

UNIVERSITY OF ZULULAND



EXPLORING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRATEGIC INITIATIVES TO ERADICATE POVERTY AND INEQUALITY: PERCEPTIONS OF SALAMANGA COMMUNITY IN MOZAMBIQUE.

by

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DECLARATION

I Mary Mthembu, declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief this is my own work, and all sources quoted have been properly acknowledged and accurately reported by means of complete references.

I furthermore, testify that this work has neither been submitted for any degree at any University, nor for publication as Journal articles or conference papers.

Mary Mthembu

November 2018

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my husband Mr David Mthembu, my parents Mr T.T. Mashaba and Mrs B.M. Mashaba, and my sons Qiniso Mthembu, Vukani Mthembu, Sbusiso Mthembu and Sphelele Mthembu for letting me fulfil my ambitions and achieve my goal. I sincerely love them and appreciate their presence in my life.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABC	Brazilian Cooperation Agency
AFSUN	African Food Security Urban Network
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa ASCAs Accumulative Savings and Credit Associations
CAAD	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CMI	Christian Michelsen Institute
COSOP	Country Strategy Opportunities Programme
DNPO	Direccao Nacional do plano e Orcamento
ENSSB	Social Security National Strategy for Basic Social Security
ESAN	Strategy of Food and Nutrition Security
ESP	Education Strategic Plan
FOs	Farmer Organisations
FRELIMO	Frente de Libertacao de Mocambique
GAPVU	Vulnerable Population Groups
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GoM	Government of Mozambique
HDI	Human Development Index

HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICO	IFAD Country Office
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPP	Institutional Food Procurement Programme
IMF	International Monetary Fund MASA Ministerio da Agricultura e Seguranca Alimentar (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security)
MINANG	Ministry of Agriculture
NAES	National Agricultural Extension Services
NUITs	Tax Registration Numbers
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PARPA	Plano de Acção para a Redução da Pobreza Absoluta
PASAN	Strategy of Food and Nutrition Security Action Plan
PEDSA	Strategic plan for agricultural development
PEE	Education Strategic Plan
PINSA	Plano Nacional de Investimentos para o Sector Agrario (National Investment Plan for the Agricultural Sector)
PLWH	People Living with Human Immune Various
PMU	Project Management Unit
PQG	Plano Quinquenal do Governo (Five-year Government Plan)
PQG	Quinquennila Poverty Reduction Plan
PRE	Economic Rehabilitation Programme

PRES	Economic and Social Rehabilitation Programme
PRES	Programa de Reabilitação Económica e Social
PROAGRI	Programme for Agricultural Development
PROMER	Rural Markets Promotion Programme
PRONEAE	Programme for National Agricultural Extension
PROSUL	Proo-Poor Value Chain Development Programme Projects in the Maputo and Limpopo Corridors
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSP / PRONEA	Programme Support Project
RENAMO	Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana
RFSP	Rural Finance Support Programme
RFSP/PAFIR	The Rural Finance Support Programme
RFSP/PARIF	Rural Finance Support Programme
SDA	Social Dimension of Adjustment project
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programm
UNESCO	UNs Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	UNs International Children's Emergency Fund
USD	United States Dollar
USDA	United State Department of Agriculture
WFP	World Food Programme

ABSTRACT

The study's primary objective was to examine the efficacy of local government's strategic measures utilized to combat poverty and inequality in Salamanga, Mozambique. It has come to light that the government of Mozambique's strategic initiatives are ineffective and fall short of their claimed goals. The report offers proof that the Salamanga community in Mozambique is still in need of help even after decades of gaining freedom. The community's distance from hospitals and schools continues to increase the population's lack of education. The majority of those who were able to pursue education at lower levels failed to reach tertiary level.

The study also found that a lack of key financial resources, critical infrastructure, and educational opportunities correlates to community distress and enduring poverty.

The study concluded from the discussion of the data that strategic measures to reduce poverty and inequality in Mozambique are ineffective and occasionally fail at implementation phase with no beneficial outcomes. However, the study found that, from the perspectives of the local authorities, Mozambique's local government's strategic efforts are effective and have a good impact on eradicating poverty and inequality. Government policy makers were advised to make sure that their plans are supported by enough and other pertinent resources in addition to looking good on paper.

The research also recommended that the government of Mozambique make sure that any tactical actions aimed at reducing inequality and poverty be maintained for next generations. According to the survey, some community members aren't even aware of the government's strategic plans or programs used to combat poverty and inequality. This raises questions about the community's participation in and decision-making over matters that affect the community. It was suggested that the government must include the community to offer them an opportunity to voice their own ideas and opinions on measures for eradicating poverty and inequality.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, and Swaziland are all neighbours to Mozambique, which is located on the continent of Africa's southern coast. There are three major geographical areas in which it has eleven administrative divisions known as provinces. From the 16th century until 1975, when it attained formal independence after ten years of violent war, Mozambique was a colony of Portugal. Following independence, the socialist doctrine of a centrally planned economy was practiced by the ruling Frente de Libertacao de Mocambique (FRELIMO) party. Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana (RENAMO), a military rebel organisation opposed to this, launched several sabotage assaults against the economic infrastructure of Mozambique with the support of (apartheid) South Africa and the former Rhodesia. Sabotage between the two armies had turned into a civil war by 1976–1977.

By 1988, 200,000 Mozambicans had perished because of the war, and roughly 2.0 million had fled their homes (MacFarquhar, 1988). Only when a peace agreement between the warring parties was reached in 1992 did the civil war finally end. By that point, 1.0 million people had perished, at least 3.0 million had left their homes, and around 1.7 million had moved to neighbouring countries. As a result of the conflict, 58 percent of the schools that had existed in 1983 had been destroyed or shuttered (Ministry of Education, 1996, p. 40). (Hanlon, 1997, p. 14).

Beginning in the 1980s, Mozambique had a severe economic crisis in addition to the civil conflict that had an impact on its economy. About 100,000 people died because of the country's severe drought between 1981 and 1984. (Prevention Web, 2012). The repercussions of the conflict were exacerbated by the drought, which severely hurt the agricultural economy.

The Salamanga village is in rural Mozambique's countryside. For the first time, Mozambique started importing food on a net basis and receiving food aid. Growing imports at this time reduced its international reserves.

To assist reduce Mozambique's extreme poverty, several programs have been implemented. The PRE (Programa de Reabilitação Económica, Economic Rehabilitation Programme) was launched by the government in 1987. The population of Mozambique's living conditions were to be raised as its goal. The transition from a centrally planned economy to a free-market economy was essentially defined by this structural blueprint. The economy was deregulated, the national currency (the Metical) was devalued, state-owned businesses were privatized, prices were liberalized, the budget for social sectors was cut, and real earnings and employment in the public sector were decreased, among other things. In addition to the consequences of the conflict and the natural catastrophes, Mole (1994, pp. 158–159) stated that the program did not successful in raising the standard of life for the Mozambican people but rather made poverty and inequality worse.

Recognizing these shortcomings, the donor community and the Mozambican government decided to expand the program in 1990 by include a social component. Programa de Reabilitação Económica e Social, or PRES (Program for Economic and Social Rehabilitation), was given to the initiative. In essence, it included putting in place a series of safety nets designed to help the poorest people. The delivery of free food, medications, seeds, fertilizers, and agricultural tools were only a few of the safety nets' components (Bata, 2006, p. 17). The first Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, or PARPA 2001-2005 (Plan of Action for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty), was approved for execution by the government in 2001.

The main goal of PARPA was to significantly reduce absolute poverty through enhancing the capacities and opportunities of all Mozambicans, but especially the underprivileged. The goal was to reduce the poverty incidence, which was around 70% in 1996–1997, to a level below 60% by 2005 and below 50% by 2010 (Republic of Mozambique, 2001).

In 2006, PARPA II, the version of PARPA intended for use from 2006 to 2009, was released. By 2009, it was intended to lower the prevalence of poverty from about 54 percent (Republic of Mozambique, 2006). According to official government reports, between 1996–1997 and 2002–2003, poverty drastically decreased. Such statements, however, are particularly sensitive to the methodology used to define the poor, as will be observed in the proposed study.

It may be claimed that the government has been working to reduce poverty ever since the late 1980s. The Poverty Alleviation Strategy replaced the Social Dimension of Adjustment Project (SDA) and the Office for the Support of Vulnerable Population Groups (GAPVU). Even though a strategy for reducing poverty in Mozambique was created in 1995, Salamanga community is one of the poorest in the country based on average per capita consumption. According to the head count poverty indicator, 69.4% of community households experience absolute poverty (below the poverty line).

Mozambique is characterized by low productivity in the agricultural sector, which employs most of the labour force, weak physical infrastructure, limited access to basic services (safe drinking water, medical facilities, transportation, communications, and markets), high fertility rates, and consequently high dependency ratios (Poverty Assessment 1998:91). In this context, and specifically considering that there are several models that Mozambique has employed to combat poverty and inequality, this research aimed to investigate and comprehend the strategic measures employed by local government to end poverty and inequality.

1.2 CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATION

Poverty: Poverty is the absence of freedom to choose arising from a lack of capacity to function effectively in society (Sen, 2001). More generally, poverty means the inability to meet basic needs, including food, shelter, clothing, water and sanitation, education, and health care. Thus, poverty reflects a combination of income poverty at the household level and poverty at community level in the provision of basic infrastructure and public services, (Sustainable Development Solutions Network, 2012).

Inequality: The state of not being unequal, especially in status, rights, and opportunities (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2013).

Initiative: Is a plan or programme that is intended to solve a problem (Merriam Webster Dictionary,2012).

Strategic: Relate to the identification of long term or overall aims and interest and the means of achieving them (Oxford living dictionaries)

Local government: Is the sphere of government closest to the community charged with creating health and safety environment and create conducive environment for the upliftment of likelihood of the community.

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

With a low GDP per capita and a sizable section of the population living in poverty, the Republic of Mozambique continues to be one of the world's poorest nations (Central Intelligence Agency, and Silva, 2013). According to Corre and Ronning (2017), Mozambique achieved extremely substantial advancements in terms of human development between the 1990s and the early 2000s. With about the same number of impoverished individuals as in 1996, however, the advances since 2015 have not been particularly noteworthy. It might be argued that Mozambique leans too much on ODA, and that this scenario is likely to persist for the foreseeable future.

According to UNDP (2009), Mozambique continues to be one of the world's nations with a gross domestic product (GDP) ranking of 169 and a Human Development Index of 172. Mozambique's median income in 2008 was 10% lower than it was in 2002, according to Hanlon, Joseph, Cunguara, and Benedito (2010). As a result, it was lower for all income levels, indicating that the rate of poverty was rising rather than falling. The average rural family's annual income was 8626 meticas (R1916.89). By 2008, it had decreased to 7815 (R1736.67 meticas), or less than R14 a day for the entire family.

One may argue that the prevention of chronic malnutrition is a top priority for Mozambique's government, although many of its programs and policies are focused on

nutrition-specific treatments (Hanlon, Joseph, Cunguara and Benedito, 2010). According to Grupo de Estudo (2009), chronic malnutrition among children under the age of five decreased from 48 to 44 percent in 2003 in Mozambique, indicating that poverty levels were not improving all that much. The World Health Organization nevertheless regarded the degree of chronic malnutrition as being quite high.

From the post-independence era in 1975 to the ten years of armed conflict (1964–1974) against Portuguese colonial rulers, gender equality and women's empowerment have been emphasized in Mozambique's lengthy political legacy (Christian Michelsen Institute (CMI), 2010). Despite advancements in the policy framework and female representation, structural limitations and men's dominating position prevent most women from achieving socioeconomic independence (CMI, 2010).

The Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization of the United Nations (UNESCO) (2014) found that the adult literacy rate was 36 percent for women and 67 percent for men, meaning that males had 15% of primary or higher education in the workforce compared to women's 5%.

The International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) of the United Nations (UN) asserts that women are more at risk of poverty because of the gender gap in educational attainment since it has a detrimental impact on their career chances. Less than 10% of women in Mozambique have bank accounts (ICC, 2014). According to reports, Mozambique has a high degree of violence against women, which many people view as a cultural norm. It continues to be a significant obstacle to the nation's efforts to achieve its pledges to gender equality (United Nations Women, 2012). According to the United Nations Gender Statistics (2015), over 55% of women who live in poverty have experienced physical and sexual abuse at the hands of an intimate partner or non-partner.

According to the World Bank (2012), significant policy papers regarding gender policies include the National Action Plan for the Advancement of Women and Action on Gender, Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

(HIV/AIDS). These gender policies and initiatives, however, have not materialized, as the Mozambican experience demonstrates.

Cunguara (2010), argues that the Mozambican government spoke frequently about the failed green revolution, which attempted to end rural poverty. In Mozambique, half of the population still farms using the old-fashioned techniques. Mozambique's rural areas have not yet benefited from advancements in health and education, and it appears that poverty is increasing, and that people are losing trust in education as a means of achieving social mobility.

According to research by TAN (2008), as the percentage of poverty is rising, less people are using contemporary technologies. Mozambique's rural poverty has not been eradicated after two decades of donor-liberal, free-market development strategies (Cunguara, 2010). In Mozambique, particularly in rural regions, levels of inequality and distinction have been rising. As a result, there is less chance of social mobility and the formation of a weak group that is battling to survive above the poverty level (Hanlon and Smart, 2008).

One of the economies in the world with the quickest recent growth has been Mozambique. Numerous multi-million-dollar mega projects were funded by significant foreign investment. Nevertheless, most Mozambicans continue to live in poverty. According to reports, Mozambique is experiencing a serious food crisis, with an estimated 500,000 people starving to death and living in abject poverty. The civil conflict and a string of recent natural catastrophes have worsened the situation (Agence de Press Africaine News,2017). Mozambique had a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.416 and was ranked 180 out of 188 nations in the 2015 Human Development Report (HDR) by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

According to IAM (2009), a census conducted in November 2009 found that just 10% of the population has access to piped water, with the majority still getting their water from unprotected sources. 66 percent of the population had access to even a basic pit latrine, which meant that 54.3 percent of local dwellings lacked any form of sanitation. The Mozambican government has tried unsuccessfully to relieve poverty and reduce

inequality by enacting several strategic initiatives since the civil war ended in 1992. The historical context mentioned above provides evidence that Mozambique's government's strategic measures are failing to move the nation toward attaining its goal of eradicating poverty and lowering inequality.

According to Virtane and Ehrenpreis (2017), since the 1990s, increased agricultural productivity—the country's primary source of income but one that produced relatively few jobs—has been a contributing element to the eradication of poverty in Mozambique. According to Lukanu (2004), most people in rural Mozambique depend heavily on the agricultural sector for their livelihood, and this sector has contributed significantly to the socioeconomic growth of Mozambique. Given that most Mozambicans depend on agriculture for their living, Tomo (2009) said that low agricultural output in the smallholder sector can result in significant harm.

One may argue that Mozambique's abundant natural riches did not launch the nation into a new era of progress, welfare, and peace; instead, poverty remained persistently high (Corre and Ronning, 2017).

The economy of Mozambique is handicapped by what could be described as follows:

- (i) Because financial institutions are inefficient, both domestic savings and national investments are quite low.
- (ii) Market-oriented agricultural production is hampered by a lack of infrastructure and a small population, while monopolistic markets and high transit costs contribute to high input costs and low producer prices, deterring investment in the agricultural sector.
- (iii) Despite the significant advancements made since independence, particularly after 1994, human development is still at an incredibly low level.

Despite the crucial role that agriculture plays in Mozambique's economy, according to Mucavele (2015), the rate of poverty among the rural population is still quite high.

It has been noted that one of Mozambique's biggest concerns is still eliminating poverty and inequality. The prevalence of malnutrition is rising, the unemployment rate is still

quite high, and there is a gender disparity in educational attainment where males are better educated than women. It is proof that Mozambique has implemented a number of measures that were intended to end poverty and inequality, but the outcomes, when compared to the historical context mentioned above, show that these policies are not helping the nation do so.

1.4 PROBLEM STATEMENT

To guide policy analysis and create programs targeted at reducing these occurrences, the state needs a solid grasp of poverty and inequality. However, one shortcoming of the existing research is that it places an excessive amount of emphasis on the examination of poverty and inequality using money metrics. Everyone who falls below what is known as the poverty line in terms of consumption or income within a given time frame is said to be poor. The distribution of the monetary indicator (i.e., income or consumption expenditures) among the population is then measured as inequality.

Prior studies based on the then-current household surveys, IAF1 1996–1997 and IAF 2002–2003, respectively, provided guidance for the design and implementation of PARPA I and PARPA II. Managing medium-term macro and sector policies for poverty reduction and development is the goal of the Government of Mozambique's (GoM) priority plan, known as PARPA (GoM, Consultative Group 2001: iv). These studies include Ministério do Plano e Finanças (1998) and another one carried out by a team of researchers from Mozambique's National Directorate of Planning and Budget, Ministry of Planning and Finance, Economic Research Bureau, International Food Policy Research Institute, and Purdue University in 2004 (Direccao Nacional do plano e Orcamento (DNPO), 2004). These studies are the official government reports on poverty and well-being. Consumption expenditures per capita were used in both studies as the primary indication of the population's living levels.

