

**UNIVERSITY OF BOTSWANA**



**FACULTY OF EDUCATION**

**DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION**

**BENEFICIARIES' PERCEPTIONS ON THE USEFULNESS OF POVERTY  
ERADICATION PROGRAMMES: A CASE OF KWENENG WEST AREA IN  
BOTSWANA.**

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**A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award  
of Degree of Master of Education (Adult Education) of the University of Botswana**

**Beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes: A case of Kweneng West Area in Botswana**

**Statement of originality**

I, the undersigned researcher certify herein that this research was carried out while I was a student at the University of Botswana between 2017 and 2019. I prove and affirm that it is the product of my work and has not been submitted nor published anywhere else. Any ideas or quotations from the work of other scholars are fully acknowledged in accordance with the standard referencing style of the American Psychological Association (APA).

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Date\_\_\_\_\_

**Beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes: A case of Kweneng West Area in Botswana**

**Approval**

This dissertation has been examined and approved as meeting the requirements for the partial fulfillment of the degree of Master of Education (Adult Education).

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**Dedication**

This work is entirely dedicated to my beloved husband Mr. Mendy Mogaleemang and my children for having been supportive throughout my academic journey.

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**Acronyms and Abbreviations**

The following list presents acronyms and abbreviations used in the study. They are presented in APA style of writing:

<b>ARU:</b>	Applied Research Unit
<b>BCWIS:</b>	Botswana Core Welfare Indicator Survey
<b>BDP:</b>	Botswana Democratic Party
<b>CPRC:</b>	Chronic Poverty Research Centre
<b>DC:</b>	District Commissioner
<b>DRC:</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>FGD:</b>	Focus Group Discussions
<b>GDP:</b>	Growth Domestic Product
<b>GOB:</b>	Government of Botswana
<b>HDI:</b>	Human Development Index
<b>HIPC:</b>	Heavily Indebted Poor Country
<b>ISPAAD:</b>	Integrated Support Programme for Arable Agriculture Development
<b>LA:</b>	Local Authorities
<b>IFC:</b>	International Finance Corporation

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<b>IMF:</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>IPAHS:</b>	Integrated Poverty Alleviation and Housing Scheme
<b>LIMID:</b>	Land Livestock Management and Infrastructure Development
<b>MDGs:</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MIGA:</b>	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
<b>MLG &amp; RD:</b>	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
<b>NDP:</b>	National Development Plans
<b>NSPR:</b>	National Strategy for Poverty Reduction
<b>M&amp;E:</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>SDC:</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>SHHA:</b>	Self Help Housing Scheme
<b>SSA:</b>	Sub Sahara Africa
<b>SPSS:</b>	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
<b>OP:</b>	Office of the President
<b>PDL:</b>	Poverty Datum line:
<b>PEP:</b>	Poverty Eradication Programme
<b>PEPs:</b>	Poverty Eradication Projects
<b>PRSI:</b>	Poverty Reduction Strategy Initiative

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**PSFP:** Primary School Feeding Programme

**PRSP:** Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers

**UNDP:** United Nations Development Programme

**UNICEF:** United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

**UNRIFSD:** United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

**UN:** United Nations

**VDC:** Village Development Committee



## **Beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes: A case of Kweneng West Area in Botswana**

### **Abstract**

The overall aim of the study was to explore the beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes in Takatokwane, Dutlwe and Letlhakeng villages in Kweneng West area in Botswana. The study objectives sought to explore the types of poverty eradication projects that have been implemented, it further, explored the expectations that drove the beneficiaries to apply for specific PEPs and it investigated whether beneficiaries perceive poverty eradication projects to be useful or not. Finally, the research sought to establish practical challenges associated with PEP implementation and to make recommendations that can be used to ascertain the smooth implementation of the poverty eradication programmes. To address the above objectives, a mixed methods research approach was adopted guided by the concurrent triangulation research design. A sample of 66 beneficiaries was collected. Structured questionnaires and focus group discussions were used to collect data from individual and group projects beneficiaries. Stratified random sampling was used to identify beneficiaries according to represented projects. This study established that the three-legged pot hiring, small stock (goats), catering, tailoring, backyard gardening amongst several others have been implemented in Kweneng West. However, these projects have been facing many challenges which include lack of market, poor quality resources, shortages of transport for Project Officers to monitor the projects and irrelevant projects. The study concluded that most of the projects were found to be appropriate for poverty eradication but they were not sustainable because the beneficiaries found most of the projects not useful. Several strategies were recommended to ensure a smooth flow of implementation of the PEPs including supervision and monitoring of the projects. The study was influenced by the individualism and cultural theories of poverty which are based on the understanding that people are responsible for their poverty and the culture they grew up in has an impact on the way they view their poverty status.

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

This study explored perceptions of beneficiaries regarding the usefulness of the poverty eradication programmes (PEPs) in Botswana. These programmes were initiated in 2010 following the realization by the Botswana Government that many Batswana socially and financially live in poverty and need government's assistance, socially and financially (Botswana Government (2012). The goal of having these programmes is "to improve the livelihoods of Batswana by addressing all aspects of poverty including the policy environment, the institutional framework and the establishment of sustainable economic empowerment projects" (Sunday Standard 2014, March 10).

##### **1.1.1 Context of the study**

Botswana is a landlocked country in Southern Africa. It is divided into 17 administrative districts composed of 10 rural districts and 7 urban districts which are administered by district councils and city/ town councils respectively. Figure 1.1 shows a map of Botswana according to the ten rural districts.





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**Table 1.2 Botswana District Population Projections for 2019**

<b>District</b>	<b>Population Projections for 2019</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Population Projections for 2019</b>
<b>Southern</b>		<b>North West</b>	
Kanye/Moshupa	141,210	Ngamiland, East	106,534
Barolong	60,747	Ngamiland West	67,833
Ngwaketse West	16,694	Chobe	28,031
South East	108,550	Delta	2,251
<b>Kweneng</b>			
Kweneng East	320,440	Ghanzi	53,090
Kweneng West	53,865		
Kgatleng	108,029		
<b>Central</b>		<b>Kgalagadi</b>	
Central Serowe	203,574	Kgalagadi South	33,312
Central Mahalapye	124,092	Kgalagadi North	24,475
Central Bobonong	74,526		
Central Boteti	65,362		
Central Tutume	167,807		
North East	69,843		
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,323,493</b>

As Table 1.2 indicates, Kweneng West host 53,865 of the population of Botswana. The poverty level in this district is estimated at 32.4%. Statistics-Botswana (2013) explained that these populations are based on the official 2001 and 2011 Botswana national censuses and official projections by Statistics Botswana. Table 1.2 shows that by 2019 Botswana was expected to have a total population of 2,323,493 and Kweneng west has a population of 53,865. These projected figures reflect that Kweneng west area accommodates about 2.3% of the total population. This means that, as poverty eradication strategies are implemented, it is important to bear the dynamics of the district being explored effectively with respect to its total population by poverty eradication programs. It is therefore important to conduct an exploration of the beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of PEPs implemented in the community of Kweneng West in Botswana. This exploration focused on poverty eradication programmes,

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opinions regarding what people believe, what eradication projects mean and how beneficiaries respond to the projects introduced to them by the government (Given, 2008).

### **1.1.2 Outline of the study site: Kweneng West**

Kweneng West area has a huge proportion of people in the nation of Botswana. According to Kabongo and Mash (2010), Kweneng West is a rural locality with approximately 40, 000 inhabitants, accounting to the largest number of people in the country. According to the Botswana 2011 population census, the Kweneng West comprises of 21 villages and other localities with a total population of 47,797 people. Based on the foregoing background, the study was conducted in three selected villages which are Letlhakeng (9878), Takatokwane (3733) and Dutlwe (1456) constituting about 31.5% of the total area population (Statistics-Botswana, 2013). These villages are found in the western side of Kweneng District as shown in figure 1.2. The villages were selected purposively since the researcher originates from that area and budgetary constraints were taken into consideration to allow easy access to the study site.

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Figure 1.2 Outline of Kweneng West



### 1.2 Background

The eradication of poverty has become a major priority for many developing countries. Being one of the poorest countries in the world at independence, Botswana has since placed a high priority on achieving high rates of economic growth through the application of sound macroeconomic policies and good governance (Seleka, Siphambe, & Ntseane, 2007; United Nations, 2000).

The microeconomic policies have been geared towards attracting both domestic and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and at further promoting employment creation and reducing poverty (Harvey & Lewis, 1990). According to Statistics-Botswana (2013), poverty has declined from 50% at independence in 1966 to 19% in 2010, and significant forms of poverty remain especially in the rural areas such as those in Kweneng West. Statistics Botswana (2013)

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shows that the Ngamiland West has the highest level of poverty, which is at 46.2%. Poverty rate remains high in some areas of the country such as Ngwaketse West at 41.7 %, Bobonong in the Central District and Kweneng West at 32.8 % and 32.4 % respectively. Statistics Botswana (2013) further shows that the districts with the highest absolute numbers of poor people are Kweneng West (45,557 people), Serowe/Palapye (43,076 people), Tutume (28,735 people) and Bobonong (25,385 people) in the Central District. These four districts constitute about 40 per cent of the total population of the poor in Botswana, with the highest number being in the area where this study was undertaken. It is important to indicate that the country is worst hit in the aforementioned areas despite interventions that are aimed at eradicating poverty. However, it is worth noting also that, Botswana Government (2012) revealed that there has been a decrease in national poverty incidence from 19.3% in 2009/10 to 16.3% in 2015/16.

Before the poverty eradication programme, there has been some initiatives in place such as, The National Policy on Rural Development, which was introduced in 1973 and later revised in 2002 to align policy objectives with new social-economic developments (United Nations Development Programme, 2005). The main objective of the policy was poverty-reduction in rural areas and encouraging participation of all stakeholders at country level. The policy also reinstated subsistence livelihood to those without alternatives as a means of reducing dependency on government (United Nations Development Programme, 2005). This programme was implemented in all regions in the country and for Kweneng only 650 residents benefited from this programme. Furthermore, the Youth support program also benefited youths in this region and later it was replaced by the National Youth Development Fund.

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In 2010, the Botswana Government established the Poverty Eradication Programme (PEP), which was geared at improving the livelihood of less privileged community members and to enable them to sustain themselves (Botswana Government, 2012). The programme was meant to ensure that all the less privileged Botswana across the country have access to resources that would give them opportunities to improve their lives (Botswana Government, 2012).

The Poverty Eradication Programme has an eligibility criteria which applies to every Botswana and there is a selection criteria for participation, which are based among others on the following characteristics: Botswana citizen aged 18 years and above, earning or living on a monthly income of not more than P300, earning seasonal, occasional or temporary income, having spouses not earning monthly income in excess of P300 unless such income is seasonal, occasional or temporary and having livestock not exceeding six (6) cows/or fifteen small stock (Botswana Government, 2012).

Another point worth mentioning is that the PEP is coordinated by the Ministry of Presidential Affairs, Governance and Public Administration, while the Office of the District Commissioner supervises the implementation of the programme at district level. The actual implementation of the programme is overseen by Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, Conservation and Tourism, Ministry of Agricultural Development and Food Security, Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development, and Ministry of Nationality, Immigration and Gender Affairs (Botswana Government, 2012). For the purposes of this study, only poverty eradication projects that are implemented by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and Ministry of Agricultural Development and Food Security were investigated.

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The target group for this study are Bakgalagadi and Basarwa (Khudu-Petersen & Mamvuto, 2016), residing in Kweneng West area. From a historical perspective, the Basarwa are a well-known hunters and gatherers group, while the Bakgalagadi live an agro-based sedentary lifestyle as opposed to their San/Basarwa counterparts who are heavily dependent on Government provisions (Tshireletso, 1997). In addition, culturally, Bakgalagadi practice animal husbandry like keeping cattle, goats and sheep for food, for sale and for pride reasons.

In support of the above target group, the 2012 Botswana Government Poverty Eradication Guidelines report specifies the projects that should benefit the people who qualify to be assisted under the poverty eradication programme. Furthermore, the report lists projects that are assessed and approved for implementation. The original list was formulated in 2012 and to date, other programmes have been included to the original list. The table below shows the list of projects which have been approved for implementation across Botswana.

**Table 1.3 Poverty eradication packages implemented in Botswana**

<b>Food Projects</b>	<b>Non-Food Projects</b>
Pickles	Home Based Laundry
Food catering	Leather Works
Food Packaging	Textiles
Backyard garden	Tent Hire
Bakery	Landscaping
Small Stock	Hair Salon
Poultry	Backyard Tree Nursery
Bee Keeping	Handy Crafts (basketry, wood carving, pottery) Upholstery
	Arts, Craft and Traditional Songs
	Kiosk

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The poverty eradication packages in Table 1.3 are those that have been assessed and approved in all the districts of Botswana. However, scholars such as of poverty eradication Magombeyi and Odhiambo (2017) and (Stone, 2011) agreed that poverty eradication programmes have been experiencing some challenges in Botswana ever since their implementation. Some of the challenges highlighted include high unemployment levels, lack of skilled people due to low levels of education, infrastructure bottlenecks, poor quality resources such as education, high HIV/AIDS prevalence, low productivity due to poor health, over reliance on the government and many other challenges established through this research. With this background information, it is important to establish the beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of PEPs implemented in Kweneng West Area. This will give an understanding of the situation to the beneficiaries, project implementers and the government at large.

Analysing PEPs in other countries, Maddumage (2016) indicated that the PEPs that have been implemented in Sri Lanka have suffered in the implementation phase due to practical failures. In a different context, Asha (2014) established that there was high unemployment, failed and limited projects in Limpopo province in South Africa because of negative attitudes and perceptions towards PEPs. With the above background, it becomes significant to conduct an in-depth assessment of the poverty eradication programmes that have been implemented in Kweneng West area and come up with a deeper understanding of the situation. Such a study about the beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of PEPs has not been done in Kweneng West area, and this study is intended to reveal underlying issues on why the programme seems to be a failure instead of improving the livelihoods of the residents and beneficiaries. Gathering information from interested and concerned stakeholders like the beneficiaries, helps to establish the situation on the ground and to come up with informed judgements of the situation.



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Recommendations and better implementation strategies will be established for projects' effectiveness.

### **1.3 Problem statement**

Since the implementation of poverty eradication programmes by Botswana Government in 2010, PEPs have been experiencing some challenges. These include the following: poor project selection and planning, lack of skills and training, lack of support from programme officers, unavailability of markets and lack of commitment from beneficiaries (Bass & Vaughan, 1966; Dahama, 1966; Kiage, 2013; Rocha, 2014). When PEPs were introduced, the intention was to improve the livelihoods of Botswana and to establish sustainable economic empowerment projects (Botswana Government, 2010). However, eight years have passed and the lives of many people in the Kweneng West Area seem not to have improved. It becomes important, therefore, to explore perceptions of beneficiaries regarding the usefulness of having these programmes. Many of the backyard gardens, for example, could not be sustained due to scarcity of water and in some cases, lack of ownership or interest in the projects weaned out. Programmes such as bakery, laundry, three legged pots hiring, selling ice cream and welding also need to be explored to find out if beneficiaries find them useful.

The study's focus is on projects given under PEPs in Kweneng West area of Botswana that are intended to have a positive contribution to the lives of the beneficiaries. The main question was whether these programmes are achieving their intended purposes and direct beneficiaries of these programmes were the best to answer the research question. Ikgopoleng and Cavrić (2011) observed that there are several challenges associated with PEPs which include limited income and signs of poverty in living environments of beneficiaries who are

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the major stakeholders in the implementation of the projects. It is against these presumed challenges that this study set out to explore from the perspective of the direct beneficiaries if there are any benefits in applying and being awarded a share in the PEPs. In other words, the beneficiaries are continuing to be poor as indicated by their continuous enrolment on the “Ipelegeng” programme. Many of the projects which have been given to the beneficiaries seem to have turned into white elephants and the reasons for such remain unknown.

Failure to graduate from poverty by the beneficiaries is still a serious problem as it leads to various problems such as high crime rate, unemployment and make the affected to lead undignified lives. In addition, some of the consequences of persisting poverty are continued over dependency on handouts provided by the government, persisting poor nutrition, which often leads to health challenges which are persisting. This suggest that, persisting poverty is a challenge to the communities and the nation at large, as it hinders economic growth for sustainable development and hinders efforts towards the realization of Botswana's vision 2036. Furthermore, the issue of failure to graduate from poverty circle also affects the government financially as it is the chief sponsor of the projects.

### **1.4 The aim of the study**

The aim of the study was to explore the beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes in Kweneng West area in Botswana.

### **1.5 Research objectives**

The main objective of this study was to explore benefits of poverty eradication programmes from the perspectives of the beneficiaries in the Kweneng West area.

The secondary study objectives were as follows:

## **Beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes: A case of Kweneng West Area in Botswana**

- 1.5.1 To explore the type of poverty eradication projects that have been implemented in the Kweneng West area since the implementation of PEPs by the government of Botswana.
- 1.5.2 To explore expectations that have driven beneficiaries to apply for specific poverty eradication programmes
- 1.5.3 To investigate whether beneficiaries perceive poverty eradication projects to be useful or not.
- 1.5.3 To establish factors that influence the beneficiaries' perceptions of the usefulness of PEPs.
- 1.5.4 To establish practical challenges that render the implementation of specific poverty eradication projects difficult.
- 1.5.5 To make recommendations that can be used to ascertain the smooth implementation of the poverty eradication programmes.

### **1.6 Research Questions**

The study's overarching question was:

- What perceptions do beneficiaries hold about the benefits of poverty eradication programmes in Botswana?

