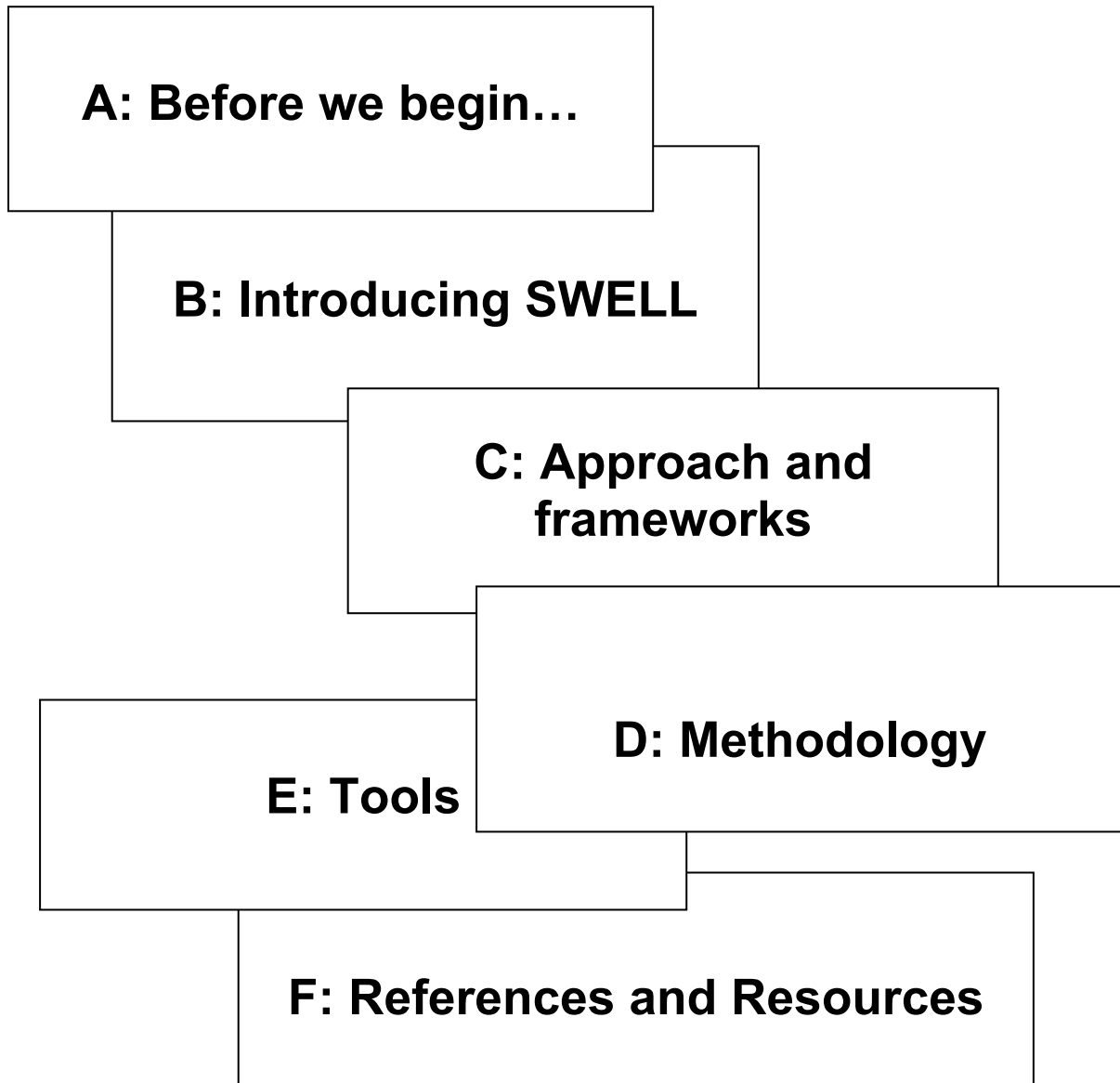


G: Appendices



G: Appendices

- Appendix 1: Notes on Training
- Appendix 2: Utah Case Study

Appendix 1: Training notes

Training the WaLPP Action Research Team

Some examples of parts of the training are shared here. This is not intended as a comprehensive training manual, but rather as a source of guidance and ideas.

Household and livelihood Inputs and Exercises

To understand the meaning of households and their livelihoods better, participants participated in an exercise where they created households comprising of different members. Paper figures were used to indicate different household members. They also had to give an indication of what different household members do and how the household lives. Each group used a sheet of brown paper to present their households and drew the different assets their households have and the environment the household exists in.

Example from Group 2: The Mghomezulu family

The family consists of 9 family members, including two grannies that are both pensioners and they are both very old and too sick to look after themselves. The family depends on their pension funds. They buy food, pay school fees for the children and medical bills. They have a son called Ben who is married to Mary and they are staying with their parents in the same stand. Ben is not working and has five children of which four are at school and one of them is doing grade 12. They depend on rainwater for farming. They got a ploughing field to supplement their income. There is no job opportunity nearby. They cannot go far because they look after the elderly people because they are sick. There is a well nearby their home where they fetch water.

Households: criteria for membership

Nick revised the work the participants did about households on the first day and then explored the criteria of household membership with the group. Participants mentioned the following criteria to qualify a person to be a member of a household:

- Blood (family)
- Marriage
- Staying together
- Support each other
- Culture
- Using resources

Participants participated in an exercise where they drew matrices indicating what criteria qualifies the members of the households they created on day one to be members of that specific household. Below is an example of the matrix of the Mghomezulu household:

Example: Mghomezulu household						
Members	Blood	Marriage	Staying together	Support each other	Culture	Resources
Rex	✓	✓ marriage		✓	✓	✓ Sharing
Mhlave	✓	✓ Lobola	✓	✓		✓ Sharing
Ben	✓	✓ Marriage	✓	✓	✓	✓ Sharing
Marry	✓	✓ Lobola	✓	✓	✓	✓ Sharing
Vutomi	✓	✓ Son	✓	✓	✓	✓ Sharing
Tintwsalo	✓	✓ Daughter	✓	✓	✓	✓ Sharing
Rhulani	✓	✓ Son	✓	✓	✓	✓ Sharing
Muso	✓	✓ Son	✓	✓	✓	✓ Sharing
Rivalami	✓	✓ Daughter	✓	✓	✓	✓ Sharing

Types of households

The facilitator led a discussion in plenary looking at the types of households we find and what can be expected in the area of Utah. The types of households one can find include the following:

- Extended family
- Single parent
- Life partners
- Child-headed household
- Grand-parent headed household
- Single person
- Woman-headed household
- Nuclear household
- Clustered household

Participants then formulated a definition of a household in the Bushbuckridge area:

A household is a social unit with members who are linked by some or all of the following: blood, family, marriage, staying together, supporting each other, culture and shared resources.

The facilitator asked the team whether they could come up with the Shangaan and Sesotho words for a household. In Shangaan a household is called 'ndyangu' and in Sesotho a household can be called 'lelapa', 'motse', or 'legae'.

Team Member Roles for using PRA Tools

These guidelines were given for the three key team member roles in using the PRA tools:

1. **Facilitator:**
 - a. Ensure the team has all information, stationery, questions, etc. ready and available
 - b. Make sure people are comfortable
 - c. Be clear of the steps of the tool
 - d. Try to bring the group to life, drawing out wherever there is energy in the group (this is the skill of animation)
 - e. Keep all involved as actively as possible; stop and re-arrange the way people are standing or sitting if this is excluding some.
 - f. Attend to procedure (starting, talking one at a time, ending within the agreed time), content (see that the information you are looking for is coming out), and process (keeping people participating and energetic).
2. **Content Recorder:**
 - a. Capture **ALL** points of information provided, in discussion or in writing or other communication.
 - b. Get the information from the visual records produced by the participants (these are usually left with the groups, or returned if taken for recording and analysis by the action research team)
 - c. Record names of participants and the PRA team members, the community, date, area, and time taken for the process.
 - d. 'Write down every single thing!'
3. **Process Observer:**
 - a. Note who is doing the talking, and who is not talking or silent
 - b. Note non-verbal communication and indications (body language, facial expression)
 - c. Support the facilitator as appropriate
 - d. Take notes on the process observations, for sharing during debriefing

Writing up Field Notes

Guidance on consolidating field notes was:

How to consolidate field notes

Structure your information gathered by either:

- Information needed
- Themes e.g. Brantham engine, or payment
- Probing questions

Workshop Evaluation

Questions

Training

- 1.1 What were your key learnings/lessons learnt?
- 1.2 Which aspect of the WaLLP training did you find most useful? Why?
- 1.3 Can you use any of the tools in your work?
- 1.4 How can be the WALPP training be improved in future?
- 1.5 Comments on the workshop facilitation?

Community process

- 2.1 Did the assessment findings change the way you think about water and livelihoods?

2.2 Can you use this method of assessment in other communities you work in?

2.3 How would you adapt this method to your work situation?

Taking this forward

3.1 Write down two ways that WALLP could improve the work of your institution.

3.2 Write down two actions that you will take to bring WaLPP into your own institutional work?

Responses

Responses from team members were:

RESPONDENT 1

1.1. Water is very important in every household.

1.2 Both theoretical and practical work.

1.3 Yes, all the tools used e.g. mapping.

1.4 They are on the right track especially on their earliest invitation

1.5 It was fair to every participant

2.1 Yes, but not yet because we still have to give to DWAF and other stakeholders related to water to make their inputs to the data we have.

2.2 Yes exactly, a lot of information was covered and can be used in other communities.

2.3 The method we used was clean and fair to everyone.

3.1 Informing our bosses in time and also giving agendas in time.

3.2 Inviting them telephonically or by letters or talking to the managers

RESPONDENT 2

1.1 Our communities cannot manage to live without a livelihood. Water is so scarce in Utah.

1.2 A combination of all research, cannot complete their work without informing all the aspects of WaLPP.

1.3 Yes, all

1.4 Involve more people and be time conscious

1.5 The workshop facilitator was fairly well

2.1 Yes, noted that people cannot do without water

2.2 Yes

2.3 Method workshop such as this one for WALPP

3.1 The community shall be taught about WALPP by the community development officers and the mutual problems that the village is having, to be attended

3.2 Hold the meeting to explain to the village about the whole workshop and to submit a report to the institution by AWARD.

RESPONDENT 3

1.1 Use, users, source and amount

1.2 Uses, users and sources, understanding the multiple uses of water from different sources for different activities.

1.3 Yes, mapping for inter-household livelihood

1.4 Reduce the number of days -this is too much and people lose concentration, leave before the last day.

1.5 The facilitator was superb but there were few ice breaks to keep participant active.

2.1 Yes, setting to know how people are struggling because of the scarcity of water and low income

2.2 Yes but it is difficult for the people to quickly understand the concepts

2.3 Bringing in concepts /tools one by one because all at once may confuse people. Individual tools are easy to understand

3.1 Better rethinking of the methodology that is used to work with the village

Better planning before implementation

3.2 Present to staff members the methodology of presenting concepts

Giving out handouts

RESPONDENT 4

1.1 Participatory process approach

1.2 Methodology

1.3 Yes, matrix

1.4 More time on researchers training

- 1.5 Good
- 2.1 Yes, it will help to think more broadly
- 2.2 Yes
- 2.3 Planning phase
- 3.1 More accurate planning, look into more issues
- Researchable
- 3.2 Synthesis

RESPONDENT 5

- 1.2 The way they live is difficult for them because of the water problem .It gave me a lesson that water is really a scarce resource therefore people must conserve it.
- 1.2 A resource such as water is a useful aspect that I found most useful because it is used in many activities. Many things cannot be done without water.
- 1.3 Yes, tree for income and expenditure
- 1.5 The workshop facilitation was excellent, participants were free to participate
- 2.1 Yes, people have to use water more economically.
- 2.2 Yes
- 2.3 I could invite my co-workers whom I was with in this workshop to conduct such research
- 3.1 Visit the community for research, assist the community after finding their needs of water

RESPONDENT 6

- 1.1 Tree aspect training
- 1.2 Showing the income and expenditure
- 1.3 Yes
- 1.3.1 Tree and map
- 1.4 Not more than two per room, organize music or TV system
- 1.5 Food was good, transport was good and accommodation not satisfactory
- 2.1 Yes, community must know their problems
- Community must respect their resources in their village by looking or finding the solutions
- 2.2 Yes
- 2.3 Working together, accept problems and problem solving
- 3.1 Release participants in time
- During workshop, participant must not be expected to go back to their institutions
- 3.2 Consider somebody's problem and help anyone according to his /her need.