However, poverty is a multifaceted notion. Another definition of poverty is the lack of choice brought on by an inability to participate fully in society (Sen, 2001). This comprehensive perspective, according to Van der Berg (2008,) "moves well beyond the concept of poverty as being primarily tied to a lack of financial means." Lack of

education, poor health, and limited access to necessities like water, power, housing, sanitation, and communications are some other ways that poverty is described. Although PARPA and PARPA II acknowledged these different definitions of poverty, the fundamental goals of these programs were outlined in terms of the money-metric approach.

The assessment of poverty across areas is another weakness in the literature. It is typical to modify the poverty line to account for regional preferences and costs when utilizing survey data for money-metric study of poverty and well-being across areas. The cost of basic requirements technique is the name given to this strategy. The solution of compensating for price differentials may occasionally result in extremely incorrect results regarding the geographical distribution of poverty in emerging and underdeveloped nations like Mozambique when observed price differentials across regions or provinces are significant. The poor may suffer as a result, and there may be serious policy repercussions.

In Salamanga Community, a tiny village in Mozambique's Matutuine District, people still get water from dams, which makes it special. Few schools are located far away, and many families reside in reed huts. Mozambique's government has implemented a number of strategies to combat poverty and inequality, but the country is still falling short of its goal. Based on the study's background information and preliminary literature review, it appears that Mozambique is having difficulty putting its anti-poverty and anti-inequality policies into practice. Donor support for Mozambique over many years has resulted in strong macroeconomic growth, the establishment of important national institutions, and some degree of social achievement, but it has not succeeded in reducing poverty beyond the post-war peace dividend (Norad, 2016)

The primary research matters this study addressed entailed lack of a comprehensive understanding of poverty and inequality in the Mozambican environment, which led the researcher to doubt the efficacy of strategic efforts aimed at reducing poverty and inequality. The research is unduly concerned with financial metrics, and the changes made to the poverty threshold to make it more in line with regional preferences and costs could do more harm than good. If this issue is not addressed, policy decisions

may be made that are unfairly targeted at the poor. There haven't been any studies done yet that deal with this research issue in the Salamanga community in Mozambique.

The study's intended research challenge generates several intriguing questions that this work attempts to solve. The development of programs to address these issues requires access to relevant profiles of poverty and inequality as well as information on the success of strategic initiatives aimed at reducing these issues. To change the current patterns of inequality and poverty, policy levers are required.

1.5 AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study's objective was to examine the efficacy of local government's strategic efforts to end poverty and inequality in Salamanga, Mozambique.

1.5.1 The objectives of the study were as follows:

- To explore the effectiveness of the strategic initiative that local government used in eradicating poverty and inequality.
- To analyze the perceptions of Salamanga community on local government strategic initiatives in eradicating poverty and inequality.
- To examine how local government can empower the local community to eradicate poverty and inequality that they live in.
- To provide policy recommendations on local government's implementation of poverty and inequality eradication programmes.

1.6 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Are the strategic initiatives that local government used to eradicate poverty and inequality effective?
- How do Salamanga community perceive local government strategic initiatives in eradicating poverty and inequality?

- How can local government empower the local community to eradicate poverty and inequality that they live in?
- What policy recommendations are attainable on local government's implementation of poverty and inequality eradication programmes?

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE AND CONTRIBUTION OF THE STUDY

The government and non-governmental organizations in Mozambique have focused on reducing poverty and inequality since since the end of a 15-year civil conflict (from May 30, 1977, to October 4, 1992). Mozambique has created and put into effect several policies with the goal of reducing inequality and poverty. The effectiveness of the strategic initiatives used by local government to combat poverty and inequality has not received much attention. It is crucial to understand how Mozambique's local government has launched strategic efforts to reduce poverty. Policy makers in Mozambique are influenced by the efficacy and impact of strategic initiatives to eradicate poverty and inequality, which also serve as a reference for designing various policies. This is the study's addition to the corpus of current knowledge, in particular the Salamanga village.

Undertaking this study was important for the following specific reasons:

- It was critical to ascertain the views and opinions of the Salamanga community about the role that poverty and inequality strategic initiatives is playing in eradicating poverty and inequality in Mozambique given the high level of poverty and inequality that has persisted for decades despite numerous policies that have been developed and implemented in Mozambique.
- The research's conclusions sought to help the government by offering suggestions for effectively combating inequality and poverty.
- The recommendations of this research project will educate and assist public officials to formulate poverty and inequality eradication strategic initiatives that are effective and assist the Republic of Mozambique to fulfill its constitutional mandate. This is especially true for Matutine district and other districts that have high rates of poverty and inequality within their areas of jurisdiction.

- With the Salamanga Community in Mozambique as a case study, the study aimed to contribute to the academic synergy of major goals and a shared focus on local government strategic actions to alleviate poverty and inequality. The local government of Mozambique has been working to create an environment that will enable Mozambicans to improve their standard of living since the end of the country's civil war. As a result, the problem of poverty and inequality, as well as the strategic initiatives that local government uses to eradicate these issues, requires attention and careful study. This study aims to contribute to the growing body of literature on the subject.
- The study also helped to clarify the strategic measures used by local governments in Mozambique to combat inequality and poverty in the Salamanga neighborhood.
- The study also aimed to assist South Africa by shedding light on the strategic initiatives used by Mozambicans to end poverty and inequality. The knowledge that the study gave will enlighten South Africa on the effective and efficient strategic initiatives to end poverty and inequality.

1.8 THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

Scientific theory is viewed as the conceptual framework that is contained inside the structure of science, according to De Vos, Strydom, Fouchie, and Delpont (2005). The constructs or notions are then used to build this framework, which is often of a variable nature and is created through the formulation of foundation assertions. These assertions might be definitions, propositions, or hypotheses that have been linked together to classify, reveal, and explain a specific human situation at hand.

This study employed Marxian theory of poverty, Situational theory of poverty and Restricted opportunity theory.

1.8.1 Marxian theory of poverty

According to Cathalic (2017), the Marxian theory of poverty is founded on the circumstances that come from the predicament a poor person finds themselves in; consequently, a poor person is a victim of circumstances brought on by various variables, such as the production system. According to Harvey and Reed (1992), Karl Marx argued that the capitalist owners of production cause widespread unemployment when they switch from labour-intensive to capital-intensive methods of production to maximize output and profit. Additionally, capital-intensive manufacturing compels business owners to lay off employees to boost profitability, which has a detrimental impact on employment levels because layoffs result in significant unemployment.

Marxist theory suggests reducing poverty through improved production structures, increased education, and training for those who lack the necessary skills due to technological advancements so they can become accustomed through environment change to profession change. Education also ensures that people who are laid off embrace change and adapt to it (winch, 1987). Marxist theory, in accordance with Coser (1969; Harvey and Reed, 1992), supports a certain range of government welfare programs to help individuals who are unable to take control of their own lives through education.

This theory is relevant to the study since it calls for government welfare programs to help individuals who are unable to empower themselves via education, and the proposed study aims to examine the strategic measures that local governments have employed to end poverty and inequality.

1.8.2 Situational Theory of poverty

According to the situational theory of poverty, those who are impoverished frequently symbolize acceptance and quick pleasure. According to Jones (1984), this type of conduct is a sensible response to disadvantaged circumstances and is caused by the opportunity structure that impoverished individuals must contend with rather than by cultural beliefs. According to one perspective, those in poverty view impulsive action as an attempt to maximize their usefulness to maintain their standard of living.

People who live in poverty are not in a position where they can benefit much from perseverance and a long-term perspective. For instance, a child in a slum who is trying to study may give up (drop out of school) or engage in activities that provide instant gratification, such as street vending, commercial sex, theft, and other activities, to meet their immediate needs for food, shelter, and clothing. Lack of supportive factors and conducive environments, such as school fees, textbooks, and other relevant things, may also cause this to happen.

It has been argued that from this perspective people do not follow middle class because they know that they would not be able to achieve it, so in practice they tolerate large deviations from middle class aspirations, and this has been described as the lower-class value. According to Rodman, (1963), Dell, and Fave (1974), situational theory holds that people rationally follow a pattern of behaviour, which is suitable for the objective situation in their lives. Furthermore, people in poverty behave differently because they lack the means and opportunities to adopt the lifestyle of middle-class individuals. This is especially true for young people from low-income families, who have few opportunities to enrol in higher education institutions.

According to this view, poverty and inequality are caused by uneven economic opportunities, and impoverished people are poor because they do not have proper access to resources that would enable them to improve their standard of living. Therefore, for local government to conduct strategic efforts for the eradication of poverty and inequality, it must have a better understanding of the variables that might affect people's socioeconomic position and the conditions that give rise to poverty and inequality.

This theory is applicable for this study project since one of the study's goals is to examine the success of the strategic efforts local governments adopted to end poverty and inequality.

1.8.3 Restricted Opportunity Theory

According to Bredly Schiller's "restricted opportunity hypothesis," conditions outside of impoverished people's control are what cause poverty. As a result, this situation is

typically focused on the lack of possibilities and restricted access to such chances. Duncan (1984) argues that persons who are poor don't have enough access to economic possibilities, and thus are unable to escape poverty unless their economic prospects increase. According to the restricted opportunity theory of poverty, access to alternative and effective health care services, safe communities, high-quality education, and pertinent public service programs are all elements that might affect a person's socioeconomic standing.

This theory connects to the study because it is proof that poor people (those who are poor) behave or act inferiorly toward middle-class people. The study wants to analyze local governments' empowerment of the community in eradicating poverty and inequality; hence this theory pertains to that goal.

1.9 ORGANISATION OF THE STUDY

The study is organized into following chapters:

Chapter one: this chapter comprises, the introduction, conceptual clarification, historical background of the study, problem statement, aims and objectives of the study, research questions, significant and contribution of the stud followed by theoretical framework.

Chapter two: this chapter contains an in depth and intensive literature review on poverty and inequality and its reduction strategic initiatives used in -Mozambique. The literature is from

.

Chapter three: This chapter contains research design and methodology that outlines research technique, methods of collecting relevant data from respondents.

Chapter four: This chapter contains data analysis and interpretation of data that was collected through the questionnaire

Chapter five: This chapter contains recommendations and conclusion, including a summary of ideas that might be beneficial to the study.

1.10 CONCLUSION

Donor support for Mozambique over many years has resulted in strong macroeconomic growth, the establishment of important national institutions, and some degree of social achievement, but it has not succeeded in reducing poverty beyond the post-war peace dividend (Norad,2016). To reduce poverty and inequality, Mozambique has created several measures. However, there are still many individuals living in poverty and inequality, who have harsher living circumstances, low levels of education, and high unemployment rates. When it comes to eliminating inequality and poverty, Mozambique's government still has a lot of work to do. For Mozambicans to enhance their standard of living, the nation must provide a favorable climate. This study intended to contribute to the expanding body of research on the strategies local government employed to combat poverty and inequality.

The next chapter contains review of the literature on poverty and inequality reduction strategic initiatives.

CHAPTER: 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The term "literature review" refers to a review of the opinions expressed by other academics about a phenomenon. It is typically found in books, journals, the library, the internet, and other documents pertaining to the phenomenon under consideration. Literature can also be thought of as a review of knowledge and information about what other academics have written about the subject that the researcher is about to investigate.

The research process and the research report both benefit from a thorough literature review. There is more to it than merely completing a level or getting over a challenge. Academic research must successfully review the literature. Before the primary or proper study begins, the literature review ensures the researcher's topic's researchable, which is a significant advantage. Additionally, a literature review is the selection of published and unpublished papers that are out there and pertinent to the subject of interest. Written from a specific perspective to achieve certain goals or convey specific viewpoints on the subject at hand, this incorporates information, concepts, statistics, and proof (Chris and Hart, 1998).

This chapter contains research that have been done on strategic efforts connected to poverty and inequality. This chapter examines the arguments put up by various academics about the strategic measures employed by the government of Mozambique to reduce poverty and inequality. The literature on agriculture as a tool to combat poverty, dietary coping mechanisms used by Mozambican households, legislative and regulatory frameworks, the level of food insecurity in Mozambique, the use of technology to combat poverty in Mozambique, the relationship between income and poverty in Mozambique, and Mozambique's economic growth were therefore reviewed in this section. This chapter identified the gap in the body of knowledge that needs to be filled to learn what other academics have been saying about the researcher's chosen topic. In addition, this section gave the researcher access to information on what other

academics have researched about the topic and cover as well as what other scholars have fallen short of, giving the researcher hints as to which gap in the body of knowledge needs to be filled.

2.2 AGRICULTURE AS A TOOL TO ELAVIET POVERTY

A total of 18% of respondents to surveys of agriculture enterprises who were asked how significant a role finance limitation in Mozambique played in deterring new or additional investment said that financial constraints were the primary factor in a negative investment decision. This indicates a bad choice for the LOI firms' \$83 million in prospective investments, which is the same as the creation of 4,000 new employment and the loss of 1.5 million smallholders' sales chances (Hanemann, 2016).

Most of Mozambican agricultural workers works informally in small family farms and they are not prepared to meet the demands of a modern agricultural sector and is devastating to them. The productivity of small family farms is low even by regional standard and there is a logic across agricultural subsectors from staple crops production to light industry. Thus, when it comes to exporting Mozambique cannot compete with neighboring countries, including South Africa and Malawi. In Mozambique, agricultural workers in agricultural sector have not yet come to realize the opportunities that are presented to them through approaches such as approaches to efficiency like farmer associations and formal cooperatives. They also feel that agricultural extension services which were meant to assist in bringing updated knowledge and awareness of production opportunities to their residents hardly helped them.

In addition, employers practicing poor work habits in low skill, wage earning jobs to the scarcity of such jobs, which means that most employees have not have an opportunity to work under formal conditions before. When it comes to serious areas of knowledge on based services in Mozambique, the quality of specialized education is not sufficient, this is because vocational schools and university faculties lack laboratories and equipment that they need to train agricultural managers and professionals in an appropriate manner, thus they have not yet been able to exploit enormous opportunities

to integrate the private sector into training regime. The increase in demand for higher education has resulted in growth of private institutions, however their quality is in questioned. But it has the potential to assist the country in meeting the need for education and training that meets and expand available opportunities in the workforce.

Mozambique is the country that is rich in legislation and the quality number of laws and regulations are regarded as generally sufficient, but the country lack capacity to implement them sufficiently. Lack of human capacity, material capacity, financial capacity, and technological capacity which the country need to address the increasing needs of farmers and producers thus to respond to the private sector demand remains a major challenge for the public sector. In Mozambique, critical aspect of infrastructure which are necessary for the marketing of agricultural products is poor this includes storage facilities, roads, ports, and information technology. The contributing factor to such poor infrastructure is due to poor implementation of legislation and laws, the noticeable impact of poor legislation implementation is the fact that Mozambique imports more of the products that it can grow and market itself. (Hanemann, 2016)

Most of production in agricultural sector relies mainly on favorable weather conditions which places production to highly vulnerable changes in weather patterns. Mozambique is the country this is considered to have great potential for agriculture; thus, the government of Mozambique regards commercial agriculture as the most important driver of transformation. Nevertheless, the agricultural production yield over the past decades is not likely to be sustainable bland because it has been driven mostly by land expansion. Furthermore, political drives priorities have also discriminated against most smallholder farmers who remained poor (Silici,2015)

Mozambique agricultural related plans, policies, and strategies emphasis several components of agriculture that is sustainable, taking into account the promotion of production and productivity, access to the market, the availability of food and nutrition, institutional reform and natural resources. Although policy framework supports initiatives to scale up sustainable agriculture, the implementation of agricultural related plans,

policies and strategies is hindered by other priorities and by inadequate and unpredictable resources that affect service delivery badly (Cammear,2016).

According to (World Bank, 2015), In Mozambique, the main source of income is agriculture which provides income for more than 70% of the Mozambican population, thus contributing about 31.8% to Mozambique's gross domestic product (GDP) and absorbing 81% of the total workforce.

Furthermore, the agricultural sector is dominated by smallholder farmers which uses about 99% of family labor, and the most of them only cultivate small plots of land which ranges between 0.5 hectares (ha) to at least 1.5 hectares.

One of main problem facing smallholder's production is low coverage of advisory services, absence of storage infrastructure, high post-harvest loses, high transaction cost, constraints in accessing financial services and poor transport facilities (Silici,2015).

The most essential factors of production in Mozambique are water and fertilizers. however, fertilizers are one of the factors of productions that are frequently not available, and agriculture depends mainly on rain. It has been projected that fertilizer production from gas oil by product can improve Mozambican agricultural sector dependency on rain in the future. Largescale plantations are predominant in the production of sisal, sugarcane, tobacco, bananas, and cotton. Nevertheless, overall agriculture in Mozambique mostly depends on small scale subsistence farmers (Castel-Branco,2015). Only 5-10% of Mozambican farmers have improved seeds and only 5% of the farmers that uses fertilizers, the average fertilizer used in 2008 was about 5.3kg per hector and 10% of the farmers use animal traction. Some of the contributing factors to such phenomenon are restricted access to financial incentives, poor access to output markets and value chain. Furthermore, post-harvest losses are with average of 30% of the production thus final product quality is usually low due to common poor handling and storage practices (United State Department of Agriculture (USDA), 2015).