The following were the sub-questions of this study:

- 1.6.1 Which types of poverty eradication projects did beneficiaries engage in since the implementation of PEPs by the government of Botswana?
- 1.6.2 What expectations did beneficiaries have when applying for poverty eradication programmes?

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- 1.6.3 Do beneficiaries perceive poverty eradication projects to be useful or not? How do they justify their answer?
- 1.6.4 What are some practical challenges that render the implementation of specific poverty eradication projects difficult in the Kweneng West area?
- 1.6.5 What are the recommendations that can be made to be used to ascertain the smooth implementation of the poverty eradication programmes?

### **1.7 Significance or rationale of the Study**

Beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes implemented in Kweneng West area will help to come up with better strategies that enhance the effectiveness of the projects for better living standards of the beneficiaries. Persisting poverty is a challenge to the communities and the nation at large as it hinders economic growth for sustainable development and efforts towards the realization of Botswana's vision 2036.

This study is important as it opens out the beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes. This will help to understand the situation on the ground and make informed judgements and decisions to help the situation from all angles.

This study is important to the government, project sponsors and policy makers as they will get feedback about the current practices and policies that are guiding the implementation and support of PEPs in Botswana. This study has established that beneficiaries' expectations are not met by the projects. This means that the government, project sponsors and policy makers need to revise current implementation procedures and policies and consult with the beneficiaries to ensure successful implementation and maximum benefit to the beneficiaries, the district and the nation.

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The findings of this study will add to the available information about PEPs in Botswana and specifically in Kweneng West area. It will also help the Government of Botswana to realise the magnitude of the challenges associated with PEPs in the country. Finally, the findings will help to advocate for a timely review of the running of PEPs in Botswana and come up with practical and working solutions to effectively eradicate poverty in Botswana.

Beneficiaries of PEPs will also gain knowledge about the meaning of PEPs to the society, the importance of the government's initiatives and how they should maximize the opportunities given to them by the government. The beneficiaries will know their positions and the government's position and they will learn to work in partnership with the government instead of depending totally on the government for sustainability.

This study also established that there are no strict monitoring strategies for the projects. Thus, the findings of this study will help the PEPs sponsors to revise their monitoring processes and support the monitoring project officers to do their work effectively.

### **1.7 Scope**

The study focused mainly on beneficiaries' perceptions of the usefulness to poverty eradication programmes in three (3) villages in the Kweneng West namely: Letlhakeng, Takatokwane, and Dutlwe. This assessment was centred on beneficiaries of poverty eradication programme, which is designed and implemented by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and Ministry of Agricultural Development and Food Security, through poverty eradication projects that are meant to combat widespread poverty. This will consider all the projects implemented in the district since 2010 to the time of the study.

## **1.8 Assumptions of the study**

Projects that are implemented in Kweneng West area are relevant to the beneficiaries but do not achieve their main purpose of eradicating poverty in Kweneng West. Some of projects are functional whilst some have collapsed.

## **1.9 Definition of Terms**

**Poverty:** “From the perspective of the poor, poverty is often associated and characterized by isolation from the community, lack of security, low wages, lack of employment opportunities, poor nutrition, poor access to water, having too many children, poor educational opportunities and misuse of resources amongst others” (Dinbabo, 2011, p. 11).

**Poverty Datum Line:** “The Poverty Datum Line (PDL) shows a standard of living below the decent living standard” (De, 2015, p. 5)

**Poverty Eradication:** “A set of measures, both economic and humanitarian, that are intended to cushion and empower people from conditions of poverty”. (Igbinedion & Abusomwan, 2014, p. 7).

## **2.0 Dissertation arrangement**

Chapter One introduced the research study with particular emphasis on the background, problem statement, study objectives and research questions, significance of the study and finally the scope of the study. Chapter Two, provides a review of relevant literature on poverty and policy strategies to eradicate it. It covers multiple strategies to combat poverty, rural development, and challenges faced in poverty eradication. Chapter Three presents a discussion of the theoretical framework which supports this study. Chapter Four discusses methods used to collect data and carry out the entire study. Both qualitative and quantitative research

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approaches were applied in this study. Questionnaires were sent out to participants, focus group discussions and in-depth interviews were held. Chapter Five provides an interpretation and analysis of data from the study and sift through it in search of meaningful findings based on the method outlined in Chapter Four. Chapter Six present a discussion of the study findings and the limitations of the study. Finally, Chapter Seven is the concluding chapter of the study, presenting the study summary, conclusions, implications and recommendations.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

The purpose of literature review is to get a conceptual framework related to the study (Aina-Popoola & Hendricks, 2014). Literature review in this study has contributed in a number of aspects to the concept of poverty, for example, types of poverty, poverty eradication programmes and challenges that are often faced in the implementation of the projects. Poverty has become a major social problem worldwide and both developing and developed countries are faced with contextual challenges. However, poverty prevalence has been very high in African countries and other developing countries outside Africa and it has been at lower levels in developed countries (Sawers & Stillwaggon, 2010).

This chapter presents a detailed discussion on the definition of poverty, types of poverty, PEPs and the perceived usefulness of PEPs. In addition, the study reviews the people's perceptions on poverty eradication projects, factors that influence (PEP), beneficiaries' perceptions and measures to supervise and monitor the projects. Furthermore, it discusses the challenges facing poverty eradication programme implementation and strategies to ascertain the smooth implementation of the poverty eradication programme. Finally, the chapter summary concludes the discussion by highlighting main points reviewed.

#### **2.2 Definitions**

##### **2.2.1 Defining Poverty**

The United Nations Development Programme (2006) described poverty as a situation which manifests in four different ways, which include income-poverty also known as



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consumption-poverty, material lack or want, capability deprivation and overall poverty. In addition, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (2007, p. 11) mentioned that "Poverty is when there is no wheat at home, when there is little food, when Mom and Dad have no jobs, when there are no utensils, good clothes, and sometimes when there is no home. And even if there is, it has dirty walls, no carpets and blankets. Poverty is when a person is often hungry." Another multidimensional definition of poverty by The United Nations Development Programme (2005) says:

*" Overall Poverty has various manifestations, including lack of income and productive resources sufficient to ensure sustainable livelihoods, hunger and malnutrition, ill health; limited or lack of access to education and other basic services; increased morbidity and mortality from illness; homelessness and inadequate housing; unsafe environments; and social discrimination and exclusion and characterized by lack of participation in decision making and in civil, social and cultural rights" (United Nation, 1995, p. 11).*

In summary, poverty has been defines by Short (2016) as the absence or insufficiency of basic goods and services. It is clear that a general understanding of poverty points to the absence or insufficiency of necessities in every aspect of human life. Thus, in this study, poverty was defined guided by the above information, which presents it as insufficiency of necessities in every aspect of human life.

### **2.2.2 Defining Poverty Eradication**

The United Nations in their 24th special session of the United Nations (2000) defines "poverty eradication as an ethical, social, political and economic imperative of mankind to

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address the root causes of poverty, provide for basic needs for all and ensuring that the poor have access to productive resources, including credit, education and training” (United Nations, 2000, p. 1). On the other hand, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (2015, p. 7) defines poverty eradication as a “process in which those at risk of poverty and social exclusion are given the opportunity to gain social inclusion to overcome poverty in its different forms”. The authors added that the successful eradication of poverty needs a reformation of social contract that encourages an all involving community supported by organization, organized structures and processes that are necessary to allow people to take part in economic, social and political life.

Finally, Barder (2009) defined poverty eradication as poverty reduction which is used for the promotion of economic growth that will change people’s lives to be above a poverty line. In addition, the above scholar noted that poverty eradication, is an ethical world situation which permits social justice that gives continued, distributional movements of resources to the world's poor, to help them to live better lives. From all the assessed literature, it shows that poverty eradication is poverty reduction, or poverty alleviation, which provides solutions to poverty. In this research, poverty eradication will address all strategies, policies and any other measures that are put in place to eliminate poverty from people’s lives.

### **2.3 Types of poverty**

Poverty manifests itself in many different ways and it has become a global challenge. De (2015) stated that there are different approaches to poverty, which are subjective and objective poverty. The said scholar added that objective poverty involves absolute and relative poverty. From another perspective (Siposne-Nandori, 2014) elaborated that objective poverty can be classified into three classes which are absolute, relative and political or welfare poverty.

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The above two scholars, present a common understanding that poverty can be classified as subjective and objective. Objective poverty is defined based on some objective measures, such as, income level (which is the most widely used measure), number of children, age, education attainment, labor market position, or level of comfort.

On the other hand, subjective poverty is defined in various ways. Siposne-Nandori (2014) defined subjective poverty as the subjective view of impoverishment. The scholar defines poverty by looking at who is said to be poor and it also defines poverty by gathering beliefs of the poor concerning their position in an environment of imbalances. De (2015) posit that subjective poverty uses the information on the perspectives of the individuals or households and their situations. This way of understanding poverty affects the subjective perception that households have of their financial status as opposed to the objective focus that only uses observable and measurable variables. The above scholars are in agreement that poverty can be defined in terms of the views of the people who are said to be poor as they speak out concerning their position in an environment of inequalities. This means poverty can be defined by the people concerned or poverty can be contextualized. In this case it may imply that what is viewed as poverty in developed countries may not be poverty in underdeveloped countries.

The literature categorises the levels of poverty as absolute poverty and relative poverty (Kapunda & Moffat, 2013; Williams, 2016)

### **2.3.1 Absolute Poverty**

According to (Kapunda & Moffat, 2013), absolute poverty includes an individual's daily-required nutrient intake of 1500 calories necessary to sustain an adult human life. Furthermore, Williams (2016) asserts that absolute poverty is thus often presented as an

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objective, even a scientific, definition based on the notion of subsistence which according to Jucius (1979) subsistence is the minimum required daily diet enough to sustain life. As such being below the subsistence level is to be experiencing absolute poverty because one does not have necessities. Finally, the United Nations Development Programme (2006) defines absolute poverty as a situation described by extreme deprivation of basic human necessities, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. Absolute poverty was defined as a lack of basic goods and services (like food, housing and clothes).

The above three authors agree that absolute poverty talks about extreme shortages of basic needs in one's life. The definition of absolute poverty is thus associated with attempts to define subsistence. Basic household necessities were defined as consumption of food, access to shelter and clothing as well as services such as safe drinking water, sanitation, transportation, health and education, all of which imply the satisfaction of individual qualitative needs necessary to survival and well-being (Roser & Ortiz-Ospina, 2017). Consistent with the foregoing, one other important factor of absolute poverty is insufficient income. This simply means a state of not having enough income to survive on and to meet minimum living standards, covering one's basic needs.

According to Kapunda and Moffat (2013), income poverty measurement defines the poverty line according to a minimum income, which covers basic needs, or the minimum level of income needed to provide minimum living standards. In this respect, a poor person is that whose income and consumption level falls below this line. Absolute poverty is used to compare the status of countries in terms of their household poverty levels. It determines a global poverty line, which in theory can be applied to every other country in the world (Jucius, 1979). The

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global poverty line is as such the minimum consumption level below which it would be very hard for anybody to survive.

### **2.3.2 Relative Poverty**

Contrary to absolute poverty (discussed above), relative poverty infers the existence of conditions associated with absolute poverty. However, relative poverty also moves beyond that by referring to the individual or household's inability to benefit from, have access to goods, services, and opportunities which most people in that society, elsewhere enjoy, or take for granted (Sembene, 2015). The absolutist approach concentrates only on the physical survival of the individual while relative poverty is the start of a recognition that there are legitimate costs which enable a person not only to survive, but to live as a member of a community within which he or she is able to take part and contribute to normal social activities (Williams, 2016). In addition, De (2015) explains that relative poverty identifies the occurrence of poverty in the society under study, that is, a person is said to be poor when they are in a directly disadvantaged situation as compared to others in their environment. These scholars agreed that relative poverty tend to make a comparison of an individual's poverty in relation to those around them in the same society.

The poverty line or the standard of living is usually measured in terms of income or consumption of households, while in relative conceptions of poverty, the poverty rate is determined in relation to prevailing social standards, which vary historically and culturally. One of the best known debates of the notion of relative poverty comes from a work on poverty in Britain at the end of the 1970s (Townsend, 1979). Furthermore, the scholar purports that the poor people are those who lack resources to obtain commodities such as food, participation in

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public activities. Townsend (1979) also indicates that the resources used by the people are scarce and below normal living standards.

The above statements indicate that poverty manifest itself in both economic and social terms. These can be seen in terms of material deprivation (relating to food, clothing, housing and so on) and social deprivation (associated with family, recreation and education). The main emphasis in Townsend's (1979) approach to poverty is on social interaction rather than on purely material aspects. For instance, the above scholar's primary interest lies in examining who in the UK, for example, is excluded from ordinary living patterns, customs and activities. The scholar goes out to outline a list of indicators that can be used to determine and measure levels of deprivation amongst different individuals and groups in terms of their diet, home environment, working conditions, family activities, community integration and social participation indices.

All relative poverty definitions are based upon comparison in general and within existing living standards of a given society. Individual people are victims of deprivation and exclusion. However, individuals, to a larger extent, do not live their entire lives only as individuals. For a start, most individuals live with other individuals in families or households where they pool their resources to some extent and share their wealth, or their poverty, with each other (Hacker, Rehm, & Schlesinger, 2013). Some conceptualizations of relative poverty evaluate the poor as individuals, families and groups of persons whose material, cultural and social resources are so limited as to exclude them from the minimum acceptable way of life in each society.

The notion of relative poverty is based on the idea that human beings are social entities. According to Igbinedion and Abusomwan (2014), the concept of relative poverty is not just

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restricted to one's inability to access resources and survive. In fact, it is related to whether a person or household has the minimum living standards accepted by society or not. In the spirit of fighting poverty, world leaders have come up with strategies such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) in 2000 (United Nation, 2016). Currently, the United Nations summit has come up with seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The first SDG also considered the most prominent of all, concerns eradication of extreme poverty in its all forms.

Botswana's goal was to surpass the SDGs target of reducing all extreme poverty in its all forms by 2030 (Botswana Institute of Policy Analysis, 2008 ). Therefore, Botswana as a country was committed to eradicate poverty hence a Poverty Eradication Programme was developed. The programme aimed at empowering and improving the income of Batswana. The aim was to eliminate all manifestation of poverty in all forms, including among other things, the policy environment, the institutional framework and the establishment of sustainable economic-empowerment projects.

Furthermore, the World Bank, in its efforts to fight poverty has put in place five principles underlying its poverty reduction strategies. These include:

- i. The work must be country driven, so that it results in real action on the ground that is appropriate to the local context.
- ii. It must be result-oriented, so that it is not measured merely by the amount of inputs used but by its effects on the poor.
- iii. It must be comprehensive in recognizing the multidimensional nature of poverty. It must be partnership-oriented;
- iv. Involve the coordinated participation of development partners.

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Lastly, the World Bank sees development as a process of societal transformation and expects the reduction of poverty to be a long-term project (Birchall, 2003) as cited in (Gasper, 2013).

According to Kapunda and Moffat (2013), this whole agenda set the stage for the partner countries to commit to the reduction and in some instances eradication of poverty. Botswana as a country adopted poverty eradication as its strategy.

### **2.4 Poverty Eradication Programmes**

Evidence from literature shows that micro financing has been the most common form of poverty alleviation. Microfinance is defined as efforts to improve the access to loans and to saving services for poor people (Schreiner, 2001). United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (2003) states that studies have shown that microfinance plays key roles in development of a country. For example, Samer, Majid, Rizal, Muhamad, and Rashid (2015) illustrates the various ways in which microfinance has been used to fight poverty in New Zealand. The study states that microfinance creates access to productive capital for the poor, which together with human capital, addressed through education and training, and social capital, achieved through local organization building, enables people to move out of poverty. By providing material capital to a poor person, their sense of dignity is strengthened and this can help to empower the person to participate in the economy and society (Samer et al., 2015)

In the United States, Banes (2008) contends that there are two strategies that have been adopted to fight poverty. According to the above scholar, the strategies are identifying and advocating for alternative measures of income poverty (this is when a family's total income is less than the family's threshold). Adoption of the said two strategies made it possible to tell whether federal tax and safety net programs are having an effect on income poverty. The



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strategies also help identify a menu of other specifications of the poverty problem and other ways of measuring success, reflecting specific problems that people care about, for example, hunger, inadequate shelter and the lack of opportunity for children.

According to Sinha (2015) the aim of microfinance in India is not just about providing capital to the poor to combat poverty on an individual level. The above scholar further argues that micro finance also has a role at an institutional level because it seeks to create institutions that deliver financial services to the poor, who are continuously ignored by the formal banking sector. On the other hand Mayoux (2010) and Cheston and Lisa (2002) have pointed out the importance of microfinance in empowerment, particularly women empowerment in Malaysia.

Micro financing is currently being promoted as a key development strategy for promoting poverty eradication and economic empowerment. It has the potential to effectively address material poverty, the physical deprivation of goods and services and, the income to attain them by granting financial services to households who are not supported by the formal banking sector (Thom-Otuya & Chukuigwe, 2014).

In Kenya, poverty eradication programmes take many forms and shapes. Whatever the case may be, maintains that one way in which the government fights poverty in Kenya is through small loans and savings opportunities to those who have traditionally been excluded from commercial financial services. As a development inclusion strategy, the government has provided funds to both locally established groups and private institutions. Boateng, Boateng, and Bampoe (2015) corroborates this and posits that poverty programmes emphasize economic contribution as a way to increase overall financial efficiency within the less economically empowered population.

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In South Africa, (Mfusi & Govender, 2015) reports that poverty alleviation programmes focus on two types of interventions namely; economic and social interventions. Economic interventions, according to (Mfusi & Govender, 2015), include co-operatives development and support. These co-operatives are involved mainly in grass cutting and cleaning projects. This programme establishes co-operatives as part of its poverty alleviation strategy. These co-operatives are constituted by indigent people ranging from 12 to 35 per group. There is a Poverty Alleviation Office that is responsible for training of both administrators and members of co-operatives. The Social Intervention is in the form of food security project which runs across the country.