Appendix 2: Utah Case Study

UTAH WATER AND LIVELIHOODS ASSESSMENT – FINDINGS

1. INTRODUCTION

The fieldwork for the water and livelihoods assessment in Utah took place over a period of 6 days. It started with a community meeting that explained the purpose of the assessment and during which representatives from the Community Development Forum, the Induna and the Ward Councillor had an opportunity to make input. According the livelihoods framework that was used the fieldwork focused on three levels of assessment namely the broader community level, the inter-household level (differences between households) and the intra-household level (inside the individual households). Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques in combination with semi-structured interviews were used to collect the information. These techniques are visual and allow for maximum participation from community members, even if they are illiterate or semi-literate. The information needs of the assessment determined the range of techniques chosen. The fieldwork ended with a community meeting during which feedback was given to the community on the main findings of the assessment. This was also an opportunity for community members to verify the findings and give additional input. Below follows the findings of the assessment in Utah according to the three levels of assessment. Information was kept as close as possible as to the original way the fieldwork teams collected in order to avoid distortion and subjective interpretations.

This was followed by two processes for analysis of the outcomes: a two-day Village Synthesis workshop in Utah, and a five-day Stakeholder Synthesis workshop two weeks later. This report contains a summary of the outcomes of these processes.

2. Utah Water and Livelihoods Assessment

2.1 COMMUNITY LEVEL

Seven tools were used to collect information at this level.

2.1.1. TIMELINE

Villagers drew a timeline of the history of water provision in Utah. The problems experienced during these time-periods were discussed.

Year	Event
1990	Pump (Xigayo)
1991	Taps on the road
1992	Taps on the road

1993	Taps on the road
1994	Diesel engine Brantana
1995---2000	Drill and engine
2001---2003	Operating

Comments and discussions:

1990: Hand -Pump

People waited long hours in queues for water. Sometimes they slept at the communal standpipe (24 hours waiting for water). There was no reticulation, and water was obtained right from the point source. In 1991 the problem was still the same. In 1992 a hand pump was installed by the Department of Water Affairs. In 1993 the problem was the same. In 1994 a diesel engine from tBrantham was used together with the hand pump. The people were sharing this water with cattle. Brantham was a white man who came from Britain and he had a farm with lots and lots of cattle. In 1995 a new borehole was installed next to the old one, and a pipe line was installed as reticulated water distribution. It managed to work for 12 hours and pump water to the 3 jojo tanks and then to the people.

Standpipes became problematic as people took the pipes to make rings for the fingers and sell. AWARD joined the pipelines and trained 10 people from the village. People are practicing good management as they let one by one to have access to water. They have planned and allowed for 3 times 25 liters of water per household. The pump starts to work 5:00 AM to 22:00 PM. The pump was designed in such away that it first pumps to Utah A and then to Utah B. At first the government was buying the diesel for the community but it stopped and this caused problems for the people. The reason why the government stopped is because of the political issues and the main problem was the stealing of diesel. The community is now paying R10,00 for the diesel fee and they receive a receipt to show that they have paid.

2000 Projects: The sanitation projects started where people were supposed to dig their own holes. Bricks and a builder were provided. People built from bottom to top by using bricks. The community was given two packets of cement for the slab, two corrugated iron sheets and one vent pump. The subsidy of R600,00 was donated. R12,00 registration as joining fee was charged.

Bridge flooded: Due to heavy rain it was difficult to cross to the engine and the pump. The flood also washed away ploughing fields and took away the maize. Some of the pipelines were washed way.

2001: The Brantham engine was stolen and the matter was reported to Hluvukani police station, up until now they have never gave the community a response. The chicken projects started and it uses water from the same engine.

People were not allowed to use water for other things such as brewing beer but only for cooking, drinking, washing, communal gardens and to share it with their stock.

People's perception: The delivery of water takes time to reach their needs. The community is blaming the Department of Water Affairs for not coming and solving the problem but only receives reports of the problems.

Expectations and Comments: Water is not sufficient at all. It needs equipping of two boreholes, one from the Brantham and the other one to the Utah scheme, which is for cattle. The community does not have electricity at their dwelling places, it is only available at schools and creche. They wish that the electricity can be connected so that the engine will use electricity rather than diesel. They also wish that there could be a changing of inlet pipes from reservoir (JOJO) tank from bottom to top, to reduce the load from the engine. The community also needs the construction of dams for storage of water for irrigation.

N.B

Note that men do collect water on voluntary basis. Children are always at school during the engine operation. Women spend more time collecting water. In this village like in any other village in a rural set-up it is characterized by high rate of illiterate people. The majority of elderly women can not read and write. This was evident during the initial stage of the tool as we had to request people from other groups to help with their recording of information.

2.1.2 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE TREE

The participants were asked to draw a winter tree with roots and branches. They were asked to indicate all their income generating activities in their households as well as the typical expenditures of households in Utah.

Income –generating activities

- Cooking porridge to sell at the market
- Child support grant
- Old age pension
- Selling fruit and vegetables
- Selling chickens to the community members
- Traditional healers
- Kernels (selling of kernels)
- Builders (building toilets and houses)
- Public servants
- Migrant workers
- Domestic workers
- Traditional beer brewing and selling
- Poaching and selling meet locally
- Workers at game lodges
- Selling clothes and cheap clothes

Expenditure

- Medical expenditures
- Transport
- Diesel fees
- Building their houses
- Buying groceries
- School fees
- Cosmetics
- Telephones
- Buying clothes
- Buying paraffin and candles

Participants were asked to identify income-generating activities that require water. They were asked to mark the activities that required water. They were also asked to identify the activities that required larger amounts of water and to mark them with another sticker or marking pens. The following activities were identified:

Activities that need water	Activities that need larger amounts of water
Cooking porridge to sell at the market	Poultry business
Bread making	Selling vegetables and fruit
Making of traditional beer	Traditional beer
Domestic workers	Building toilets and houses
Selling vegetables & fruits	Cooking porridge to sell
Selling of chickens	

The participants were also asked to identify expenditures that are costly in their budgets. The following expenditures were identified:

- Food or groceries
- Clothing
- Medical expenses
- Cosmetics

Some of the participants indicated that the diesel fees is costly to them because they are forced to pay twice a month especially when the diesel is finished at the engine. They contribute an amount of R10, 00 per month and contributing another R10, 00 and it is costly to them. In Utah the source of water is diesel driven .The participants were asked to indicate other income generating activities they could do if they would have more access to water. The following were identified:

- Brick making
- Bakery
- Orchards
- Community gardens
- Clay pots

Participants indicated that they have the skills to start such businesses but they need training for managing such business. Present businesses do not generate enough income because of poor management. People have skills for brick making, bakery and farming. They could invite trainers to assist if they need something to capacitate themselves. People mentioned that they need training to capacitate them.

Shocks and stresses: The participants were asked how do they cope when something unexpected happens (e.g. illness, death) in their family. They indicated that the Department of Health and Social Welfare is the main contact in terms of natural disasters like floods and hails. There are women clubs or societies to assist each other in terms of death. The assistance comes in the form of wood, mealiemeal and some few rands.

Collection of money for diesel: The water committee collects the money for diesel. The collection can be done twice per month. Not all households are paying for the diesel fees. The community has set up some rules that if you don't pay you are not going to have access to the water. People need more water for their community gardens, orchards, for making of bricks, clay pots, building of houses, etc. In some cases where more water is needed people hire bakkies to collect water for them and they usually pay R50.00 for 25 liters by 25 containers of water. People spend too much time in the queue for water, even the whole day. They sometimes spend sleepless nights collecting water.

Chicken project is existing and running at the moment. The people grow chickens and receive a little amount as salary. There is a need for management skills to run the projects. Coming to the issue of employment, few people are employed at Nghala, Djuma, Skhukhuza and Mhthalmhala reserves. About 18 % of people are working at game lodges and about 2 % are working as public servants.

2.1.3. MATRIX OF COMMUNITY STRUCTURES AND THEIR ROLES

The community group was requested to draw a matrix indicating the main structures dealing with water in the community and their specific roles and tasks.

Role-players → Tasks ↓	Induna Bandla	CDF	Project	Care group	WC	CPF	Pump operator	DWAF	AGRIC
Reporting water problems	✓				✓				
Pump operation							✓	✓	
Pump Maintenan ce								✓	

Money collection					✓			✓	
Recording					✓				
Dispute resolution	✓	✓			✓				
Decision making	✓	✓			✓				
Diesel control	✓				✓		✓		
Training	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		

The existing structures and responsibility bearers in Utah are; Tribal council, CDF, Water committee, Community garden, Pump operator, Community projects and community at large.

It is found that all structures were democratically elected except the tribal council, which is inherited through blood of the royal families. All these structures were elected by the community itself and all structures report directly to the Induna (head man) and the Induna ring the bell to call the community to a mass meeting if the matter needs to be heard by the community. The roles of the structures depend on the area they are operating for e.g. CPF - for crime prevention, CDF for the community development issues.

Most of the structures were trained. The issues of conflicts related to water are being solved by the Water Committee or it goes to the CDF and if not resolved it goes on to the Induna. The community experiences conflict in the case where some people are not paying for the buying of the diesel. Villagers seem not to have heard about the policies or legislation pertaining to every person having the right to access basic services like water. Small and also the big businesses in the area contribute the same amount for the diesel as the amount paid by individuals, even if they use a lot of water they still pay R10,00. The water committee collects the money for the buying of the diesel. The Induna controls the diesel. The water committee collects 25 liter of the diesel and gives it to the pump operator. The 25-liters last for 5 days. The person who collects money and does the recording is not paid. He /she is doing it voluntary.

2.1.4. DAILY ACTIVITY CHART

Participants were requested to draw a daily activity chart indicating the activities they carry out on a daily basis.

Time	Women	Time	Girls	Time	Men
3:00/ 4:00/5:00	Make fire, Bake fat cakes, Prepare warm water for school children, Sweep yard, go to the farming field	5 :00	Prepare the bed Clean the house	6:00	Wakeup
8:00	Fetch water & prepare	6:00	Clean the kitchen &	7:00	Bath

	breakfast		wash dishes		
12: 00	Making traditional mats, Make kernels, fetch firewood	6:30	Clean the surroundings	7: 30	Breakfast
13: 00	Washing clothes	7 :00	Go to school	8: 00	Report at work
16: 00	Prepare supper & eat, Warm water to bath	13: 00	Back from school	16:30	Back from work
20: 00	Go to sleep	16: 00	Fetch water	17:00	Play soccer/ exercise
				19:00	Bath
		17: 00	Cooking	20:00	Watch TV
		18:00	Bathing	21: 30	Go to bed
		18: 30	Supper		
		19: 00	watch TV		
		20: 00	Reading		
		23:00	Sleep		

People spend much time queuing for water. The washing of clothes depends on the availability of water. The women also mentioned that men do not assist them in fetching water and firewood. They assist them in hoeing and giving them money to hire the vehicles to collect water. They are charged R1,00 for each 25 liter container of water. Their cattle drink water from Thorndale and Dixie and these two villages are now resisting that they bring their cattle to their place.

2.1.5. USES, USERS AND SOURCES OF WATER TABLE

Participants drew a table to indicate the uses of water, from what source, who the users are, and the quantity of water needed for specific activities.

Uses	Sources	Users	Quantity of water
Reproductive use			
Cooking	Borehole Fountain/stream Rainwater	Mothers, girls, sometimes boys, single men	25 l
Bathing		All in household	75 l
Drinking		All in household	25 l
Irrigation	Recycled water	All in household	Depending on size of garden
Washing	Rain water and stream	Mothers and girls and school boys	75 l
Livestock drinking	Borehole	Women collect and father give to livestock	150 l to 300 l Cattle need a lot of water
Household cleaning		Mothers and girls and sometimes boys	20 l
Building		Fathers and sons	630 l
Brick making for building		Fathers and sons	800 l
Productive use			
Small vegetable gardens	Recycle after washing dishes	Mothers	75 liters per day
Traditional beer making	Pipe		420 liters

Cooking porridge to sell at market			10 liters
Chicken project			Lot of water
Community garden			
Traditional healers		Women	75 liters

2.1.6. MAPPING

A map indicating the main roads and features of the community, as well as the water situation of Utah was drawn by the community. See visual map.