According to Hobbs, (2016) because of poor and lack of access to roads the prices of agricultural inputs such seeds and fertilizer which are needed in the cultivation process are quite high for farmers especially at the district which makes it very difficult for

farmers to access such inputs. Furthermore, the poor conditions of roads in Mozambique more especially in rural areas is one of the contributing factors in high prices of agricultural input like seeds which cost ten times more than the price of grain that is for consumption, this leads to farmers to make use of the grain from the barn or from the neighbors ban which are low quality seeds.

According to (Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), 2015, CARE, 2015) sustainable approach can lead to an increase in harvests while making production system more resilient and economically accessible. The ministry of agriculture and food security, civil society, and agriculturalists groups support approaches to agriculture extensively, however consistent programme of work that is backed by adequate funds is lacking (Ministry of Agriculture (MINANG)). The adoption of agricultural sustainable approaches by farmers is still low, consequently the link between the policies that are sustainable agriculture, and the farmers genuine practices of such policies are unclear (Silicit,2015).

The national Programme for Agricultural Development I (PROAGRI I) (1998-2005) and the national Programme for Agricultural Development II (PROAGRI II) (2005-2009) agricultural programs, which supported initiatives for better service delivery, were established with governments' donor partners. However, support for institutional reforms within the department of agriculture was focused during PROAGRI I. While this was crucial for the development of agriculture, the results and impact on the local sphere of government were subpar, and as a result, the demand for agricultural services was largely unmet (CARE and Action Aid, 2015).

The objectives of PROAGRI II made effort to turn the situation around by putting it focus on the impact rather than on institutional development. Even though the PROAGRI II strategy aimed at involving broad stakeholder consultations and involvement, it did not manage to reach beyond government-donor relationships (Care & Action Aid, 2015). Mozambican Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2010 2014 (PASR)/ PARP) became the fundamental part of the National Planning System and had a special budget which was requested each year through the state budget (International Monetary Fund (IMF), 2011).

The main goal of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) was to reduce the incidence of food poverty rate from 54.7% to 42%, and it targeted to achieve this by increasing production and productivity agriculture and fishery sector, and through the human and social development improvement and macro economy and financial management. The last progress report that was released revealed that most progress towards human development objectives was achieved in 2013, but the foremost challenges that the Mozambican face still relate to increasing production and productivity in agricultural sector and fisheries sector (IMF, 2014). While the fisheries sector appeared to have achievable targets, but the results have been not as much encouraging in agriculture sector, especially in the production of cereals. However, there has been noticeable slight increase in the productivity of roots and tubers which is the significant component of poor people's consumption (IMF, 2014).

2.3 DIETARY RELATED COPING STRATEGIES BY MOZAMBICAN HOUSEHOLDS

The study by (New CARE, 2016), revealed that overall, 80% of the Mozambican households at the region of Inhambane are forced to reduce their meals to only one or two meals per day. And tens of thousands of children are expected to be extremely malnourished. This kind of situation is the hardest situation to face especially for teenage girls who short fall of knowledge and experience to come up with strategies that will enable them to protect themselves and their children from hunger. Because of lack of access to food, in general, about 80% of the Mozambican household are concerned that they will not have enough food to it and some of them are not able to consume the food of their own choice, about 77.9% had limited variety to eat while 8.07% had to consume food that they even did not prefer. Approximately 55% to 60% of households also engaged in several related coping strategies where some of the families had to reduce the amount of food that they

consumed so that it will last longer, some of the families ate smaller meals (62.1%) where others ate fewer meals (56.6%).

2.4 COPING STRATEGIES FOR NON-FOOD ITEMS

All households that fall within the wealth category shifted their spending from non-food acquisitions like clothes, transport, telephonic expenditure, and alcoholic drinks to staple food acquisitions. But most vulnerable poor households reported that they dropped spending on non-food items by almost 100% (

(BASELINE REPORT Funhalouro & Homoine Districts Inhambane, Mozambique Funded by Irish Aid Fund)

2.5 LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

2.5.1 Strategic plan for agricultural development (PEDSA)

The development of PEDSA was grounded on the necessity to make progress in the value chains of agriculture and production, considering the fact the development requires technology to improve agricultural input, boosting the process and activities that add value to agricultural crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and wildlife products as well as creating sustainable management of natural resources (MASA, 2010).The objective of Mozambican government of implementing PEDSA was not only to achieve the country's domestic agricultural developmental goals, but as well as the objectives and goals that are set out by Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) (MASA, 2010)

Through PINSA, which was the investment plan for the agricultural sector and invested 10% of government spending in agriculture in accordance with the CAADP and Plano Quinquenal do Governo (Five Year Government Plan) principles, PEDSA became active. Plano Nacional de Investimentos para o Sector Agrario (PINSA), a national

investment plan for the agricultural sector, was put into effect from 2014 to 2018. In addition to strengthening public institutions and work ethics, enhancing human development, and promoting inclusive economic growth that leads to peace and harmony in the nation, the government of Mozambique sought to reduce poverty through the implementation of a national strategy and specific agricultural strategies and plans (MASA,2017).

Strategic plan for agricultural development which was PEDSA was the main guiding document for agriculture sector development (Mainang,2011). The main aim of PEDSA was to transform the agricultural sector from the predominantly subsistence agriculture to a more competitive agriculture sector that integrate the vision of the key stakeholders and fight factors that contribute to the discouragement of the investor confidence, thus promoting self -sufficiency. PEDSA defined the explicitly of the agriculture sectors dependence on the fertilizers that are being imports to be unsustainable and encouraged the country to produce and provide its own essential factors of production.

This strategy also aimed at harmonizing agricultural sector activities as well as to introduce significant improvements in the uses of land, water, and forests in a sustainable manner (Minang, 2011). The study conducted by Cammaer in (2016) revealed that PEDSA failed to clearly identify the identity of small holder farmers as a target group, as well as the most vulnerable groups such as informal workers, women, and traditional farmers. According to Cammer, (2016) the choice to distinguish between small, medium, and large farms based on the area of land and quantity of livestock owned does not highlight the heterogeneities of the group thus most importantly it does not represent smallholders, because the average of land that they owned is only 1.1 ha.

2.5.2 Country Strategic Opportunities Programme (COSOP)

The Country Strategy Opportunities Programme (2011-2017) focused on increasing agricultural productivity and production as well as the production and productivity of fisheries. The country strategy also focused on working with poor people who were economically active and facilitate their integration into profitable and accessible

markets, as well as helping producers to have access to finance. One of the 2011 COSOP objectives was to improve the integration of agricultural smallholders and artisanal fishers into market dynamics based on the theory that poverty could be reduced through trickle down market-based approaches and approving what was the then ongoing project portfolio and pipeline. This objective was to be achieved through the three objectives namely, Rural Markets Promotion Programme (PROMER), PriPesca and PROSUL, this project was supposed to focus on the development of value chain for crops, fisheries, and livestock. Complementary initiatives include the following:

- Programme Support Project (PSP / PRONEA), which aimed at improving access of producers to inputs and technologies to increase production by supporting Programme for National Agricultural Extension.
- Rural Finance Support Programme (RFSP/PARIF), which aimed at making financial resources available for small producers by establishing a national rural finance mechanism. Several grants supplemented the thrusts and objectives of the loans. The capacity to leverage extra important financial resources through partnerships has been a significant result of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) reliability and trustworthiness in Mozambique thus it possibly would have represented an interesting model to replicate elsewhere.

The country strategic opportunities program, in general, was pertinent to the requirements of the nation and had a respectable level of internal coherence. Additionally, the projects' adherence to national strategies and policies was strong. Governmental ownership of the projects was discovered to be extremely strong, and this is due in part to the three cases to the full integration of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and the governmental organizations in charge of project execution, as well as to the fact that the two projects were built on the expertise amassed in earlier IFAD-supported projects. However, it is evident that the country strategic opportunities program did not include objectives or strategies intended to address major objectives of the government and IFAD, such as the enhancement of food security, nutrition and focusing on the reduction of poverty.

Thus, some of the value chains that were proposed missed the potential for stronger value addition at the local level for more producers which led to producers to sell their production to traders who operate under practically monopolistic conditions. Moreover, the COSOP partly approved the approach in the ongoing projects and also slightly broadening it further away from IFAD's traditional beneficiaries, furthermore, the targeted population that was identified those who already had the potential to expand and commercialize their activities thus receive the support to enhance access to inputs, market and credit, and they were to be facilitated in their engagement with the private sector. This led the projects to put the focus on those producers who already had access to better factors of production and who were often already the members of associations and groups. And it also led the project to focus on the district that had a potential for surplus production and marketing, and on value chain that ended up transferring most of the added value to outside the rural communities.

This meant that many rural producers in the same district of intervention—those who could only generate a modest surplus in good years and struggled with food insecurity in bad years—were either excluded from the project's activities or were only minimally involved thanks to the National Agricultural Extension Services' improved outreach capabilities (NAES). Thus, only one grant project addresses the related issues through raising awareness and improving the nutritional status of low-income households in fishing communities, despite the high HIV and AIDS statistics that were prevalent in the country and the provisions made for this in the two loan projects. The integration of PLWH into value chains, accumulative savings and credit associations (ASCAs), or even capacity building activities, was not attempted.

The management of national resources and environmental dimensions of the portfolio was found to be generally weak followed by few activities that were dedicated for improving the management and sustainable use of resources such as land and water.

Taking into account that producers' livelihoods and economically activities highly depends on natural resources, this partially caused the potential positive impacts and sustainability of the project to be undermined with respect to production and food security.

This was the missed opportunity because the country has a lot of resources that could have the potential to be exploited more sustainably for the present and the future generations. Enabling access to rural finance products was one of the pillars in the proposed approach to the development of value chain. Certainly, in the COSOP and in the ongoing projects, one of the main obstacles in alleviating rural poverty in Mozambique was lack of access to sustainable and appropriate financial resources to support all forms of production, whether for agriculture, livestock, or fisheries. The Rural Finance Support Programme (RFSP/PAFIR) project was therefore tackling a foremost gap in the national rural development environment, but the project was closed at its planned completion date without obtaining its stated objectives. Furthermore, sufficient provisions or arrangement were not made for follow up and there was no support to the ongoing projects to carry out their own rural finance mechanisms, of which were most important for achieving stated objectives. Regardless of the appropriate attention that was dedicated to the COSOP, there is still a room for improvement in the contribution of non-lending activities to the programme.

The essential part of the added value of the IFAD and Mozambique partnership was entrenched in the non-lending activities carried out by the ICO. The 2011 COSOP had made provisions for a programme-level system, fed with information that was developed from the projects respective monitoring system, that was supposed to in turn feed through enough knowledge management work into policy dialogue. However, this never happened, particularly because there was no programme that was real, but a set, though coherent, of independent projects that developed their monitoring system only at the activity and output level, thus it could not provide any information at the higher-level results. In this regard, it is foremost essential to take into consideration that weaknesses in monitoring and knowledge management also have an indirect impact on the potential of sustainability and of scaling up of projects results.

2.5.3 Institutional Food Procurement Programme (IFPP)

In Mozambique, the national Institutional Procurement Programme was developed within a group of policies that directly addressed and supported most of IFPP initiatives objectives such as food and nutrition security, income generation and the support for local and smallholder agricultural production. The key policies and their characteristics that were linked to the IFPP initiatives includes the following:

1. Quinquennila Poverty Reduction Plan (PQG 2010-2014) with the main objectives to promote inclusive growth and reduce poverty and vulnerability in Mozambique, to act as an umbrella for most policies in diverse sectors including agriculture and education and Programme for National Agricultural Extension (PRONEAE).
2. Poverty Reduction Action Plan (PARP 2010-2014) which aimed at making the direct linkages between income generations and food and nutrition security. Inclusive economic development was expected to be reducing food insecurity and chronic child malnutrition simultaneously while strengthening defence mechanisms against endemic diseases. The policy also aimed at recognising support for the agricultural sector and in particular for smallholder farmers including access to markets as one of the foremost ways to achieve the aims of these policies.
3. Strategy of Food and Nutrition Security (ESAN II 2007-2015) and it Strategy of Food and Nutrition Security Action Plan (PASAN 200-2015) with the main objectives to guarantee that all citizens, at any time physical and economic access to food, allowing them to have an active and healthy life and comply with human right to adequate food and to promotes a multisectoral and decentralised approach.
4. National Programme of Food Fortification 2011-2015. The aim of this policy was to combat malnutrition by reducing vitamin and mineral deficiencies among the general population by introducing and scaling up the fortification of industrial processed cereal flours and edible oils. Most vulnerable children were considered

to be one of the most targeted groups which was why the programme was linked to school feeding initiatives.

5. Social Security National Strategy for Basic Social Security (ENSSB 2010-2014). The main objectives were to associate the social security policy with other major policy efforts in the country, namely poverty reduction, the fight against food and nutrition insecurity and economic development. Other objectives includes to unify and orient the efforts of the government and non-government actors in the process of planning and implementing activities in favour of the most vulnerable individuals, and to make social security contribute in an effective way to the country's poverty reduction and socio-economic development efforts.
6. Education Strategic Plan 2012-2016 (PEE 2012-2016). Objectives being to ensure inclusion and equality in access to retention and schools, to improve student learning, to ensure good governance of the system. Priority actions included the gradual introduction of school feeding programme in the district with the highest indices of food insecurity and dropouts, as well as low academic attainment levels. To sets education as an instrument for the affirmation and integration of an individual into social, economic and political spheres of life that are considered to be indispensable to the country's development and to combat poverty (Swensson, Luana, Joppert, Klug and Israel, 2017) .

It has been said that the actual actions taken by the government as well as its decisions concerning development did not correspond +3

with the prevailing policy discourse (Clements, 2015). According to Clements 2015, the texts of policies that build a strong linkage between the development of agriculture and food security include among their objectives which are as follows:

- To accelerate the production of staple and nutritious products
- To guarantee income for producers
- And to ensure access and secure tenure of the necessary natural resources.

However, in practice the actions and decisions of government are said to be concentrating much more on the promotion of large-scale investment for foreign

agribusiness in order to produce agriculture commodities such as soybean, rice cotton and sugar can for export. UNSCN, 2015 stated that despite the significant advances that Mozambique has so far made, the country still experienced significant challenges in the implementation face of its policies to implement them effectively, this includes the lack of insufficient funds and adequate institutional and legal frameworks that was able to provide the necessary support for appropriate as well as sustainable implementation of the country's policies.

To guarantee the success of IFPP initiatives, having these policies in place as well as their alignment with the objectives of PRONAE was indeed a significant step towards the right direction. However, the obstacles that were linked to the transformation of the policies into action was still a problem. The group of policies and strategies mentioned could represent a very favourable policy enabling environment for the implementation of IFPPs, however, the reality on the ground is more complex.

IFPP initiatives associated with its implementation complications

A new phase of the school feeding program in Mozambique began in 2008. It was distinguished by a transition procedure intended to hand over complete responsibility of the program to the government from the World Food Programme (WFP) (School Feeding Programme Transition Project). The procedure of the school feeding program was incorporated into the National Strategy for Basic Social Security (ENSSB2010-2014), and the International Policy Centre for Incisive Growth recognized it as one of its goals. To support the growth of the National School Feeding Program, which was primarily developed with Brazilian technical assistance, the government of Mozambique signed a three-way agreement with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) and the World Food Program (WFP). The new phase of the PRONAE was approved in 2013 by the Council of Ministers. With the implementation of PRONAE, Mozambique began a new era of school feeding that was distinguished by decentralization, local procurement with direct purchases from smallholder Farmer Organizations (FOs), and nutritional variety.

During the implementation of IFPPs there were issues that affected the success of its implementation negatively, stopping the smallholder producers that have the potential to supply institutional market from participating in these programmes. According to Swensson, Luana, Joppert, Klug and Israel (2017), the foremost challenges that affected the implementation of the IFPPs initiatives which are regarded as operational issues are as follows:

- Issuing of tax registration numbers (NUITs)
- Strengthening institutional capacity and legal framework)
- The quality of the products procured and safety controls
- Storage, transportation, and payment delays

The issuing of tax registration number as an obstacle to the implementation of IFPPs initiatives

Tax registration numbers (NUITs) is regarded as one of the main challenges that affected the implementation of IFPP initiatives. The NUITs (tax registration number) was required for the following reasons:

- (i) For participating in the public procurement,
- (ii) Opening a bank account which was mandatory for participating in the programme,
- (iii) Registration of FOs as a non-profit association or a cooperative.

Concerning FOs, the NUITs of all members including the organisation itself are required. One of the main issues when it comes to the tax registration numbers was that the NUIT is only issued at the provincial level. Thus, producers may travel long distances to reach the office that is responsible for the issuing of NUIT.

Most of the time producers travel a long distance only to find that the system is out of order and have to go back home without being able to register and they have to come

back again. With regards to FO, since it is necessary to first obtain the NUIT for each and all of the producers and only after that the NUIT for the FO, (Swensson, Luana, Joppert, Klug and Israel, 2017)

The obstacles that producers faced when trying to obtain these documents and the obstacles that they get when trying to open bank accounts together with bureaucratic requirements that are needed for the registration of FOs had huge impact on the implementation of both IFPP initiatives (Clements, 2015). According to (Clements, 2015), The fact that producers were not able to have NUITs and bank accounts was assessed as the main reason for the delays in setting contracts, which make it a mission impossible for the WFP to effectuate payments and formally transfer funds to farmers through the programme.