Moving to Botswana, Poverty eradication programmes provide capacity building support to identified beneficiaries (Kolobe, 2013). The programme is aimed at ensuring that all able bodied and potential destitute step out of poverty and transform to sustainable livelihoods. It is also aimed at providing the rest of the population with knowledge that, if applied, ought to put them on the path to wealth creation. In Kweneng West, poverty eradication programmes have been implemented to reduce or to alleviate poverty from the beneficiaries and the community at large.

The above information on PEP in Botswana means that micro financing has been taken as a way of bringing a sense of dignity to the poor by empowering them to participate in the economy and society. It creates institutions that deliver financial services to the poor, who have no capacity to access the formal banking sector. Microfinance brings empowerment, economic and social interventions to the poor in targeted communities. Financial support is the key to poverty eradication. This is because whatever project that can be implemented or need to be

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implemented will need resources to take off which only come as a result of spending money. This means financial support is a major strategy to poverty reduction or alleviation.

### **2.5 The perceived usefulness of poverty eradication programmes**

Poverty eradication programmes have a number of benefits to the beneficiaries, communities and the nations at large. Botswana Government (2012) in their poverty eradication guidelines indicated that the government was expecting, “economically empowered individuals and families, enhanced self-esteem amongst beneficiaries and prosperous, productive and innovative individuals.” Botswana government added that the poverty eradication programmes are useful in transferring skills to the beneficiaries including training life skills to create competitive entrepreneurs. Similarly, Garba (2010) looked at entrepreneurship education as a tool for poverty eradication which addresses social economic problems. In addition, the author indicated that this helps in developing the spirit and culture of entrepreneurship in the community or nation.

Tiehen, Jolliffe, and Gundersen (2012) conducted a study on alleviating poverty in the USA by looking at the benefits of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). The authors established that there was a decline in the prevalence of poverty due to SNAP benefits. In other words, they established that SNAP significantly improves the welfare of low-income households. Similarly, Díaz-Cayeros and Magaloni (2009) explained that poverty eradication policies should enable the beneficiaries to meet basic needs for health services, nutrition, and education, should prevent the intergenerational transmission of poverty by prioritizing women and children and provide basic public services to poor communities. In addition, Peps should improve the quality of education and give access to microfinance in order to promote investment in small productive enterprises.

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Furthermore, the Botswana Government (2012) viewed the PEPs as being useful in providing sustainable and formal employment for people with disabilities to give them independence, financial security and bring them closer into the society. The Botswana Government took the PEPs as a means to raise the status and well-being of the disadvantaged so that they can have financial independence, self-reliance and dignity. The PEPs are also useful as they can be used as a form of support to the beneficiaries as each individual is treated with respect and dignity, recognizing that he/she is unique. Psycho-social support is also provided to enhance self-esteem of the beneficiaries.

In addition, Bongaarts, Cleland, Townsend, Bertrand, and Gupta (2012) talked about family planning as a method of eradicating poverty. The authors elaborated that family planning reduces poverty by reducing fertility in women which help to improve women's health, household earnings, and use of preventive health care.

All these scholars and studies in this section demonstrated that there are massive or tangible benefits that come with poverty eradication programmes. However, it is important to note that these benefits can only be attained if the programmes are implemented and supported appropriately. There are issues of perceptions, attitudes, resources, monitoring, knowledge, that determine the success or failure of PEPs. All the scholars and studies cited in this section also demonstrate that by design PEPs are meant to be useful or to provide benefits to the targeted beneficiaries and their communities.

### **2.6 Perceptions on poverty eradication projects**

Different countries around the world have different perceptions on poverty and poverty eradication programme. Hall, Leary, and Greevy (2014) looked at United Kingdom (U.K) public perceptions towards poverty and established that people's views have changed since the

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2008 financial crisis. They established that U.K. nationals are now considerate towards the poor and they are now aware of the causes of poverty. In U.K. the people now consider poverty to be beyond shortages of money. Lack of opportunity, lack of aspiration and inability to participate in society were seen as indicators of poverty and were said to be attributed to non-personal choices. However, it is important to note that in the U.K, people are not comfortable with the term “poverty” as it is associated with developing countries and might not be suitable for UK standards, (Hall et al., 2014).

Moving on to another geographical context, Tonguet-Papucci et al. (2017) looked at beneficiaries' perceptions and reported that the use of unconditional cash transfers intended to prevent acute malnutrition in children in poor rural communities in Burkina Faso. The authors established that the beneficiaries had positive perceptions about the program. In addition, they used the unconditional received cash transfers to improve the food security and health of children and households and this aligned with the objectives of the poverty eradication programme. As a result, the programme was successful to the extent that there was unexpected impacts including women planning for further pregnancies. Positive perceptions led to appropriate use of cash received which led to positive changes which can be seen as evidence of good success for the project. This can be taken to imply that the perceptions of beneficiaries of a program can determine its success or failure.

In another study, Udosen (2007) conducted a study on the beneficiaries' perception of the implementation of poverty alleviation programme in Akwa Ibom state of Nigeria. The beneficiaries of the poverty alleviation programme in Akwa Ibom state acknowledged the government's efforts to help them but they had several demands which they believed that if they were addressed the program would produce good results for them and the society. The

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beneficiaries' perceptions point at the fact that they were not consulted or they are not consulted and that is the reason why the programs are failing as they are not meeting the beneficiaries' expectations. The beneficiaries of the implementation of poverty alleviation programme in Akwa Ibom state believed that meeting their demands would enable them to benefit and participate significantly in the societal and economic developments and graduate from continuing to be dependents. With such mindsets or beliefs, it would be difficult for the beneficiaries to see any good that comes with the program and they will not put effort to improve themselves as they blame the government of failing to meet their demands.

Still in Nigeria, the beneficiaries felt that they have not benefitted from the government's initiatives. Kediri and Adebuseye (2012) established that many people in Nigeria have not benefitted from any of the government's poverty alleviation programmes neither were they aware of any family member or friend who may have benefited from any of the programmes. However, it is worth mentioning that some beneficiaries who participated in the programmes claimed that their income had changed, to some extent. Since they participated in the poverty alleviation programmes which were implemented.

Poverty continues to be a major issue in South Africa. Asha (2014) looked at attitudes and perceptions towards local government poverty alleviation efforts in Limpopo province, South Africa. Poverty alleviation is still remaining behind in Limpopo province, South Africa, as there is high unemployment, failed projects and limited projects in local areas. Poverty continues to be a serious challenge because of shortages of funding or staffing, lack of serious participation from the poor, lack of commitment from stakeholders and having limited ability to make decisions on programmes and spending.

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Finally, Botswana government has been implementing PEPs which have suffered many challenges. Ikgopoleng and Cavrić (2011) conducted an evaluation of the integrated poverty alleviation and housing scheme in Botswana, case of Ramotswa village. The scholars established that, despite high uptake of PEP schemes within the country, there are several challenges which include, limited income to build or improve houses, signs of poverty in living environments of beneficiaries and uncoordinated roles of various institutions which are major setbacks in the implementation of the scheme. The scheme requires practical policies geared to meet the needs and aspirations of the poor.

The few perceptions cited in this section reflect that in developed areas people have better attitudes and perceptions towards poverty and they look at poverty as a result of personal choices. The issue of seeing poverty as a result of personal choices does not work in Africa especially looking at the history of colonization and limited resources, unskilled labour, high levels of illiteracy and many other problems.

In the UK, the people changed their perceptions towards poverty eradication after the 2008 economic crisis otherwise they always thought it was an African problem (Hall et al., 2014). In Africa, poverty has always been viewed negatively and the trend continues in most African countries. Poverty eradication programmes always have issues resulting in high failure rates of the programmes. Poor infrastructure and lack of seriousness are some of the common causes of PEPs' failures. Poverty is never welcome and people's attitudes towards the eradication projects should be positive if the projects are to produce positive results. These findings are similar to what was established by several scholars and studies cited in the study.

## **2.6 Factors that influence the PEPs beneficiaries' perceptions**

PEP beneficiaries' perceptions are influenced by many factors depending on their age, gender, educational background, background, societal beliefs, culture, and whether one has a rural or urban background (Akyeampong, 2011). Botswana Government and United Nation Children's Fund (2012) conducted a study on the review of the "Ipelegeng" programme which is a poverty eradication programme in Botswana. It was established that the beneficiaries' perceptions towards the effects of the "Ipelegeng" programme differed according to the gender of the respondents. It was said that women have unique needs as compared to men and as a result, they viewed the programme to be useful as they were able to meet some of their needs.

In addition, Botswana Government and United Nation Children's Fund (2012) established that people in rural areas in Botswana were more negative about the "Ipelegeng" programme as they said it was more of a relief programme than a poverty eradication programme. This was because, most people from villages had poor education backgrounds, they were socially and economically backward and generally they believe that they are poor.

Another factor influencing PEPs is knowledge. Knowledge is very important as it directs people's perceptions. Botswana Government and United Nation Children's Fund (2012) also established that most people who enrolled into the "Ipelegeng" programme had insufficient knowledge about the objectives of the programme. As a result, they were not prepared for graduation, that is, they were not ready to admit and prove that they have benefited from the programme and they can now sustain themselves. Instead, others even set on some useful resources because they were focused only on "Ipelegeng" and never expected to leave the programme at any point.



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It is also interesting to point out that people's perceptions towards a situation are influenced by what they go through in life and their surrounding environment. Kabir and Louise Maitrot (2019) supports this when they established that illnesses among family members, disease outbreaks among poultry and cattle populations affect people psychologically and these result in failure to improve economic conditions among extremely poor households. The scholars also added that weak supervision from providers, adverse natural events, and negative forms of dependency are some of the negative factors.

Similarly, Idemudia (2011) indicated that in Brazil, there are strong Catholic traditions that have been entrenched in the people and these have been influencing the people's perceptions towards corporate social responsibility. This means that religion has an impact on how a society or people perceive situations such as PEPs. Moreover Ika, Diallo, and Thuillier (2010) highlighted that self- perceptions influence the success or failure of a project. This means that the personal perceptions of individuals have an impact on how they perceive a given situation around them or presented to them.

In summary, the literature reviewed in this section indicate that there are factors that could influence poverty eradication programs' beneficiaries' perceptions. These factors are due to the beneficiaries' geographical locations, age, gender, marital status, climatic conditions, psychological set up, social beliefs and several other reasons. This means that poverty eradication programs' beneficiaries' perceptions are driven by many factors which can be addressed or corrected for positive results.

### **2.7 Measures to supervise and monitor the projects**

Poverty eradication projects need supervision and monitoring in order to track their success. Farrington et al. (2014) talked about Swedish International Development Authority

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(SIDA) which sponsored a study on Sustainable Poverty Reduction through Area Development Projects, focusing on SIDA-supported projects in Ethiopia, Zambia and Cambodia. The authors suggested that SIDA should ensure that, in future, appropriate exit strategies are designed during project preparation and reassessed during periodic project reviews as monitoring and evaluation was a notable problem area.

According to Farrington et al. (2014) poverty monitoring is the tracking of progress under a PEP which focuses on the delivery of planned inputs and outputs as well as in the assessment of outcomes and impacts. A poverty monitoring system should include data and information collection, analysis of data, dissemination and feedback into the policy process; and the overall management and coordination of these activities. This means that supervision and monitoring of PEPs should not just be talking to the beneficiaries or just observing projects but commitment to collect information and thoroughly analyse it to give informative feedback to help both the implementers and the beneficiaries.

In addition, Wang (2018) discussed about an all-round monitoring and supervision strategy to monitor the use of poverty alleviation funds, the implementation of poverty alleviation projects, and the practical effects of poverty alleviation which was established in China. This strategy even included monitoring by political parties showing that monitoring and supervision of PEPs has been an issue in China and an all-round strategy had to be developed. Booth and Nsabagasani (2005) also discussed about poverty monitoring systems in Uganda.

A strategy for monitoring PEPs in Uganda was proposed by Ministry of Public Service (MoPS) and the strategy involved supervising activities in schools and other benefiting

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institutions and monitoring systems were seen to promote government commitment and accountability for PEPs' (Booth & Nsabagasani, 2005).

In an endeavour to supervise and monitor projects effectively, several countries including Botswana came up with policies and guidelines to carry out the exercise. From section 2.9 of this study, strategies were discussed which guided on how to supervise and monitor the PEPs. However, from literature mentioned in this section, it can be seen that monitoring and evaluation of PEPs has not been well planned for and it has not been easily implemented by many countries because of the challenges encountered.

Botswana Government (2012) in their poverty eradication guidelines, mentioned a proposed plan for PEPs' monitoring and evaluation which indicated that district extension teams were to monitor the projects continuously and report to the relevant structures where a standard monitoring tool was to be used. This monitoring system was proposed to ensure individual household performance tracking. In addition, (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, 2012) established that most of the "Ipelegeng" participants from the rural areas in Botswana were not aware of the goals and intentions of the "Ipelegeng" Programme. The report indicated that across districts, the objectives of "Ipelegeng" programme were known and understood differently and participants failed to understand that they were expected to graduate from the programme. This happened because the programme lacked proper monitoring and supervision and no feedback was given to the beneficiaries as a result.

## **2.8 Challenges facing Poverty Eradication Programme implementation.**

Even though projects have to be monitored, there are often some challenges faced. Farrington et al. (2014) indicated that several institutions had many challenges with the issues of monitoring and supervising PEPs and it was important that as a nation, strategies to monitor and supervise PEPs be prioritized.

Therefore, the purpose of this section is to assess the challenges faced by Poverty Eradication Programmes being implemented by government agencies. Much work has been done on the challenges facing programme implementation and these challenges range from poor project selection and planning, lack of skills and training, lack of support from programme officers, unavailability of markets and lack of commitment from beneficiaries (Bass & Vaughan, 1966; Dahama, 1966; Kiage, 2013; Rocha, 2014).

### **2.8.1 Poor Project Selection and Planning**

The literature on project management reveals that selecting an appropriate project and developing appropriate plans for implementation influences project performance in the sense that they provide focused and efficient utilization of available resources as well as helping with budgeting and planning. Moreover, project plans also help managers to know what to buy, when, how and by which method of procurement (Kiage, 2013; Rocha, 2014).

Luyimbazi (2014), points out that one of the major setbacks in public project implementation is poor planning and management process, including needs that are not properly identified or estimated, unrealistic budgets and inadequacy of the skills of staff responsible for their implementation. Additionally, Taiwo and Agwu (2016) revealed that

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inappropriate selection of projects meant to curb poverty is one of the major challenges facing poverty eradication initiatives.

Dahama (1966) suggested that the programme planner should always start with a situational analysis (or needs assessment) of the beneficiaries, this will include profiling in order to establish various factors about the people to be assisted. Thus, the long-held assumption that a programme will be suitable in every location or on every occasion has been shown as a fundamental limitation when it comes to poverty eradication efforts (Bass & Vaughan, 1966).

Similar sentiments with regard to project planning and selection are shared by Montsho and Moreki (2012) who indicated that most pig programmes in Botswana do not have structured plans and even their selection is baseless. They, therefore, recommended that the Ministry of Agriculture should design a breeding programme that is consistent with the production system and market needs accompanied by extensive recording system at the Sebele Breeding Facility. Vertical integration was suggested as a strategy to offset challenges.

Poor planning, poor management processes, inappropriate selection of projects, lack of a need's analysis of the beneficiaries and the assumption that any programme can work anywhere are some of the major challenges being faced in PEP initiatives. In this study, beneficiaries are taken through some training course for about two weeks that they are equipped and prepared to run the projects. This gives the beneficiaries a good starting point and beneficiaries should take the responsibility to further equip themselves for the good of their projects. They should continue to enhance their skills to improve their planning, management and operational skills.

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Further, the issue of inappropriate selection of projects, lack of a need's analysis of the beneficiaries and the assumption that any programme can work anywhere are some of the major challenges in Kweneng West concerning running PEPs. This is because, if a proper needs analysis of beneficiaries was conducted, appropriate projects would have been selected for the beneficiaries in Kweneng West villages. People in Kweneng West are Bakgalagadi and they are into animal husbandry for food, survival and for wealth reasons. This means small stock projects and other related projects would have succeeded, to some extent, since the people will just be continuing or adding to what they were already doing. However, introduction of new or different initiatives would need a lot of support from the government and the implementers. Also, the beneficiaries were supposed to show a lot of commitment and cooperation with the government initiatives to produce the intended results.

### **2.8.2 Lack of Skills and Training**

Training has been defined by many scholars as a state of gaining required skills to perform a specific job (Jucius, 1979). Dahama (1966) has also indicated that training helps people to perform better and become more accurate in doing certain jobs. Bass and Vaughan (1966) have defined training as the process of teaching, informing, or educating people so that (1) they may become as well qualified as possible to do their job, and (2) they become qualified to perform in positions of greater difficulty and responsibility. Butressing this viewpoint, (Mudau, Mogorosi, & Thabede, 2005), argue that for community projects to succeed there is a need for basic skills and expertise on the part of project members.

The said skills and expertise must at least be accessible within communities that support the projects. The range of required skills could include project management, fundraising, financial management and basic bookkeeping. Kiage (2013) conducted a research which found

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that project beneficiary's critical skills and experience in implementing programmes effectively and staff competencies influence project performance. Furthermore, the success of a business or programme is largely anchored on continuous learning and development of strong human resources.