2.1.7. TRANSECT DRIVE

One of the team went with the Induna to see and discuss the water situation in Utah. The first borehole in the village was on the southern part of the village. The borehole stopped working in 1999 and a new borehole was drilled the same year. Next to it there is borehole number HOS -117 which is 90 m deep but is not equipped. The Induna does not know why. Near HOS --012 there was a borehole, which was solar powered and two jojo tanks were installed for the two sections. It is written number 11. The solar was stolen. There was a windmill near the dipping tank, which pumped water to the dip, and also for drinking. The windmill was struck by lightning and never refurbished.

2.2. INTER HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

The inter-household level of the assessment explored the differences between household in Utah. Two sections of Utah were explored for this exercise. Two techniques were used in sequence to collect the information. As a first step two community groups were requested to each draw a section of Utah as a social map. They had to indicate the main features of that section, e.g. roads, shops, etc, but mainly had to give a detailed account of about 50 households in that section. The household's location had to be drawn and the family name as well as other socio-economic information were indicated per household. (See visual social maps of Utah). From these maps the households that were similar were categorized by the community and each category were given a name based on why they form that specific category. This form part of the well-being ranking exercise. The next steps was to describe these categories of households according to specific indicators. See the well-being ranking of two sections of Utah on the next pages:

2.2.1 WELL-BEING RANKING: UTAH MAIN SECTION

Indicators	Group 4	Group 3	Group 2	Group 1
Income sources		Public servants Game lodge workers	Unemployed child grant	Employed Small business
Livestock	goats cattle, pigs & poultry	Cattle, goats, pigs, & chickens	Some have cattle or goats	Cattle, goats and chickens
Land & uses	Farming fields	Farming fields	Farming fields	Farming fields
Houses	RDP, Mud & ordinary houses	Cement blocks	RDP & mud	Cement blocks
Education & skills	0-2	Matric, Diploma, Certificate of competence, brick making	Matric, JC & diplomas	Matric, Certificates of competence
Food types & frequency	soap, milk, beans, cabbage ,chicken, guxe, nkaka, mbangala & porridge	red meat, rice, tea with milk, soap, macaroni, cakes, milk & white bread	Beans ,soap, head & feet, peanut butter, Mealie meal, soft porridge, sugar, fish oil & tea	Red meat, porridge, rice, bread, milk, porridge, chicken & white meat
Health	Some have chronic disease, terminally ill and sound health	Chronic diseases, asthma, TB, & some have sound health	Chronic diseases, Sound health	Chronic diseases, TB and sound health
Clothing	Traditional dresses	Western expensive dresses	Mixed western & traditional	Western expensive dressing
Fuel type	Wood, paraffin & candles	Wood, paraffin and candles	wood, paraffin and candles	wood, paraffin and candles
Transport	Bus, taxi, bicycle	bus, taxi, own cars & bicycles	Bus, taxi and bicycle	private cars

WELL-BEING RANKING: SMALL UTAH

Indicators	Vale hanshi-hansi	Valehansi	Valexikarhi	Valehenhla
Income source	No Income	Pension, Social grants Small businesses	Salary (game lodges)	Salary (government, companies)
Land & use	Mealiefield Mini garden	Mealiefield (have) Garden - Shortage of water	Mealiefield + involvement in community garden	Mealiefield
Livestock	Almost everyone don't have, only one is having 1 goat	Goats: 1 person has 8 goats Cattle: Majority has 5 - 10 & one person has 45 Chickens	Goats -few Cattle -few Chickens	Cattle -kraal Chickens Reliance on jobs very little or no livestock
Education & skills	None or very little education (primary)	None/Very little education (Secondary)	Some (Matric) High school	Tertiary
Health	Exposed to health problems & malnutrition	Relatively healthy Go to Public hospital Pensioners have free access to hospitals	Can afford to pay for the fees at public hospital Can see private doctors	Generally healthy Have medical aids (Go to private hospital)
Food type & frequency	Eat porridge + Morogo Eat once or twice a	Pension day buy chickens, beans + vegetables	Better food: meat, rice & porridge Eat 3 times a day	Afford luxurious food Eat as many times as they want

	day	Porridge & morogo Eat twice a day	by choice	
Transport	Don't travel unless it is an absolute must No money Mostly walk	Can afford bus fares	Bus and taxis and can hire cars	Some have their own transport. Use taxis. Have money, can afford to travel.
Clothing	Donations from members of the family or other willing persons no shoes /worn shoes	Afford second hands clothes May have shoes (bata – sapata)	Can buy new clothes	Buy on credit Expensive shops Donate at times
Housing	Mud houses & thatching No house lives in a tank/corrugated tank Some have RDP houses	RDP houses (some) One or two roomed houses-thatched/old corrugated/mud	Do build houses but over a long period because of the cash flow Cement blocks	Good houses Some use face bricks and tiles Many use corrugated iron
Fuel type	Afford firewood Use candles for lighting	Paraffin lamp candles Firewood for cooking	Paraffin lamp Many use firewood	Gas stoves Paraffin Firewood at will

2.3. INTRA HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

Information at this level was collected by doing house to house visits to individual households from each category of well-being ranking. A semi-structured interview format was used for the interviews. The following households were visited: (names taken out)

Name of the household	
Category of household	2
Name of interviewed person	
Sex of interviewed (s)	Female
Age of household head	Born 1975
Sex of household head	Male
Marital status of household head	Partners
Age of spouse	24 years
Age of Children	Valentine-4yrs Sonto-1yr Laity -7yrs
Number of people living in household and relationship with household head.	Spouse younger sister Marvel 3 children Total = 5

HH history

6 years staying in Utah

Educational level

STD 9-Jack: Town Gardener

STD 5: Marvel (partner)

Employment, Source of income

Jack- Gardener in Cape Town

Domestic worker

Money for food

Marvel makes decisions

Migration

Jack works in Cape Town. He comes once in a while after a year /2 years.

Social network

No support and no social grants because of lack of birth certificates

Housing

1 roomed, funny roof-plastered floor

Assets

3 Beds, small table, paraffin stove, no wardrobe hang clothes openly, use suitcases, 5-25 liter containers, 1 -plastic bath

Controlled by Marvel.

Land

No land

Fuel

Paraffin for cooking. They collect fuel wood for cooking and use candles for lighting. They are now used to wood & paraffin.

Paraffin- R4,50 /liter

Food

Mealiemeal, soup. They eat twice a day

Don't eat fish & eggs (Marvel)

Health

OK. Don't go to the clinic for colds or flu, rather allow these to heal without medication

Marvel takes care of the children

Normal use of water

Water

They collect water at the communal standpipe and pay R10, 00 for diesel 1-25 /a day

Rain water, use basin for washing & bathing. They use water for cooking, washing, cleaning and bathing. They do not have garden. Marvel fetches water, She is 24 years old.

Membership of community structures

None

Shocks and stress

The partner is not coming home regularly

Take care of the three children alone

The children don't get enough support

Threats

Inadequate and unassured income

Decision making in the household

Marvel takes all decisions. Jack sends money – sometimes.

Name of the household		
Category of household	1 (Middle)	
Name of interviewed person		
Sex of interviewed (s)	Female	
Age of household head	Born 1947-12-04	
Sex of household head	Male	
Marital status of household head	Married	
Age of spouse	1949-05-11	
Age of Children	Byelamani Lewis Jealous Patrick Doris Nancy David Frits	One has passed away Grand children staying in hh Ntshusheko Lucia Mtswalo Prince Last born is 24 years of age
Number of people living in household and relationship with household head.	9 -children 2 -husband & wife wife of last born 3 Grand children	The interviewee's age was determined according to her last born child. Doris will use her child grant to build her own house.

Hh history

In 1979, he came from Makampeni with his son Nancy born 1982 in Utah- came to Utah between 1979 & 82

Education

Mother no education

Husband has driving skills acquired at work, forklift -certificate of long service

They met at traditional dancing. Nancy still at school -STD 8, Frits-STD 6, Ntshuxeko- Grade R, Byelamani STD 5, Derek STD 6, Louis STD 3, Patrick STD 10, Doris STD 10 and David SSB

Employment /Source of income

Patrick employed and earning R 600-00 a month. He is a waiter at Elephant plains (Game Reserve). No income generating activities, rely on Patrick and no pension

Name of the household	
Category of household	3

Name of interviewed person	Wife (Spouse)
Sex of interviewed (s)	Female
Age of household head	37 years
Sex of household head	Male
Marital status of household head	In community of property
Age of spouse	31 years
Age of Children	3 children Lerato-13 years Kgaugelo - 8 years Karobo 6 years
Number of people living in household and relationship with household head.	Total =five father & mother and children only

History of the household

14 years in this stand

Born in this village

Education level, skills and training

Owner completed standard 10 and the wife has completed standard 8, Lerato in grade 7, Kgaugelo in grade 4. No one attended training in the household.

Employment, source of income

Owner is working at Game lodge and they depend on his salary without other income-generating activities.

They use the money on food and home furniture sometimes on sand also on paraffin, bread, tea and clothes. The owner of the money makes decisions on how things should be balanced at home to avoid waste.

Migration

Fathers comes home monthly due to shortage of transport for daily travel.

Social network

Receive single child grant amount R160,00 for Karabo the last born child.

Housing

Floor: no tiles/cement floor, corrugated iron roof and have problems of holes It was a donation from his brother (old one). The wall not plastered on the entrance

Toilet - not finished and not roofed

Assets

Furniture and lounge suite available. Chairs of the table are available and bed available.

All controlled by the wife as she is the one who is responsible for the cleaning.

No conflict about the using of assets by parents and children

Land

The household has one field. They are no longer ploughing, she is having problems, she is sick having TB. Pay for the land during the taxes - yearly at Induna (Tribal office). +/- R 100.00

Fuel

They use firewood but struggle to get dry wood so they rely on the cutting of trees. This is a problem to nature conservation regulations. Uses paraffin stove and candles for lighting. There is no electricity in the area.

Food

Buy 50 kg of mealie meal and they eat one to two times a day.

Health

Wife has TB (Asthma). She has to be away from dust. The asthma becomes worse when she is angry and when thinking too much about the shortage of things at home. Her father pays her medical costs. She struggles carrying water from the source which is far from her home. (3 x 25 liters for the home)

Water

Collect rain water from the roof and use it for gardening and not for drinking. They use 3 x 25 liters per day for washing, cooking and drinking. The wife collects the water, the children are still young. All belong to the household and no extra person from outside.

Shocks and stress

Stress started after leaving the job from where they were working with her husband.

Until she accepted to be a housewife.

Threats

Initially they were working together but after his wife left the job they failed to finish the house or to improve it.

Decision Making

Normally the wife makes decisions because she looks after the children and solving every problem and controlling all the properties at all respect.

Trends

After suffering for a month at one stage, she learnt to manage the little amount received from her husband and something. She makes a small garden and adapts from the previous lifestyle to the new strategies and budget.

Expectations

Electricity because there are lot of things which need electricity. Water as a second choice on the reproductive as well as the productive side.

Name of household		
Categories of household	3	
Name of interviewed person (s)		
Sex of interviewee (s)	Female	
Age of household head	39	
Sex of household head	Female	
Marital status of household head	Unmarried	
Age of spouse	N/a	
Age of children	Norman-19 Anoid-16 Selby- 12 Vicky-4	Clearance Xichavo

Household history

Since date of birth

Education level, skills and training

Head - ABET level 4

Clarence and Anode at secondary level

Vicky in creche, Selby in primary level and Xichavo at primary level

Employment /source of income

-Nelisi is working at the Department of Agriculture

She uses the money to buy food and building materials as she is the head of the Household.

Migration

None but Nelisi has squatted at Dingleydale. She usually comes home on weekends.

Social network

None, The mother is a pensioner. It is difficult for them to help her younger sisters. She is the one who is helping them.

Assets

The house is build with brick, A good-looking house and roofed with corrugated iron. Lounge suit, Kitchen Scheme, fridge and few cattle

Land

She has a field and she ploughs maize during rainy season.

Fuel

They depend on firewood from the bushes. They prefer electricity but they don't have a choice. They are using candles for lighting.

Food

They eat porridge twice a day. The other problem is that one member of the household is not eating meat.

Health

Not bad, one member of the family is having chronic disease, which is asthma.

Water

They get water from the tap. They pay R10.00 for the diesel fees. They estimated that they use 210 liters of water per day for washing and all domestic usage. They share these liters with the cattle.

Threats

Is the shortage of water and electricity. The small business is assisting and benefiting from the community.

The household head is the one who makes decision in the household and gives instructions to the children. These patterns have continued over time.