Joppert, Klug and Israel, (2017) recommends that one single journey may not be enough. Furthermore, the same problem affects the opening of bank accounts because it is not all the district that have banks, this kind of dilemma forces producers to travel long distances again to open bank accounts.

Another problem that was faced by producers was to get the whole set of documents legalised FOs and was identified as the main impediment in the implementation of the of the project in Angonia and was the major constraint in some of the districts, even with the support that was coming directly from PAA Africa and the complete involvement of the local authorities. (PAA Africa 2014).

The results of the operational issues concerning IFPP initiatives was that the small holder producers were not able to access the programme. Take PRONAE, for example because producers did not have the required documents that enable them to take part in the procurement procedure, producers were forced to have their product being delivered to local traders which had the NUIT and bank accounts required for taking part in the bidding process.

Although the program's goal was to generate only from smallholder FOs, the primary PRONAEA implementers found that this was not always practicable. Local traders were the ones who won the tendering procedure and provided the program, but not

necessarily with goods solely made by smallholder farmers. The absence of the required paperwork and the typical public procurement process that was not tailored to the needs and capacities of smallholder suppliers were significant factors in this issue. However, this practical experience may help to re-evaluate some elements of the legal system, as well as the institutional and policy setting. This might be considered as a reflection of the three separate levels' ineffective multisectoral coordination (Swensson, Luana, Joppert, Klug and Israel, 2017).

Milhorance de Casto, Sabourin, and Bursztyn (2015) state that this kind of circumstance demonstrates the value of enhancing the institutional capacity of the local sphere of government, as well as how greater involvement of the finance Ministry, the institution in charge of issuing the NUIT, may be very helpful in finding solutions at the local level of government. This institutional issue is also closely related to the legislative framework and may influence revisions to the criteria for taking part in public procurement processes as well as the registration requirements for FOs.

Pilot initiatives

When it comes to the purchase of maize and beans, according to Swensson, Luana, Joppert, Klug and Israel (2017), there are specific requirements of quality analysis that were created in Mozambique with the cooperation of the AFO. However, there are no such criteria in the case of agriculture. Additionally, the nation still lacks adequate food safety and quality control regulations.

When it comes to pilots, of which the WFP was still in control for procuring maize and beans, where the safety control and quality are done at a more centralized level using samples and laboratory evaluation that was provided by the foreign company. Nevertheless, people who were responsible for the implementation mentioned that the cost of this procedure as well as the approach that was more centralised were not fully compatible with the scale up of PRONAE together with its desired decentralised system.

According to WFP, there is no laboratory business in the nation that is qualified to carry out this kind of examination and no laws governing it when it comes to agriculture. Regarding this instance and seizing all the goods obtained through PRONAE's test. All items were subject to quality and safety checks at the local, district, and educational levels. The World Food Programme (WFP) found that the methodology, which was reliant on samples and analysis by a foreign laboratory business, would cause issues when there were to be much more ongoing deployments of successful programs.

The problems of local institutional capacity were very important when it comes to decentralised system with quality and safety controls at the district or at school level. Because substantial investment in training of people and as well as investing in institutional capacity was needed for proper implementation.

Although PRONAE does offer district and school management formal training, there are still differing opinions on the system's efficacy. Despite the difficulties cited, including inadequate institutional capacity, a lack of standards, and other problems, several of the stakeholders expressed that quality control and food safety were being handled extremely effectively, making it a viable option. Nevertheless, others claim that despite attempts, quality control and food safety procedures were not carried out adequately, particularly in the case of schools, which needed a strong capacity development process in order to handle food safety and quality control procedures.

When choosing the system that is most suited to be used within the scale up of PRNAE, the quality and safety control contribute to highly significant difficulties that need to be carefully studied and handled. Weighing the benefits of a more decentralized system against its drawbacks is necessary. In situations like this, it is significantly more important for the pilot effort to offer guidance on the urgent need for increased institutional capability. It also clarifies the necessity for changes to the legal system, especially in terms of regulations pertaining to food safety and quality control. Furthermore, it's important to note that other operational problems like storage, transportation, and payment delays were all cited as major barriers to the adoption of IFPPs that support smallholder supply.

(Mozambique Country Strategy Paper 2018 -2022

SUPPORTING MOZAMBIQUE TOWARDS THE HIGH5S

RDGS) Even though Mozambique has been pursuing female empowerment agenda and training to achieve commendable progress, gender inequality persists. Promotion of women in Mozambique has been supported by the government of Mozambique by passing laws and regulations that support the empowerment of women, launching companies to raise the awareness of women right and the promotion of gender equality in education. Because of this initiative the number of women who are in the leading positions has increase with 39.2% of the woman that are in parliament, with 5th highest figure in Africa and 12th highest in the world. However, Mozambique fares low on the Gender Inequalities Index²⁹ ranking 139th out of 159, reducing maternal mortality, improving universal access to sexual and reproductive health services remains a major challenge. Other challenges being, the efforts to guarantee girls retention, progression and success in primary and secondary school levels, ensuring that women get greater access to reproductive resource such as land and finance aiming at reducing poverty and inequality. The last challenge being to provide access to employment, water, sanitation and ensuring access to food to increase nutritional levels.

2.5.4 The Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty (PARPA)

The Mozambique Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), also known as the Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty (PARPA), provided a detailed analysis of the sectoral policies and programs that were already in place. Through an emphasis on results monitoring, it also reinforced the function of parliament. The implementation challenges have received increasing attention because of the Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty (World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) 2004). The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, according to the World Bank and IMF (2004), has become the standard reference point for discussions on poverty reduction policies between the federal and provincial governments as well as among line ministries within the government. This includes discussions between the government and other domestic stakeholders as well as international development partners.

The introduction of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper approach by the IMF and World Bank was pre-existing because of poverty reduction being the main goal of government policy in Mozambique. There were six priorities, including education, health, agriculture and rural development, basic infrastructure, and the reduction of the poverty rate from 70% in 1997 to less than 60% in 2005 and less than 50% by 2010. (World Bank and IMF, 2004).

The process of Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty (PARPA) appeared to have enhanced policy discussions on poverty issues within the government particularly between officials at central and provincial government level, and to a lesser extent between the government and non-government stakeholders (World Bank and IMF, 2004).

The World Bank and IMF further stated in 2004 that there is conflicting evidence regarding whether the Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty met its target and objectives, with significant progress being made in the areas of education and health but less being made in other areas, one of which is the agricultural sector.

According to MFAF (2014) the national Poverty Reduction Paper, PARP 2011-2014 served as the key framework document for the external assistance to Mozambique, however the Poverty Reduction Paper lacked a proper framework for monitoring, therefore it was disconnected from the budget process and was extended until the end of 2015 after that it was never replaced.

2.6 THE STATE OF FOOD INSECURITY IN MOZAMBIQUE

Food insecurity is a common reality for many Mozambicans living in the poverty belt surrounding Maputo. It has been found that families that experience persistent food insecurity exhibit low dietary quality, a lack of access to enough inexpensive food, and undernutrition (www.afsun.org, 2014). Only those homes having access to wage money can prevent food insecurity owing to the lack of revenue for other households. Food accessibility is not seen to be the primary source of food insecurity in Maputo because

the city's impoverished residents have access to both processed and fresh food thanks to the city's thriving informal food industry. The major causes of food insecurity in Maputo are urban unemployment and a lack of reliable, quality, and well-paying jobs. AFSUN advised Maputo to establish a multisectoral, policy-driven food security plan based on a deeper knowledge of food flows into and within the city, the operation of the city's informal food economy, and the potential effects of formal retailing for the food security of the urban poor.

Because of the shortage of food, 50% of Maputo households were sometimes concerned about not having enough food to eat. Furthermore, there is 20% of the population that falls within the category that is extremely insecure often have no food at all, 16% goes to bed on the empty stomach and 10% spend day and night without eating. However, most of the population do not encounter such critical shortage of food, but it is the quality of what they eat that is their main concern.

The diet of Maputo residents is dominated by the consumption of bread and rice, the consumption of rice has become the main part of their diet and rapidly becoming more significant than maize. The consumption of fresh and frozen fish is comparatively common, however both fresh and frozen fish are being imported from Angola. Chicken is the form of animal protein that is most eaten where's beef is rarely eaten. An equitably wide variety of vegetables such as beans, squash, onions, cassava and cabbage are consumed nevertheless not in great quantities. The only fruits that Maputo residents commonly consumed are coconuts and tomatoes. The diet of Maputo households is relatively diverse. about 60% of the households had not been able to consume food of their choice and 52% of the households reported that they consumed food that they did not like due to lack of financial resources to buy food of their choice

(African Food Security Urban Network) AFSUN 2014)

Addressing food security and nutrition has become the major challenge to the government of Mozambique, taking into consideration that 24% Mozambican households are food insecure and approximately 43% of children that are under five

years of age suffer from chronic malnutrition. Change in climate and other disasters worsens the situation which leads to the need for extensive emergency food assistance. The UN continues to provide significant support to the government of Mozambique to address some needs of the pandemic of food security and nutrition. United Nations Development Assistance Framework, 2017-2020).

In 2016 and 2017, 2.1 million of Mozambican population were food insecure because of unfavorable weather conditions and climate change that left the country in food security crisis. While the country is still recovering from the effects El Nino that hit Mozambique badly agriculture sector faced drought in 2018 and 2019, which is a situation that is likely to lead to high levels of food insecurity (Cammaer, 2016). The Inhambane province is the province that suffered tropical cyclone that hit the country so badly in 2017 that it lost massive number of crops in such a way that it required an extra humanitarian aid, in addition to that the mobility of people and access to electricity was affected because infrastructure such as roads and bridges were damaged badly (Cammaer, 2016).

2.7 THE USES OF TECHNOLOGY FOR POVERTY REDUCTION IN MOZAMBIQUE

The use of science and technology in Mozambique is rare followed by low production in agricultural sector. The large number of businesses that operate using modern technology in the primary sector are foreign owned with small linkages with the rest of the economies (HRW, 2013). The primary sector is not sufficient enough to lead economic development, and its impact in rural development is not relevant, thus the country remained poor regardless of the facts that it is rich in raw material. (HRW,2013).

2.8 THE STATE OF INCOME AND POVERTY IN MOZAMBIQUE

There is no clear evidence of rapid or distinct improvements in either perceived living conditions or access to cash incomes over time. In rural areas, perceived conditions appear systematically lower in 2012 versus earlier periods. In addition, the share of the adult population with access to employment that provides cash income has displayed no major changes over time (2002-2012) in either rural or urban areas on aggregate.

Perhaps the only systematic tendency is greater convergence between regions in both perceptions and experiences. Nevertheless, it is notable that considerably less than half of the adult population have access to a cash income; and many households regularly struggle to find any cash.

Mozambique is a low-income country with a Gross National Income per capita of only 460 United States Dollar (USD 460 dollar) regardless of the remarkable growth of nearly two decades, ranking the country 44th of the 54th African countries. Following the adjustment to the market economy from 1994, the structure of the economy has been highly unchanged since 2002, with little structural transformation, registering even a slight deindustrialization and highlighting a narrow export base and limited integration into global value chain. (Mozambique Country Strategy Paper, 2018)

2.9 ECONOMIC GROWTH IN MOZAMBIQUE

Over the past few years Mozambique has had an annual GDP growth rate of over 7.5%, followed by overall economic growth since 1992 thus in 2011 the country achieved a growth domestic product of USD10.5 billion (Deloitte,2016). In 2017 Mozambique experience a growth rate forecast of 3.5% (African Economic Outlook, 2017). However, irrespective of these impressive growth rates and progress, the rate of poverty is still increasing severe (World Economic Forum, 2017). Mozambique has emerged as one of the worlds fastest growing economies over the past decades, thus it has been said that the recent discoveries of natural gas and oil is most likely to stimulate the continuation of the impressive growth. Nevertheless, the gap between the poor and rich has been stable and this is seen by the Gini Coefficient. According to the WB estimate from 2015 Mozambique's annual gross domestic products (GDP) growth average was 7.4%. subsistence farmers (Castel-Branco. 2015).

The real growth domestic product (GDP) of Mozambique has increased over the previous several years but the country's economic performance has decreased after 2015, falling to 3.3 percent in 2017. Economic growth was anticipated to further slow in 2018 and 2019 to 3.0 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively, due to the uncertain economic environment. Strong expansion in the extractive and service sectors was a major factor in the recent high gross

domestic product increase. However, with a marked reduction in both service sector and agricultural development in 2015, economic performance began to deteriorate. Onshore coal and natural gas megaprojects in the extractive industry were among the ones that were finished. Economic development in the short term was anticipated to be driven by agriculture and extractive industries, which would profit from excellent weather and continuous expansion in shipments of coal and mining products, helped by a further increase in commodity prices. (Country strategy Paper for Mozambique, 2018).

2.10 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This chapter has discussed a number of recent research on inequality and poverty. This section concentrated on the use of agriculture as a tool to combat poverty, household coping mechanisms related to diet, coping mechanisms for non-food items, legislative and regulatory frameworks, the level of food insecurity in Mozambique, the use of technology to combat poverty in Mozambique, the relationship between income and poverty in Mozambique, and Mozambican economic growth. There is proof that Mozambique still has a poor level of agricultural productivity. It has come to light that the republic of Mozambique has laws and regulations that only make sense on paper and are incapable of being properly implemented due to a lack of resources.

This portion also showed that the Mozambicans have cut back on the number of meals they eat each day because of improved availability to food. Additionally, it is uncommon for science and technology to be used in agricultural processes, which has a detrimental impact on output. Additionally, it has come to light that the economic performance began to deteriorate starting in 2015.

CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The study plan and technique employed by the researcher to gather data are described in this chapter. The major goal of research methodology is to give the work plan for the research project. Research methodology is concerned with how research will be performed. It is also a phrase that defines the systematic procedure of a research project. According to Mouton (2014), a study design is a collection of guidelines and processes that the researcher must adhere to when addressing the alleged issue. According to Sam Gaunder, research technique is significant since it offers thorough information on the following:

- What types of data was collected?
- What method was used to collect data?
- And why was a certain technique used to analyze data?

According to De Vos (2011), this study used a qualitative approach, which is a method for deeply comprehending an issue from the participants' points of view in relation to the subject being studied.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

According to Barnyaed and Hanekom (2007), research methodology refers to the methodologies, strategies, and processes employed in carrying out the study plan or the research design. According to Flick (2006), a research design is a strategy or procedure for gathering and evaluating data that enables the researcher to reply to any queries put out to the respondents.

According to Myers (2009), the primary goal of research design is to put out a plan for the research endeavor; as a result, it acts as the binding agent. Therefore, the researcher must choose the best applicable techniques for every research project that

has to be carried out to demonstrate pertinent answers to the research questions and to meet the study's objectives.

There are essentially two strategies for gathering data, qualitative and quantitative, according to Barnyard and Hanekom (2007). Both fundamental research methodologies employ procedures like interviews, questionnaires, reviews of pertinent literature, and observation to gather data.

3.2.1 Mixed method research

According to Tashakkori and Creswell (2007), mixed methods research is defined the research project in which the researcher integrates both qualitative and quantitative approaches to collect and analyze data. Kroll and Neri (2009) stipulated that a true representative of the mixed method study is the study that comprises integration of both qualitative and quantitative findings at a certain stage of the research process, whether during the collection of data or during data analysis.

Mixes – method approach in social science studies entails integrating both qualitative and quantitative approaches in collecting and analyzing data in one study. This is done using data collection and data analysis techniques such as standardized questionnaires and structured observation protocols along with open-ended questions or interviews and unstructured observations to represent human phenomena (Greene, Kreider and Mayer, 2005).

This study's methodology was the integration of both qualitative and quantitative approaches, and it employed both qualitative and quantitative approaches to data collection and analysis. To gather data, the researcher gave respondents both open-ended and structured questions. In addition, the researcher gave respondents directions on how to complete the questionnaire and outlined what was required of them.

3.3 RATIONALE FOR THE QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE APPROACHES

3.3.1 Qualitative approach

According to Marriam (2009), scholars are interested in understanding the significance that people have assigned to their experiences in the outside world. The qualitative approach is a type of research design that seeks to study and comprehend the meaning that people attribute to social phenomena (Creswell, 2009).

3.3.2 Quantitative approach

Bless (2006) stated that quantitative approach place emphases on various scales and measurements. According to (Chopkins,2000). the purpose of quantitative approach to research is to determine the relationship between an independent variables and dependent variables in a population. Collis and Hussey (2003) stated that the collection and analysis of numerical data and statistical tests concerns quantitative research. Collis and Hussey (2007), concurs that quantitative approach involves the application of numerical measurements and statistical analysis of measurement to examine the social problem. Furthermore, quantitative approach encompasses substantial amount of literature review to provide the direction for research questions (Dane, 2008). With regards to this study the researcher also used some aspects of quantitative approach to obtain relevant and accurate information. Standardized structured questionnaires were administered to all targeted population to gather data.

To end poverty and inequality in the Salamanga community, the researcher was interested in examining the efficacy of strategic initiatives utilized by local government in Mozambique. For many years, the nation has battled poverty and inequality.