In addressing the skills and training, Tshitangoni, Okorie, and Francis (2011), carried out a study with 30 stratified random sampled poverty eradication projects in Vhembe, South Africa. The study revealed that 90% of project members required training in bookkeeping, marketing, financial management and technical aspects of production, for example, gardening and poultry farming. The study further indicated that the training that was conducted for them was rushed and insufficient because almost two-thirds of the project members were illiterate. It was also found that it was difficult for beneficiaries to implement what they were taught. In summary, training is required for both project officers and beneficiaries and continuous courses are required to refresh project implementation.

Similar views regarding challenges to training were captured by Montsho and Moreki (2012) on a study on Piggery Section Annual Report in Botswana. The study indicated that extension areas in Botswana are vast resulting in extension coverage being minimal by project officers. In addition, service delivery is insufficient due to inadequacy of transport and personnel. Also, extension personnel are not adequately equipped to provide quality service to pig farmers as they have not received specialized training in small stock production (Galeboe, Mbaiwa, & Mmatli, 2010; Moreki & Mphinyane, 2011).

With regard to effective training of beneficiaries Moreki and Mphinyane (2011) study in Botswana indicated that competencies change through effective training programs. It does not only improve the overall performance, it also enhances the knowledge, skills and attitudes

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of the workers necessary for the future job, thus contributing to overall project growth. They therefore suggest that through training of beneficiaries, competencies are developed and enable them to implement their projects efficiently and achieve firm objectives in a competitive manner.

In summary, several scholars reviewed in this study indicated that there is a need to continue training the beneficiaries and the project officers so that they continue to operate in a guided environment which allows maximum productivity and success of the projects. Skills needed for long term survival of projects would not be fully covered in the period which is scheduled for training. Ongoing training and supervision of the projects will enable the project officers and the beneficiaries to nurture and grow their soft skills needed for project survival. In addition, trainings, workshops, conferences and competitions will motivate the beneficiaries to continue working for better results. Knowledge which can be put into practical use is necessary for PEPs' success.

### **2.8.3 Lack of Support from Project Officers**

Professional support is an important factor in successful project implementation and performance. In a study on the assessment of challenges facing Poverty Eradication Programmes (PEPs) in the Limpopo Province, South Africa, Kaw (2006) reported that owing to lack of support from Project Officers, some of the project's progress was not adequately monitored and challenges that could have been sorted out remained a big obstacle to the farmers.

On the other hand, a study by Taiwo and Agwu (2016) blamed lack of support by Project Officers on other factors such as limited resources, as in transportation, that limit the role of Project Officers to monitoring and keeping up to date records on projects progress.



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Furthermore, insufficient training and high levels of illiteracy among project members lead to high levels of dependence on project officers for the day-to-day technical running of the projects. In instances, where officers are scarce and visit project sites infrequently, beneficiaries tend to desert their initiatives.

The above argument by Taiwo & Agwu resonates with the findings of Kaw (2006), who noted that lack of support leads to other challenges such as theft, which could arise from lack of security and inadequate technical support by Project Officers . Lack of support, also compounded the problem of low production of PEPs. This would suggest that continuous monitoring of the project implementation process is very vital. Beneficiaries need to be visited often to check challenges at every stage of implementation, to guide them and to impart to them the necessary skills to combat the challenges they face daily.

Such views with regard to lack of support from Project Offices are likened to those of a study on pig production in Botswana by Galeboe et al. (2010) who indicated that there is no collaborative effort among the main stakeholders such as CEDA, Ministry of Agriculture and Department of Culture and Youth which provide training, mentoring and coaching services to pig producers. The scholars suggested that the stakeholders need to collaborate to administer a national programme aimed at enabling pig farming to take advantage of the vast existing market opportunity and growing it to achieve the diversification of both the agriculture sector and national economy.

The literature reviewed in this section shows that Project Officers are the key drivers of PEPs' success. Project Officers need to be fully equipped and to be positioned in every way so that they can offer the expected support from their side. Relating the above views to the Botswana context, Project Officers have a challenge of transport and they are not fixed in a

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particular location but they are always moving around. They sometimes get the resources to distribute to the beneficiaries late. This poses a lot of problems as they are not able to meet beneficiaries' needs as they arise. The government and the private sector can come together in collaboration with the beneficiaries and other stakeholders to make sure that project officers are fully supported for the efficient implementation, monitoring and running of the projects.

### **2.8.4 Lack of Markets**

The market plays an important role in the success of any business or project as attested to by Jaiyeoba (2011), when stating that a business with an unstable market is likely to collapse because a lack of demand affects markets leading to low prices. The argument is that the function of financial markets is to constantly find equilibrium between supply and demand. Demand can decrease due to an economic or political shock that breed fear and uncertainty. In this environment, investors would be concerned with protecting their capital rather than putting it to work to earn returns.

In addition to the issue of markets, Taiwo and Agwu (2016), confirmed that lack of markets as a major challenge and indicated that it is not possible for PEPs to meet their primary objective if they fail to generate income. Therefore, access to markets is central to the attainment of the objectives of PEPs. For Tshitangoni et al. (2011), it was reported that if projects lack a business plan that could be a major cause of challenges associated with the unavailability of markets. Thus, when people residing within areas where projects are implemented, they are not populous enough to provide the required market-base for the projects, then they are likely to collapse.

In the case of Botswana, government-funded start-up projects such as sewing, welding, catering, hiring out of the mentioned three-legged pots are mostly affected by poor markets.

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Whilst this applies particularly to market-oriented projects, it does not seem to be the case with the “Ipelegeng” the labor-intensive, public works programme meant to provide short-term employment for beneficiaries to cushion against the prevailing high rate of unemployment.

A business with unstable market is likely to collapse and this has been the case with most Kweneng West sewing, welding, catering and hiring out of the mentioned three-legged pots projects. They have been mostly affected by poor markets. In addition, people residing within the three villages under study, where poverty eradication projects have been implemented, are not populous enough to provide the required market-base for the projects. Thus, some projects were collapsing immediately after implementation.

Poor market organization has also been a challenge. A study by Montsho and Moreki (2012) on challenges facing pig farming as youth empowerment programme in Botswana indicated that unorganized marketing is one of the major factors impeding the success of project implementation in Botswana. Their study established that the only common marketing channels in Botswana are farm–abattoir–butchery or processing plant (wholesale) with finished products distributed to supermarkets. They further opined that farmers and individual sales are other types of marketing channels. To this regard we can conclude that in Botswana, the pig industry is not linked to supporting structures; hence, the entire marketing chain from farm to retail is not viewed as single profit-making entity. This problem according to Montsho and Moreki (2012) is not only faced by pig farmers, all small stock farmers in Botswana face a problem of lack of abattoirs for slaughtering and markets for selling their products. One of the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) Councillor gave a revelation of the acute challenges facing the poverty eradication programme in his area in 2016 when addressing a full council session in Tonota, Botswana when he revealed that,

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The department is faced with a shortage of small stock market in the Sub-District due to Foot and Mouth Disease, which affected the area and delayed implementation, out of the 122 projects ear marked for poverty eradication, 86 are for small stock venturing. Out of those only four projects have started selling while the rest are still at breeding stage (Ngwanaamotho, 2011, December 14). He went on to explain that the situation has become worse after even a few suppliers of the small stock who were initially willing to sell have become discouraged by delayed payments from government. (Ngwanaamotho, 2011, December 14).

In brief, a business with an unstable market is likely to collapse and this has been the case with most Kweneng West sewing, welding, catering, hiring out of the mentioned three-legged pots projects and several other projects. They have been mostly affected by poor markets. In addition, people residing within the three villages under study in this research where poverty eradication projects have been implemented are not populous enough to provide the required market-base for the projects. Thus, some projects were collapsing immediately after implementation. Also, the market of a project is identified before its implementation. This means during planning for project implementation, the market should also be considered.

### **2.8.5 Lack of Beneficiaries Commitment**

Commitment of beneficiaries has also been found to be a challenge with PEPs. Surender and Van Niekerk (2008), have proposed lack of commitment as a major cause of project failure. Their research showed that many beneficiaries working in PEPs did not view it as proper employment. Lack of patience caused by working for long periods before any real profits were made also contributed to poor commitment. This demoralized many members and

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inevitably compelled them to abscond from the project. In Taiwo and Agwu (2016), the findings resonate with those of Surrender and Van Niekerk (2008), who concluded that project members are not committed to their projects; most beneficiaries look for fast money making projects. Assessment on poverty levels in Botswana by Seleka, Siphambe, and Ntseane (2007) have indicated that PEPs have been criticized for creating a dependency syndrome of Botswana on the Government. Most beneficiaries view the provision of this packages as a source of employment rather than alleviation from poverty.

Similarly, the current President of Botswana, Mokgweetsi Eric Masisi when he was the Minister for Presidential Affairs and Public Administration in 2011 stated that beneficiaries are not committed to their projects. He further encouraged them by stating that poverty eradication requires a different mindset. In response to the Minister's sentiments, the representatives from Kweneng West indicated that people will remain uncommitted to poverty eradication and in their view, poverty will remain rampant in their district because they do not have proper roads and have to travel long distances to access services and facilities like clinics. Also, most people from the area live in cattle posts, which make it difficult for them to get service that will assist them in the implementation of their projects.

With the above views, it is clear that people in Kweneng West lack commitment because they see the PEPs as government projects and not their sources of income. One good example is that, people in Kweneng West have been keeping cattle, goats, sheep and donkeys since a long time ago and there were not many issues about animal mortality. Now the PEPs have given them small stocks to keep and earn a living, there are high records of mortality and there are many excuses including medication coming very late to treat animal diseases. If the beneficiaries could give maximum commitment to the projects, things could have been

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different. Commitment levels are low in Kweneng West because most of the people think it is the government which should commit and take full care of the projects. There is a need for most of the beneficiaries to change their attitudes towards their commitment to the projects.

Furthermore, the foregoing discussion of challenges experienced in the implementation of poverty eradication programmes points to a persistent setback in various contexts. Taiwo and Agwu (2016) have singled out the following factors as red flags in poverty eradication programmes implementation:

- Lack of cooperation among the tiers of government and inappropriate programme design reflect lack of involvement of beneficiaries in the formulation and implementation of programmes.
- Most beneficiaries are not motivated to identify themselves sufficiently with the successful implementation of the programmes.
- Lack of targeting mechanisms for the poor: most of the programmes do not focus directly on the poor.
- Severe budgetary, management and governance problems: these affect most of the programmes, resulting in either uncompleted, broken down and abandoned facilities, which are in most times unstaffed and ill equipped for the task.
- Funding many projects at a time result in over spreading the budget.

There are many challenges that have been identified as setbacks to successful PEP implementation and Kweneng West has been facing multitudes of these challenges. Intervention measures need to be put in place to help the beneficiaries, the surrounding communities, the government and the nation at large. There is a need for all the concerned stakeholders to rise and work together for the betterment of the situation.

## **2.9 Strategies to ascertain the smooth implementation of the poverty eradication programme**

### **2.9.1 Global Level Intervention**

There are various poverty interventions implemented at global level by multi-lateral institutions such as the World Bank (WB) and International Monetary Fund (IMF). Although the Bank itself was created to promote reconstruction and development of member states' economies devastated by the Second World War, it has overtime expanded its mandate and role to include poverty reduction interventions. In addition, it broadened its view of poverty from the narrow perspective that poverty primarily concerns itself with the lack of income to a broader concept of poverty dynamics that embraces other equally pertinent issues. Therefore, it considers poverty to be a situation where a person cannot access their basic needs and social services and are unable to exercise their power of choice for one reason or the other.

From the moment it began to focus on poverty reduction, the World Bank has been part of the international commitment to end global poverty as stipulated by past MDGs agenda and as currently imbedded in the SDGs. The World Bank Group institutions such as the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) cooperate with the Bank and supplement its activities in order to end global poverty.

The Bank is the world's largest source of development assistance and uses it's financial, labour and knowledge resources to help each developing country onto a path of stable, sustainable, and equitable growth in the fight against poverty. The Articles of Agreement also provide the Bank with the flexibility necessary to confront the changing needs of development throughout the world. Therefore, the bank has adapted to the changing environment as new challenges of development emerge. Hence, the primary mandate of the Bank today is to

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alleviate poverty and improve quality of life of citizens. It has thus, evolved from its initial focus on major infrastructure projects to poverty alleviation, refugee resettlement, HIV/AIDS prevention, anticorruption strategies and so on (World-Bank, 2015).

According to Naudé (2013), the World Bank has over the years found it difficult to design and implement tailor-made country assistance strategies in order to attain broad-based national growth in member states. It now largely focuses on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Initiative (PRSI) and its main role has been bolstered with the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative which was launched in 1996 and was soon followed by the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) in 1999 (World-Bank, 2015).

At national level poverty reduction policies are supplemented by regional poverty reduction initiatives from Southern Africa Development Community (SADC). The Regional Poverty Reduction Framework was signed by member countries in 2008 (Southern African Development Committee, 2015), the framework was established to place the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan as an implementation framework. In 2008, a Protocol on Gender and Development was signed. Similarly the Protocol on Education and Training in 1997 and Protocol on Health in 1999 was also signed (Southern African Development Committee, 2015). The Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan of 2012 sought to boost infrastructure in energy, transport, communication, technology, trans-boundary water resources and tourism.

### **2.9.2 Policy Interventions for Poverty Reduction in Sub Saharan Africa**

The survey of poverty reduction strategies in Sub-Saharan Africa suggests that anti-poverty policies and programmes are usually designed to achieve a variety of pro-poor outcomes. The recommendation from this strategy is that access to basic social services should



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be improved for the poor, these should include healthcare, education, drinking water and housing. Moreover, the strategies should increase employment, strengthen and expand the social security coverage, empower the poor to generate their own income to reduce income inequalities between the poor and the rich. More specifically, the pro-poor interventions take several forms in Sub-Saharan African countries, including both conditional and unconditional cash transfer programmes, in-kind transfer schemes, and public works programmes (Sembene, 2015).

In addition to World Bank and International Monetary Fund poverty eradication interventions, Zamfir (2016) went on to show that European Union has dedicated itself to support economic development in Africa (Sub Saharan African countries). European Union has established partnerships with African countries to encourage economic growth, eradicate poverty and establish sustainable development. Similarly, Mustapha and Prizzon (2018) presented that powerful world economies are partnering with developing countries to deal with issues like poverty which are hindering the balance needed between economic growth and sustainable development.

World Bank, International Monetary Fund and other developed countries have been working together to provide financial, labour and knowledge resources to help developing countries in their fight against poverty. Poverty eradication in developing countries has become a global issue such that a lot of interventions have been put in place to reduce or eliminate poverty.

### **2.9.3 Poverty Eradication Policies and Initiatives in Botswana**

As a need to combat poverty, Botswana deep rooted its poverty reduction initiatives in the National Development Plans. The National Development Plan 9 particularly viewed poverty

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reduction as one of the key policy deliverables while other subsequent National Development Plans advance poverty reduction through social justice principle. As such, the Botswana Government policies made their focus on three channels in alleviating for Poverty which are increase in the livelihood of the poor, expansion in basic service provision and social safety net (Seleka et al., 2007).

Botswana has adopted The National Strategy for Poverty Reduction (NSPR) which is the key policy document guiding intervention regarding poverty. The strategy seeks to link and harmonize the various sectorial initiatives relating to poverty. Before the strategy was adopted in 2003, poverty reduction initiatives were somewhat fragmented, without a clear and concise policy framework or guidelines for addressing poverty. The result was uncoordinated interventions which yielded insignificant results in terms of reducing poverty.

The NSPR was thus devised as a strategy to provide people with opportunities for sustainable livelihoods. The objective was to expand employment opportunities through broad-based economic growth, in terms of sectorial and geographic spread. At the micro level, the strategy sought to enhance access to social investment by the poor, with a view to promoting their capabilities to work and earn an income. The strategy recognized that there were sections of the population that might be unable to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by expanded employment opportunities. For this section, the Government would continue to use targeted social safety nets aimed at preventing such sections of the population from falling into abject poverty (Botswana Institute of Policy Analysis, 2008 ).

To this regard, Botswana came out with a set of poverty-reduction policies that encouraged broad-based economic participation through economic incentives such as

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employment creation, income generation, economic empowerment and entrepreneurial development. Under these policies several programmes were implemented under the following policies which include Financial Assistance Programme, Citizen Economic Empowerment, Citizen Entrepreneurial Development Agency (CEDA), Local Enterprise Authority (LEA), Rural Area Development Support Programme, Agriculture Support Programme, and Youth Support Programme (Seleka et al., 2007). The following is a brief discussion of each programme.

The aim of the Financial Assistance Programme was to provide grants to businesses and promote production and employment creation and this programme was established in 1982. Due to failure of its supported programmes, the fund was phased out and replaced with CEDA in 2001. The aim of the Agency is to fund citizens starting business or expanding existing ones, aged 18 and older (Citizen Entrepreneur Development Agency, 2015). Products provided under the CEDA include: loan finance, lease loans, credit guarantee, Citizen Entrepreneurial Assistance Equity, Factoring and Invoice discounting and business advisory services. Furthermore, CEDA also provides commercial development through provision of funds, training in areas that businesspersons lack business knowledge. The main objectives of CEDA are to encourage free enterprise as a way to empower citizens, foster economic diversification and development of competition (Citizen Entrepreneur Development Agency, 2015).