Name of household		
Categories of household	4	
Name of interviewed person (s)		
Sex of interviewee (s)	Male	
Age of household head	83	
Sex of household head	male	
Marital status of household head	Married	
Age of spouse	58 years	

Age of children	5 children Diana-53 Herry- 50y Radicon- 47 Stella-- 44 Grader- 41	Beneath – 38
Number of people living in household and relationship with household head	1 person	

History

Came to Utah in 1976 from Tzaneen. He went from Utah with Mhanintsongo, the younger sister of his mother in Tzaneen to look after the livestock. He got married there. He returned to Utah in 1973. His father Mr. Shiviti was of the headmans.

Educational level and skills training

Std 1 (grade 3)

He was an electrician assistant for more than 10 years

Employment and sources of income

Pensioner- old age pension, received monthly at headman place (R 670.00). He uses the money to buy groceries, food, clothes, funeral cost for relatives, Sometimes gives to his children.

Migration

None

Social network

The grand daughter helps with fetching water. She fetches 3 of 35 liter per week, which last for a week. The headman or Induna is his brother.

Sometimes help with financial support that is reciprocated.

Another small businessman gives supplies on credit account – pay at month end.

Housing

He is living alone in second smaller house, singled roomed, cement blocks, plus or minus 12 meter square. Thatched with corrugated iron and veranda. They have 2 toilets and one bathroom. Main house: bricks, 3 rooms, corrugated iron roof. 2 room houses. 1 with wood stove other 2 rooms both thatched and one extra structure

Assets

Magic wood stove, pots, 210-liter drum and wooden benches, bed and radios.

Land

He has an arable field, quite long plus or minus one morgen. It is well fenced using traditional materials. He received good harvest from rainfed cropping. He grows Mabele, sorghum, pumpkins, watermelon, groundnuts, peas and beans. He uses animal draught for ploughing and shared the field, so the people who plough plant and harvest their own crop. Recson ploughs the field and keeps the fence repaired.

Fuel

There is no electricity. He uses a PM 10 battery for lighting in the kitchen, paraffin and candles for lighting, wood for wood stove. He fetches wood himself using the wheelbarrow and it depends on the weather. He usually goes plus or minus 4 times per month in winter and in summer to provide fuel

for cooking. He gets the wood from the bush. He goes early in the morning around 10:00 back around 12 depending on the distance. He is used to using this energy source but electricity is also needed, although they don't know how much that will cost. The PM 10 battery cost R 32.00 and last for a month. He buys 2-liter paraffin for R4, 20 for lighting and fire making. Uses 1 packet candle per month costing R 3-70.

Food

Buys 25 kg mealie meal per month. Some mealie meal is used to feed the chickens. He got 9 chickens. The feeding of chickens is expensive. The main food is chicken with milk (2 liter) soup sometimes they slaughter a chicken on pension day. Sometimes head and feet depending on financial position. Also eat wild spinach, cabbage, beans, tomatoes and onions from the home garden. They don't have enough water for irrigation. The home garden is safer compared to the field. Relies on summer rainfall for harvesting wild spinach and dries it for winter. He does this himself.

Health

Good health through active lifestyle

Water

He has a tap inside his household connected to the same village supply but water does not reach this far. His grand daughter fetches water from the communal tap nearby, 75 liter of water. He pays R10.00 per month the diesel. He also assists his daughter to pay for the diesel because her husband is unemployed. He uses water for cooking, washing, drinking.

He uses rain water for home gardening. He uses a 210 liter plastic drum and baths for collecting rain water and then put the water into drum with a bucket. After boiling the water he mixes it with tap water. His grand daughter is 30 years of age. His grand daughter is helping because he has separated from his wife.

Membership of structures in the community

He is the member of the headman tribal council and he is active in fencing and cleaning the place near the café. Assisting the Induna in solving the problems of the village and the Induna finalizes the issues. Benefit in uplifting the village community living standards.

Shocks and stress

In 2002, his wife left his household. He tried to follow up to find out the reason why. He reported the issue to the Induna and from there it went to the tribal authority and there to magistrate court, whereby separation was finalized. He is waiting for the transfer of assets back to him and his children. It was a shock to him when one community member referred to him as staying alone, whereas he is waiting for the return of children and his assets.

The separation was a source of stress but he has now accepted it. He is now deciding whether to stay alone or to marry again. He will be very happy if he can stay with his children.

Threats

He is confident that his children and assets will come back because he has documents that he needs to follow.

Decision-making in the household

He is the sole decision-maker. He bought the stove, extended the house, put down the cement floor in the kitchen himself.

Trends

It was good staying with his wife, but he is also appreciating his independence now.

Name of household		
Categories of household	2	
Name of interviewed person (s)		
Sex of interviewee (s)	Female	
Age of household head	46	
Sex of household head	Female	
Marital status of household head	Widow	
Age of spouse	46	
Age of children	Ella-28 Lisbeth-26 Remember-23 Nonhlahla-21 Joy- 17	Aubrey 13 Steve-11 Bonsile-9 Origin-8
	10	

Household history

She came to Utah before 1975. They stayed at Utava Lodge because they wanted to establish a game reserve.

Educational level and skill training

Anna never attended school. Ella passed matric, Nonhlahla is in Std.8, Remember in Std.6 and Aubrey in Std. 7

At primary level are Joy, Bonsile and Origin.

Employment/ source of income

Nobody is working at the moment and sometimes they have temporary employment for plus or minus 6 months. Also depend on field farming in times of rainfall. Both the household head and the children go to the field. This is not a permanent thing as it depends on the rain. The money they get from the temporary jobs is used to buy food in the house such as mealie meal, sugar, tea and paraffin. No person in the family migrated.

Social network

They get help from the church members.

Housing

They are living in the RDP house and have a mud house for cooking.

Land

They have one field where they plough maize and they depend on rain.

Fuel

They get wood from the bush for cooking. They depend on candles and paraffin lamps for lighting. They use 5 liters paraffin and 3 packets of candles per month.

Food

They buy mealie meal once a month and cook every day. Some household members do not eat fish.

Health

They are all in good health. If they become ill they go to the clinic.

Water

They get water from the tap. They pay R10.00 for the diesel fee. They also depend on rainwater, using a 210-liter drum to collect water for domestic use. They collect 75 liters of water from the tap each day. The water is used for cooking, drinking and washing. Nonhlahla always assists her mother in the field.

Membership of structures in the community

The household head Anna is a member of the SGB in Xiviti Primary School. It is good because it contributes something to the children's development.

Shocks an stresses

The death of her husband shocked every body because they all depended on him. They were getting R 500,00 for plus or minus 2 years and after that it stopped.

Threats

Selling of stock, but the people were not buying and the shortage of water. She mentioned that to overcome water problem would be a solution.

Decision making in the household

The household head is the one who makes decision in the household, like who to do this and when to be at home.

Trends

They are receiving food parcels which did bring a change. Due to the R10.00 of paying for diesel things has changed and you can not get money to irrigate the garden. The child grant has brought change in the household.

Name of household		
Categories of household	4	
Name of interviewed person (s)		
Sex of interviewee (s)	Male Female	
Age of household head	83	
Sex of household head	Male	
Marital status of household head	Married	
Age of spouse	90	
Age of children	all grown up	
Number of people living in household and relationship with household head	Only two of them	

They came from Dumphries by forced removal. He is an ex police officer and a pensioner. They are living in 2 roomed block brick house, also has a mud thatched house and one is uncompleted. They have livestock and a ploughing field. They rely of paraffin and candles for lighting and wood for cooking. They use R20.00 a month for paraffin and R10.00 per month for the candles.

The eat porridge and soup sometimes morogo and usually buy chicken during the pay day. Their health is not in good condition. The father has the problem of swollen legs, suspect arthritis but he can walk on his own. Some in the

household are allergic to red meat. The woman is always having aching waist. No-one is taking care of her. They are both suffering from poor vision. They collect water from the taps and they use the water for cooking. They pay R10 .00 a month for the diesel fees. They ask somebody to collect the water for them and pay him or her. These patterns have remained over time.

Name of household		
Categories of household	2	
Name of interviewed person (s)	Tinyiko	
Sex of interviewee (s)	Female	
Age of household head	29	
Sex of household head	Female	
Marital status of household head	Divorced	
Age of spouse	N A	
Age of children	m-7 years M-3-years M- 8 month	
Number of people living in household and relationship with household head	3 children and the mother Total of 4	

Household history

She was born in Utah and started to stay in the household since February 2003. It is a single headed household. She passed Std 9. She never worked and depends mainly on food parcels from the Department of health and welfare. She has no husband and no skills and training. The last born child is receiving the child support grant which is not enough and used to buy food in the household. No migrant worker in the household. She is a member of a care group and a secretary in the group. The house is a 1 roomed mud house and roofed with corrugate iron.

She has no assets and only the stand she is occupying now. She depends on wood for cooking and warming themselves and she collects it in the field. She uses a paraffin lamp and candles for lighting and it all cost plus or minus R 30.00 per month. She gets food parcels every month and cook porridge and morogo every day. Their health in the household seems to be OK. She collects water at the communal standpipe and uses 3 x 25 liter containers to collect the water. They use 75 liters of water per day.

Name of household		
Categories of household	2	
Name of interviewed person (s)	Gladys	
Sex of interviewee (s)	F	
Age of household head	26	
Sex of household head	F	

Marital status of household head	Unmarried	
Age of spouse	None	
Age of children	1 kid 4 years-Tshwarelo	
Number of people living in household and relationship with household head	Her & the daughter	

Household history

Came to the stand in Nov 2002. Came from Utah village. She was directed by her uncle to live in this stand as her own because her ancestor's graves are on this site.

Educational level, skills and training

She passed Std. 8 and her daughter is in creche. She once worked in Djuma Game lodge for a piece job. She washed dishes and did laundry. She pays R15 for the creche and said it is normal because the child receives the child support grant.

Employment /source of income

She is no longer working and she now sells bread that she buys from the nearby bakery in Hluvukani, the other village. The bakery used to deliver the bread in Utah and she also asks other people to collect it for her. Her mother sometimes helps her to buy the bread and she also relies on donations. When schools are open she sells bread to schoolchildren and the market is very good.

She hopes to expand the business and build an one-roomed spaza shop. She uses income from the selling of bread to buy food. She manages to buy 12,5 kg of mealie meal. At other shops they sell it at R18.00 where retailers here change the price to R 28,00.

Decision-making

She is the only decision-maker in the household.

Social networks

She has a network of relatives who help her with buying clothes as well as food. They also check that the food is being used well (economically)

She does have a friend whom she trusts. She also has her mother, older sister and uncle helping. The help is based on request and not on regular basis. Her mother helps her with childcare.

Housing

Block, single room, 2 windows, 1 door, cement block, plastered, cement concrete floor with polish, corrugated iron roof and approximately 9-meter square.

Assets

1 double bed, blankets, radio, 16 x 25 liter water containers, dishes
 She has no arable land field. Does have a plot at the creche of 3 square meters. She grows spinach, cabbages, onions, tomatoes, using tap water to irrigate. No extra payment for the water.

Fuel

She relies on wood for cooking. There is no electricity in the area. She collects the wood daily as she also uses it to warm themselves. She gets wood from Utah cattle scheme. She usually goes to collect the wood at about

6 o'clock and comes back at 10:00. She uses paraffin and candles for lighting. She buys 5 liters of paraffin for the whole month at R3,50 and 2 packets of candles per month. She has accepted using this fuel because it is the only source in the area.

Food

She manages to buy 12,5 kg of mealie meal, beans, heads and feet, and sometimes chicken if somebody offers to. Because she lives alone the chicken can last some few weeks. Her grand mother always buys her chicken when she gets pension. She gets spinach from her garden, but only in summer. She dries wild spinach in summer to be used in winter. She doesn't buy a lot of morogo. The dried morogo lasts for 3-4 months.

Health

Her daughter is not in good health, sometimes in summer she suffer from eye irritation. She does not have enough money to go to the special doctor. She goes to the clinic for the free medicine and she recovers. There is a reliable mobile clinic, which comes to Utah on every Thursday. They both get common colds, especially in winter.

Water

She gets water from the nearby communal tap. She pays the R10.00 for the diesel fee. She uses 25 liter per day for cooking, washing utilities such as dishes and other things. She always does washing on Fridays and uses 75 liter of water depending on the volume. Homestead crops are maize, pumpkins and green leaves. She also collects rainwater in basin and buckets for washing only. *Membership of structures in the community*

She is a member of the creche care group. They have education on nutrition and growing vegetables. She is a member of church of the Nazarene. Benefit of church membership is revival through singing and preaching. The benefit she gets from the care group is harvesting of winter crops because it saves them from buying meat. The seed for planting is received free from a community worker (Campbell) of Djuma G.R.