Even though Mozambique has undertaken various measures targeted at combating poverty and inequality, the country is remains among the poorest in the world with a

high rate of poverty and persistent inequality. As a result, the researcher was interested in examining the efficacy of the strategic initiatives used by the government of Mozambique to end poverty and inequality as well as examining Salamanga community perceptions of the efficacy and impact of the strategic initiatives that the government of Mozambique developed and put into action to combat poverty and inequality.

3.4 DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

An appropriate research instrument is required for any research project, the researcher can make use of review of literature, interviews, questionnaires, and observation to collect data. For this research project the researcher used questionnaires to collect data. William (2006) stated that questionnaires have more advantage over compared to other types of research instruments because they don't need as much effort as afford from the researcher like verbal, or telephonic surveys.

Questionnaires have advantage over other research instruments because it gives respondents enough time to think about the answer and respond appropriately to the questions proposed by the researcher in the form of questionnaires, furthermore an enormous number of participants that are disseminated over a large geographical area can be reached easily. Therefore, the researcher administered questionnaire to the participants and interviewed participants to collect data. The researcher used recording device in conjunction with the paper instrument.

Questionnaires was designed in English and Portuguese, so that participants could have the opportunity to choose the language that they understand better and prefer to use. Questionnaires had two sections, it was section A and section B.

Section A contained demographical questions such as gender, age, race, level of education obtained and employment status. Section B comprised of open-ended questions to provide respondents with the opportunity to express their views and opinions on sensitive issues regarding the effectiveness of strategic initiatives that government of Mozambique used to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality in Salamanga village.

3.5 Targeted population

The study's target audience is those living in Salamanga Village in Matutuine District, Mozambique. Matutuine Area is the southernmost district in Mozambique and has an estimated population of 37,165. Bela Vista is the district's capital. 30 people between the ages of 35 and 41, 60 and older, and 25 children between the ages of 18 and 34 from the Salamanga community were interviewed by the researcher along with five local officials.

3.6 Sample procedure

According to Christemnen (2015) sampling is described as selecting from the population a small element to attain the sample. Hanekom and Brynard (2014) stated that sampling is the procedure that is used to select from the larger population a small population with view that a small population that is selected will determine the characteristic of the whole population. The main aim of sampling is to select from a larger element a small element that represent the lager elements with a view that the small, selected element will validates the characteristic or views of the entire elements. Therefore, for this study the main of sampling was to select from the lager population a small population that present the entire population with a view that a small sample that was selected presented the views of the entire population.

For this study the researcher employed saturation point approach to select the sample. Saturation refers to reaching a point where the collection of additional information or data contribute little or nothing new to the study (Lincoln, Guba 1985, Morse, 1994 and Sandelowski, 1995).

Kuzel (1992) said that sampling in qualitative research is concerned with the richness of information and the number of participants that are required. The sample is described as adequate one when the point of saturation is reached, thus reaching the point of

saturation determines the sample size and when to stop engaging more participants and also regulates when to stop the reach project (O’Kelly and Paker, 2012).

Saturation is defined as the criterion for judging when to stop sampling the different groups pertinent to a category (Strauss, 1967).

Hennink, Kaiser and Marconi (2017) said that saturation can be achieved between 16 and 24 interviews. And Creswell (1998) For this research project targeted population will be divided into homogeneous subgroups then the sample will be taken from each group. There will be three groups which will comprise of three categories.

The first category comprised of 30 adults aged 35 to 41 and 41 to 60 and 61+ and the second category will comprised of 25 youths age 18 to 34 years within Salamanga community and third category will comprise of five local authorities.

3.7 Data collection procedure

The researcher relied more on the primary data from targeted population to collect data thus achieve the objectives of the study. The researcher explained the purpose of research to the respondents. The researcher used information sheet and verbal introduction to introduce the research project and provided an explanation regarding the nature and significance of the study.

3.8 Data analysis and interpretation

According to Babbie and Mouton (2006) the significant of data analysis is that it assists the researcher to arrange and give meaning to a large amount of data. Data analysis is the conveying order, structure, and understanding of the large amount of data that the researcher collected (Marshal and Rossman, 1999). According to De Vos (2007) data analysis is viewed as the process of providing meaning and bringing order to the large amount of data that has been collected by the researcher. Coheb (2007) stated that qualitative data analysis is the process of making intellect of the opinions,

circumstances and views, patterns, themes, categories and regular resemblances of the project participants.

The purpose of data analysis is to faithfully reflect in a more organized way from a summary of what the researcher has found throughout the investigation. Data analysis empowers the researcher to interpret and give meaning to a mass amount of collected data. Because of the nature of data that was collected the researcher employed a qualitative approach to analyze data. In the qualitative form the researcher analyzed primary data qualitatively from respondents' own spoken and written words, and the researcher carefully and numerically presented data in tables and in percentages. The researcher organized, and presented data separately based on authorities, adults and youths' opinions, views, impact and effectiveness of poverty reduction and inequality strategic initiatives and based on their differences in terms of gender, age, salary and level of education.

To assess the validity of the interpretation of data the researcher revealed the extent in which the research findings accurately and represent what is happening in Mozambique concerning the effectiveness of strategic initiatives that the government of Mozambique implemented to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality, thus the researcher assessed the extent to which the findings were reliable.

3.9 Validity and Reliability of Data

Pillant (2007) stated that validity of data is described as the extent to which it measures what it hypothetically must measure. Reliability of data refers to the ability of the researcher to demonstrate that if another researcher repeats the research project that is similar to the other research project that researcher should expect to accomplish the results that are similar (Kumar, 2005). According to Zikmund (2003) from the quantitative point of view reliable data is the data that provides results that are relatively free from error. Thus, to ensure the validity and reliability of the study, the researcher represented accurately free of error results and also represented the true reflection of the effectiveness, and the impact of poverty and inequality reduction strategic initiatives

has at Salamanga village in Mozambique, and the researcher made sure that the research questions meet the objectives of the study.

The researcher also solicited expert opinion. According to Bowen, 2008, Kerr, Nixon, and Wild 2010, failure to reach the point of data saturation the negative impact on the quality of research conducted and hampers content validity. Therefore, to ensue validity and reliability of the research the researcher ensured that data that was be collected reached the point of data saturation by ensuring that there was no new themes or data that generated from the respondents.

3.10 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study was limited by the following:

- Only the perceptions, views and opinions of Salamanga Village was used to make recommendations based on the findings.
- The research project was carried out in one town only.

3.11 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND SAFETY ISSUES

William (1995) stated that ethical issues are spreading for social science researchers, and it has become multifaceted, because under no circumstances should data be collected at the expense of human beings. Consequently, the researcher has read and understood the university policy and procedures on research ethics, the researcher also read and understood policy and procedures on managing and preventing plagiarism.

According to Dane (1990) ethical obligation rest on the researcher to protect participants within reasonable limits, from any kind of physical discomfort that may arise from the research project. Therefore, to ensure that the researcher conducts the research project ethically the researcher took into consideration of ethical issues like confidentiality, informed consent, deception of participants and avoidance of physical and psychological harm.

The researcher avoided harming the respondents by thoroughly informing respondents before the investigation about the potential advantages and disadvantages of the investigation.

The researcher ensured those participants were not harmed either physically or emotionally. Furthermore, the researcher also ensured that all information was provided to participants without deceiving them or holding other information that could have possibly caused the participants not to participate in the research project. Therefore, the researcher provided adequate information about the goals and objectives of the investigations as well as the danger that respondents could have encountered during the investigation to ensure that respondents were informed. In terms of informed consent, the researcher ensured that respondents were mentally stable to give consent and they were made conscious that they have the right to withdraw from the investigation at any time if they wish to withdraw.

The researcher also avoided violation of participant's privacy by ensuring confidentiality and safeguarding the privacy and identity of respondents.

3.12 CONCLUSION

The study approach and tools the researcher employed to gather data have been covered in this chapter. The researcher has chosen an adequate research methodology, an appropriate research instrument for data collection, and suitable data analysis techniques to meet the study's objectives. Because data shouldn't be gathered at the expense of participants, it is crucial for researchers to recognize that the ethical question cannot be avoided. As a result, the researcher made sure that all information was shared with participants without misleading them or keeping further information from them, and agreement was gained from them to gather data. The researcher also took care to protect the participants' physical and mental well-being.

CHAPTER 4:

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the analysis and presentation of data that was gathered from the Salamanga community in Mozambique using structured and open-ended questions. Structured and open-ended questions have the advantage of gathering more and carefully considered data because a huge number of participants can be reached across a wide geographic area, and respondents have enough time to complete questionnaires. The information is organized into two areas depending on the study questions and objectives: section A contains demographic data from structured questions, while section B contains information from open-ended questions. 30 adults and 25 kids make up the initial component of the results, which are followed by secondary participant data from five local authorities, including the mayor, municipal manager, deputy manager, council members, and chief. The summary of the main findings and the conclusion follow.

4.2 PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The sets of questions in Appendix B are related to the presentation of the data and its analysis. Sections A and B of Appendix B are focused on the sets of questionnaires for the primary participants, the Salamanga community's public, and the secondary participants, the Salamanga community's municipal officials. Data from structured questions about demographics are the emphasis of the first segment of the data presentation, while data from open-ended questions about participation are the focus of the second. Based on the goals and questions of the research, the data is provided.

SECTION A: Demographic Statistic’s from Salamanga community and municipal authorities.

The researcher distributed 60 questioners of which 33% were females and 27% were males all of them were returned. The majority of respondents were females on both youths and adults, adults consisted of 58.3 %which and youths consisted of 41.7%,(see table 4.1 and table 4.2 below).

Table 4.1 Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Female	33	55%
Male	27	45.%
Total	60	100%

Table 4.2 Age group

Age	Number of Males	Number of Females	Total number Of age groups	Males' percentage	Females' percentage	Total Percentage
Adults 36-41	9	11	20	15%	18.3%	33.3%
Adults 42- 60 and 60+	7	8	15	11.7%	13.3%	25%
Youths 18-35	11	14	25	18.3%	23.3%	41.7%
Total	27	33	60	45%	55%	100%

Table 4.2 illustrate three categories of age of which adults are divide into two categories that consist of the majority of the respondents. The first category consists of the total of 33.3% of the age of 36-41 illustrated by 15% of males and 18.3% of females and the second category consist of the total of 25% of age 42-60and 60+ illustrated by 11.7% of males and 13.3% of females. The third category consist of 47.1% of youths aged 18-35 which are the minority of the targeted population that is illustrated by 18.3% of males

and 23.3% of females. In total females which are the majority of the targeted population are illustrated by 55% of women and men which are the minority of the targeted population are represented by 45% of men.

Table 4.3 Level of education obtained

Gender	Primary	High School	Diploma	Degree	Total education obtained	Uneducated group
Males	6.7% (4)	15% (9)	10% (6)	0% (0)	31.7% (19)	13.33% (8)
Females	3.3% (2)	8.3% (5)	1.7% (1)	3.3% (2)	16.6% (10)	38.33% (23)
Total	10% (6)	23.3% (14)	11.7% (7)	3.3% (2)	48.3% (29)	51.7% (31)

Table 4.3 shows the level of education obtained by Salamanga community; based on the above statistical data it is evidence that out of 60 participants that participated in this research project 29 (48.3%) participants were able to obtain education but at different levels and 31(51.7%) participants did not went to school at all. From the overall total number of the population that were able to acquire education 65.5% (19) of them were males and 34.5% (10) of them were females.

It is demonstrated that 10% (6) of the entire population obtained primary education of which 6.7% (4) were males and 3.3% (2) were females, and 23.3% (14) which are the majority of the respondents that obtained high school education consisting of 15.9% (9) of males and 8.3% (5) of females, this group never went to the college or to the university. The group of 11.7% (7) of the targeted population obtained diploma, out of this group that obtained diploma 10% (6) were males and 1.7% (1) were females.

Furthermore, 3.3% (2) of the targeted population were able to obtain the Degree, this group is illustrated by 0% (0) of males who obtained the degree and 3.3% (2) who were able to obtain the degree were females.

The study revealed that there is a gap between people who went to school and people who did not went to Scholl at all. The study further revealed that the gap between the levels of education that was obtained by the citizens is vast, this was proven by the fact that out of 48.3% of the people that obtain education and were able to engage in educational system only 3.3% obtained degrees and 11.7% of the targeted population obtained diplomas where's the rest of 33% did not make it to the tertiary level, this is represented by 10% (6) who ended at primary school and 23.3 % (14) were able to study till high school but were not able to study further. Findings further revealed that there is considerable level of inequality in terms of education when comparing education obtained by men and education obtained by women, where the study revealed that men were able to obtain 31.7% of education where's women were able to obtain only 16.6% of education.

Table 4.4 Employment Status

Gender	Employed	Unemployment	Employment and unemployment Gap
Males n= 27	16.7% (10)	28.3% (17)	11.6
Females n= 33	20% (12)	35% (21)	15%
Both males and females n = 60	36.7% (21)	63.3% (38)	26.6%

Table 4.4 illustrates that 36.7% of the overall respondents are employed and 63.3% of them are unemployed. Out of 36.7% of the respondents that are employed 16.7% of them are males and 20% of them are females.

The table also indicates that 20% of the respondents that are employed are females and 16.7% of them are males. It is also illustrated that out of 63.3% of respondents that are unemployed 35% of them are females and 28.3% of them are males. This indicates that more people within this community are unemployed and few of them are employed. The gap between men who are employed and men who are unemployed is 11.6% while the gap between women who are employed and women who are unemployed is 15%. This illustrates that there are more men that are employed than women and more women that are unemployed than men.

According to the survey, just 16.7 percent (10) of males out of the 45 percent (27) of men are employed, compared to 28.3 percent (17) of men who are jobless. Therefore, out of 55 percent (33) of women, 20 percent (12) are employed, and 35 percent (21) are jobless, indicating an 11.6 percent difference between males and women who are working and a 15 percent difference between women who are working and women who are not working. When comparing the unemployment rates of men and women, there is an inequality gap that is indicated by the fact that 35 percent of women and 28.3 percent of men are unemployed. This shows that there is inequality between the sexes, with men having higher employment rates than women and women having higher unemployment rates than men. Finally, there provides proof that there is a 26.6 percent disparity between employment and unemployment.

Section B: The results from Salamanga community and municipal authorities.

The study used self-designed structured and open-ended questions to understand the courses of poverty and inequality towards Salamanga community, and to determine the challenges faced by Salamanga community while experiencing poverty and inequality and to examine the possible ways that can be used to eradicate poverty and inequality towards Salamanga community. Data that is presented and analysed below is organized in relations to the themes that was generalized from the objectives of the study.

(a) Objective 1: Exploring the effectiveness of the strategic initiative that local government used in eradicating poverty and inequality. The series of four questions were created to explore and unpack the perceptions and opinions of Salamanga community and municipal authorities concerning poverty and inequality and effectiveness of strategic initiatives that the local government of Mozambique used to eradicate poverty and inequality to benefit the study significantly.

The following themes were extricated from the responses of various respondents based on the series of questions to follow:

- Economic resources
- Lack of hospitals and schools
- Different social class
- Poverty and inequality
- No favourable living conditions
- Investment in infrastructure
- Lack of job opportunities
- High rate of unemployment
- Lack of community empowerment

- Poor service delivery
- Ineffective strategic initiatives

The participants were first asked about their understanding on poverty and inequality, most of the participants said that they understand that poverty is not having basic needs that guarantee daily survival and sustainability and inequality is the different between two people with different life-based class and not having same resources for survival.

One participant said, " in my view poverty and inequality has grown a lot comparing to other places outside of Salamanga community looking at the time when Mozambique achieved independence. It has been long since Mozambique has been an independent country, however when comparing Salamanga community to other community that falls from another local municipality, other localities live better than Salamanga residents, it like Salamanga residents are not part of the Mozambique that gained independence long time ago".

It is important for the government to make sure that all provinces, local municipalities, and communities are treated equally and given the same level of service delivery and benefits to ensure that inequality among the provinces, localities, and communities is reduced. This is evidence that the people from the Salamanga community felt neglected and isolated from Mozambique, which gained independence long ago.

These findings corresponds with the study by Bradshaw (2006) and Leowen (2009), who stated that social injustices arises when access to basic needs and access to opportunities are not equally distributed and that this deficiency hampers development thus sustaining poverty.

-Another participant said, "I understand that poverty is the lack of economic resources such as land, income, education, water and other social needs which enables people to live a comfortable life and

inequality arose because of different in class that ends up generating different style of living which leads to inequality among people”.

Another responded replied, “Poverty is the lack of sufficient and financial means for survival and inequality is the different in level of life that people live in”.

Another participant said, “I would say that poverty creates inequality because people respect one another based on their academic, economic and social level”.

One of the local authorities t said, “to me poverty and inequality is where there are people who have everything and people who have nothing, people who go to bed hungry while they are people who never go to bed on an empty stomach because of poverty, where there are people have food that is getting rotten while they are people who have no food at all. This is due to the economy of the country.

Other participant stated, “To me poverty is the lack of essential resources, lack of education and information and social exclusion. And inequality relates to not being treated as the same as other people who have all the resources that they need for survival”.

The above findings about lack of education being one of the contributing factors of poverty concur with that by Schottee.R, Zizzamia. R, and Leibrandt. M, (2016,2017) who discovered that there is a strong relationship between the level of education attainment of the households and the persistence of poverty, thus higher level of education tends to be accompanied by lower risk to poverty, while chronically poor households are characterized by the least level of education with no more than five years of primary education on the other hand the transient poor and the vulnerable tend to have have some of secondary education.