In 2012 the Government of Botswana came up with another important policy which is the Citizen Economic Empowerment Policy which aims at providing a group of different economic empowerment interventions with a common objective of increasing citizen access to the means of production (Botswana Government, 2012). The policy according to (Seleka

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et al., 2007) entails eight pillars but this study, based on its scope, discussed only five which are: increase in global competitiveness through empowerment and partnership, encouraging non-state actors, social upliftment and procurement use of budgetary process to support empowerment; citizen empowerment in social economic policy transformation of economic growth to private sector-led investment in quality human capital development and licensing aimed at promoting empowerment. The policy recognizes the importance of human capital in the achievement of economic empowerment (Botswana Government, 2012). In 1996, the National Youth Policy was introduced with a view to address special needs for the youth with the objective of increasing access to economic resources, empowerment and employment. There are three goals that are addressed under this Policy which are: providing a broad framework for coordination of youth programmes and providing a platform to address issues related to youths; recognizing and fostering participation of youth in economic development and provide structures that take into account youth needs (Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs, 1996).

Due to regional and international demands the policy was revised for conformation in 2010 (Ministry of Youth Sports and Culture, 2010). Under the programme, various initiatives were taken into account and these included, Young Farmers Fund, Youth Development Fund, E-innovation Youth Empowerment Programme, Arts and Culture Grants (Ministry of Trade and Investment, 2015).

The government strategy on poverty eradication through support of livelihoods in rural areas was persuaded through the National Policy on Rural Development, Remote Area Development Programme and Community Based Strategy for Rural Development. The National Policy on Rural Development was introduced in 1973 and later revised in 2002 to

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align the policy objectives with new social-economic developments (United Nations Development Programme, 2005). The main objective of the policy was poverty-reduction in rural areas and encouraging participation of all stakeholders at country level. The policy also reinstated subsistence livelihood to those without alternatives as a means of reducing dependency on government (United Nations Development Programme, 2005).

Remote Area Development Programme was introduced in 1978 and reviewed in 2003. The programme places emphasis on fast-tracking economic development in social services, infrastructure and promoting economic and community development (Seleka et al., 2007). Beneficiaries from this programme were highly side-lined and lived far away from service centres and facilities. The objectives of the programme are to provide basic services like education, health and water; promote income generating; and foster self-reliance (United Nations Development Programme, 2005).

In order to support agriculture as a way of providing livelihoods of Botswana and minimize dependency on hand-outs, the Government initiated projects such as the Accelerated Rainfall Programme, Arable Lands Development Programme and Integrated Support Programme for Arable Agriculture Development Programme (ISPAAD). The Arable Lands Development Programme was introduced in 1981 to provide inputs to households in rain fed arable land. The programme was terminated in 2008 and replaced by ISPAAD (Ministry of Agriculture, 2015). The ISPAAD targeted improving agriculture productivity through the use of technology. The farmers were categorized according to level of production and subsidies varied according to the needs of the class of farmers.

The second broad category of poverty reduction measures implemented by the Government is the provision of social safety nets. Social safety nets are used as short-term

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measures for poverty alleviation in Botswana, while the long-term objective is to empower the poor and reduce dependency on government support (Seleka et al., 2007). The old-age pension and World War II Veteran programmes are entitlements and access is not means-based. Supplementary feeding programmes are offered by the Social Welfare Department to primary school children under the Primary School Feeding Programme (PSFP) and Vulnerable Group Feeding Programme. The programmes are used to reach the poor and to reduce malnutrition (Botswana Institute of Policy Analysis, 2008 ).

Botswana's social safety net also offers Orphanage Care Programme, Community-based Care Programme and Labour-based Drought Relief Programme. The Orphanage Care Programme supports children under 18 years who have lost one or both parents. Support is provided through food baskets, school fees, clothing and transport fares (Botswana Institute of Policy Analysis, 2008 ). The Community-based Care Programmes is designed to support needy full-blown AIDS patients by providing food baskets to boost nutrition. The labour-based Drought Relief Programme is offered during drought periods as a source of temporary income support (Botswana Institute of Policy Analysis, 2008 ).

One major step took by the Botswana government was the establishment of (PEPs 2010). The major key focus of the programme was to create access to the resources that will assist the less privileged in getting opportunities that will assist them in providing for themselves.

Eligible persons included under this programme undergo an assessment and upon assessment recommendations are made for funding. The PEP consists of 45 project models which individuals can opt as a group or individuals. The projects under consideration include stock farming (goats and hares), welding, tuck-shop, the hiring of traditional three-legged

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pots and social events tents, backyard gardening and many more.

All the intervention measures that have been discussed about Botswana stand for Kweneng West. This means there are policies and initiatives that have been put in place to curb poverty in Kweneng West. The issue is, how effective are these interventions in Kweneng West and how relevant are they? The following section discusses the summary and conclusion of the reviewed literatures.

In summary, the literature review above presented different perceptions on poverty eradication programmes across the globe. It is important to note that most of the scholars used various methods to conduct researches on perceptions towards poverty eradication programme. Marumo, Madisa, and Lesole (2017) conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the backyard garden initiative in poverty eradication in Ramotswa village, Botswana. In this research, forty beneficiaries of the backyard gardening initiative were interviewed on one-on-one basis using a structured questionnaire. It was established that the majority of the beneficiaries were elderly women aged 50 years and above. In addition, the selection criteria for enrolment into PEPs should be made in a way to ensure that only the poor people receive the support. The backyard gardening initiative has potential to reduce poverty among its beneficiaries provided the projects are well-managed. The project operators need to be empowered through training and mentorship and the beneficiaries should receive adequate and timely agricultural extension services. Another perception of poverty eradication was conducted by Mfusi and Govender (2015) who discussed the Expanded Public Works Program (EPWP) which was a national government strategy which was implemented in South Africa to primarily address poverty and unemployment in rural areas. The discussion

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focused on the organization, focus, operational plan and training framework of EPWP. It also looked at the monitoring and evaluation framework for the EPWP.

In addition, Asha (2014) conducted a research on attitudes and perceptions towards local government poverty alleviation efforts in Limpopo province, South Africa. Analysis of secondary data, interviews, group discussions and questionnaire were used to collect data. Shortage of funding or staffing, lack of meaningful participation of the poor, lack of commitment from stakeholders and having less power to make decisions over programming and spending of Social and Educational Research. Hall et al. (2014) looked at current public attitudes to poverty and how views have changed since the 2008 financial crash in UK. Several qualitative methods were used during the research, including in-depth interviews, discussion groups and a day-long deliberative workshop with 50 people. In addition, Al-Shami, Majid, Rashid, and Hamid (2014) proposed a conceptual framework in the role of Malaysian and Yemeni microfinance on the poor wellbeing. They used the mixed method approach and a cross-sectional survey with the randomized control trial used for gathering quantitative data whilst logistic regression and chi-square were used to analyze the data. Semi structured interviews were used to collect qualitative data from three microfinance institutions.

Moreover, (Kapunda & Moffat, 2013) examined the trends in economic growth and poverty in relation to corruption indices in Botswana relative to other SADC countries. Botswana cross-country data were collected from studied literature and it was used. It was established that there is a negative correlation between economic growth and corruption, but a positive correlation between poverty and corruption. Furthermore, Ikgopoleng and Cavić (2011) conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Integrated Poverty Alleviation and Housing Scheme (IPAHS) in Ramotswa which is an urban village in Botswana.



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The authors looked at two schemes which are the Self-Help Housing Scheme (SHHA) which was meant for the formally employed but lowly paid people and the IPAHS which was meant to facilitate economic empowerment to the poor who do not qualify under the SHHA scheme. The IPAHS scheme was introduced to equip the residents with skills to build or improve houses for themselves and create employment for themselves through molding of bricks for sale in a drive to alleviate poverty. This research was based on documentary and field research which involved discussion and open-ended interviews with related government departments and the administration of structured questionnaire survey to 30 beneficiaries of the scheme. It was established that there is a need for policy interventions through Government commitment and coordination of roles played by different stakeholders to support the sustainability of the scheme.

Most of the studies reviewed used combinations of qualitative methods to assess the perceptions towards PEPs. In-depth interviews, discussions, workshops, document research and questionnaire surveys were used in the studies reviewed in this research. However, the qualitative research approach especially in-depth interviews and discussions dominated in this literature review and also aligned with the methodologies used in this study. This study used the mixed methods approach where both qualitative and quantitative research approaches were used for the purposes of triangulating the research findings. It is important to note that no such study has been conducted in Botswana or outside Botswana looking at beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes in Takatokwane, Dutlwe and Letlhakeng villages in Kweneng West area in Botswana.

This study was done for the first time and it is adding to the body of knowledge concerning beneficiaries' perceptions towards PEPs. It is giving further specific insight as to

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how PEPs in Botswana villages are being perceived and how they are surviving. This research has helped to point out at specific challenges being faced by beneficiaries of PEPs in Botswana villages in relation to the entire world.

The purpose of this literature review chapter was to give an outline of different conceptions of the phenomenon of poverty, its multi-dimensional characteristics, and to explore perceptions towards PEPs. Challenges being faced during PEPs implementation and strategies to allow easy implementation were also explored. Thus far, the current review has outlined how different scholars view the issue of poverty eradication as both a theoretically understandable phenomenon and a practically observable reality.

The World Bank provides the most informative guide on the extent of poverty in many parts of the world. What has been made clear in this chapter is the fact that the war that government has waged against poverty can never be won by applying uniform strategies throughout the country regardless of the community dynamics and nuances involved in each case since poverty manifests itself in different forms in each location and context. The literature review has thus sought to highlight challenges, which range from commitment to the project, availability of markets, and shortage of resources as prime barriers to government's intent to eradicate household poverty in Botswana.

The literature review presented a critical review of issues related to poverty eradication programmes. It looked at a detailed discussion to guide the research on investigations of stakeholders' perceptions towards poverty eradication programmes in Kweneng West area in Botswana. The literature review presented detailed discussions on key definitions, types of poverty and poverty eradication programmes. In addition,

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perceptions on poverty eradication projects, factors that influence poverty eradication programs' beneficiaries' perceptions and challenges facing poverty eradication programme implementation were scrutinized from a global, regional and local perspectives.

Furthermore, intervention measures as strategies to ascertain the smooth implementation of the poverty eradication programmes were discussed in context of this research. In conclusion, poverty is a global challenge which is viewed differently in different parts of the world. There are many challenges that are associated with PEPs' implementation and these challenges have been similar in many developing countries including Botswana. Kweneng West area has been experiencing challenges similar to many places in the continent of Africa and most remote places across the globe. There are several intervention measures that have been put in place including the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and international partnerships where developed countries are partnering with developing countries to eradicate poverty, allow economic growth and enable sustainable development. Botswana has many intervention measures that have been put in place to help the poverty situation in the country and Kweneng West area should be benefiting aforementioned intervention policies and strategies.

### **2.10 Chapter summary**

This chapter presented a detailed and critical discussion on the definition of poverty, types of poverty, poverty eradication programmes and the perceived usefulness of poverty eradication programmes. It also looked at the perceptions on poverty eradication projects, factors that influence the beneficiaries' perceptions in relation to PEPs and measures to supervise and monitor the projects. Furthermore, the challenges facing poverty eradication

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programme implementation and strategies to ascertain the smooth implementation of the PEPs were reviewed.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This study is influenced by two theories of poverty which are the Individualistic Theory of Poverty and Cultural Belief System Theory of Poverty. Since this research is about perceptions of beneficiaries towards PEPs, the two theories will complement each other since perceptions can be personal or influenced by one's surroundings or environment. These theories were founded by Lewis as cited in (Townsend, 1979), who suggested that the poorest, as part of the society tend to form a special sub-group with characteristic personalities that are largely self-perpetuating. Lewis (1965) in Townsend (1979) stated that "poverty, in short, is a way of life, remarkably stable and persistent, passed down from generation to generation along family lines p.13."

This chapter presents the theoretical framework that guided this study. The theories underpinning this study are the Individualistic Theory of Poverty and Cultural Belief System Theory of Poverty. A detailed and critical discussion of the relevance and applications of the two theories is presented in this chapter. This chapter looks at the Individualistic Theory of Poverty, how it influences this study and how it can be used to address upcoming issues in this study. In addition, the chapter reviews the Cultural Belief System Theory of Poverty in light of this study.

Theories are there to give direction to knowledge creation and interpretation of given situations. McLeman and Smit (2006) argue that theoretical framework does not only establish a sense of structure that guides the study, but also provides the background that supports the investigation and offers the reader a justification for the study problem. Essentially, this is

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where the researcher describes and builds a case for adopting a particular theory. The theoretical framework, thus, aids the researcher in finding an appropriate research approach, analytical tools and procedures for the research inquiry. It makes research findings more meaningful and generalizable as it can be used on different scenarios with relevant applications (Vogel, 2015). Muscat (2016) clearly posits that a research without the theoretical framework lacks accurate direction to the search of appropriate literature and scholarly discussions of the findings from the research. For other scholars in the field of inquiry Macharia, Orr, Simtowe, and Asfaw (2012), a theoretical framework provides a common worldview or lens from which to support one's thinking about the problem and analysis of data. The existence of poverty discriminates the poor from the rich. This has influenced scholars to come up with theories to explain the state of poverty.

The next section looks at the Individual Theory of Poverty which helps to explain how an individual person can influence their poverty situation.

### **3.2 The Individual Theory of Poverty**

Lewis' Individual Theory (1965) bases its belief on the assumption that individuals are responsible for their personal poverty status. For Williams (2016, p. 45) "politically conservative theoreticians blame individuals in poverty for creating their own problems and argued that with harder work and better choices the poor could have avoided (and now can remedy) their problems". This view insists on hard work, commitment and planning in individual lives as a key to success. Some scholar relates poverty to lack of intelligence, lack of capabilities to perform some basic activities of life (Hacker et al., 2013).

Furthermore, Williams (2016) claims that the most common line of thought within the U.S., for example is that, a person is poor because of personal qualities. They argue that

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the so-called qualities range from personality characteristics, such as laziness, to educational levels. In the current set up, the poverty eradication programme was established with the aim of promoting individual commitment to the available opportunities presented within the programme packages. The programme encourages that beneficiaries must have access to resources that will pave way to their involvement of producing outcomes for themselves. Beneficiaries in the programme should work hard, commit themselves and plan for the successful running of the projects. Beneficiaries should take advantage of the opportunities presented to them so that they change their poverty status and enhance their capabilities through the availed trainings and resources.

However, the researcher agrees with the theory to some extent and disagrees to some extent. This is because the researcher believes that success comes as a result of hard work, commitment and planning, thus agreeing with the theory's beliefs. However, the researcher does not agree with the argument that poor people are responsible for their poverty. The researcher does not believe that the poor are in poverty because of laziness. In actual fact, in the researcher's opinion and personal experiences most of the poor people are very hard working but they come out with nothing because of limitations or challenges like the ones established in this study.

This study established that the beneficiaries are given substandard materials which could not carry them for a given period of time to get established. Since the beneficiaries are already in poverty, giving them poor or insufficient materials before they get established in the projects can only discourage them more than motivating them. Also, giving them incomplete resources without any backup or follow up support can be easily seen as a joke or lack of seriousness on the part of the sponsors. As much as the sponsors are doing their best to help

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the situation, it can also be a problem as people in the three communities under study have been in their situations for a very long time and they seem to be comfortable. In such cases, change is not easily accepted.

This theory was important in this study as it helps the researcher to understand the characteristics of the beneficiaries in response to the implemented projects. In addition, beneficiaries and their sponsors needed to redirect their perceptions and attitudes towards the projects by looking at both sides, that is, the sponsors' side and the beneficiaries' side and conduct a partial or fair evaluation of the situation. Beneficiaries needed to work hard, commit and plan in case they have not been doing so already. Furthermore, the government needed to review the strategy and come up with better implementation strategies for maximum benefit to the beneficiaries and the community at large. This theory was used in making recommendations as to how individual beneficiaries can assess their individual positions and see how they can be helped or how they can effectively help themselves for improved livelihoods through the PEPs.

This theory is more focused on success through hard work, commitment and planning. In this case planning is a skill which needed to be developed in the beneficiaries as the projects were coming from most of them for the first time. Moreover, hard work and commitment are subjective as different people view them differently based on personal experiences or exposure to different situations.

Even though the above theory is beneficial, some scholars have advanced some criticisms about it. Bruenig (2014) argued that the Individual Theory of Poverty is not realistic because different people are classified as poor every year. The scholar argued that if this was true then it would be easy to eradicate poverty as governments and sponsors need to only identify the



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people and work on them such that they move out of poverty with time. However, the researcher's opinions tend to differ with (Bruenig, 2014) as this can be true in developed countries but not in developing countries. This is because this study was conducted because the same people are enrolling again and again for the same PEPs.

Another critique of the The Individual Theory of Poverty was by Sharma (2017) who established that lack of willingness to acquire education and laziness of people to diversify because of being in a place for a long time This can be regarded as true as the researcher came across some people who just wanted some projects to make money without learning good practices to have successful projects. Some beneficiaries in Kweneng West were lazy to change from their traditional lifestyles and usual daily routines. This means the Individual Theory of Poverty is supported.

Furthermore, Sameti, Esfahani, and Haghghi (2012) argued that the Individual Theory of Poverty is more suitable for America as it is a land full of opportunities and individuals can work hard and take personal responsibility to acquire basic needs. The researcher disagrees with this line of thinking because there are poor people in America who work hard but still they are poor and they depend on welfare from the government (Sameti et al., 2012).

This also implies that the individual theory of poverty needs to be supported by other theories to completely explain poverty. Thus, in this case the Individual Theory was married to the cultural theory of poverty to fully explain the situation in Kweneng West area. Thus, this theory was chosen to explain the beneficiaries' individual perceptions with regard to the society they come from. This study, therefore, has been influenced by this theory to assess if the beneficiaries' perceptions of the usefulness of PEPs are individualistic, practical or they

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are just defensive to run away from reality of their laziness, lack of commitment, hard work or poor planning.