Shocks and stress

Her father was involved in a car accident in 1998. Her paternal grandfather passed away this year. Not after particular illness. Emotional stress is experienced because of this. She feels stress from lack of parental advice and support, as her grandmother was her role model.

Threats

Main constraint is lack of money for extending her house to accommodate an increased family. Tried getting peace jobs, but sees no change at present to get more pieces jobs.

Decision-making

Gladys as a sole head is the one who makes decision in her household. She then refers the decisions to her grandmother, mother and uncle.

Trends

It is tough now because she has to rely on her own work, resources, and capabilities. Maturing into adulthood brought this about.

Name of household		
Categories of household	3	
Name of interviewed person (s)		

Sex of interviewee (s)	Male & female	
Age of household head	Male 45	
Sex of household head	Male	
Marital status of household head	Married	
Age of spouse	40	
Age of children	F 1985 M-1988 F-1990 F-1993 M- 1999	
Number of people living in household and relationship with household head	7 people 5 children 1 wife 1-household head	

Household history

They were staying here since 1965. The household head was not born in Utah. He was born in Dumphries. He passed Std. 7 and his wife passed std 6. Their child of 1998 is in grade 10, the one of 1985 is disabled, the one of 1990 is in grade 8, and the one of 1993 is in grade 4 and the one of 1999 is in the creche.

Employment

Currently Samuel is employed as a revenue collector by the Bushbuckridge municipality. He is also a bricklayer for additional income to pay for the schooling of his children and he is the one who makes decision in the household.

Migration

Samuel works in Thulamahashe and comes home only on weekends, the reason being the lack of money for transport. There is no social network that he received from other people.

Housing

There is 1 block bricks house and 5 rooms + 1 mud house. He has a land, a house, furniture, TV, poultry and 3 cows. He has 1Hectare of ploughing field where he ploughs maizemeal and groundnuts and he is the owner.

Fuel

The household relies on wood for cooking and they collect it in the bush. They spend R70.00 and more for the paraffin and candles used for lighting.

Food

They eat porridge and soup, every day. Sometimes they buy meat if there is money. Their child of 1993 does not eat red meat. The other one of 1985 is a mental disturbed one but he can speak, hear, read and write. He stays at home and his wife takes care of the child. The household collects water at the communal standpipe. They use 6 x 25 liters of water per day.

The wife only gets support from her husband.

Threats

The threat that the household is having is that the head is employed on temporary basis, the work might end. The household is still struggling to get basic services such as water and electricity.

Name of household		
Categories of household	4	
Name of interviewed person (s)	Francisco	
Sex of interviewee (s)	M & F	
Age of household head	67	
Sex of household head	Male	
Marital status of household head	Married	
Age of spouse	65	
Age of children	Jimmy 31 Anna 24 Rain 27	
Number of people living in household and relationship with household head	Eight	

Household history

They came to Utah in 1976. They were living in Soweto (Johannesburg). The household head and his spouse never have been in school. Their 3 children all passed standard 10. Two of their children have been trained as field guides and one of the two on customer care. The one of 27 years has been trained in Basic Management and Business Training.

Employment/ sources of income

Jimmy is working in the game lodge and is the other source of income. Both the head and the spouse are pensioners. Jimmy is migrating because of his work.

Housing

Blocks house with a leaking roof, good floor and walls with rainwater collector.

Assets

They have a gas fridge, dining room suite and lounge suite.

Social network

Jessica and Truly are receiving child support grants that will last up to 14 years.

Land

The head owns the field but it is not that big. Both the parents work in the field only during the rainy season. They also pay for the land at the Indunas tribal council.

Fuel

The household uses firewood for cooking and heating. They get the wood from the bush and sometimes buy the wood. They use candles and paraffin lamp for lighting.

Food

The buy mealie meal each month to cook the porridge, eat with meat, morogo and milk. Some eat fish and some does not eat fish.

Health

The spouse is suffering from heartburn and a knee problem for the period of two years now. She is also suffering from high blood pressure. Anna is suffering from asthma and is always complaining from headache and poor

vision. She always collects tablets at the clinic for asthma. The head is suffering from poor eye site and he was once operated for his eyes.

Water

They get water from the communal tap. They also pay R10.00 for the diesel fee. They estimate to be using 210 liters of water per day for domestic use, including for the goats, poultry and cattle to drink. Anna and her mother collect water for the household.

Membership of structures in the community

The household is attending Christian church. The mother is a member of the care group and belongs to the traditional healers organisation and a member of the CDF.

Shocks and stress

They had stress in the time of flood because they really received much from ploughing. The flood washed away their field and it was stressful for them. It usually takes them some months to buy mealie meal. They also have a threat in life because of shortage of water for community garden because this is where they get money. With this money they can be able to send their children for furthering their studies.

Decision-making

The head of the household is the one who makes decision in the family.

Trends

The household was receiving the money from his previous work but since it stopped every thing has changed. The level of buying food is so low and they are now suffering

Name of household		
Categories of household	2	
Name of interviewed person (s)	Aggy	
Sex of interviewee (s)	F	
Age of household head	34	
Sex of household head		
Marital status of household head	F	
Age of spouse	None	
Age of children	1 boy-14 1 girl-12	
Number of people living in household and relationship with household head	3 her and her children	

Household history

They are from Dixie and moved to Utah in 1982. The mother passed Std. 9 and both her children are in grade 7. She has the skills of waitress and housekeeping.

Employment /Income

She is not working at the moment .She is receiving food parcels from the Department of Social Welfare. She depends on the money that she gets from selling vegetables, but she does not get any profit as she took the money to buy the food. She does not remember buying luxury things for herself and

kids. She buys 12,5 kg of mealie meal, washing soap and pay school fees. She is the one who is controlling the money.

Social network

Her family and relatives sometimes help her by buying only washing and bath soap and giving her the mealie meal. They gave her only when she asked. She is not receiving child support grants.

Housing

The type of house she is living in is a one-roomed block, a cement floor and roofed with corrugated iron.

Assets

She is having the following assets namely a wardrobe, bed, pots and cattle. She also has a piece of land where she ploughs maize in rainy season.

Fuel

The household relies on firewood for cooking and she collects the firewood in the field. She has no choice but everyone is using it.

Food

They eat pap and morogo and drink tea in the morning. She has a problem when she works for so long and doing hard work and it also makes things difficult for her at the household. Others pay her medical expenses.

Water

She is collecting water from the communal tap and she also pays R10.00 for the diesel. They use 80 liters of water per day. Her daughter sometimes helps her to collect water when she is very sick. She is not a member of anything in the community.

Shocks and coping structures

It is difficult for her, as she is not well she thought she might die and leave her two children in poverty. She is struggling to build a better home for them. She is threatened by the financial constraints that they are having and worrying about the next meal of the day. She is responsible for making decisions in the household. The divorce came as a shock for her.

Trends

Since started to be ill everything has changed, but before she used to work for her family. The divorce affected the household so much.

Name of household		
Categories of household	4	
Name of interviewed person (s)	Richard	
Sex of interviewee (s)	M	
Age of household head	34	
Sex of household head	M	
Marital status of household head	Married	
Age of spouse	30	
Age of children	Girl-8 Boy-5 Girl-1	
Number of people living in household and relationship with	5	

household head		
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History of the household

They were in their household since 1993. They both grew up in Utah and decided to have a place of their own.

Educational level

Both the household head and the spouse have tertiary level education and all their children are in primary level.

Employment and skill

The head is a teacher and the spouse is a housewife. No other income-generating activities she is involved in. The household spends money on paying for the car, the furniture and the household food. The head makes decision in the household.

House

The house is built with face bricks and is under construction. No one is migrating in the household and there is no social network support they receive.

Fuel

They depend on a gas stove for cooking and warming the house. They use paraffin lamps for lighting and ironing. They sometimes use wood when they don't find gas and for 'braais'. It all cost R350 .00 per month.

Types of food

They buy mealiemeal, rice, morogo and meat. They eat as frequent as they like. Some don't eat red meat.

Health

They are all in good health and when sick use medical aid to consult the doctor. The wife takes care of them all.

Water

They pay R10.00 for the diesel and the head drives the car to fetch water. They use 100 liters of water per day for cooking, drinking, cleaning, washing and for irrigating the grass.

Membership of structures in the community

The head is the member of the CDF and VTA.

Shocks and stress

The spouse now is working and they have to look for the housekeeper who will look after the children. The in-laws and relatives help sometimes.

Threats

The flow of cash and the cost of living is too high.

Trends

The household is expecting change as the wife is working now.

Name of household		
Categories of household	3	
Name of interviewed person (s)		
Sex of interviewee (s)	F	
Age of household head	38	
Sex of household head	M	
Marital status of household head	Married	
Age of spouse	38	

Age of children	Girl-14 Boy-8 Girl-3	
Number of people living in household and relationship with household head	5 and brother in law	

Household history

They have been living in the household since 1988 and came from Robson game farm.

Educational level

The mother has passed Std. 5 and the older child is in std 6 and the second one in sub B. The mother has skills of waitressing, which she obtained at Nghala game reserve. She does not have skills to start a business.

Employment and sources of income

The head has formal employment. He is the one who makes the decision in the household. He buys food for them.

Migration

The husband comes once a month and spend 5 days with them and the children does not see very much of him.

Social networks

The spouse is the member of the care group and receives support from them and her mother is giving her social support.

Housing

3 roomed bricks house and roofed with corrugated iron. The yard is fenced.

Assets

They have pots, dishes, and containers for water, bed, wardrobe, chairs and tables. They also own the land where they have built their house and plough a small piece there. Depend on rainfall for irrigation.

Fuel

For the cooking use firewood collected from the bush. They use paraffin lamp and candles for lighting. It all cost them R50.00.

Food

They eat porridge with morogo or meat twice a day and drink tea in the morning. Mother does not eat pork meat.

Health

The mother is not always well and her husband pays for the medical expenses. The relatives take care of the household while she is at hospital.

Water

They get water at the communal tap. They pay R10, 00 for the diesel and use 40 liters per day. The water is used for cooking, washing, bathing and cleaning. They also collect rainwater using big containers. The rainwater is used for bathing and washing of clothes and dishes. The mother belongs to the care group.

Threats

The threats that they have are that they might no be able to build their own house. The head is making all the decisions in the family.

Trends

An improvement is that money is coming in since the head got formal employment.

Name of household		
Categories of household	3	
Name of interviewed person (s)		
Sex of interviewee (s)	F	
Age of household head	43	
Sex of household head	M	
Marital status of household head	Married	
Age of spouse	41	
Age of children	F-1980 M-1982 M-1985 M-1987 M-1993	
Number of people living in household and relationship with household head	4 children 2 parents	

Household history

Both parents were born in Utah and came to stay in the household in 1986.

Education

The head passed Std. 3 and a game ranging course. The spouse passed Std. 4 and 1 child passed Std 10, 2 at Std. 9 and 1 at Std.7.

Employment and sources of income

The head is employed at Chitwa game reserve as a ranger and his wife buys clothes in Durban and sells these. The husband controls his own salary and the wife controls what she gets from the business.

Migration

The husband is employed outside the village and only comes home at the end of the month.

Social networks

No social networking support that they receive.

Assets

They are having a six-room blockhouse and fully furnished inside. They have Television and radio inside the house. They have lot of chickens and 2 hectares of arable land. They plough all kind of things in the field. They depend on rainfall for the crops.

Fuel

They use wood for cooking, car battery for TV, small battery for radio. They also spend R50.00 for buying the candles and paraffin.

Food

They eat porridge, soup, beans, chicken and morogo for the whole month. They also buy red meat or chicken on Sundays. One of their children is allergic to beans and soup. The husband makes decisions in the family.

Health

The wife has high blood and diarrhea and headaches often trouble her.

Water

The household collects water from the communal standpipe. The mother and the girls collect water. They use up to 5 x 25 liters of water per day. The household pays R10.00 for the diesel fee. The wife is a member of the CDF.

Shocks and stress

The wife is suffering from chronic illness such as high blood pressure and it is a stressful situation for her. The husband always loses jobs.

Trends

There is a change since the husband got back to work and also because the wife is being engaged to selling business for 8 years. Things are better now in the household.

Name of household		
Categories of household	4	
Name of interviewed person (s)		
Sex of interviewee (s)	F	
Age of household head	34	
Sex of household head	M	
Marital status of household head	Married	
Age of spouse	34	
Age of children	Duncan-14yrs Octavia-11yrs Hetsekani-9yrs Khanimamba-8yrs Sagwati-4yrs	Tirhani 4 months
Number of people living in household and relationship with household head	2 parents 6 children 1 domestic worker staying full time	

Household history

13 years in Utah, wife married
Father now staying here, grew up here.