Another participant stated, "Speaking about poverty particularly in Salamanga community, I view it as great suffering in spite of practising agriculture as the community members as the way of survival, we are still very poor, struggling to put enough and healthy food on the table, and living in a very poor condition. Thus, there are also other many challenges such as lack of hospitals, schools of which some are far away for other pupils and access to road and water and many other essential goods and services".

The Marxian theory of poverty support this statement by indicating that poverty is based on the circumstance's that arises as the result of the situation a poor person finds himself or herself in, therefore a poor person is a victim of circumstances resulting from a number of factors (Cathalic, 2017)

One responded replied, "In my opinion inequality is the different in social class where there is a considerable number of people without essential material or essential means of survival where there are people who have everything good that they need and want to leave a comfortable life leaving in the same area with people that have nothing".

The people of Salamanga community identified that lack of essential resources such as land, water, and finances as the contributing factors towards poverty. Furthermore, they also identified that lack of these economic resources and lack of important infrastructure courses suffering within the community. On the other hand, the different in social class and other members of the community having all the resources that are needed to better their lives while other have nothing courses inequality.

Campos, Villani, Davis and Takagi, (2018) support these findings by indicating that extreme poverty is multifaceted, and it is identified through marginalization and exclusion, different manifestations of malnutrition, poor living conditions, lack of resources and lack of access to basic services.

The participants were then asked to define poverty and inequality, most participants viewed poverty as great suffering, living in worse off conditions, struggling to survive. And they viewed inequality as living in an unequal living condition where they are rich people who don't have to worry about any of the things that poor people worry about and living a happy and comfortable life, while poor people are suffering and living in poor conditions.

One participant answered, "I would define poverty as the condition where a person does not have favourable living conditions and inequality is when people respect each other according to their economic level".

Another participant answered by saying that, "poverty is the existence of many people who are struggling to change their lives. Inequality is the existence of people from the local area with everything that they need without worrying while they are people in the same local area who are struggling to get basic needs".

Another participant said, "poverty is the scarcity of resources and inequality is when other people have benefits while other people have no benefits and had not benefited from anything".

One respondent said, "I would define poverty and inequality as a major difference in social classes where there is a greater number of people that do not have better living conditions compared to others who have too many".

The other participant said, "I would say that poverty creates inequality because people respect one another based on their academic, economic, and social level. Those who are in high class only respect one

another which makes it clear that the difference between the poor and the rich creates class inequality between two classes”.

Some of the local authorities commented “The economy of the country creates different living conditions, there are three level high level, medium level and lower level, people that are at the lower level does not have the capability of taking their children to school. So they remain in a lower level, which is poverty, but people that are at the the higher class and the medium class have the capability of taking their kids to school and they have hope of uplifting their lives, they got basics resources to move up, while those which are in a lower level does not have the necessary resources to uplift their lives, this is because the economy of the county is poor, it does not have the proper and enough resources that are needed to create employment for everyone, this is poverty of the county because the economy of the county is low”.

It is crucial for local government to create an environment that will enable all the community members to grow economically and academically in an effort to try to eradicate poverty thus reducing inequality. Furthermore, people must be taught not to respect people based on their economic and academic status but respect people because they are human being regardless of their social, financial, and academic status.

Another responded by saying, “To me poverty is the lack of material things, lack of education, having no daily bread meanwhile other people have it, struggling about what you are going to cook for the day because you have nothing while others have the opportunity to choose what to cook, that is poverty and inequality for me. Inequality is also the tendency to differentiate between levels and measurements of strengths between the rich and the poor, between adults

and young, and men and women”.

Restricted opportunity theory by Bredly Schiller in support of these results by stated that poverty is the outcome from the circumstances that are beyond control of poor people. And that those circumstances generally centre on the absence of opportunities and lack

of access to such opportunities. Furthermore, as per restricted opportunity theory those who are poor lack adequate access to economic opportunities and they cannot avoid poverty except if their economic opportunities improve (Duncan 1984).

It is evidence that education is perceived as one of the dimensions of poverty therefore for government to eradicate poverty it is important that local government provide education for all. Lack of martial thinks and having no food to put on the table for the day causes stress for people who have nothing while they are people who are happy and free because they don't have to worry about what to put on the table for their families, this results in inequality in the standard of living and social life and also indicates different in strengths and power to provide for oneself or families. These findings concur with the findings by Wilkson (2015) who discovered that poverty has course and left people living in worse conditions, conditions of deprivation, without access to essential basic services such as water, sanitation, and envy.

These findings also coincide with that by Campos, Villani, Davis and Takagi, (2018), who discovered poverty affects the capability of individuals and families to able to access food by means of buying or through productivity. Furthermore, low access to essential services such as health services, education and basic infrastructure which are significant for food security are associated with extreme poverty.

Another participant said, "that poverty is the lack of means to survive and inequality can be seen in two people who live in the same area but with different conditions or strengths to acquire means of survival".

Salamanga community perceives having no education, living in conditions that are not favourable for human beings, lack of means to survive including not having daily bread and the scarcity of resources as some of the dimensions of poverty. Furthermore, they view different in social class, unequal economic opportunities and different living conditions for people who live within the same community as some of the dimensions of inequality.

The community have shown that they are not happy with the governments performance on reducing poverty and inequality and the fact that they view poverty and inequality initiatives as something that does not exist raises questions on the capacity of local government to reduce poverty and inequality thus poverty reduction being the key objective of government policy in Mozambique in which the principal objective was the reduction of the rate of poverty government should perform in the way that the community gain trust and faith on government to reduce poverty.

The participants were further asked about their understanding and knowledge on poverty and inequality reduction strategic initiative that government uses to fight against poverty and inequality.

Some participants sad that poverty and inequality strategic initiatives seeks to improve the livelihood of the community; therefore, it is imperative for government to ensure that the strategic initiatives that are implemented are feet enough, effective and implemented successfully to uplift the livelihood of the community.

Another participant said, "I don't know anything about poverty and inequality reduction strategic initiatives. And I don't know any plans that are meant for improving the situation that we live in, therefore it complicated for me to talk about it".

One responded stated, "I don't see performance and commitment from my government, for me these initiatives are as if they do not exist".

Another responded said, "I don't know of any strategic initiatives and the government does nothing to reduce poverty and inequality in our community".

Poverty and inequality reduction strategic initiatives are the important tools that government can use to eradicate poverty and inequality therefore it is important that the community members are taught about these initiatives so that they know what government has planned in an effort to reduce poverty and inequality.

Another responded said, "as for me I understand that poverty and inequality strategic initiatives are the ways to improve life and living conditions of the people as well as eradicating poverty and inequality within the community".

Another participant stipulated that, "It is the socio-political combinations investment in infrastructure, improvement in the economy, in the labor market and in remuneration especially in the poorest".

Investing in infrastructure such as roads, clinics and schools entails government spending which in turn create job opportunities for the community thus reducing poverty, therefore it is important for government to deliver to its mandate.

Campos, Villani, Davis and Takagi, (2018), asserted that from the 1960s till to date, the utmost successful practices in reducing poverty have been through the considerable investment in rural areas with building of infrastructure, provision of basic services delivery such as health, education, and more recently in social assistance.

Another participant stated that, "The government advise us (the community) to practice agriculture".

The other participant stated, "The government told us to practice agriculture, however we were left on our own, with no support from the government. Those who have resources are able to manage to find their way through agriculture and entrepreneurship and those who are poor and have no means to practice agriculture just sit back and watch those who are better off moving forward.

It has been argued that from this perspective people do not follow middle class because they know that they would not be able to achieve it. Therefore, in practice they tolerate large deviations from middle class aspirations, and this has been described as

the lower-class value stretch. Situational theory, which supports the results, holds that people rationally follow a pattern of behaviour, which is suitable for the objective situation in their lives. Furthermore, the situational theory of poverty, which is used to explain these findings, contends that poor people behave differently because they lack the resources and opportunities to adopt a middle-class lifestyle, with young people from poor families having few opportunities to enrol in higher education institutions (1963), Dell, Fave (1974).

According to Kelsey (2013), farmers that have a great deal of enough resources are more inclined to adopt technological techniques to improve their production than farmers that are poor, these poor farmers cited lack of resources as one of the main contributing factors for not adopting technological techniques that can enable them to improve their production.

Another respondent also said that "We were advised by the government to practice agriculture that was the strategic initiative by the government, we were told to produce mass production for the market and for self-consumption".

One participant answered by saying, "I understand that the local government does not create job opportunities for the people of salamanga".

The other participant stipulated that, "The government have good strategic initiatives, but they end up failing and they promise a lot of things that end up not being fulfilled".

Contrary to other members of the community local authorities responded differently on the proposed question concerning their understanding on poverty and inequality

reduction strategic initiatives that government uses to fight against poverty and inequality.

One of the local authorities said, "To try to fight poverty and inequality the government has decided to provide free education from grade one to grade seven this is considered as one of the strategies which the government is using from the last ten years to lift up those who are at the lower level, but from next year the government will also provide free education to high school students until grade 12. even so they are those parents who don't give value to education because of their mind set, nevertheless, the government has established the campaign to encourage the parents to take their children to school.

Apert from free education there is also an additional strategy to cook until this year (2021) for school because there are kids that don't go to schools because of hunger, the motive for cooking food at school is to motivate kids to go to school knowing that they will have something to it at school. This help has been coming from the private sector, it has been funded by partners sometimes from ambassadors and donors, however from next year the help will come to an end, but the government will carry on with it so that the children keep on being motivated to go to school, furthermore, in the next coming years the government will not only provide porridge, but it will now cook full meal with rice".

The local authority further said that "the third option as part of the strategy to fight against poverty and inequality is to motivate schools that have the capability of teaching agriculture not only to teach agriculture to kids but also to parents, one of the days of the week the parents will come to school to get education on agriculture and help in farming at the school so the outcome of the farming will be for commercial use and the remaining will be used for the diet of the kids in school. This is one of the strategies to create sustainability so that even if there is no help from partners or from private sector there will continue to have some funds and food available for the kids. the main reason for this strategy is to create sustainability so that even if there is no help from partners, they must be able to continue with programme".

Some of the local authorities commented "another strategy that the government is using to fight poverty is pregnancy awareness campaign because one of the factors that contributes to the continuity of poverty is teenage pregnancy, young girls become pregnant at a very early stage because of lack of information which also increase the population making the battle against poverty even harder to fight, thus, when these young

girls get pregnant they stop going to school because they have to look after their children thus increasing population as well as the rate of poverty because they don't have work and they parents also can't look after grand children because they don't have the capability and financial means to look after both their children and grand kids and poverty increases because they can't get employment without education. Some girls get married to men who are old enough to be their father or grandfather and they end up getting pregnant at a very early age because of the lack of knowledge while girls that are coming from well of family carry with their studies leading to inequality, so to respond to this phenomenon the government strategy is teenage awareness campaign that aimed to advice kids to avoid getting pregnant at the very early stage and how to avoid it"

The effectiveness of the local government's strategic measures used to combat poverty and inequality was also questioned of the participants. Most participants gave unfavourable responses, noting that the government's efforts to support the community have little influence and that programs to combat poverty and inequality are thus poor. Years after being independent, Mozambique is still impoverished and finds it difficult to even put food on the table for families. To sustain themselves, many eventually turn to business.

One participant commented "No, because local government does not invest to create job opportunities for the people of Salamanga".

Another responded answered "the local government does not participate effectively in the community. The community live since agriculture trade, they practice entrepreneurships for self-support".

Four respondents answered "The strategic initiatives are not effective, they cited we have lost hope in this government, the government does not help us and as the community we have lost hope. We have the example of Mozambique water projects that was aimed at channelling water, but for 15 years we have not seen anything, it a complicated situation till today the project has not been finished".

Another Participant said, "local government does not favour the most disadvantage strata that have worse living conditions".

One participant said "No, simple because things that were promised to us over the past years are not yet delivered, almost nothing has been done till now".

Another participant said, "no, the initiatives are not effective because the government is not able to deliver the basic needs of the families".

Another respondent stipulated, "no due to shortcomings as the community members are not considered when policies that concern the survival of the community are made, the community is only involved in initiatives of small micro-subsistence's such as coal and mats".

Another participant said "No, because there is nothing to show us that the government really exist, it as if it does not exist, we only hear from them when they need our votes".

Another respondent said, "Yes and no because local government supports only those who are part of association and the rest that are not part the association are not assisted. In my opinion, the government should look and help all those that are in need not just the associations, and also the government should ensure that they reach everyone who needs it support, because unfortunately there is a lot of gaps because of inequality. The richest social level continues to exist while there are some people who still live-in extreme poverty".

One participant said, "No, because since the county gained freedom there have been many promises that have not been kept and as the Salamanga community we ended up discrediting the government".

Another participant answered by saying “No, the government still have a lot of work to do. We have many young people that volunteered to do work that serves to help the community on behalf of government, but they end up giving up the voluntary work. After many meetings and lectures with public officials in conjunction with community, nothing positive happened, this left many people disappointed and felt deceived to the point where they left their work and their political parties”.

Contrary to the members of the community, one of the local authorities said “Yes, the strategic initiatives are effective because there are some existing districts that help the community and contribute to eradicating poverty and inequality”.

Another local authority commented “the strategic initiatives are more or less effective because there is more or less progress in the productivity for the agricultural areas. The community members are involved in livestock, they are raising animals and the local government is also training technicians to assist the community in increasing production”.

Another local authority said “the impact of the strategy is positive because there is now a big visible different when comparing to the past two years and years back, the big different is because of the food that is offered at school which motivates the kids to go to school thus that is the impact that food scheme has and also the children and attitude towards education has changed as well as the mindset has changed. And because of campaign and knowledge that they get from those campaign some kids can face their parents and say no I prefer to do whatever that you want me to do early in the morning in order to have time to go to school so that is the mentality that the students have now. furthermore there is also a campaign to teach the parents of which they are also the course of the kids not to go to school the important of taking their kids to school and the campaign is not only directed to parents but the government go as far as having the campaign that is directed to traditional leaders in order to also educate them and explain to them the important of education then each leader in his community can spread the word of the important of education and the important of taking kids to school , so the impact is the change of mind and positive attitude from parents towards education.

Furthermore, the government has decided to involve traditional leaders on kids school registration so that they can also teach the parents as well as the learners the important of going to school till they finish writing their exams, because sometimes when it time for holidays the parents would take kids out of school before they finish writing their exams, so to try to avoid that traditional leaders which are the closest to the community are now helping in school registration and ensuring that the parents are provided with the information as to when schools are closing and when will they be reopening, then afterwards they can go and enjoy holidays, in this regard involving traditions leaders in schools registration has yield positive results because the traditional leaders which are close to the community keeps on reminding the leaners as well as the parents the important of education and the important of going to school until school closes and this has yield positive results as the leaners are now persistence on going to schools till they finish righting their exams”.

(b) Objective 2: To explore the impact of existing local government strategic initiatives in eradicating poverty and inequality.

The following themes were extricated from the responses of various respondents:

- No impact
- Week impact
- Week presence of infrastructure
- No support

To achieve this objective, the participants were asked about the impact of the local government strategic initiatives to eradicate poverty and inequality, the majority of the respondents responded negatively, stating that there is little impact and somatise week impact, the respondents further cited, weak presence of infrastructure such as schools. roads, water and sanitations and hospitals.

Four participants commented, "the impact of local government strategic initiatives are not positive because government actions are not always at the best interest of the community, they only show interest to the community when the elections are near so that they can gain votes".

One participant cited "there is no impact at all, government does not care about the community, public official only cares about themselves. They only care about the community when elections are approaching, for example the government will do great deal of goodwill when elections are approaching, however, after the elections people are abandon and they soon become aware of the government true intentions which are only votes".

One respondent said, "the impact is not that much positive since the government encourages the community to practice agriculture but after that encouragement the government does not support the community with necessary tools and equipment such as machines, seeds, fertilizers and availability of water for irrigation to establish the practice of agriculture which is necessary food production".

Cabral, (2021) asserted that small scale famers depend on short-handed hoes that are handed over for the short period of time for cultivating and they are not able to purchase seeds, fertiliser and machinery. Moreover, small scale famers are often disconnected from the policy in place that aimed at targeting mostly these famers with the aim to address national food security objectives by means of offering services through privately managed centres. These famers are disconnected from the policy regardless of the fact they are frequently declared by the policy makers as the chief beneficiaries of their policy, and they stay on the edges of the type of modernisation envisaged by the government.

Another participant commented, "the community support programmes are very weak and slow, and some of the community programmes do not even happen or get implemented".

The other participant respondent, "there is no impact, "the agricultural projects and other policies are only good on paper but never come to practice, and some are never finished like the water project that has taken more than 10 years now".

According to (Cabral,2021) agricultural policies tend to neglect people who are extremely poor, specifically those who lack access to natural resources such as land that are essential for production such as land and water. The need for these resources indicates the necessity to articulate agricultural policies as well as food and environmental policies together with decent work promotion strategies and poverty and inequality strategies.

One participant answered, "the local government strategic initiatives that are used by local government to eradicate poverty and inequality in Salamanga are not producing positive results and the impact is negative since they do not satisfy the families that are in need".