### **3.3 Cultural Theory of Poverty**

Another relevant theory to this study is the Cultural Theory. The Cultural Theory of Poverty bases itself on the belief that certain cultural traits predispose people to their poor status in society. This theory was promoted by Lewis (1978) in Small, Harding, and Lamont (2010) where the scholars contended that, “people held an attitude of fatality leading them to believe that it was hopeless to try and be involved in their situation, that they tend to have a present time orientation which makes them want to live for today rather than tomorrow”. In other words, Cultural Theory of Poverty believes that the values of people experiencing poverty play a significant role in perpetuating their impoverished condition, sustaining a cycle of poverty across generations.

The Cultural Theory of Poverty believes that people affected by poverty are less likely to see education as a way out of their poverty. People in this status are less likely to see the point of saving as a means to empower and improve their income status. Furthermore, the Cultural Theory of Poverty indicates that individuals in poverty tend to feel side-lined, helpless, and inferior and oftentimes adopt an attitude of living only for the present. Communities in such a status also are exemplified by high divorce rates and with mothers and children largely abandoned by their husbands and /or fathers. The said results often lead to families mostly overwhelmingly headed by women.

This kind of poverty status distinguishes those affected from participating in community life or joining any political activities and more so they make little use of public facilities such as banks, hospitals and recreational facilities. According to Lewis (1978) as cited

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in Small et al. (2010) this status of poverty tends to make the culture of people to continue in poverty from generation to generation because of its effect on children. Poverty assessment in Botswana has indicated that most of the problems hindering the successful reduction of poverty is the over dependence of beneficiaries to the said packages (Seleka et al., 2007). This assessment has indicated that most beneficiaries view poverty eradication packages as sources of income rather than as an assistance to create employment for them.

As we conduct an exploration of the beneficiaries' perceptions of the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes in Kweneng West area in Botswana, it is important to assess the Kweneng West people's perceptions in relation to their societal values despite their individual perceptions. This indicates that, the way people of Kweneng West value their societal beliefs can influence their perceptions or operations in the society. This will help to see if their cultural beliefs are not holding them back from taking advantage of the projects implemented for them. The high project failure in Kweneng West area can be attributed to people holding on to an attitude of fatality, leading them to believe that it is hopeless to try and be involved in their situation. This means these people may be less likely to see PEPs as their way out of their poverty. This theory works well in this study because the beneficiaries in the areas under study have negative perceptions about themselves and this influenced them to perceive the projects as side-lined, helpless, and inferior as compared to others in different communities. In addition, there are more single mothers in the projects as supported by the theory. Because of their poverty status the people in Kweneng West may be viewing the PEPs as government political initiatives and fail to fully commit and make little use of given projects.

This means that to a greater extent the researcher agrees with the theory. This is because most participants were always saying the same things and they were having the same complains

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though they were engaged in different projects. It was important to adopt this theory as people in a society are always moulded and guided by the same values and beliefs. This is true especially in cases like the villages under study where people had accepted that they are the poor minority and they are not important to the government (researcher's opinions and experiences). This theory influenced this research in that it looks at the cooperate responsibilities and beliefs of the society at large. In this case the PEPs' beneficiaries seem to influence each other based on their societal values and beliefs. This research established that the Bakgalagadi are more into animal husbandry and they will not easily accept anything far away from that. This theory has influenced the researcher and the research to understand how people in a society operate, how they influence each other corporately and the consequences of such joint influences. It was also important to use this theory in this research to complement Individual Theory of Poverty. It is important for the project implementers to understand the communities as a whole and to come up with strategies, projects and policies that favour the communities. This helped the researcher to come up with recommendations that benefit the communities and not individuals.

Sameti et al. (2012) argued that the cultural Theory of Poverty criticizes the culture of poverty for holding the poor responsible for their state rather than social forces associated with poverty. The scholars further posit that the cultural theory of poverty is more focused on the character defects of the poor rather than the major causes of poverty. The researcher agrees with these notions because poverty can be explained from many angles and several components outside culture and the community come into play.

However, the impact of cultural beliefs and behaviours cannot be totally brushed off when talking about poverty as a person is a product of his or her environment, thoughts and

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several other external (or economic factors). Moreover, Lopez and Stack (1998) posit that communities discover social challenges together, their causes, the hindrances to change, their own strengths and resources and they equip themselves to overcome those obstacles and they develop ways that best serves their interests. The researcher agrees with these scholars as people who stay in a community like the ones under study identify with each other and they tend to look at each other as they respond to life's issues including poverty. However, this does not mean that they enjoy or work together to perpetrate poverty.

Thus, the researcher concurs with Adamson, Bradshaw, Hoelscher, and Richardson (2007) who elaborated that no one theory explains all aspects of poverty. The cultural theory of poverty was used in this research to complement the Individual Theory of Poverty. In other words, poverty can be explained per person or per society as people interact with the society or with themselves.

### **3.4 Chapter Summary**

This study established that the beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes are influenced by self or individual perceptions, societal beliefs and their way of living in their homes, families and in their communities at large. These findings were used to explore the beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes in Kweneng West area. These findings support the principles of Lewis' Individual Theory (1965) which assumes that individuals are responsible for their personal poverty status which is associated with individual perceptions. In addition, the findings of this study concurred with the Cultural Theory of Poverty which believes that certain cultural traits predispose people to their poor status in society which is linked to societal beliefs. Above all,

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the Individual Theory and the Cultural Theory of Poverty support by the beneficiaries' way of living in their homes, families and in their communities in Kweneng West.

Perceptions talk about one's ability to see, hear or become aware of something. At the same time perceptions talk about the way in which something is regarded, understood or interpreted. In this case, the beneficiaries' perceptions of the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes in Kweneng West were guided by their personal capabilities or societal values. Thus, the two theories complement each other on what an individual can do because of personal capabilities and what they can do because they live in a society with others. This means that the Individual Theory and the Cultural Theory of Poverty are helpful in explaining and understanding the beneficiaries' perceptions of the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes in Kweneng West. In conclusion, an individual's perceptions are influenced by self, surrounding environment and the society they live in.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter discussed the methodology applied in this study and it also presents the description of data used herein. According to Rouzies (2013) a research methodology is a broad approach to scientific inquiry specifying how research questions should be asked and answered. This includes worldview considerations, general preferences for designs, sampling logic, data collection and analytical strategies, guidelines for making inferences, and the criteria for assessing and improving quality. Specifically, this chapter highlights the research approach, research design, sampling techniques, and methods of data collection, the process of data analysis and the statement of ethics that guided the conduct of the field research.

#### **4.2 Research Approach**

Grover (2015) stated that there are several research philosophies which guide the research approaches and research methodologies. These research philosophies have been compressed into three research approaches which are qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods. Quantitative approach involves positivism and post positivism philosophies while, qualitative approach involves constructivism and transformative philosophies and mixed method approach corresponds to pragmatism.

Based on the above three research approaches, the mixed methods approach, which involve Pragmatism was used and this led to the adoption pragmatic research philosophy. Saunders, Lewis, and Thornhill (2009) talked about Pragmatism as a belief that states that information is significant for permitting actions to be done efficiently. Similarly, Grover (2015)

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concluded with Saunders et al. (2009) that Pragmatism is concerned about action and consequences and it is concerned about what works effectively. This is the reason why this philosophy was adopted as this study is concerned about the government initiatives of PEPs in Kweneng West, which are supposed to meet the anticipated goals and bring about better livelihoods to the people. Action was taken when PEPs were implemented and corresponding consequences were expected and the situation seems to be otherwise.

In addition, Grover (2015) added that Pragmatism philosophy is concerned about solving the problem and not methods of how a problem can be solved. Thus, this study sought to solve the problem of lack of beneficiaries' graduation from poverty. This is because the Livelihoods are not improving and a solution has to be found. The above scholars added that Pragmatism supports mixed methods placing emphasis on practical solutions and results. Shorten and Smith (2017) agreed with Halcomb and Hickman (2015) and Saunders et al. (2009) that mixed methods is a methodology for conducting research where data is collected and analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative research approaches within the same study. Integration of qualitative and quantitative research approaches helps the researcher to look at the situation from different angles, which would result in solving the problem widely and deeply. Rich study results could not be possible by considering only one research approach. This is appropriate as the study seeks practical solutions and results to address the beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes in Kweneng West area in Botswana. The use of pragmatism was necessitated for this study to solve the problem of high project failure in Kweneng West area.

Furthermore, the mixed methods approach incorporated the strengths of both quantitative and qualitative research approaches. For example, in the quantitative approach,



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facts were asked without further explanation using structured questionnaires. For instance, to investigate on the objective on whether beneficiaries perceive poverty eradication projects to be useful or not, beneficiaries were asked if they think the programme has improved their quality of life and their motivation to access the programmes they were running or were allocated to. There were guided answers provided to the respondents to choose their most applicable response and no further explanations were needed. This was good for the purposes of establishing the facts, however, follow up information was needed to give in-depth information to further clarify the usefulness of the projects and their motivation for taking up the projects. This was catered for in the qualitative approach through focus group discussions. participants were asked, "In your view, would you say residents of your village are benefiting from the programme? Please explain in what way they benefit from the programmes". This was an open-ended question where respondents were free to give their honest independent opinions without any guidance or leads from the researcher.

The use of both (qualitative and quantitative research approaches) helped the researcher to come up with an intensive and extensive investigation of beneficiaries' perceptions towards implemented PEPs. This was done with the expectation that the results should be able to bring about positive change to reduce or eliminate poverty in Kweneng West area. Saunders et al. (2009) added that reality matters to pragmatists as practical effects of ideas, and knowledge is valued for enabling actions to be carried out successfully. This means the reality of the beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of PEPs in Kweneng West will enable corresponding actions to be done to solve the prevailing problems. This also means that practical actions and solutions can be implemented because, obtained ideas and knowledge call for corresponding action to solve the problem.

### **4.3 Research design**

The design used in this study is a concurrent triangulation design. Marshall et al. (2013) explained that the concurrent triangulation design is characterized by two or more methods which are used at the same time to confirm, cross-validate, or corroborate the research outcomes within a study. Data collection is concurrent and it is done to overcome a weakness in using one method with the strengths of another. (Shorten & Smith, 2017) posit that a mixed method research design is relevant for addressing issues that neither qualitative nor quantitative methods could address individually. The above scholars added that the mixed methods design help to get a better understanding of how qualitative and quantitative data can be used at the same time in a research to complement each other. Thus, in this study, the parallel research design, also known as the concurrent triangulation design, which incorporates quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis to be done simultaneously (Shorten & Smith, 2017) was adopted. Data which were collected through questionnaires were analysed using SPSS version 17 whilst data collected through focus group discussions were analysed through qualitative content analysis and the results from the different approaches were mixed.

Thus, in this study a concurrent triangulation design allowed both qualitative and quantitative data to be collected at the same time and analyzed differently, then merged the results to confirm, cross-validate and collaborate the study findings. The advantage of using this design was that the researcher was able to collect both qualitative and quantitative data concurrently in one phase, analyzed it and compared and contrasted the perceptions of beneficiaries regarding the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes implemented in Kweneng West area. The rationale for adopting this design was for the two research approaches to complement each other so that favourable results can be found. This meant that

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assessing the stakeholder perceptions on the usefulness of the PEPs through the mixed methods design allowed the weaknesses of structured questionnaires to be complemented by the relative strengths of the focus group discussions (Kothari, 2014).

In reference to the above-mentioned strengths and weaknesses among the two approaches, quantitative data collection tools such as survey questionnaires have weaknesses of leaving respondents' expressions, thick quotes and thoughts aside while qualitative case study of selected villagers' focus group discussions were used to fill the said gaps. Concurrent design assisted the researcher in expanding quantitative data through collection of open-ended qualitative data (Johnson, Onwuegbuzie, & Turner, 2007).

Triangulation of qualitative and quantitative data has brought together different responses from the participants with regard to the implementation of PEPs, challenges encountered, and this has assisted in making proper recommendations. Again, using both methods was fruitful in that it allowed the researcher to exploit the strengths of each, hence allowing the results obtained from each method to improve the understanding of the matter under study and giving answers to questions that are difficult to answer by a sole method.

This study adopted a mixed methods research design which have a number of advantages and disadvantages. It is worth mentioning that the advantages were the reason for the adoption by this research. Creswell and Clark (2011) highlighted some of the advantages of mixed methods research design to include, the need of different perspectives, more complete understandings, need to confirm quantitative measures with qualitative experiences, qualitative data used to explain quantitative results. In this research, quantitative methods have an advantage of giving a descriptive picture which gives a clear understanding of PEPs that have

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been implemented and whether they are functional or not. At the same time the qualitative methods helped in getting deeper by explaining into more detail and giving the complexities associated with the implemented PEPs and why they are in their current state.

In addition, Rodrigues, Correia, and Kozak (2016) concurred with Malina, Nørreklit, and Selto (2011) by highlighting that mixed method strategies can offset qualitative and quantitative approaches' weaknesses by allowing for both exploration and analysis in the same study. In this study, the quantitative approach allowed the exploration of the beneficiaries' perceptions about the usefulness of the PEPs whilst the qualitative approach gave an opportunity to conduct an in-depth analysis of the beneficiary's perceptions about the usefulness of the PEPs implemented in Kweneng West. Furthermore, Malina et al. (2011) alluded that the integration of the methods provides a better understanding of the research problem than either of the methods, which was one of the key reasons this design was adopted in this research. Understanding of the research problem was made simpler as the quantitative methods gave a clear outline of the situation in Kweneng West and the qualitative methods explained the reasons behind every situation encountered by the beneficiaries. The scholars added that one of the most advantageous characteristics of conducting mixed methods research is the possibility of triangulation, that is, the use of several means (methods, data sources and researchers) to examine the same phenomenon. This was also one of the motives of adopting mixed methods in this study.

Furthermore, mixed methods approach allows researchers to gather more comprehensive data to get a deep and broad perspective of the phenomenon of concern. Using both approaches in one study gives more evidence and support for the study findings. Personal bias is minimized by using both qualitative and quantitative methods.

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However, mixed methods have several weaknesses posed by both quantitative and qualitative research weaknesses. Quantitative research is weak in understanding the context or setting in which data is collected whilst qualitative research may include biases and does not lend itself to statistical analysis and generalization (Creswell, 2013).

Malina et al. (2011) highlighted that mixed methods are more time-consuming to collect both quantitative and qualitative data, and in this study, this required more resources to collect both types of data. This means mixed methods may be expensive in terms of costs and time. In addition, the research procedures may be complicated and uncomfortable for the researcher (Rodrigues et al., 2016). The scholars added that investigators are often trained in quantitative or qualitative methods and may need assistance crossing over. Furthermore, the methodology requires clear presentation when published or presented so that the audience can accurately understand the procedures and the findings. (Creswell, 2013) also agreed with these limitations of the mixed methods.

### **4.4 Study Population**

The target population of this study is 533 people, which is the total number of all the beneficiaries that were registered under Poverty Eradication Programme. This means that they were registered with the District Commissioner, Village Development Committee representatives and government officers running the programme.

The study was focused on the beneficiaries of the PEPs because they are the key stakeholders in poverty eradication programmes. Beneficiaries of PEPs are the people who are the reason the programmes were initiated. The deserving poor were selected by the government officials as beneficiaries of the programme and this is very important as they are the consumers of poverty eradication projects. The foregoing consumers are the ones who benefit from the

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projects, they run the projects entrusted to them and they are the ones who enter into memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the government. By so doing, they are engaged in the programmes. At the commencement of the project, beneficiaries would be required to enter into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) which will also stipulate the location of the project (Botswana Government, 2012).

The beneficiaries are the reason the programmes have been designed and approved for implementation. Beneficiaries of PEPs are the consumers of the projects. They receive sponsorship from the government and they execute the projects on the ground. This means that when PEPs' beneficiaries are well equipped and supported, they can bring about economic growth and sustainable development in a country (United Nations Development Programme, 2005). The beneficiaries in PEPs in Botswana have given work to Village Development Committee (VDC) representatives, project officers and the District Commissioner.

The study population comprised of all beneficiaries in the PEPs in Dutlwe, Letlhakeng and Takatokwane villages. The researcher intentionally selected these three villages because they have large numbers of PEP beneficiaries and project initiatives implemented within these them. The distribution of the beneficiaries in terms of numbers were as follows: Takatokwane and Dutlwe had 155 project initiatives and Letlhakeng had 176 initiatives (Botswana Institute of Policy Analysis, 2000).

### **4.5 Study Sample**

A sample is a representative subset of a population (Neuman, 2013). The study predominantly targets the beneficiaries of PEPs in the study area. According to Saunders et al. (2009), decisions about sample size represent a compromise between the constraints of time and cost and the need for precision. According to Turner (2003), a good maximum sample size

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is usually around 10% of the population, as long as this does not exceed 1000. A minimum sample, according to the above scholar, is taken when the researcher has limited time and money, need a rough estimate of the results, and also thought that most people will give similar answers. Therefore, the choice of the sample size in this study was based on the constraints of time as well as the very limited resources available to the researcher.

For the purposes of this study a sample of 66 participants was selected from the population (refer to section 4.4). From the 135 group projects, 8 beneficiaries were selected from each village to attend a focus group discussion meeting and 14 beneficiaries were selected from each village from individual projects to answer the survey questionnaire to make a total sample of 66 participants. This means that 42 beneficiaries were involved in quantitative methods through the use of questionnaires and 24 beneficiaries were involved in qualitative methods through focus group discussions.

The above sample of 66 participants was chosen because it had the capacity to incorporate all the different types of projects and beneficiaries of PEPs in Dutlwe, Letlhakeng & Takatokwane. This was supported by Bryman (2016) who proposed that saturation should be considered for obtaining a reasonable sample size in qualitative research.

