |
| | Kuholisana | 0 | E 1,000 | 0 | E 1,500 | E2,500 |
| Property | Renting of house/ rooms | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Agricultural crops | Vegetables | | E 550 | 0 | E 5,000 | E5,500 |
| | Fruits | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Crops | | 0 | E 1,800 | E 20,100 | E21,900 |
| Agriculture Animal | Livestock sales | 0 | E11,125 | 0 | E 2,700 | E13,825 |
| | Animal products sales (milk, meat etc) | 0 | | E 1,500 | E 4,000 | E5,500 |
| | Fish | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Self-employment | Handicraft | | E 900 | E 600 | 0 | E1,500 |
| | General dealer/store | | E8,000 | 0 | 0 | E8,000 |
| | Spaza/hawking | | E3, 794 | E 1,400 | E 4,000 | E9,194 |
| | Beer | 100 | E 3,665 | 0 | 0 | E3,765 |
| | Hairdressing | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mechanic | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other (e.g. | (dressmaking, shoemaker, healer, firewood, cutting grass), RHM ⁸ | | E 6,090 | 0 | E 2,100 | E8,190 |

⁸ RHM is Rural Health Motivator and they get E200 per month allowances

Logcogco: Income

| Category | Item | Frequency | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------|---------|------------|------------|---------|
| | | Weekly | Monthly | Seasonally | Occasional | Total |
| Employment | Salaries/wages | 0 | E28,300 | E2,500 | 0 | E30,800 |
| | Migrant remittances (Swaziland) | 0 | E 5,500 | E 8,000 | 0 | E13,500 |
| | Migrant remittances (outside Swaziland) | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pensions | Pensions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Welfare grants (e.g. OVC, elderly) | 0 | E 50 | | E1,200 | E1,250 |
| Investments | Withdrawn savings | 0 | 0 | E50 | 0 | E50 |
| | Kuholisana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Property | Renting of house/ rooms | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Agricultural crops | Vegetables | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Fruits | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Crops | | 0 | E17,350 | 0 | E17,350 |
| Agriculture Animal | Livestock sales | 0 | 0 | E3,000 | E 13,430 | E 3,000 |
| | Animal products sales (milk, meat etc) | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Fish | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Self-employment | Handicraft | | 0 | 0 | E 150 | E150 |
| | General dealer/store | | 0 | 0 | E 160 | E160 |
| | Spaza/hawking | E 50 | E850 | 0 | 0 | E 900 |
| | Beer | E 350 | E 1,000 | 0 | 0 | E1,350 |
| | Hairdressing | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mechanic | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Other (e.g. (dressmaking, shoemaker, healer, firewood, cutting grass), RHM ⁹) | | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | 0 | E600 | E600 |

⁹ RHM is Rural Health Motivator and they get E200 per month allowances

Mamba: Income

| Category | Item | Frequency | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|------------|----------|------------|------------|----------|--------|
| | | Weekly | Monthly | Seasonally | Occasional | Total | |
| Employment | Salaries/wages | 0 | E98,980 | E5,600 | E1,100 | E105,680 | |
| | Migrant remittances (Swaziland) | 0 | E 16,162 | 0 | E 1,620 | E 17,782 | |
| | Migrant remittances (outside Swaziland) | 0 | E4,400 | 0 | 0 | E4,400 | |
| Pensions | Pensions | 0 | E1,800 | 0 | E1,800 | E 3,600 | |
| | Welfare grants (e.g. OVC, elderly) | 0 | 0 | E4,300 | E13,800 | E18,100 | |
| Investments | Withdrawn savings | 0 | 0 | E1,200 | E 400 | E1,600 | |
| | Kuholisana | 0 | E 625 | E400 | E2,700 | EE3,725 | |
| Property | Renting of house/ rooms | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Agricultural crops | Vegetables | | E5,000 | E1,340 | E12,000 | E18,340 | |
| | Fruits | | E40 | E300 | 0 | E340 | |
| | Crops | | 0 | E57,500 | 0 | EE57,500 | |
| Agriculture Animal | Livestock sales | 0 | E 4,900 | E8,000 | E 43,000 | E 55,900 | |
| | Animal products sales (milk, meat etc) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Fish | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Self-employment | Handicraft | E 80 | E 1,200 | E 500 | E1,300 | E 3,080 | |
| | General dealer/store | 0 | E3,700 | 0 | 0 | E3,700 | |
| | Spaza/hawking | E120 | E3,800 | E 750 | E 400 | E5,070 | |
| | Beer | E 1,000 | E2,050 | 0 | 0 | E3,050 | |
| | Hairdressing | | E 220 | 0 | 0 | E220 | |
| | Mechanic | | 0 | 0 | E6,000 | E6,000 | |
| | Other (e.g.) | Piece jobs | E20 | 0 | E500 | E 650 | E1,170 |
| | | Hawking | | E600 | 0 | 0 | E600 |
| Roofing | | | E1,450 | 0 | 0 | E1,450 | |
| Grinding | | | E1,250 | 0 | 0 | E1,250 | |
| Candle making | | | 0 | E1,800 | 0 | E1,800 | |
| Farm laborer | | | 0 | 0 | E100 | E100 | |
| Ice-blocks laborer | | | 0 | 0 | E150 | E150 | |
| | | | E 3,300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | E3,300 |