Another participant answered, "there is no impact at all, it like there is no government, government still has a lot to do".

Two participants commented, "the government has created conditions for studying with the institute of agriculture, however it does not create job opportunities for the graduates and neither does it support them with necessary means to start practising agriculture. they study but they don't work".

Another respondent said, "there is no impact since the government does not take care of its people, in response to negligent by the government the community of Salamanga decided to do business by practicing agriculture with the little that they have for their self-support and survival".

Contrary to the local community, one of the one the local authorities said, "the strategic initiatives that the local government uses to eradicate poverty and inequality are positive, although they are not yet fully satisfactory to the extent that it covers the whole strata, meaning that the impact has not yet been enjoyed by the whole community".

Another local authority from the municipality commented: "I can say that the impact is positive since many actions have been taken to guarantee the employment of women and there are many women among the community that are employed".

Another local authority answered, "the impact is positive because some young people and adults that are within the association are now entrepreneurs, and the members of the community have access to education now".

(C) Objective 3: To examine how local government can empower the local community to eradicate poverty and inequality that they live in.

The following themes were extracted from the responses of various respondents based on the question that was asked:

- Corruption
- Empty promises
- Practice agriculture
- Empower the community
- Employment opportunities
- Increase production

To achieve this objective, the participants were asked about the local government's empowerments of community in eradicating poverty and inequality. Almost most of the participants commented negatively, citing, the government is doing nothing to empower

the community, most of the community members are uneducated and the only thing that the government of Mozambique is thinking about is just corruption, the government thinks a little about empowering the people who voted for better life and a better Mozambique.

According to Filipe and Norfolk (2017), measures intended to solve land concerns are undermined by corruption, exploitation, and poor execution, which supports these findings. Even those who professed to be supporting smallholders and disadvantaged land users frequently take advantage of them. As a result, farmers' capability to exercise their land rights is hampered by their lack of knowledge, access to information, and ability to interact with official institutions.

One participant commented "the government advice the community to practice agriculture, but it only ends there at least if they give advice and distribute seeds for cultivation it would make a different but that does not happen".

Another participant said, "the government does nothing to empower the community instead the government has full of empty promises, they should start carrying out their promises to build Salamanga community and have respect towards people so that thanks will change".

Contrary to other participants, the local authorities responded differently.

One of the local authorities commented "the government empowers the community by giving advises to the community to practice agriculture, maintenance of peace and socio-political stability, eradicating illiteracy by guaranteeing education, and further provide education to the community about health and rural development".

The other local authority responded, “the community is empowered by helping them to increase production and expansion of production areas and the local government also create employment opportunities using agriculture, teaching the community about technology and the local government ensures that there is no inequality in any of these areas”.

Another local authority commented, “the government has empowered the community by responding to the community cry for water by means of Fundo de Investimento e Patrimonio do Abastecimento de Agua (FIPAG) (Fund for Investment and Assets of Water Supply) which is responsible for the distribution of water throughout Mozambique, and it is certain that they are doing great job in assisting entrepreneurs in such a way that the community is grateful to the government of Mozambique”.

Another local authority commented “one of the strategy to fight poverty is through the employment, for example there is a cement factory in which is chines cement , the government is sending some young local boy of the community to learn and get training on the production of cement, that is skill transfer thus after training they get employment and they earn salary that is one of the ways that government is using to fight poverty because people get employed and they can organize their lives”.

One of the local authority commented “one the ways to fight poverty and inequality is that they organize the community in association in order to engage them in agrigultural production and farming, but not only that, but the community is also educated on how to do fish farming that is the other way because they can produce, and they can sell those fish and earn income for their survival. Another area is that they teach about crop production and provide machines and also teach the community how to sustain this project that the government is helping them to start. The government also teaches the community about the chicken farming, how to grow them it like starting a business like being the entrepreneurships, they start selling from the outcome that they get so that they can earn income that is one of the ways to reduce poverty. Furthermore, like south Africa which has kruger national park reserve, Mozambique has also the reserve of elephants but it not only the reserve for the government but they also create small area for the community to also have their own reserve for the animals so that if there are any tourist that come to visit and see the animals they will pay the community direct it's a new

project that is starting now that is also to empower the community in order to have self-employment to fight against poverty”.

(d) Objective 4: To provide policy recommendations on local government’s implementation of poverty and inequality eradication programmes.

The following themes were extricated from the responses of various respondents:

- Free education
- Poverty and inequality eradicating programmes
- Transparency
- High level of training of agricultural technicians
- Improve productivity
- Government support and community support programmes

The participants were asked to recommend what government should include in its implementation of poverty and inequality eradication programmes. Some participants suggested free education, better health care and reduction of rate of payment for medicine in the health sector, ensuring affordable cost of living, government to provide the community with running water, investing and creation of job opportunities in all sectors that can generate employment including agricultural sector and in tourism, and stop corruption.

Local authorities recommended that, “to reduce poverty and inequality the government must ensure that everything is based on education. Salamanga has a lot of opportunities for business, you can do everything on that area but the community need to be educated, therefore the recommendation is to continue the campaign for precautions of parents to taking the kids to school because they are the main source for bringing the kids to school it is very important because as more children that go to school you are increasing the opportunity to fight against poverty and inequality.

As more children get educated more employment will be created because those students will become graduates and start their own businesses in tourism, fishing, and engage in agricultural production and they are so many areas for development, there are so many opportunities there is now even a company that is producing natural water, and that water is very good. because the area has a lot of opportunities, but all those opportunities rely on education. Thus once many members of the community obtain education they will start developing the community by starting projects that will develop Mozambique and that will create employment to the extent that the community will start looking for people to employ because everyone will be very busy with their own business using the rich natural resources that the country has there will be no desire for people to go to south Africa because they will have their own business in their own country of origin, even the employees they may look for the boys to employ not just find anyone because each person will be too busy with their own businesses using education.

Education is very important to empower the community in order to make use of natural resources that the country has because really the country is rich very in natural resources including large piece of land, it just the matter of utilizing those resources in a better way that benefit the community not only Salamanga community but Mozambique as a whole”.

In support of the above findings, Restricted opportunity theory by Bredly Schiller states that opportunities such as access to alternative and efficient health care programs, safe communities, high quality education and relevant public service programs are factors that can determine the socio-economic status of people as people, (Duncan 1984).

This conclusion is supported by Article 113 of the Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique, which states that the Republic of Mozambique shall promote an educational strategy that aims to achieve national unity, eradicate illiteracy, master science and technology, and instill moral and civil values in its citizens. Moreover, by emphasizing that the state would coordinate and advance education through a national system of education.

These results support the suggestion made by Antonios, Cruz, and Fausto (2020) that educational programs in Mozambique should emphasize raising educational standards.

This can assist students who are completing their coursework in producing outcomes that meet the demand for their abilities on the market. Having a skilled labor force will be beneficial to businesses or other organizations that lack human capital, which will in turn enhance productivity and advance technology.

There should be an appropriate balance between the education that is received in public sector and the education that is received at private sector in such a way that opportunities are equally available for all students.

One participant said, "the political recommendation to eradicate poverty and inequality is the building of infrastructures and generating job opportunities for the community so that the socio-economic status of poor people can change".

Another participant recommended, "the government must not only tell the members of the community to practice agriculture, but it must also give support such as distribution of seeds for cultivating and ensure the supply of water".

Some participants said, "in my view local government should encourage more people to practice agriculture and entrepreneurship and also give them help and support of everything they need to start and also invite and negotiate with people who want to invest to come and invest so that job opportunities will be created, and people will be able to find jobs and be able to support themselves".

Another responded said, "the political recommendations would be for the government to set up and organize for the way of sales of production of agricultural products to be sold since people already practice small scale agriculture".

Another participant said, "for local government to eradicate poverty it should provide capital for innovative projects for people in the community who have viable projects that need to be financed by the government and also do the proper monitoring on those projects".

One of the participants commented, "in my view local government should organize and provide for high level of training for agricultural technicians and then allocate the trained technicians to the community so that the community will be trained and have knowledge about agriculture and new technology that can improve productivity".

Marxist theory supports these results by recommending that the alleviation of poverty should be through the improved structures of production and increased education and training of those people who lack appropriate skills due to improvement of technology so that they may be familiarized through change of environment to change of profession, thus education also ensures that people who are retrenched embrace change also adapts to it (winch, 1987). Furthermore, in support of the above results by respondents, (Coser (1969, Harvey and Reed,1992) stated that Marxist theory advocates for a kind of government welfare programmes to assist those who are not able to empower themselves through education.

Another respondent said, "I recommend to the local government to be transparent in everything that they do so that corruption can be minimized and also to stop spending money in useless things while they are some members of the community who go to bed without eating".

Some other respondent said, "for funding by local government that is meant to develop members of the community",

Local authorities commented, "it is important to ensure responsibility in decision making and compliance in monitoring and meeting deadlines".

Politically, some respondents stated that it is the responsibility of the local government to allow community involvement in development-related decision-making. They used the government's 7 million dollars as an example, which were made accessible to

anyone with intentions to advance themselves and generate jobs. According to reports, the community was not adequately informed about this. Most community people were unaware of this financing, which had the potential to transform many lives. Some community members claimed that the cash had been utilized for illegal, maybe corrupt, activities.

Another participant said "7 million was supposed to help people who have projects that they wanted to start but lack financial support, people who have projects were supposed to be given money and the plan was for them to pay it back with little interest so that the money can help other people who also have projects that they want to start but lack financial recourses to execute their planned projects. People were given money, but they never paid it back nor did they save from the money that they were getting. therefore 7 million funding as the one of the strategies to alleviate poverty was at the end the failure because did not yield the expected results".

It is significant for government to communicate with the community regarding issues that concerns them and ensure that all funds that are meant to assist the community in alleviating poverty are protected and used in an appropriate manner. It is also crucial to have policy measures in place that can be used as a tool to ensure that funds are not wasted with an aim to make sure that expected results can be attained thus meeting the stated objective of government. Therefore, in this case monitoring and evaluating is critically in an effort to preserve capital.

4.3 CONCLUSION

The findings from primary data gathered from respondents using structured and open-ended questions from the Salamanga community in Mozambique are provided in this chapter. The information was organized into two areas depending on the study questions and objectives: section A contained demographic data from structured questions, while section B had information from open-ended questions. Participants were chosen from the Salamanga community and local Mozambican authorities. This

chapter examined local authorities' and the Salamanga community's perspectives on Mozambique's strategic objectives to reduce poverty and inequality.

It has come to light that the government of Mozambique's strategic initiatives are ineffective and fall short of their claimed goals. However, it was also found that, in contrast to what local communities believe, local authorities believe that strategic initiatives to end poverty and inequality are successful. As a result, the study found that Salamanga community perceptions in Mozambique differ from those held by local authorities in that country. The study found that strategic attempts to reduce poverty and inequality in Mozambique are ineffective and can have implementation issues that have no lasting beneficial effects. However, the study found that, from the perspective of the local authority, Mozambique's local government's strategic efforts are effective and have a good influence on eradicating poverty and inequality.

The next chapter focuses on a discussion of findings in relation to research objectives. It also makes recommendations and draws conclusion.

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS DISCUSSION, RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The efficacy of the Mozambican local government's strategic measures utilized to combat poverty and inequality in the Salamanga community has been analyzed and discussed in this study. This chapter presents a summary of research findings based on Salamanga community understanding and views on poverty and inequality as well as the study's research objectives. The recommendations that are intended to reduce poverty, lessen inequality, and improve Mozambicans' standard of living are then given, and the chapter concludes.

5.2 Understanding poverty and inequality

According to the report, poverty is defined as not having the necessities for daily existence. It also prevents people from leading meaningful lives that are sustainable. According to the data, poverty and inequality have significantly grown in Salamanga community in Mozambique, especially when compared to other communities that are not part of Salamanga community. This suggests that other localities have higher quality of life than Salamanga citizens do. This gives Salamanga locals the impression that they are not a part of the Mozambique that earned independence in the past several years.

The survey also found that the Salamanga community views poverty as the absence of economic resources like land, education, and other necessities that can enable a person to live a life of quality. The study also showed that poverty and inequality are viewed as causes of great suffering in the community, including not knowing what to cook for the family because there is nothing to cook or because there are many options available to you like other people, struggling to put food on the table for your family, and living in subpar conditions while other people have everything they need and lead comfortable lives.

The study also found that when you are poor and have nothing, and affluent people enjoy the advantage of being recognized and treated well and with regards due of their social class, inequality is seen as not being treated equally as individuals who have everything.

The study also showed that poverty is the root cause of inequality since it makes individuals less respected and less likely to succeed financially. This can be due to lack of education or to differences in social class, which show the gap between the affluent and the poor.

The study also showed that inequality refers to those who have various skills and resources to discover methods of surviving, as opposed to people who lack the means to do so.

5.3 Findings based on Demographic Statistic's from Salamanga community and municipal authorities.

5.3.1 Level of education obtained

According to the study, some members of the Salamanga community in Mozambique had the good fortune to attend school and go all the way to university level, while others were unable to attend any classes at all. Table 4.3, which indicates that 48.3 percent of the Salamanga community has a high school diploma or equivalent and that 51.7% do not, demonstrates this. In terms of education, it was found that just 34.5 percent of women were verified to be educated, compared to 65.5 percent of men who had this information. According to the study, 6.7 percent of men and 3.3 percent of women in the entire population received primary education, making up 10 percent of the population. Of the respondents who received high school education, the majority—23.3 percent (14), or 15.9 percent (9) of men and 8.3 percent (5) of women—never attended college or a university. The survey also found that 10.6 percent of men and 1.7 percent of women among the cohort that was targeted received degrees, or 11.7% of the population overall. Furthermore, 3.3% (2) of the target population was successful in earning a degree; this group is represented in table 4.3 by 3.3% of females and 0% of men.

5.3.2 Employment Status

According to the survey's findings, just 16.7% of the 45 percent of participating males in the study are working, and 28.3 percent are jobless. The study's findings also showed that just 20% of the female participants, who made up 55% of the study's participants, are working, while 35% are jobless. According to the statistics, there is a 26.6 percent disparity between employment and unemployment.

5.4 Findings base on research objectives of the study

5.4.1 Objective 1: Exploring the effectiveness of the strategic initiative that local government used in eradicating poverty and inequality.

5.4.1.1 EFFECTIVENESS OF THE STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

From the community members perceptions, the study revealed that strategic initiatives that local government of Mozambique used to eradicate poverty and inequality are weak and ineffective. It was discovered that strategic initiatives do not have that much impact on the community and that the government of Mozambique does not support people who come from most disadvantage background.

It has been found that even though Mozambique has been independent for many years, there are still residents that leave the nation due to substandard housing, inadequate healthcare and education facilities, a lack of resources, inequality, and a high unemployment rate. Additionally, it has come to light that community empowerment is still a problem.

The study also revealed that in Mozambique there is water project which has taken more than 15 years, the principal aim of this project was to channel water to the community, however the project has not been finished till today as a results Salamanga community has lost hope on the government of Mozambique. Furthermore, it has been discovered that the government of Mozambique made many promises to it citizens, promises that have not yet been kept till today.

The study also showed that one of the reasons why Mozambique's local government's strategic initiatives to end poverty and inequality are ineffective is that community members are not included when policies that aim to address problems that have a negative impact on the community are made but are only involved in initiatives of small subsistence like coal and mats.

It has further been discovered that in Mozambique citizens are only considered and remembered when it's time for voting only because politicians are interested in getting votes from the citizens only to forget about them once they are in power.

The survey also found that, in contrast to findings made by community people, local officials held divergent opinions on the best course of action for eradicating poverty and inequality in Mozambique. The strategic attempts to combat poverty and inequality, according to the local authorities, are successful since the production of the agricultural sector appears to have increased somewhat.

5.5 Objective 2: To explore the impact of existing local government strategic initiatives in eradicating poverty and inequality.

The community's findings showed that the local government's strategic measures to end poverty and inequality have had a negative impact since they don't always seem to be in the interests of the populace. The absence of infrastructure, including schools, roads, and hospitals, was exposed as most participants felt that the strategic efforts had little or no impact.

The study found that even though there is some positive impact of strategic initiatives to eradicate poverty and inequality, the impact is not that much positive because after being told to practice agriculture by the government as one of the initiatives to eradicate poverty and inequality, the community members are left on their own without the necessary tools that will enable them to practice what they have been told. As a result, the people are told to practice agriculture without providing them with the tools they need, such machinery, seeds, fertilizer, and water for irrigation.

In contrast to earlier findings from the Salamanga community that the study had revealed, it has been found through information obtained from the local authorities that although the impact of strategic initiatives to end poverty and inequality in the Salamanga community of Mozambique has been positive, not all community members

have benefited equally from them. Additionally, it has been demonstrated that there have been some beneficial effects since, according to local officials, several steps have been made to ensure employment, particularly for women, who make up a large portion of the workforce.

More information has been found, including the fact that some community members keep animals, and that the government is training agricultural technicians to help the locals learn about agriculture. Therefore, the study found that there is inconsistency between community members and local authorities, where their perceptions differ in that the community members say that government strategic initiatives have little, and sometimes no impact at all, while the local authorities say that the strategic initiatives that the local government is using to eradicate poverty and inequality are effective with visible positive results and big impact.