In addition, Creswell and Clark (2011) proposed a sample of 5 to 25 participants to be adequate for a qualitative study. In this case a sample of 24 participants for focus group discussions was adequate as it saturated or covered all the available projects and beneficiary representatives. Further Creswell and Clark (2011) above claims that a Qualitative sample size should be able to give feedback for most or all perceptions. This is the reason why focus group participants were taken from all the three villages under study to make sure that all perceptions are represented. The above scholar also highlighted that there are no specific rules when

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choosing a meaningful sample size in qualitative research meaning the researcher's discretion can justify the sample size that was used in this study.

Moreover, for quantitative approach, a sample of 42 participants was decided following the guidance from Hanlon and Larget (2011) who stated that large samples (of size 30 or more) will give a small margin of error and a bigger confidence interval. The aforementioned sample size has been chosen as it is a large sample needed for quantitative researches. According to Malterud, Siersma, and Guassora (2016) it is possible for the researcher to collect data from the 42 respondents. In addition, the above scholars mentioned that large samples present more information which increases the information power of the sample. Furthermore, Maher, Markey, and Ebert-May (2013) went on to explain that large samples have greater statistical power, which is the ability of a statistical test to lead to correct decision making. If this happens, it means that the selected sample is a good representative of the target population and the findings of the sample can be generalized about the population (Alvi, 2016)

In addressing the power of sample, Malterud et al. (2016), showed that there are two components. These are the availability of information from a given sample and guiding the sample size to be selected for qualitative and quantitative enquiries. Information power implies that when sufficient and relevant information for the actual study is gathered, the minimum number of participants can be obtained. Hence 66 was the minimum number of participants that was found to give sufficient and relevant information about the beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of PEPs implemented in Kweneng West. Similarly, a sample of size 66 was chosen because the sufficient information power was based on the objectives of the study, sample accuracy, use of appropriate theories, quality of discussion, and analysis methodologies as proposed by Malterud et al. (2016). A sample is said to be a true representative of the



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population if it can describe all the characteristics of the population (Alvi, 2016). In this study, the qualitative and quantitative participants were able to describe all the characteristics of the target population. This means that, the sample size in this study was determined by its ability to correctly capture and represent the target population. The following table shows a breakdown of participants by village.

**Table 4.1 Study sample**

<b>Types of Respondents</b>	<b>Lethakeng</b>	<b>Takatokwane</b>	<b>Dutlwe</b>	<b>Total</b>
Beneficiaries	22	22	22	<b>66</b>
Group projects	8	8	8	<b>24</b>
Individual projects	14	14	14	<b>42</b>

The above table shows the distribution of the sample size of the study. This means that from each village, there were 8 beneficiaries from group projects and 14 beneficiaries from individual projects making a total of 22 beneficiaries per village. The beneficiaries were selected from each stratum to make sure that each project type is represented both for individuals and for groups leading to the number of beneficiaries per village. From the 331 initiated projects in all the three villages, 135 were group projects whereas 196 were individual projects. The 135 group projects were made up of two or more members for each initiative project. Table 5.1 in Chapter 5 in section 5.3 shows the implemented projects in Kweneng West according to the beneficiaries. It is important to note that, information in Table 5.1 about Kweneng West area implemented initiatives and their operational statuses was of great use in identifying projects to be sampled for the research. The researcher also relied on the responsible departments of Village Development Committee, project officers and the District Commissioner on guidance regarding the projects being implemented and their respective

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beneficiaries. All active projects were identified and they were part of this study. Active individual and group projects including three-legged pot hiring, tent hiring, tuck-shop, saloon, catering, goat keeping, backyard gardening, tailoring, bakery and a few others were, involved in this study. Less than 20 (6 group and the rest individual projects) types of projects were active in all the three villages such that some were active in one village and not active in the other. At the same time some projects were active in all the three villages. In each village, active projects were identified according to their type for example, three-legged pot hiring, tent hiring, tuck-shop, etc. and also according to whether they are group or individually ran. Since the projects were randomly scattered, efforts were made not to repeat the same type of project unnecessarily. The researcher used own discretion and given information to select projects in different villages to include in the study.

### **4.6 Sampling**

It is expensive to handle the entire population during a research thus sampling is done to identify a sample which can represent the population of interest. Taherdoost (2016) explained that sampling is the process of choosing a sample from a sampling frame or the entire population. In addition, sampling can be used to make inferences about a population or to make generalizations in relation to existing theory. There are different methods of sampling which can be classified as probability or random sampling and non- probability or non- random sampling (Kim, Jang, Kim, & Wan, 2018). In this study, probability sampling techniques were adopted. Probability sampling was used to select participants for quantitative and qualitative methods.

Further, Sampling is the ability of the research to systematically select a number of individuals that is a representation of the population (Creswell & Clark, 2011). A list of all the

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beneficiaries who were registered under poverty eradication programme was used and they were all eligible to participate in this study. Furthermore, individual project members participated in the questionnaire surveys whilst only group programme members responded to the focus group discussions.

Stratified random sampling was used to identify beneficiaries who were to participate in this research. This is a probability sampling technique wherein the researcher divided the entire population into different strata according to the different types of projects implemented, then randomly selected the final subjects proportionally from the different stratum. Through the use of the list of the entire population, composed of beneficiaries and all concerned stakeholders, the population was stratified or divided according to projects benefited under, there after the samples were selected randomly from each project bearing in mind the proportion of the strata. Random selection within a strata allowed each member of the population to be given an equal chance of being selected as a subject. As such, each beneficiary had an equal chance of being selected to participate in the study.

Thereafter, each member was given a random number and simple random sampling was applied to select a representative sample for focus group discussions and for questionnaire surveys. Simple random sampling made it relatively easy and straightforward to construct a sample. Through the use of custom random number generator, study units were randomly picked from each strata according to the proportion they were representing.

A list of all beneficiaries registered for PEPs in each village was sought from the Social and Community Development Office. Regardless of the projects undertaken, each beneficiary was assigned a random number and then, a computerized custom random number generator was used to randomly select the beneficiaries. In all, 14 beneficiaries were selected to complete

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the questionnaire from each village. For focus group discussions, the same procedure was employed where 8 beneficiaries were selected from each village to form the group. Each programme implemented in the selected village had representatives in the focus group discussions. This technique is applicable in this research because only those who have benefited from the programme are better placed to provide facts that help the research study.

### **4.7 Data Collection Methods**

Since the study employed the mixed methods approach, both qualitative (focus group discussions) and quantitative (survey questionnaire) data collection tools were used to triangulate various responses from the study sample. This means that data collected from focus group discussions were used to validate data from survey questionnaires. From the 66 participants selected for the study, 42 completed the questionnaires representing 64% of the sample. In addition, 24 participants were involved in focus group discussions representing 36% of the sample.

#### **4.7.1 Structured questionnaire**

Questionnaires are research tools which are used for collecting data from research participants. According to Langdrige and Hagger-Johnson (2013), a questionnaire is a valuable method of collecting data from a large number of respondents for the purpose of collecting a wide range of data for statistical analysis. In this study, structured questionnaires with both open and close-ended questions were used to elicit and collect a wide range of relevant information from individual projects' beneficiaries. The questionnaires were self-administered to allow the respondents to give independent responses. The data elicited centred on the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents, nature of funded

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projects and expenditure pattern and possible areas of programme impact or usefulness of the projects.

In this study the use of a structured questionnaire was very helpful as it quickly reminded the beneficiaries of what they have been going through and that made it easy for them to quickly respond and give feedback. Structured questionnaire also helped in gathering information from beneficiaries who were spread across the three villages. For example, the researcher had to go to the VDCs and ask for helpers to assist and work with the researcher with the distribution and collection of completed questionnaires. Questionnaires were distributed and respondents were given time to respond and also to ask the researcher for any clarifications. This made the exercise easy and quick for the participants.

### **4.7.2 Focus group discussions (FGDs)**

The researcher also used focus group discussions to gather information. According to Stewart and Shamdasani (2014), focus group discussions enable a researcher to gain much greater understanding of the topic under study. For this study, the main purpose of the focus group discussions was to afford the respondents the opportunity to freely express themselves and provide detailed information on some relevant issues that could not be captured through the questionnaire. In all, a total of 3 focus group discussions were organised with 8 persons per group in the community with participants from the group projects beneficiaries. Some of the projects for groups included tuck-shops, saloon, catering, laundry, bakery and leather works. Since projects were allocated according to availability and not individual choices, anyone willing was getting involved with any group for any project despite gender orientations. However, there were more women than men in the groups. For the purposes of time and accessibility, all the 8 participants from the same village were gathering at a convenient place

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and time in their village and the researcher was introduced to the group by VDC members. The most convenient places for all the three groups were the “Kgotla”. The researcher used English and Setswana interview guides (refer to appendix 3A, 3B.4A, 4B,) which were distributed to participants and the researcher was leading the discussions.

The researcher mainly employed retrospective questioning to enable participants to reflect on the situations before and after the receipt of the programme packages and consequently determine whether positive benefits have been realized upon receipt of the package. For example, the researcher asked, “Do you believe the current programmes that are being implemented are sufficient to eradicate poverty? Explain your view as stated above. This technique thus aided the researcher to obtain much deeper insights on the impact of the programme on the beneficiaries and serve as a way of verifying the patterns of information provided in the questionnaire. The focus group discussions gave the researcher an opportunity to interact with group projects participants in groups and as individuals after the discussions. These further interactions helped to give more insight into the given situation. For example, after a group discussion in Takatokwane, one of the beneficiaries came to the researcher and further clarified that, though they are trying their best, competition and lack of markets are their major challenges which have caused several downfalls to others. Group participants were glad to meet and share ideas and also, they were able to see that they were facing the same challenges as groups and also with individual projects. This helped the researcher to see that the PEPs challenges are similar in a way for group projects and for individual projects. Since the qualifying criterion was not restrictive in some cases, more than one family member was benefiting from different individual projects or from group projects. Focus group discussions were very insightful and fruitful.

#### **4.8 Validity and Reliability of Instruments**

A research tool or instrument should be assessed for its suitability to collect the needed information; thus, validity and reliability checks are done. According to Heale and Twycross (2015), validity is defined as the extent to which a concept is accurately measured in a study. This is done in order to ensure that the study findings are of good quality. Data quality is a very critical aspect in both quantitative and qualitative research. The findings obtained from quantitative data should reflect the truth as accurately as possible as presented by the participants. The data quality of research can be evaluated by assessing the validity and reliability of the tools (Heale & Twycross, 2015). The first test was face validity by a statistician, where the data collection tools were read and corrected for errors, wording and accuracy.

The statistician is an expert who has experience in research and has a better understanding of how data collection tools should be generated. The statistician used the research topic, aim, objectives, research questions and the problem statement to validate and adopt the structure and content of the research instruments. In addition, data collection tools were piloted on 5 beneficiaries from Molepolole. The reason for choosing beneficiaries from Molepolole was that Molepolole and the mentioned study sites share the same geographical characteristics as they are both in the same district of Kweneng and the beneficiaries are given the same projects. The 5 beneficiaries did not take part in the main study. Carrying out this test assisted in establishing whether the instrument designed would measure accurately what it was intended to measure and to make corrections on the instrument if there were any arising matters from the pilot test. For example, the researcher realised that a question needed rephrasing as it was too broad and could be interpreted in many other ways, that is, can you say the current

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programmes implemented for you are working for you in this village? Explain. This was rephrased as, "Do you believe the current programmes being implemented are sufficient to eradicate poverty? Explain your view as stated above. Thus, the results obtained from the pilot test assisted in making some corrections in the data collection tools.

Additionally, (Heale & Twycross, 2015, p. 2) stated, "reliability is related to the consistency of a measured variable administered at different times to the same individuals". For this study, the reliability of the data was maintained by pretesting the data collection tools to the randomly selected beneficiaries. After pretesting, the responses were coded and captured in SPSS version 17.0. For example, the responses to a question like gender with two possible responses were coded as 1: Male and 2: Female. In other words, each possible response was coded numerically from 0 or 1 depending on the question and number of possible responses. Cronbach reliability coefficient was computed for each item at a reliability value of 0.80. All items that gave value that was greater or equals to 0.80 were regarded reliable whereas those that gave a less value to .80 were removed or modified. Reliability test assisted the researcher in determining inaccuracies, inconsistencies and ambiguity, and to make recommendations to enable the researcher to elicit the information that would answer the research questions.

### **4.8.1 Trustworthiness**

Data collected through group discussions were checked for trustworthiness. Qualitative research is checked for data integrity which looks at the reliability of the research findings (Elo et al., 2014). The preceding scholars added that trustworthiness can be assessed in four ways which are credibility, dependability, conformability, and transferability. Pandey and Patnaik (2014) concurs with Elo, et al (2014) that credibility ensures that identification and description of research respondents are correctly done whilst dependability looks at the stability of data



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over time and under different conditions. This was done by comparing information from the beneficiaries and that from the beneficiaries' lists and records from the VDCs and the District Commissioner's office. In addition, Elo, et al (2014) also agreed that conformability talks about the potential for congruence between two or more independent people about the data's accuracy, relevance, or meaning and transferability talks about the potential for extrapolation that is whether findings can be generalized or transferred to other settings or groups. In this study, trustworthiness was confirmed by comparing responses from participants in the three villages under study. However, there were no major differences that were established as most of the beneficiaries were giving almost similar responses with simple variations due to family set up, age or village location. As a result of the foregoing, there were but no differences on the projects and their functionalities. The trustworthiness of data collected to conduct an exploration on the usefulness of PEPs from the perspectives of the beneficiaries in the Kweneng West area was assessed in terms of the four elements which are credibility, dependability, conformability, and transferability and the data was found to be trustworthy.

### **4.9 Data analysis**

Data analysis involves reducing the size of the data to a manageable proportion and identifying different patterns and themes in the data. This is done by presenting the data through tables, charts or summaries. In this study, both quantitative and qualitatively analysis was performed separately on the gathered data. The data collected through the questionnaire were coded and entered into SPSS version 17.0 for both descriptive and inferential analysis. A frequency analysis of given responses per question was done for all the questions in the questionnaire guide and these were presented as percentages. The Likert scale questions were summarised per question by presenting percentages of overall strongly agreeing to overall

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strongly disagreeing. Questions with follow up information had the justifications assessed and summarised into common themes or patterns. This means that each question had a frequency analysis or it had a frequency analysis and justification at the same time. After individual analysis of the questions, the responses were grouped together according to the research questions they were addressing.

A qualitative content analysis of the qualitative data collected from the group discussions was conducted. This was guided by Flick (2017) who reported coding data as a means to find a label that allows summarizing data under one concept, so that there is a limited number of codes or categories. In addition, Neuman (2013) concurred with Kawulich (2004) about qualitative content analysis in that it involves reading and re-reading of interview scripts, looking for similarities and differences that allows the researcher to identify themes and categories.

In this study, data were organised according to the key research questions through coding which is explained by Denzin and Lincoln (2011). Data addressing different research questions were coded first into paragraphs or available units of analysis and then it was arranged into themes or categories (Kawulich, 2004). The following steps were followed in analysing the data:

**Stage 1:** The data collected through the questionnaire were coded and entered into SPSS version 17.0 for both descriptive and inferential analysis.

**Step 2:** A scale reliability test was conducted for the Likert scale questions and the instrument was found to be reliable with a Cronbach's alpha coefficient being greater than 0.7.

**Step 3:** A frequency analysis of given responses per question was done for all the questions in the questionnaire. The frequencies were presented as percentages. The Likert scale

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questions were summarised per question by presenting percentages of overall strongly agreeing to overall strongly disagreeing. Questions with follow up information to justify were assessed and summarised into common themes or patterns. This means that each question had a frequency analysis or it had a frequency analysis and justification at the same time.

**Step 4:** The responses were grouped together according to the research questions they were addressing.

**Step 5:** A qualitative content analysis of the qualitative data collected from the group discussions was conducted. Analysed data were coded and organised according to the research questions. Data addressing different research questions were coded first into paragraphs or available units of analysis and then it was arranged into themes.

Coding of the data collected qualitatively adopted a thematic data analysis where data were analysed through themes that emerged as being important to the description of the phenomenon through reading and re-reading of the data. Coding of focus group discussions data through themes that align to the research questions also allowed the data to be aligned easily to the data collected using questionnaires.

**Step 6:** The qualitative and quantitative data were compared and contrasted according to the issues they were addressing and primary themes were established for each research question. Communalities were established between quantitative and qualitative data and overall themes were established.

### **4.10 Triangulation**

When both quantitative and qualitative research methods are used in a single study, there is a need to bring the two sets of data collected together and interpret them as a single set of data. Carter, Bryant-Lukosius, DiCenso, Blythe, and Neville (2014) confirmed that

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triangulation is the use of several different methods or data sources in research to establish a detailed understanding of a given situation. In addition, in qualitative research, triangulation has been seen as a way of validating information. Thus, in this study, triangulation has allowed both quantitative and qualitative research methods to be combined. The gathered qualitative data and quantitative data were merged and a summary of the research question responses was presented.

### **4.11 Ethical Considerations**

This study was conducted in accordance with research standards. These were national ethical research standards, the University of Botswana (UB) Office of Research and Development (ORD), and Local Authorities (LA) in Kweneng District Villages of Letlhakeng, Takatokwane and Dutlwe. Another ethical consideration was that, the study commenced after the supervisor and the relevant committee duly approved the research proposal. The researcher, then submitted the approved proposal to the ORD office to get an ethical clearance and approval to conduct the study. The ethical clearance is granted when the research proposal has been checked for ethical considerations and the researcher is seen to have followed or considered the code of ethics needed for the research. Then the researcher was granted a research permit by the ORD and the researcher used the research permit to seek for permission from all the other concerned stakeholders.