Educational level & skills

Wife is a teacher in Utah and the husband is in the police in Thulamahashe.

Employment and sources of income

Both employed. No other income generating activities
Spend money on building, groceries, school fees, TV license, gas, transport and paying domestic worker.

Migration

Father working at Thulamahashe. Transport is only negative impact.

Social networking

The household offers support to the community members by giving them food and financial support to her brother whom is ill.

Housing

Big house, busy extending it
Furnished kitchen, solar energy, freezer, TV, well furnished.

Assets

See above and both the husband and wife control the assets equally. No conflicts at the household all of them use the assets.

Land

They have land - big average

Good produce when there is rain- grow Mabele, ground nuts, beans and wild spinach. They are planning to plant fruit trees. The family field is not being rented to someone and they depend on rain.

Fuel

They use firewood for cooking, gas for the freezer, car battery for TV and solar energy. They buy gas at local shops and it is very cheap. Quality gas is expensive, buying battery at R329, 00, Gas R 138 and it lasts for 2 months. They spend R18,00 for 5 liter of paraffin and candles for the month.

Food

They buy beef, wors, soup, vegetables, maizemeal, bread, tea, coffee. Drink tea every morning, 11:00- porridge, 5:00 supper. No difference in the diet of family members.

Health

Except for the cold and flu it is ok. Using Medical aid (Polmed) which only covers the wife and the husband but for the children is cash payment. The mother takes care of all those who are ill. It does not affect water usage. Never encountered stress or shocks of some kind and constrains for the household improvement.

Water

From the communal standpipe

R10.00 for the diesel fees. Uses 9 x 25 liters of water per day. Collect rainwater and they use buckets to collect. Use water for brick making and building. Use dirty water to water the small vegetable garden. Children also go with their father in the car to collect water.

Membership of structures in the community

The father is the member of the SGB in one of the high schools.

Wife is the member of the SGB in the creche (Utah nursery)

No cost of benefit unless time.

Decision-making

Major decision are taken by the father and the buying of things by the wife

Trends

There was no co-operation between the wife and the husband. "Lack of cooperation between the two left rough life and complicates life".

Name of household		
Categories of household	2	
Name of interviewed person (s)		
Sex of interviewee (s)	F	
Age of household head	41	
Sex of household head	F	
Marital status of household head	Widow	
Age of spouse	None	
Age of children	Evans-18yrs	

	Shorance-15yrs Dick-12yrs Favourate-9yrs Lion-4 yrs	
Number of people living in household and relationship with household head	6= head and the children	

Household history

They have been in Utah for 14 years. She is from Somerset

Educational level

The household head passed Sub B. Evans is in Grade7, Shorance- Grade 7, Dick-Grade 5, Favorite in Grade3 and Lion in creche.

Employment and sources of income

The head is unemployed. She is sewing but she does not sell anything. She wants to expand the sewing into a business. No one who is migrating in the household.

Social networking

She receives child support grant for Lion and her late husband's brother is assisting them with mealimeal but he does not give them all the full bag of mealimeal. Her mother is helping with childcare and looking after the children but not on a regular basis.

Housing

Block house, roofed with corrugated iron and two corrugated structures and 1 kitchen house. No toilet.

Land

She has her own field - 1 morgen, unfenced, grow maize, beans, cucumbers and depend on rain. Depend on animal draught ploughing by the elder brother.

Fuel

No electricity, they depend on wood for cooking, paraffin and candles for lighting. They collect wood from the bush. They carry the wood with a wheelbarrow 3 times per week. The expenditure of candles comes to R18.00 for 3 packets of candles, paraffin cost R16, 80 for 4 liters per month. They get tired from this fuel system they need electricity in their house.

Food

They buy 25 kg of mealimeal, beans and soup and it last for a month. They sometimes eat morogo and home raised chicken. One of the children does not eat fish.

Health

The mother has got high blood pressure and it was discovered in 2000. Experience common colds in the household. She gets pills from the clinic for hypertension and it is free and to be used on daily basis.

Water

Fetch water from the tap next to the Indunas. They also pay R10.00 per month for the diesel fee. Collect 75 liter of water per day. Use water for cooking, washing, bathing and drinking. The chickens use 7 liter per day. The children always help to collect water. They also collect rainwater by basin and

210 liter drum. The corrugated channel was made to channel the water for drinking and cooking.

Membership of structures in the community

A member of Nazarene church and they get revival.

Shocks and stress

The husband passed away in 2003. The stress lead to hypertension. The children are worried because of the mother's illness. The mother has accepted responsibility.

Threats

There is no funeral insurance and she is worried what is going to happen to the children if she dies.

Decision making in the household

The mother makes decisions and she delegates tasks to the children such as collecting water and firewood.

Trends

If she could get a job she will be happy and it will make a difference. Poverty has come to the family. There is a big change since the husband died.

Name of household		
Categories of household	4	
Name of interviewed person (s)		
Sex of interviewee (s)	M	
Age of household head	101	
Sex of household head	M	
Marital status of household head	Married	
Age of spouse	66	
Age of children	Nomsa 27 Victor 22	
Number of people living in household and relationship with household head	6	Tshembo 5 Hlekani-2

Household history

They came to Utah in 1978. The parents never attended school. Victor is in Std. 8 and Nomsa is in Matric. Nobody is working they depend on old age grant to buy food. They buy mealie meal, sugar, paraffin and tea. The head of the household control all this. The head receives old age grant and Tshembo and Hlekani are receiving child support grants from the Department of Social Welfare. The house is build with brick, wall not plastered, roofed with corrugated iron and it is not a fancy house.

Assets

Gas freezer, kitchen chairs. There is no conflict in the household. They also own a land where they plough maizemeal during the rainy season.

Fuel

Use wood for cooking and warming them. They collect the wood from the bush. They have no choice because of lack of electricity in the village. They use 5-liters paraffin for a month and 4 packet candles for a month.

Food

They buy mealiemeal and rice. Not all of them are eating fish. They are all in good health. They sometimes use pension funds for sending their children to hospital.

Water

They collect water at the communal stand tap. They pay R10.00 for the diesel fees. They collect rainwater with 210 liter for drinking, domestic use and give to the goats. Nomsa and the father and mother feed the goats. The head and the spouse delegate jobs to the children.

Membership of the structures in the community

The head is the member of the SGB in Manyangane primary school.

Updated as far as development.

Trends

There is a change since financial benefit deteriorated. The funds are not enough. The head makes decision on how to save the money

Name of household		
Categories of household	2	
Name of interviewed person (s)		
Sex of interviewee (s)	F	
Age of household head	64	
Sex of household head	F	
Marital status of household head	Separated	
Age of spouse	None	
Age of children	Wise-15yrs Noma-8yrs Steve- 24yrs Mother- 85	
Number of people living in household and relationship with household head	5 people all related	

Household history

She has been staying in the household for 25 years coming from Utah A. Reason due to natural behavior and their tradition and feel to from A--B.

Educational level

Nomsa who is at school now and is doing Grade one. She is not receiving child support grant. Wise is doing Grade 5.

Employment and sources of income

The head and her mother are pensioners and no one is working in the household. Hambose is the one who is controlling the income. They are not receiving anything from outside and because they do not have birth certificates no one is receiving income.

Housing

Cement building roofed with corrugated iron with hole in it. The walls are not painted and old door. Two thatched grass house constructed with cement block bricks. They have got one house for fire making.

Assets

Two iron chairs, one plastic, traditional mats for sleeping, one kraal for two cows, tree goats. They own land for ploughing during the rainy season. They pay tax of R100,00 each year.

Fuel

They are using firewood from the bush for cooking. It is problematic to get the wood because of nature conservation. They use paraffin and candles for lighting. They need electricity because it is safer than candles and paraffin which sometimes sets houses on fire.

Food

They buy 80 kg of mealie meal at the shop for the whole month. It is good to buy in bulk. They cook two times a day. If there is bread they sometimes eat once and also depend on how much food they have.

Health

Only the grandmother who can not walk, its about 5 years until now. Her daughter Hambose takes care of her. She baths her and it consumes lot of water because she doesn't walk for herself. It is difficult to take her to toilet. They usual wait for the pension in order to hire a car to take her to the hospital. Hambose is suffering from heartbeat.

Water

They collect water from communal standpipe on the road. They need more than 3 x 25 liters for the household for cooking, drinking, washing and bathing. Hambose collects water herself while the children at school.

Shocks and stress

Hambose is affected because of the disability of her mother and that she is the only one who does the household work. She sometimes fails to sleep at night. She is also suffering from heartbeat.

Threats

Their houses are old and might fall because of rain and wind need to build new ones. Insufficient funds - unable to render their needs.

Decision-making

The head makes decision and control the use of resources and food.

Trends

Since the death of the cattle things started to be difficult for them. The addition of pension funds helped a lot. They expect to have RDP houses and access to water and electricity.

3. ANALYSIS OF ASSESSMENT

The synthesis process gave organisations that participated in the Utah village assessment as well as representatives from Utah community opportunity to engage with and analyse the information from the process and to draw out key issues that are relevant to the people of Utah's livelihood and water situation. Other stakeholders that could potentially play a role in the village also participated in the process. Towards the end of the process organisations explored, in the light of their own strengths and weaknesses, where they could potentially contribute to Utah's situation and which partnerships could be formed for future co-operation and implementation.

3.1 ENGAGING WITH THE INFORMATION

Participants looked at information gathered at household as well as community level. The first step involved the identification of factors that threaten and factors that could improve households' livelihood from the information gathered at household level. Participants engaged in the following exercise:

3.1.1 IDENTIFYING THREATENING AND IMPROVING FACTORS: HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

Participants were divided into 3 groups and each group received the household case studies for a particular well-being category. They were requested to read through the case studies and identify factors that threaten (currently) and factors that could potentially improve households' livelihood. They had to write these factors on cards.

Note:

In order to combine the fieldwork completed by the two teams during the well-being ranking exercise in the field, household case studies were re-organised to fall into 3 main categories of better-off households, middle and poor households. The threatening and improving factors are not based on the ideal, but rather on the real situation that households face.

Each group presented the factors they identified from the household case studies.

Corrections and additions were made, similar factors were clustered together and the final tables of threatening and improving factors were compiled. Factors identified during the village synthesis were incorporated as well. The tables were organised to form a matrix that could enable the group to compare threatening and improving factors across household categories. During the plenary presentations a discussion was held about what patterns are emerging from these factors, the differences between household livelihood categories and some preliminary conclusions we can derive from the exercise.

Note:

The factors are derived from household case studies completed during the household livelihood security assessment. The factors do not apply to all households in that category, but is rather an effort to show which factors affect some households in that category.

TABLES OF THREATENING AND IMPROVING FACTORS

Poor households

THREATENING FACTORS	IMPROVING FACTORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Roof not proper & lack of housing. ▪ No toilet ▪ Unfenced field ▪ No land ▪ Deaths resulted in limited income. ▪ Husband not coming home regularly. ▪ Divorce or no support grant. ▪ No support & no social grants due to lack of birth certificates ▪ Children without parents. ▪ Poor health status of her daughter ▪ Chronic illnesses ▪ No skills & training ▪ Never attended school ▪ Unemployment ▪ Lack of markets ▪ Lack of gardens ▪ Lack of water and engines to pump water ▪ Lack of big dams for livestock and irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Network support ▪ Members of Care Groups ▪ Selling vegetables ▪ Selling bread ▪ Sewing Business ▪ Food parcels ▪ Cattle ▪ Field farming ▪ Free seeds ▪ Piece of land ▪ Owner of 3 square meter plot ▪ Improvement of skills (e.g. waitress) ▪ Collecting of rain water ▪ Temporary employment ▪ RDP houses ▪ Social grants ▪ Gardens

Middle households

THREATENING FACTORS	IMPROVINGFACTORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor health (e.g. of Pensioners) ▪ Dilapidated shelters ▪ No electricity ▪ Scarcity of water ▪ Possible death of pensioners can threaten the whole family ▪ No income generating activities ▪ Run short of water because they have livestock as well as people that need water ▪ Children do not have birth certificates ▪ Large number of people living in the house ▪ Staying alone & lack of family support ▪ Firewood collection not suitable ▪ Education of children threatened by the age of the pensioners. ▪ Over-reliance on one person's employment ▪ Dependence on pension ▪ Possible death of livestock ▪ Candles and paraffin unhealthy & can burn the house. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have some skills ▪ Participation in some structures and linked with development in the area ▪ Family support ▪ Balanced diet ▪ Own land ▪ Have livestock ▪ Regular income e.g. (R600) ▪ Gardens ▪ Children are in school ▪ Serving in tribal court ▪ Birth certificates ▪ Have a house ▪ Houses are well equipped ▪ Receive support grants ▪ Collecting rainwater.