Mphumakudze: Income

| Category | Item | Frequency | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------|---------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Weekly | Monthly | Seasonally | Occasional | Total |
| Employment | Salaries/wages | 0 | E18,010 | 0 | E 800 | E18,810 |
| | Migrant remittances (Swaziland) | 0 | E 4,001 | 0 | E 200 | E4,201 |
| | Migrant remittances (outside Swaziland) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pensions | Pensions | 0 | 0 | 0 | E1,800 | E1,800 |
| | Welfare grants (e.g. OVC, elderly) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 E4,200 | 0 E4,200 |
| Investments | Withdrawn savings | 0 | E50 | 0 | E 400 | E450 |
| | Kuholisana | 0 | 0 | 0 | E2,700 | E2,700 |
| Property | Renting of house/ rooms | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Agricultural crops | Vegetables | | E500 | 0 | 0 | E500 |
| | Fruits | | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| | Crops | | 0 | | E650 | E650 |
| Agriculture Animal | Livestock sales | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Animal products sales (milk, meat etc) | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| | Fish | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Self-employment | Handicraft | E 200 | E 600 | 0 | E1,300 | E2,100 |
| | General dealer/store | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Spaza/hawking | 0 | E 200 | 0 | E 400 | E600 |
| | Beer | E 50 | E 100 | 0 | 0 | E150 |
| | Hairdressing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mechanic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other (e.g.) | Piece jobs | 0 | E100 | 0 | 0 | E100 |
| | Hawking | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Roofing | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Firewood | | E90 | 0 | E800 | |
| | Laborer | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | | 0 | |
| | | | | | 0 | |

Ngcamphalala: Income

| Category | Item | Frequency | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------|----------|------------|------------|----------|
| | | Weekly | Monthly | Seasonally | Occasional | Total |
| Employment | Salaries/wages | E174 | E178,052 | E24,450 | E16,400 | E219,076 |
| | Migrant remittances (Swaziland) | 0 | E 3,700 | 0 | E 800 | E4,500 |
| | Migrant remittances (outside Swaziland) | 0 | E1,600 | 0 | 0 | E1,6000 |
| Pensions | Pensions | 0 | E200 | E3,800 | E2,800 | E6,800 |
| | Welfare grants (e.g. OVC, elderly) | 0 | E6,800 | 0 | E26,550 | E33,350 |
| Investments | Withdrawn savings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Kuholisana | E210 | E1,500 | E3,600 | E2,580 | E7,890 |
| Property | Renting of house/rooms | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Agricultural crops | Vegetables | E470 | E3,250 | 0 | E270 | E3,990 |
| | Fruits | | E120 | | E300 | E420 |
| | Crops | | 0 | E53,400 | E55,100 | E108,500 |
| Agriculture Animal | Livestock sales | E50 | E1,400 | E850 | E53,360 | E56,110 |
| | Animal products sales (milk, meat etc) | 0 | 0 | | E360 | E360 |
| | Fish | E90 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| | | 0 | | | | |
| Self-employment | Handicraft | 0 | E1,400 | E600 | E1,500 | E3,500 |
| | General dealer/store | 0 | E8,620 | 0 | 0 | E8,625 |
| | Spaza/hawking | E39 | E 8,270 | 0 | E 1,100 | E9,409 |
| | Beer | E 140 | E 520 | 0 | 0 | E660 |
| | Hairdressing | 0 | E2,080 | 0 | 0 | E2,080 |
| | Mechanic | 0 | E250 | 0 | 0 | E250 |
| | Other (e.g. | Marketing dressmaking | E50 | 0 | E600 | 0 |
| | piece-jobs laborer | E15 | E400 | 0 | 0 | |
| | RHM | 0 | E300 | 0 | E50 | |
| | Contractor | 0 | E800 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Shoemaker | 0 | E200 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Healer | 0 | E7,000 | | 0 | |
| | bricklayer | 0 | E800 | | 0 | |
| | relatives | | E1,000 | | E50 | |
| | Grass-cutter | | | | E1,500 | |
| | firewood | | E10,500 | | E500 | |
| | | | | | E50 | |

Shongwe: Income

| Category | Item | Frequency | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------|---------|------------|------------|---------|
| | | Weekly | Monthly | Seasonally | Occasional | Total |
| Employment | Salaries/wages | 0 | E37,850 | E10,000 | 0 | E47,850 |
| | Migrant remittances (Swaziland) | 0 | E 1,100 | 0 | E200 | E1,300 |
| | Migrant remittances (outside Swaziland) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pensions | Pensions | 0 | E3,000 | 0 | 0 | E3,000 |
| | Welfare grants (e.g. OVC, elderly) | 0 | E1,000 | E600 | E6,800 | E8,400 |
| | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| Investments | Withdrawn savings | 0 | 0 | 0 | E1,000 | E1,000 |
| | Kuholisana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Property | Renting of house/ rooms | 0 | E2,500 | 0 | 0 | E2,500 |
| Agricultural crops | Vegetables | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Fruits | | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| | Crops | | 0 | E7,000 | 0 | E7,000 |
| Agriculture Animal | Livestock sales | 0 | 0 | 0 | E8,230 | E8230 |
| | Animal products sales (milk, meat etc) | 0 | E300 | | 0 | E300 |
| | Fish | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Self-employment | Handicraft | 0 | 0 | 0 | E250 | E250 |
| | General dealer/store | 0 | E300 | 0 | E800 | E1,100 |
| | Spaza/hawking | E110 | E 3,500 | 0 | E 200 | E3,810 |
| | Beer | 0 | E 217 | 0 | 0 | E271 |
| | Hairdressing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mechanic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other (e.g.) | Piece jobs | 0 | E100 | 0 | 0 | E100 |
| | Hawking | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Roofing | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Firewood | | E90 | 0 | E800 | E890 |
| | Laborer | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | 0 | 0 |