5.6 Objective 3: To examine how local government can empower the local community to eradicate poverty and inequality that they live in.

The study's conclusions showed that Mozambique's government is doing little to empower the Salamanga community's residents to end poverty and inequality, and it was found that the majority of the community's inhabitants lack formal education.

Additionally, it has come to light that Mozambique's government is corrupt and full of hollow promises, and that public officials primarily consider ways to further their own interests rather than that of the people who voted for a better country and a better life.

In contrast to what community members discovered, local authorities' research showed that Mozambique's government empowers the community by guaranteeing education, which eliminates illiteracy. It was therefore discovered that, according to local authorities, the government also teaches the community about technology and provides education in the areas of health and rural development. The survey also found that, according to one of the local authorities, the government of Mozambique empowers the people by assisting them in raising output and by generating jobs via the use of agriculture.

The findings also showed that the government empowered the community by supplying water to the community through Fundo de Investimento e Património do Abastecimento de Água (FIPAG), which is in charge of distributing water throughout Mozambique. As a result, it was also shown that the government of Mozambique is confident that they are doing a great job of assisting by doing this. Contrary to what some community members claimed, the study found that local authorities' perceptions of what the local government of Mozambique is doing to empower the community totally differ from those of the general members of the community. According to local authorities, the local government of Mozambique is using several programs, including free education, the food scheme program, pregnancy awareness campaigns, and education awareness campaigns.

5.7 RECOMMENDATIONS

Following policy recommendations were made for the local government's adoption of programs to eradicate poverty and inequality based on the research findings:

1. **Strategic initiatives for overcoming the triple challenge of poverty, inequality, and unemployment-**

Local government, which is the branch of government closest to the community, must have effective strategic initiatives or good policies to use to overcome the triple challenge of poverty, inequality, and unemployment in Mozambique. These initiatives or policies must also be in the best interests of the citizens so that nothing will prevent their successful implementation. Policymakers must make sure that the decisions they are making are not just sound on paper but also supported by the necessary funds and other resources for the implementation stage. The government must also make sure that it has the human capital necessary to put strategic initiatives or policies intended to successfully combat the triple issue of poverty, inequality, and unemployment into action.

1. **Free and affordable basic service delivery** - The study suggests that the government provide free, high-quality education, improved health care, along with a reduction in the rate of payment for medicine in the health care sector, and

affordable living conditions for all Mozambicans, not just the Salamanga community, who are unable to access these services due to financial limitations.

The government must ensure that all citizens have access to free, high-quality education for this to happen. By offering free education to all, the government will give all its citizens—including those from the most disadvantaged backgrounds—the chance to pursue an education, giving them the chance to compete on an equal footing with those from wealthy, financially comfortable families who have access to the same kinds of skills on the job market in the future.

These suggestions are supported by Article 88 of the Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique, which states that education is a right and a responsibility of all citizens in the Republic of Mozambique and that a state shall encourage the expansion of education to professional and continuing vocational training as well as equal access to the enjoyment of this right by all citizens. As a result, it is crucial that local government use the Constitution when resolving issues that affect citizens.

The report also suggests that the government of Mozambique engage in the construction of adequate community infrastructure to ease community life and attract investment, which the nation needs to provide job opportunities, lower its high unemployment rate, and boost employment.

It is advised that all local government municipalities uphold the constitution and respect, promote, and uphold the rights of people as outlined in chapter 1 article 35 of the republic of Mozambique constitution, which is the cornerstone of democracy in Mozambique, to ensure that poverty and inequality are reduced not only in the Salamanga community but throughout Mozambique. Regardless of color, race, sex, ethnic origin, place of birth, degree of education, or socioeconomic standing, municipalities shall respect, promote, and uphold the rights of all people to equality before the law and the enjoyment of the same rights.

The rights of its citizens, as outlined in articles 91, 92, and 93 of the Mozambique constitution, shall also be respected, supported, and upheld by the government of Mozambique. These rights are as follows:

- All citizens have the right to a decent place to live, and it is the state's responsibility to establish the necessary institutional, social, and physical circumstances in line with the growth of the national economy.
- Citizens have a right to physical education and participation in sports.
- The state is also responsible for providing financing and support for local community, government, and citizen efforts to advance both private and cooperative building and home ownership accessibility.

The government should also fulfill its obligations under Article 107 of the Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique, which states that the government must encourage and support the active involvement of the national business community in the growth and stabilization of the economy of the nation. According to Article 107 of Mozambique's constitution, the government must also provide incentives to support the expansion of the national business sector across the entire nation, particularly in rural areas.

- 3. Community participation and Transparency** - According to the survey, some community members are unaware of any of the strategic measures being employed to end poverty and inequality. This shows a lack of community participation in decision-making and attests to the fact that local government does not involve the community in decisions regarding issues that affect the community. It is evidence that community members are not well informed about the strategic initiatives used by Mozambique's local government to end poverty and inequality. When it comes to any issues involving the community, it is essential that local government work with the community. Community empowerment and development should not be taken lightly, and the community must be well-informed about what is occurring there. To learn directly from the community about its needs, government must engage in communication with it.

It is best and most beneficial for the community to be empowered in accordance with its needs when the government involves the community in decision-making and not only includes them but also pays attention to their views and opinions. Through consultation with the community, the community will have the opportunity to express its views and opinions, to which the government must pay attention. Additionally, it is critical that the community be viewed as democratic participants with the conceptual ability to engage in matters that affect them, and policies intended to improve their standard of living rather than merely being seen as ordinary service recipients.

4. Government support and capital provision in agricultural sector –According to the report, the government should invest in the agricultural industry to help the country's large jobless population find work and combat inequality and poverty. The study suggests that the government of Mozambique should not only encourage the community to engage in agriculture without supporting them with the knowledge and equipment that they need; thus, to practice agriculture one must first have knowledge of what must be done, how to do it, and when; after that, there must be land and tools to cultivate; seeds for planting; and finally, there must be resources such as land, tools, and resources. The government should ensure that the community that has been instructed to practice agriculture is provided with money, all the information, skills, and required materials that are needed to prosper, as well as running water for irrigation and many other purposes. The Mozambican government should also make sure that its citizens have access to clean, flowing water, which will not only help them with everyday tasks at home but will also enable them to irrigate their crops, which will in turn help them grow and produce more, greatly boosting the country's economy.

5. high level of training for agricultural technicians - Government must give agricultural technicians with high-quality training so they will be able to impart their knowledge and expertise to the general population who wish to practice agriculture but lack the information and abilities to do so. As a result, it will aid them in

producing better agricultural goods, which would boost the nation's GDP and reduce poverty.

5.8 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

This study effort has shown that Mozambique's local government's strategic initiatives to combat poverty and inequality are ineffective and don't provide any useful outcomes. Additionally, it was found that some community members were unaware of the strategic measures undertaken by Mozambique's local government to reduce poverty and inequality, notably in the Salamanga neighborhood. Furthermore, it was found that some initiatives fail during the implementation phase while others are never ever implemented. As a result, it is advised that future study focus on the following areas:

- The factors influencing how the local community and local government see strategies for reducing poverty and inequality
- The reason why Mozambique's local government's efforts to reduce poverty and inequality are ineffective

- Successful strategies for reducing poverty and inequality must be implemented by the Mozambican government using efficient techniques and stages.
- The reasons why strategic measures to reduce poverty and inequality have failed to be implemented
- Techniques that Mozambique's local government may employ to successfully connect with the community, inform them of the government's plans to combat poverty and inequality, and inform them of all the programs that are being implemented to do so.

5.9 CONCLUSION

The survey generally showed that the attitudes of the public and local authorities regarding the strategic efforts used by the government of Mozambique to combat poverty and inequality are divergent. The strategic attempts to reduce poverty and inequality, according to the local Salamanga community in Mozambique, are useless; they do not produce the anticipated effects and do not accomplish their stated goals. The implementation phase of the poverty and inequality strategic initiative must be led and carried out by individuals or project managers who are well qualified for the process and have a clear understanding of how to achieve the stated objectives of the strategies that are going to be implemented for it to be effective and yield the expected and desired results.

It was determined that there was a lack of community involvement in decision-making on local government and community issues.

The government of Mozambique must include the people in initiatives designed to address local issues. Therefore, local government's goal is to arrange public engagement in matters affecting their own community and to foster local development, according to article 271 of chapter II of Mozambique's constitution. Therefore, the Mozambican government must uphold the constitution to ensure that its goals are in fact accomplished.

According to the discussion of the study's findings, it was also discovered that Mozambique's government has been encouraging its citizens to engage in agriculture without giving them with the tools they need to do so. Perhaps the government could think about achieving the goal outlined in Mozambique's constitution's chapter II, article 102, which states that investment should be a key factor in fostering balanced growth. Additionally, according to article 103 of chapter II of the constitution of Mozambique, the country's agriculture is the foundation for national development, and the government is responsible for ensuring and promoting rural development to meet the wide range of needs of its citizens as well as to advance economic and social development. Therefore, it is essential that the government of Mozambique assumes responsibility for

making sure that the communities are adequately empowered to practice agriculture, guarantee that rural development is promoted, as well as make sure that the diverse needs of people are met appropriately, rather than advising the community to practice agriculture without providing the means needed to increase.

Additionally, it became clear from the discussion of the study's conclusions that the local community's perspectives and those of the local authorities are completely at odds with one another. In contrast to the results of the study from the local community, the study found that, from the viewpoint of the local authority, the strategic measures being used by the local government of Mozambique to reduce poverty and inequality are successful and have a good impact. The study found that the government implements several programs to combat poverty and inequality, including free education, a food assistance program, a campaign to raise awareness of pregnancy, a campaign to promote education among children, parents, and traditional leaders, and programs that encourage local agricultural production and farming. The study found that all these strategies for reducing poverty and inequality are successful and have a noticeable impact. For instance, children who previously avoided going to school because they were hungry are now motivated to do so because they understand that by attending, they will not only receive an education but also food through the food scheme program.

The Mozambican government must make sure that all of the strategic measures aimed at reducing inequality and poverty are maintained for next generations.

The study further suggested that the proposed recommendations must be implemented in the best way that can be effective in reducing poverty and inequality not only in the Salamanga community but in Mozambique as a whole. It is also advised that the government of Mozambique implement the recommendation mentioned in chapter 5.8 proposed by the respondents.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Informed consent

UNIVERSITY OF ZULULAND



Researcher: Mrs Mary Mthembu

Supervisor: Dr M. Z. Shamase

Research Dean/Officer: Prof Irrshad Kaseeram

INFORMED CONSENT

Dear Sir/Madam

You are kindly requested to complete the questionnaire for academic purposes, as I am doing my Master's degree in Public Administration. I am undertaking a study titled Exploring Local Government Strategic Initiatives to Eradicate Poverty and Inequality: The case of Salamanga Community. You will not be required to write your name or your contact details, therefore your response will remain anonymous. This study does not intend to cause any harm now or in the future, your privacy and confidentiality will remain. You may refuse or withdraw to participate from the project at any time you want.

Your Participation in this study will be of great importance, should you have any queries you should feel free to contact myself (researcher) or my supervisor using the following contact details.

Mrs Mary Mthembu (Researcher)

Dr M.Z. Shamase (Supervisor)

Qiniso.mary98@gmail.com

shamasem@unizulu.ac.za

Cell Number: 0788 139 230

Office Number: 035 90260 769

APPENDIX B: Questionnaires

INSTRUCTIONS

Please mark with an 'X' in the appropriate box provided.

Section A: Demographics Statistics

A. Gender

Male	Female
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B. Age

18 -34	35-40	41-60	61+
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C. Highest level of education obtained (please specify).

Primary	High School	Collage	University

D. Employment Status

Employed	Unemployed
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Section B:

1. What is your understanding on poverty on inequality.

Answer:

2. How would you define poverty and inequality?

Answer:

3. What is your understanding on poverty and inequality reduction strategic initiatives?

Answer:

-

- Are the strategic initiatives that local government used to eradicate poverty and inequality effective?

Answer:

Please explain your answer.

- What is the impact of existing local government strategic initiatives in eradicating poverty and inequality?

Answer:

APENDICE A : Consentimento informado

UNIVERSIDADE DE ZULULAND



Pesquisadora: Mary Mthembu
Shamase

Supervisor: DR M.Z

Diretor de pesquisa/ Diretor: Prof Irrshad Kaseeram

CONSENTIMENTO INFORMANDO

Caro Sr/ Sra

Solicita-se que voce preencha o questionario para fins academicos, pois estou fazendo meu mestrado em Administracao Publica. Estrou realizando um estudo intitulado "Explorando iniciativas estrategicas do governo local para erradicar a pobreza e a desigualdade: o caso da comunidade de Salamanga. Voce nao sera obrigado a escrever seu nome ou seus detalhes de contato; portanto, sua resposta permanecerá anonima. Este estudo nao pretende causar nenhum dano agora ou no futuro, sua privacidade e confidencialidade permanecerão. Voce pode recusar ou

retirar se para participacao do projeto a qualquer momento. Sua participacao neste estudo sera de grade importancia, caso voce tenha alguma duvida, sinta-se a vontade para entrar em contato comigo (pesquisador) ou meu supervisor usando os seguintes detalhes de contato

Mary Mthembu (Pesquisadora)

Dr M.Z. Shamase (Supervisor)

Qiniso.Mary98@gmail.com

shamasem@unizulu.ac.za

Numero da celula: 0788 139 230

Numero do escritorio:035 90206 769

APINDICE B: Questionario

INSTRUcoes

Marque com um 'X' na Caixa apropriada fornecida.

Secao A: Estatisticas Demograficas

A.Genero

Masculino	Femea
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B.Idade

18 -34	35-40	41-60	61+
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C. Nivel mais alto de educacao obtido (especificos).

Primario	Secundario	Insino-tecnico	Univesidade

D. Status do emprego.

Empregado	Desempregados.
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Secao B.

1. Qual e o sue entendimento sobre pobreza e desigualdade? Responda

2. Como voce definiria pobreza e desigualdade? Responda:

4. As iniciativas estrategicas que o governo local usou para erradica a pobreza e a desigualdade sao eficazes?

Responda:

Por favor, explique sua resposta.

5. Qua o impacto das iniciativas estrategicas do governo local existentes para erradicar a pobreza e a desigualdade?

Responda:

6. Qual e o empoderamento da comunidade pelo govern local para erradicar a pobreza e a desigualdade?

Responda:

APENDICE A: MUTIVHISI ANGA TIVHISIWA

UNIVERCUFADE YA ZULULAND



Muhlori: Mary Mthembu

Muhlolisi lonkulu: DR M.Z

Shamase

Shikhulu shavhahlorisi / Shikhulu: Prof Irrshad Kaseeram

MUTIVHISI ANGA TIVHISIWA

Sr/Sra

wakombeliwa swaku swaku utatisa a switiso swatidjondzo mayelana nikukhoma ashitsungu niyedla atidjondzo takutchiwa " vhuhlori vhavhutlari vhamfumo mayelana nikuhheta vhusiwana nikukala kuringana.mayelana nimango wasalamang wena awuhhosheleliwanga akuvheni wutsala avhito rawena kumbe tinambeara ta fono rawena mibvono yawena yitatsaliwa kungana vhito. .tidjondzo leti atitelanga kukuphazamisa vhutomi vha wena. Akutidlanganisa kwaku mayelana nitidjobzo leti ikukulu ,loko kunileswikudokadokisaka titwi nawukhululekile akuvheni utidlanganisa nimu (muhlorisi) kumbe (muhlorisi lwenkulu hitindlela tavhuhashi.

Mary. Mthembu(muhlori)
qiniso.mary98@gmail.com
zakatifono: 0788139230

Dr M.Z.shamase(muhlorisi lonkulu)
shamasem@unizulu.ac.za
Tifono tantiro: 03590206769

Shinyiniso A:

Masungulo

Tsala X kabhokiso lelingakusuhhi

Swivitiso swakusingula

mifanekiso vhunyimo.

Washisati	Washinuna
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B. Ntaga

18 -34	35-40	41-60	61+
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C.Sshiringaniso leshikhulu shatidjondzo leshingakumiwa bhanga rakusungula,

Bhanga rakusungula	Kuheteletelela	Tidjondzo tantiro	Tindjonzo tamakumo

D. Shitiviso shavhatiri

Lavhatirako	lachakalavhangatiri
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shinyiniso B

Swivitiso

1. utivha yini hivhusiwana nikukala kuringana?

2. ungavhuhlayisa kuhini vhusiwana nikunga fani?

3. Uvuhvonisa kiyini tlarivhuku hheta vhusiwana nikungafani?
Hlamula:

4.....uvhuvhonisa kuyini vhutlari vhaku heta vhusiwana nikungafani, avhutlari lovhunga tirisiwa himfumo mayelana nikuheta vhusiwana nikukala kuringana vhawutirela amfumo kumbe avhutiri. 4?.

Hlamula, uthlela wutlamusela ahlamulo yawena.

5. Xikona lexihlomiliwakho hindawo le, hikovha nimfumo, kunwe nimadlarhi yawona mfumo mayela nikoheta vhusiwana?

Hlamula:

6.? Amfumo wandawu leyo uyendle yini akuveni wuheta avhusiwana niku kala kuringana?

Hlamula:

APPENDIX C: Permission Letter

APPENDIX D: Ethical Clearance