Better-off households

THREATENING FACTORS	IMPROVING FACTORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unstable employment ▪ No other income generating activities ▪ No skills to start business ▪ Lack of training and social networks ▪ Poor living conditions (shelter) ▪ State of health very poor ▪ Some does not eat meat ▪ Decision making is one sided ▪ A way from home for more than five days? ▪ Lack of co-operation in the family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tertiary education ▪ Social grants ▪ Additional income ▪ Access to medical aid ▪ Collective decision making ▪ Have land ▪ Both household heads are working ▪ Business minded e.g. brick-making, duck selling ▪ They are community participants

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of electricity ▪ Expenses on fuel is high ▪ Shortage of water ▪ Livestock dying ▪ Shortage of water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fridge (Have resources) ▪ Backyard gardens ▪ Livestock farming + pig farming ▪ Have a lot of chickens ▪ Collect rainwater as a supplement
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COMMUNITY LEVEL: THREATENING AND IMPROVING FACTORS IN DIFFERENT SPHERES

The session started with revision of the livelihoods framework as the main framework of livelihood analysis in the synthesis process. Factors identified at household level were put in the context of the livelihoods framework and the framework also influenced the guidelines for analysis at community level.

From household level the group moved to community level analysis and the facilitator requested them to read through the information that was collected at community level during the assessment and identify factors that can threaten or improve households' livelihood. Once they have identified the factors they decided whether these factors fall into the economic, political/institutional, physical or social/cultural sphere. Participants were reminded of the livelihoods framework and how households exist in a specific environment that impact on their livelihood. The facilitator clustered similar cards from the different groups during the presentation.

3.1.2 COMMUNITY LEVEL ANALYSIS: THREATENING AND IMPROVING FACTORS

2. Threatening factors	3. Improving factors
<p style="text-align: center;">4. Economic/Business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The payment towards diesel ▪ Ploughing field washed away ▪ Water scarcity limits productive use of water ▪ Restriction of traditional beer makers 	<p style="text-align: center;">5. Economic/Business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development is improving ▪ Salary from chicken project ▪ Chicken project ▪ Development rate ▪ Poaching and selling meat locally ▪ Employment at game-lodges ▪ Having income-generating activities.
<p style="text-align: center;">6. Political/Institutional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of development skills ▪ Pumping for more than 12 hours ▪ People who does not have money are not allowed to get water ▪ Long chain reporting system ▪ Lack of electricity to households ▪ Lack of management skills ▪ Negligence of response (feedback) ▪ Department stopped buying diesel ▪ Lack of knowledge of policies pertaining to water supply. ▪ Conflict 	<p style="text-align: center;">7. Political/Institutional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good management of water ▪ Training of people ▪ People have business skills ▪ Establishment of community structures ▪ Trained community structures ▪ Subsidy of R600 for toilets ▪ Electricity available at schools & crèches ▪ DWAF technical challenge/support ▪ Equal sharing of queuing system
<p>Social/Cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diesel finishes before expected date 	<p>Social/Cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community network

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health & hygiene, many h/h with people having chronic illness ▪ People stealing stand pipes ▪ Big business pay R10 as well - conflict to community members ▪ Not all households are paying for diesel ▪ Social activities are taking place ▪ High rate of illiteracy. ▪ The stealing of the diesel. ▪ Vandalism ▪ Utah cattle not allowed to drink water in the nearby villages ▪ Stolen Brantana diesel engine ▪ No water at the stand pipes ▪ Sleeping at communal pipes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social activities are taking place ▪ Spirit of volunteerism ▪ Training for management
<p style="text-align: center;">8. Physical/Natural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flooded bridges due to heavy rains ▪ Long waiting in queue for water ▪ No reticulation systems ▪ One source of water ▪ No road accessibility due to flooding. ▪ In 1990-1994, no reticulation of water ▪ Not sufficient pressure ▪ Shortage of additional boreholes ▪ Sharing water with cattle from one source ▪ Inlet pipes to jojo 	<p style="text-align: center;">9. Physical/Natural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New borehole pipelines were installed ▪ Sanitation project start ▪ The brantana diesel engine were used together with the hand pump ▪ AWARD joining the pipelines ▪ Provision of building materials for sanitation project

3.1.3 IDENTIFYING AND PRIORITISING PROBLEM AREAS IN UTAH

After lunch the facilitator presented two envelopes to the group. It was explained that the blue envelope was meant for community level issues and that the yellow envelope was meant for household level issues. Each participant was given 3 yellow cards and 3 blue cards. They had to carefully read through the threatening and improving factors identified at household and community level (tables and quadrants) and identify for each level the issues that keep on coming up/are prominent for them. They were encouraged to work with a partner during this exercise in order to discuss and check their own observations. They were then requested to 'post' their cards in the respective envelopes provided for community and household level. The facilitators counted the cards in the two envelopes and clustered them according to topics/themes. These clusters included issues that were identified at both community and household level. The following clusters of prominent issues were identified. The total scores give an indication of the priority participants gave to certain issues according to their prominence in the factors affecting households' livelihoods.

10. Cluster 1

Water: 31 + 7 = (38)

11. Cluster 2

Social benefits: 11 = (11)

Cluster 3

Income/Unemployment: 9 + 5 = (14)

Cluster 4

Education: 9 + 3 = (12)

12. Cluster 5 (Various)

Land: 8 + 2 = (10)

Livestock: 4 + 4 = (8)

Electricity: 3 + 2 = (5)

Health: 5 = (5)

Housing: 4 = (4)

Stealing: 1 = (1)

Note:

The above clusters of identified and prioritised problem areas in Utah were checked against and aligned with the problems identified during the village synthesis that took place before this workshop. From the village synthesis the problems identified (as indicated below) dealt mainly with water-related issues and that corresponds with the high priority given to water in this exercise

PROBLEM STATEMENTS FOR UTAH VILLAGE (AS IDENTIFIED DURING THE VILLAGE SYNTHESIS)

- Long time queuing for water
- Political issues
- Theft of diesel
- System of queuing and equal sharing of water

UNDERLYING PROBLEMS IN EACH PROBLEM AREA

Education

- There is a need of developing the level of skills and capacity
- Youth don't have enough education due to financial problems (poor & middle categories)
- Most old people don't have enough education e.g. some only managed to pass sub B (poor category)

Social benefits

- Pensioner dependency (poor and middle categories)
 - Most families depend on pensions
 - Death of pensioners causes huge problems
- Medical treatment (poor households)

- There is no enough medicine (especially for free treatment)
- People referred to hospitals
 - Birth Certificates
- Without these documents, it is difficult to assist the needy child for grants.
- Affected: Children of poor + middle class households;

Income generating/unemployment

- Lack of infrastructure e.g. water, roads, electricity
- Access to capital for income generating businesses
- Lack of jobs

a) Water

- Sources of water
- No rainfall
- Less underground water
- Poor soil, to store water for long periods (wells, dams)
 - Diesel
- Non payment of diesel money
 - Water infrastructure
- Poor reticulation system
- No reservoir
 - Operation & maintenance
- Poor reporting procedure
- Procurement procedure too long
- Poor supervision
- Lack of human resources

Land & livestock

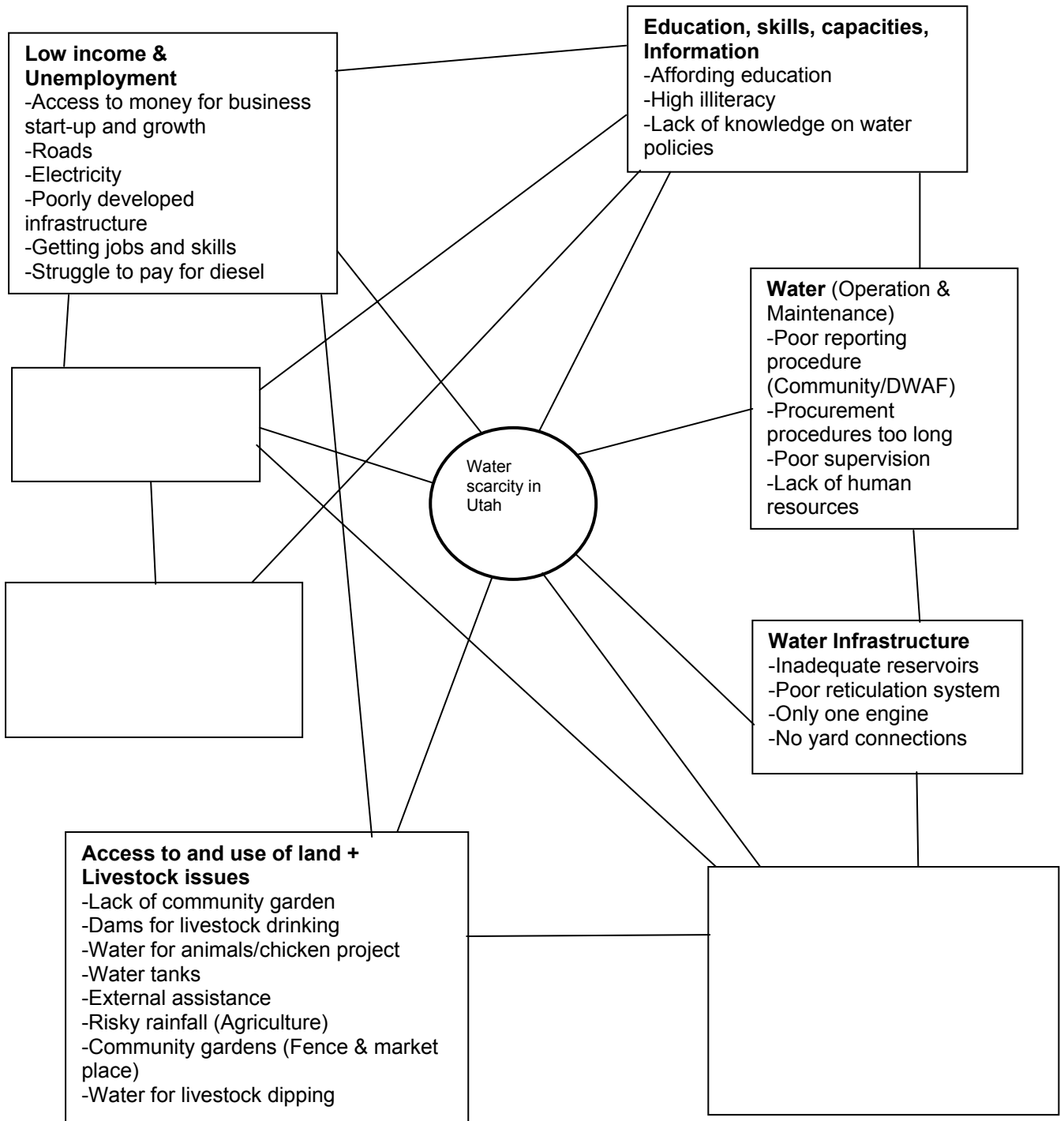
- Not sufficient land for productive farming
- Not enough land for backyard gardens
- No dams for livestock
- No water for dipping tank
- Livestock walking long distance to drink water
- Chicken project not productive due to lack of water
- Not enough water for poultry project

3.1.4 ANALYSIS OF PROBLEMS: LINKAGE DIAGRAM

The facilitator presented the main problem areas with its underlying problems on cards. He displayed the cards on a big brown paper chart on the ground. Each problem area with its underlying problems was placed in cluster format on the chart. Participants were then invited to take string and link problems that have relationships with each other, e.g. water problems might link to health problems, etc. This exercise was completed in plenary and participants explored all the links between different problems and problem areas. This linkage diagram now provided a framework for planning in the sense that people could see that if an intervention was made at a certain entry point it

could (provided there is co-operation with other organisations) also have an impact on other problem areas and in this way many of the issues identified during Utah's livelihood assessment could be addressed. The linkage diagram below show some of the main linkages:

LINKAGE DIAGRAM



3.2 RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND IDENTIFICATION OF RIGHTS

The facilitator made a presentation on the rights-based approach to development and how it differs from a problems-based approach. Participants were given the Bill of Human Rights and requested to identify the rights that apply to each problem area. Participants worked in groups, each group identifying the applicable rights for one problem area. The following rights were identified per problem area.

3.2.1 IDENTIFICATION OF RIGHTS FOR PROBLEM AREAS

General

- No one may be deprived of property
- Everyone has the right to freedom of expression
- Everyone has a right of access to any information by the State

Education

Everyone has the right to a basic education

Education shall be free in the elementary and fundamental stages.

Work

- Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work
- Low income and unemployment article 23.section 1 & 3
- Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worth of human dignity and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
- Access to money for business start up and growth: Section22.
- Every citizen has the right to choose their trade occupation or profession freely, the practice of a trade, occupation or profession may be regulated by law.

Social Services

- Everyone has the right to a standard of living, adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services and right of security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
- They should be protected and promoted equal in their education.
- Struggled to pay diesel section 27.1 (A)
- Everyone has the right to access social security, including, if they are unable to support themselves and their dependants, appropriate social assistance.
- Everyone has the right of equal access to public services in his country
- Right to basic nutrition shelter, basic health care services and social services.
- Everyone has the right to have access to sufficient food and water and social security.

Health

- No one may be refused emergency medical treatment
- Everyone has a right to access health care services, including reproductive health care
- Right to be protected from maltreatment, neglect, abuse or degrading.
- Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection

Natural Resources

- Prevent pollution and ecological degradation
- Right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or wellbeing
- Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.
- Every South African has right to access land and natural resources.

Housing

- Electricity: Section 26.1- everyone has the right to access adequate housing.
- Poorly developed infrastructure section 26.2
- The State must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realisation of these rights.

3.2.2. LINKING RIGHTS TO RESPONSIBILITIES

Now each problem area and its identified rights were linked to the responsibilities of different stakeholders to these rights. Blockages to carrying these responsibilities out were also identified.

STAKEHOLDERS' RESPONSIBILITIES

STAKEHOLDERS	RESPONSIBILITY
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avoid + prevent burning of veld fires ▪ Encourage and promote tourism ▪ Avoid + prevent cutting of trees ▪ Practice scientific agricultural farming methods ▪ Give food to the community ▪ Allocation of land in an equitable manner ▪ Economical use of water should be encouraged ▪ Avoid killing of wild animals illegally ▪ Involve themselves in community activities e.g. SGB, water committee, CDF. ▪ Monitor and identify problems and take them to the relevant authorities. ▪ Community should take ownership of their own properties e.g. schools. ▪ Sending/monitoring children to school. ▪ Apply for all necessary documents, e.g. ID, birth certificates, death and marriage certificates. ▪ Applying for social grants such as child

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support grants & old age pension, food parcels. ▪ Payment of services. ▪ Apply for housing for shelter. ▪ Must initiate income-generating activities. ▪ Business proposals. ▪ Identify field of specialisation for job creation. ▪ Self-education. ▪ Secure their properties.
NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducting of awareness campaigns ▪ Facilitation of workshops ▪ Form partnership with other stakeholders in trying to promote the well being of the community ▪ Assist with finance and financial management ▪ Play advocacy role on behalf of the community. ▪ Facilitate development initiatives ▪ Conduct training & capacity building programme. ▪ Improve infrastructure. ▪ Raise awareness about rights & responsibilities of community. ▪ Linking the community + local Government Departments. ▪ Encourage community initiatives. ▪ Funding and capacitating ▪ Facilitate development action & research.
▪ Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of community forums ▪ Passing of by-laws with regard to water and natural resources. ▪ Implementation of by-laws through responsible offices ▪ Monitoring of the implementation of these by-laws ▪ Issue quarterly news Bulletin about development. ▪ Deliver services to the communities. ▪ To build and maintain infrastructure. ▪ Poverty Alleviation. ▪ Formulation of by-laws. ▪ Implementation of by-laws. ▪ Service delivery: water supply, roads, cost recovery, etc. ▪ Engage community in decision-making ▪ Provide housing & shelter. ▪ Administration of economic environment.
▪ Government Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Co-ordination of efforts in implementing projects through IDP ▪ Hold regular meetings in ensuring proper co-ordination ▪ Provide technical advice when required ▪ They have to work in accordance with Chapter 3 i.e. (co-operative Governance) ▪ Issue out all documents: birth certificate, ID's, death certificates, marriage certificates. ▪ Provide social grants such as old age pensions. ▪ Provide food parcels + water ▪ Provide health services

- Ensure availability of information.
- Implementation of planned services.
- Maintenance of services.
- Formulation of policies
- Build and maintain infrastructure.
- Poverty alleviation
- Implementation of policies.

BLOCKAGES EXPERIENCED IN FULFILLING THESE RESPONSIBILITIES

NGOs

- Funding & resources
- Previous experiences by communities
- Capacity of NGO to conduct Action Research Programmes
- Poor understanding of local government & NGO, routes in communities
- Wrong expectations of communities
- NGO lacking a strong voice as NGOs around the BDM
- Beneficiaries & stakeholders not taking programmes seriously.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

- Budget constraints
- Delaying procurement procedure/process
- Reporting systems taking too long
- Lack of capacity (technical)
- Poor infrastructure (dipping staff)
- Criteria's in identifying the poor of the poorest
- Improper building allocation (Agriculture to health)
- No budget for drought relieve - Bohlabela livestock.
- No access to market crops and livestock
- Foot & mouth diseases declared and not yet uplifted.
- Some farmers are reluctant to vaccinate their livestock.
- No local institutions for policy implementation
- No interdepartmental co-ordination (clinic without water route - co-operative Governance)
- Long queuing systems (staff commitment, administrative systems, not enough staff + facilities.)
- Lack of awareness campaign (community does not always know what to bring)
- Lack of criteria for entitlement.

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

- Communication breakdown between community structures and local Government.
 - Power struggle among politicians.
 - Resistance and ignorance can lead to Government not able to alleviate poverty in communities.
 - Poor planning can lead to poor building and maintenance of infrastructure in the community
 - Consideration of the community's needs in terms of natural resources can lead us no to pass by –laws with regard to natural resources.

- The exclusion of communities in decision-making with regard to N.R may lead to failure in establishment of communication forums.
- Lack of resources may lead to failure in implementation of by-laws also communication offices
- Lack of human resources from Government.
- Lack of human resources may lead to failure in issuing quarterly news.
- Natural disaster e.g. drought may lead to blockage of water delivery by Government.
- Classification of Roads by Government may fail - then no infrastructure (roads)
- Lack of resources and low budget.
- Lack of skills by Government in the economic sector.
- Inability of communities to pay for services.

UTAH COMMUNITY

- Poor communication between WARD CDF and community CDF.
- People who get elected into SGB are not trained and play very little role in school development.
- Shortage of water impact negatively on agricultural farming.
- Many business opportunities exist of which people are not aware. This is caused by several factors, amongst other things , lack of skills and capacity, shortage of funds to start businesses.
- Late coming and absenteeism due to children having to attend to livestock and cleaning before they go to school.
- Parents that show very little interest in the education of their children – hence they do not attend parent meetings.
- People cut trees and dry them for wood.
- Veld fires are still a problem and there are people who endanger the lives of animals.

POTENTIAL INTERVENTION AREAS

Each stakeholder was then requested to identify potential intervention focus areas to improve Utah's water and livelihood situation. When taking this decision they should consult the tables on Utah's household level information and the community level information (threatening and improving factors) as well as the linkage diagram and blockages and constraints they experience.

Utah Community

- If electricity is installed in Utah community for the pump we could raise funds to pay for bills, and employ security whom we will be able to pay for his/her salary.
- We can monitor the whole system and report any damages to relevant authority.
- We can also disseminate information and educate the community in the need to conserve water and to care for their property/infrastructure.

Bushbuckridge Water Board

- Provide information on water policies.
- Ensure that community structures are aware of the various water related water policies and their impact on community lives.
- To ensure that water delivery issues are adequately understood and to promote better communication and articulation of policies.
- Together with DWAF, ISD provide boreholes, pipes and pipelines operation and maintenance skills.
- This will improve supervision and timely reporting mechanisms and procedures
- This will further improve skills within communities.
- Continuous lobbying for bulk supply infrastructures through Injaka as a source.
- Ensure reliable source of water.
- Education skills and information
- Together with DWAF, ISD + Utah structures, identify skills + information gap and requirements for:
 - Food garden for food security + balanced diet.
 - Surplus food garden produce may earn income with a potential for increased income and ability to pay for water services.

DWAF- Department of Water affairs

- Minimise shortage of water by supplying one engine
- Work more with Local Government, Water Board & stakeholders working with water.
- Procurement procedures should be improved
- Improve supervision
- Poor reporting procedures should be improved
- Improve community health status
- Small businesses might emerge.

Department of Agriculture

Water

- Through co-operative governance and by joining hands with other relevant Department e.g. DWAF & NGOs
- Enhance / promoting of the smooth running of Agricultural projects and improve the livelihood of Utah –eliminate malnutrition & maximise productivity.
- DWAF & NGO's
- Adequate resources e.g. machinery & funds.

Land

- Protocol in application for land – through technical advice.
- Acquisition of P.T.O. and the Department will do the demarcation of plots.
- Municipality & Tribal Authority
- Ensuring that soil sampling is done.

Livestock

- Avoiding overstocking of livestock and adhere to carrying capacity by selling some and buy supplementary food to give to the remaining animals.
- Improve the quality of their livestock.
- DWAF- with regard to water supply. National Department of Agriculture FMD outbreak.
- Encourage livestock farmers to register and brand mark their livestock to minimise stock theft and for clear identification purpose.

Bohlabela District Municipality

- Supply of water
- The municipality will alert Eskom about the supply of electricity in Utah. It will relieve the problem of water in Utah.
- If electricity can be supplied, it will reduce the cutting of trees.
- Work with the Water Board and Local Municipality.
- The District Municipality will have to set structures that will see to it that the IDP documents is implemented.

AWARD

- Co-ordination & facilitation
- Sustainable integrated planning approach between stakeholders & community level.
- Better understanding of relationship between water and livelihoods
- Establishment of village water security vision.
- Work with DWAF, Agric, Local Government, community structures Sabie-Sand Wildetuin.

AWARD co-ordinator role

- Electric –DM
- DWAF
- SSW
- Engine-DWAF
- Develop ideas from stakeholder presentation into plans.

Facilitation role

- Information – capacity building, needs, etc
- Gaps
- Business plan + maps, demographic information.

HSSP – HEALTH SCIENCES STUDENTS PROGRAMME

Intervention Potential

- Entrepreneurship (umsobomvu)
- Health promotion
- HBC skills (HWSETA)
- Promote good nutrition
- Micro-financing

Potential intervention

- Health education
- School health services
- Support home care givers
- Nutrition education
- RADAR involvement (micro-finance)

Impact

- Health awareness
- Quality care of terminally patients
- Psychological, spiritual and social support.
- Quality health
- Poverty alleviation

Partnership

- Department of Health –Clinics
- Care groups
- HBC
- DM
- Other NGOs e.g. AWARD when necessary Umsobomvu

Way forward

Contact:

- RADAR – Micro-financing
- Umsobomvu- Entrepreneurship training (youth)
- Nutrition co-ordinator
- Social worker
- HST Co-ordinator
- DM (Devolution of Services)

5. STAKEHOLDER PLANNING: DISCUSSION

- There seems to be problems around land allocation in Utah.
- Department of Agriculture should assist in stopping soil erosion.
- The number of livestock also exhausts the capacity of the land.
- Both DWAF and Department of Water Affairs are responsible for some boreholes and it is not always clear who to go to when problems arise.
- The District Municipality mentioned that there already is a plan for the whole Bushbuckridge area as far as water is concerned. Feasibility studies are underway. The community should come with a business plan on their most urgent problems and issues and the Municipality will see what they can do. This also applies to issues around electricity.
- It could be good if we could develop multiple sources of water for different uses, e.g. rainwater harvesting and small dams for back-up systems.
- Private sector and businesses in the area can also play a role. Sabie Sand has for example already contributed electricity in schools and pre-schools and towards the chicken project.

- AWARD can play a coordination role in bringing different stakeholders and the community together. Participants indicated that there is a need for further meetings and coordination in the future.
- The HLSA information combined with other data could be used for monitoring purposes in Utah.
- Co-operative governance can be a principle of WaLPP.
- WaLPP should be carried out at ward level. Villages where assessments have been completed can be used as case studies to inform the process for the wider area. Can sample villages after discussions with District Municipality.
- People that participated in this process are already trained and can participate in ward level processes.
- The process is participatory and can contribute towards the IDP