Permission was also sort from the office of the Applied Research Unit (ARU) from the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and the District Commissioner (DC), who are the responsible authorities for the implementation of the poverty eradication programme.

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Verbal consent in the form of a courtesy call was also sought from the traditional leadership of the villages in which participants were being drawn from and most importantly, the participants themselves. This was done so that the traditional leaders may be aware of the presence of the researcher in their area. The researcher was also given permission to conduct the research in the study areas by the District Commissioner. The written consent from the DC enabled the researcher to approach all concerned study participants in different villages.

Participation in the study was purely voluntary with no form of coercion to be used against the respondents. At all stages of data collection, the researcher explained and clarified the purpose and objectives of the study to all who participated in the study. After verbally introducing the research to the participants, the researcher extended an invitation to enter in to an agreement with the participants through a consent form. The willing and available participants were given the written consent form to read and sign. In addition, the researcher was reading for those who were not able to read and they were later given the form to sign. The researcher also signed the consent forms from the beneficiaries as a way of sealing the agreement with the participants to take part in the research. The researcher was familiar with the socio-cultural values of the study area and therefore had conducted herself in a manner that did not offend the socio-cultural sensibilities of the respondents. Finally, all the information gathered was kept confidential and used for the intended purposes only. For example, the researcher observed confidentiality by carrying a lockable cabinet in the car to keep the completed questionnaires and the notebooks with group discussion responses. The cabinet was locked up in a secure room at the researcher's residential place.

#### **4. 12. Summary**

The purpose of this chapter was to provide a comprehensive methodology that guided the study. The study adopted mixed method approaches for purposes of triangulating both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The data collection tools included interview scripts which were used for focus group discussions. Furthermore, a survey questionnaire was also employed to get a representative number of beneficiaries. Various sampling procedures both, random and non-random sampling, were conducted to aid the researcher in selecting appropriate respondents for qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. Data collection tools were both tested for reliability and validity. Data analyses methods were conducted accordingly for both qualitative and quantitative data collection tools, which included descriptive statistics and content analysis. The qualitative and quantitative research approach requirements were fulfilled by validating the triangulation of the findings of the different approaches.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **RESULTS OF THE STUDY**

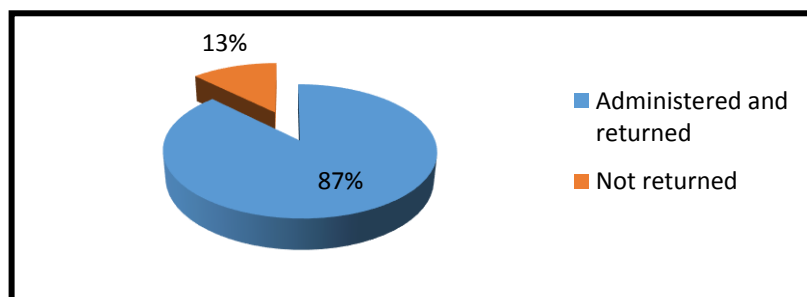
#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the result of the study and this is further divided into demographic information and study objectives. Another point worth mentioning is that the beneficiaries' responses were in Setswana and translated to English.

#### **5.2 Response rate**

The study targeted 66 respondents. Of the 66 respondents, 42 were given the questionnaires, (refer to appendix 2C & 2D) whilst 24 were included in focus group discussions. From the 42 questionnaires administered, 35 were completed and returned yielding a response rate of 87% and 13% did not respond to the questionnaires. (refer to figure 5.1 below). As for focus group discussions all respondents targeted took part in the study yielding a 100% response rate.

***Figure 5.1 Questionnaire Response rate***



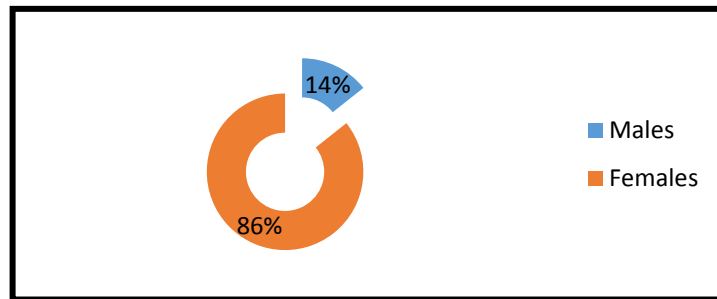
**The Figure 5.1 shows the response rate from the questionnaires distributed to the participants.**

### **5.3 Demographic information of participants**

#### **5.3.1 Gender of participants**

From Figure 5.2 below, the data shows that majority of respondents who participated in this study were females at 86 % while few were males at 14%. The study shows that more females are involved in poverty eradication programmes in the selected villages than males. This is a cause for concern as poverty eradication programmes are inclusive of all genders and it appears that males do not show much interest in registering for these programmes.

*Figure 5.2 Gender of participants*



The above figure shows the distribution of the gender of the respondents.

#### **5.3.2 Age of participants**

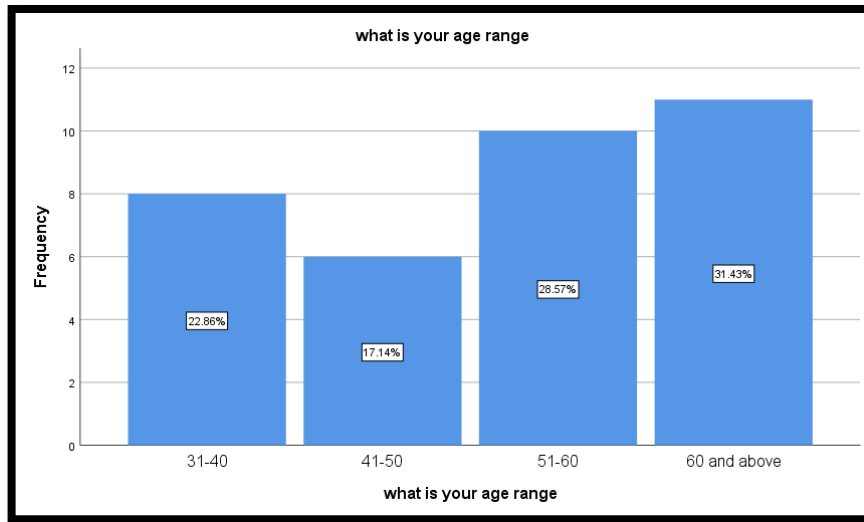
The data indicates (refer to Figure 5,3) that most of the respondents 31.4 % were from the age range 61 and above followed by 28.6% for age range between 51-60 years and 22.9% for 31-40 years. The lowest age range is observed at 17.1% is seen between 41-50 years of age. The data shows that majority of respondents who participated are senior citizens (51 and above) followed by mid ages (31- 40 years) and a small fraction of the mature (41 - 50 years) is seen to be taking part in PEPs in Kweneng West. From the results, no under 30 years participated



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in the PEPs. This causes a concern as the government of Botswana is aiming to create employment for all groups through these projects, but it appears in the Kweneng West the youth are not participating in good numbers.

**Figure 5.3 Respondents age**



The bar chart above shows the distribution of the participants age. The beneficiaries indicated that the Social & Community Development Officers do the assessments for beneficiaries to be enrolled in the projects. The issue of age is not used as a criterion to recommend beneficiaries for funding. Furthermore, people living with disability, are the only ones given priority of being beneficiaries of the PEPs.

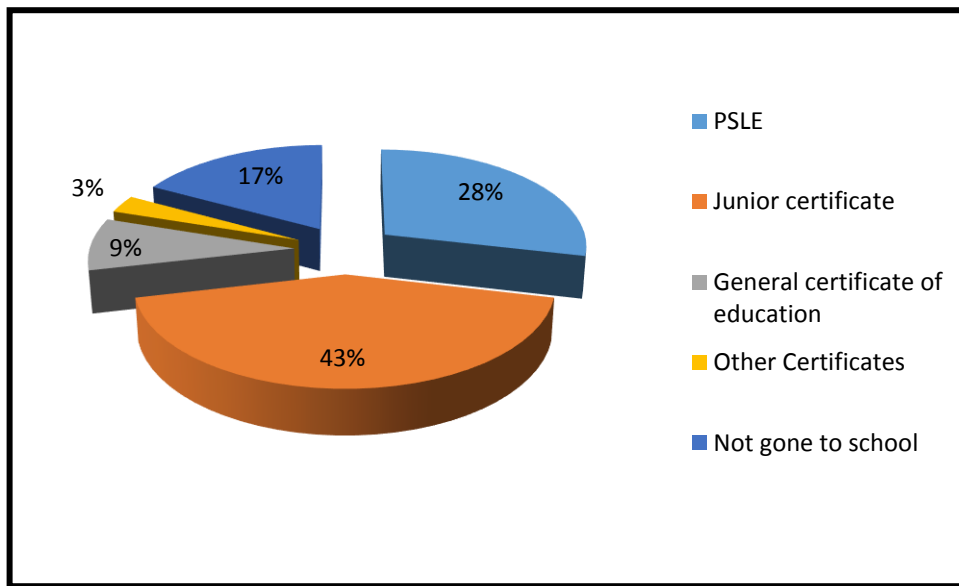
### 5.3.3 Respondents' qualifications

The qualifications of the respondents were also of interest to this study. The Figure 5.4 shows that majority of respondents had completed Junior Certificates (JC) that is at 43% and Primary School Leaving Examination at 28%. A few of the respondents at 17% had not gone to school whilst 9% had completed a Botswana General Certificate of Secondary Education (BGCSE) and very few at 3% had other qualifications. The data shows that respondents fall

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within the educated cadre and they are easy to be imparted with knowledge and skills regarding the implementation of the offered projects. Possessing relevant knowledge for a particular programme is a pre-requisite for the success of such a programme, though not a criterion for funding.

*Figure 5.4 Qualifications of respondents*



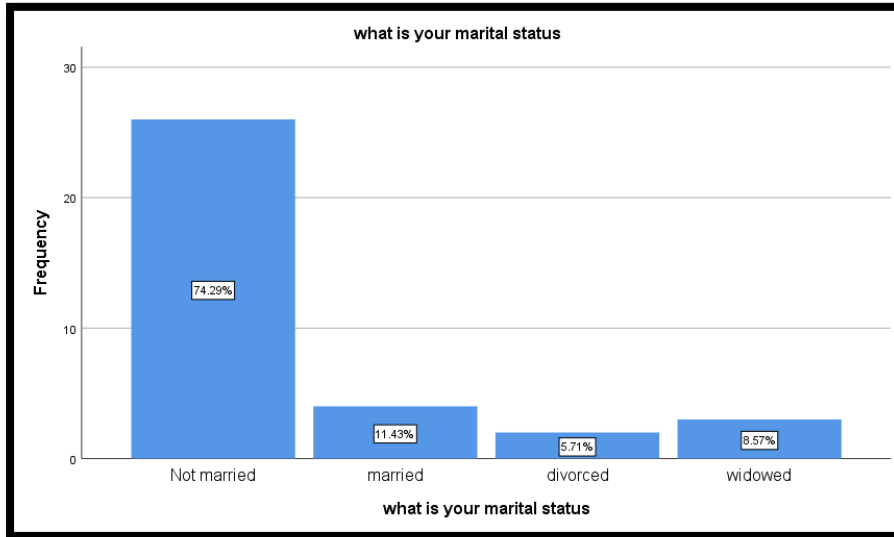
The above pie chart shows the distribution of the qualifications of the respondents.

### **5.3.4 Marital status**

Results from Table 5. 5 shows that majority of respondents 74.3% were not married while 11.4 % are married, 8.6% of the respondents were widowed whilst 5.7% were divorced. Many females are single, which signify a high rate of poverty in the selected villages since most of these females are single mothers and heads of families.

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*Figure 5.5 Marital status*



The above figure shows the marital statuses of the respondents.

**5.4 Objective 1: Type of poverty eradication projects that have been implemented in the Kweneng West Area since the implementation of PEPs by the government of Botswana.**

The beneficiaries were asked to state the type of poverty eradication projects that have been implemented by the Government of Botswana in the Kweneng West area since the implementation of the projects. It is interesting to note that both the questionnaire surveys and the focus group discussions totally agreed on the projects that have been implemented and they agreed on the states of the projects. These results were similar in all the three villages except that in some cases there was more of one project in one village than the other and some projects were totally missing in other villages. The following table presents the implemented projects, according to beneficiaries, which were approved and implemented in Kweneng West ever since the PEPs were put in place.

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**Table 5.1 Kweneng West area implemented initiatives and their operational statuses**

<b>Implemented projects</b>	<b>Operational status</b>
1. Three-legged pot hiring	Very active, many people given the pots in small villages resulting in too much competition
2. Tent hiring	Active but facing serious competition with the private people or groups not in PEPs
3. Tuck-Shop	Active but cannot stand the competition with Choppies, which is a big store that sell almost everything. People prefer to go to Choppies store because of the low prices for the service
4. Welding	Abandoned because of lack of market for the products
5. Saloon	Active but facing serious competition with well-furnished private saloons. PEPs lacking some equipment and affected by social problems amongst group members who show no confidence in the services (group project)
6. Catering	Active but not being used in the community as other catering companies from other places e.g. Molepolole provide services at lower prices (group project).
7. Goat keeping	Active, goats are there but there is high mortality rate because of medication issues
8. Hare keeping	The hares never came
9. Bee keeping	given bee hives but no bees were provided, still waiting
10. Jumping castle	The projects are “white elephants”, there is no market because no one is interested in hiring them
11. Ice cream making and selling	Active, but customers are not interested- (ice-creams are made but they don't sell in large numbers)
12. Backyard gardening	Very active but competing with Choppies store the other problem is of water bills, which are too high for beneficiaries to pay and they become a burden for the beneficiaries. The

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	vegetables are also sometimes attacked by aphids and project officers bring insecticides late and sometimes never do
13. Leather works	The project is not running because of shortage of hides, as cattle are being sold at big markets
14. Laundry	“White elephant” as machines were installed and experienced technical problems. The beneficiaries reported but never attended to by project officers, most clients are not interested in business; high water bills also hindered project success. The problem was also compounded by lack of electricity to run the machines.
15. Tailoring	Active, but machines that are used are of low quality and keep breaking therefore affecting production
16. Bakery	Active, but competing with Choppies store and not easily seen from the homes (group project)
17. Upholstery	Active, but there is no market for the products
18. Pottery	Never took off
19. Others	Failed, equipment problems, lack of market, and competition with big producers.

It is important to note that this table is not exhaustive, but presents some of the beneficiaries' knowledge and opinions about the projects. This information was provided by beneficiaries in the communities under study. As mentioned by one of the beneficiaries,

*“Re ne re neetswe pampari e e supang mananeo mme re ne ra kopiwa go tlhopha se re batlang go dira kgwebo mo go sone. Bontsi jwa dikgwebo di ne di setse di tserwe ke batho ka bontsi ka jalo gone gatwe re tlhophe mo go tse di setseng”*

Translated as

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*“A list is of the projects was brought to us by the projects officers and we were asked to identify what we can do. So, we were choosing from the list and some of the projects were said to be not receiving support, so had to choose from what was available”.*

This means that beneficiaries were not totally free to choose what they wanted but they had to choose according to what was available or what was presented to them. In addition, given a list of what was available meant that the beneficiaries had no control over how many of them took the same project in the same area. Also, the issues of gender, age, what I like most, etc. were not very relevant as beneficiaries had to do with what was available to them.

The beneficiaries were also asked to mention the projects they have actually benefited from after their implementation and they gave the following responses presented in Table 5.2 below. The aforementioned table shows that more people benefitted from the three ledged pot hiring and small stock (11.4%), followed by catering, poultry and tent hire (9.1%) then backyard gardening, saloon and laundry (6.8%), tailoring and tuck shop (4.5%) and welding (2.3%) was the least benefitted from. Unfortunately, a big proportion (18.2%) indicated not applicable because most of their projects failed at implementation and did not go far after that. So, no benefit was seen.

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**Table 5.2 Projects benefitted from by beneficiaries**

<b>Projects</b>		<b>Percent</b>
<b>Valid</b>	Small stock	11.4
	Backyard gardening	6.8
	Tailoring	4.5
	Three ledged pot hiring	11.4
	Tent hire	9.1
	Semausu (Tuck-shop)	4.5
	Welding	2.3
	Saloon	6.8
	Catering	9.1
	Poultry	9.1
	Laundry	6.8
	Not applicable	18.2

**5.5 Objective 2: Expectations that have driven beneficiaries to apply for specific poverty eradication programmes**

Beneficiaries were asked about the expectations that motivated them to enrol for specific poverty eradication programmes. It is interesting to note that 100% of the beneficiaries indicated that they enrolled in PEPs expecting to improve their livelihoods and their poverty statuses. These were also the expectations with all the focus group participants. In other words, all the beneficiaries had a drive to come out of poverty and to live better lives.

However, from the beginning of the PEPs there were problems because as stated earlier, beneficiaries were given lists to choose from, meaning their original intentions to enrol into their personal choices were violated. This was alluded to by one beneficiary who mentioned that,

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*“Ke ne ke solofetse gore ke neelwe kgwebo e ke e eletsang. Ke nale lerato mo tirong ya motaki ke ne ke solofetse go tsamaisa kgwebo yame ka didirisiwa tsa boleng jwa segompieno. Ke dira ka natla ka thotloetso ya puso, le gore ke dire dipoelo le go godisa bokgoni jwa me jo bot la nkgonisang go itepatepanya le bagwebi ba bangwe mo go tsa botaki mo gae le mo mafatsheng a mangwe.”*

Translated as

*“I was expecting to enrol into a project of my choice. I am passionate about art and design and I was expecting to run my own workshop with modern equipment. work hard under the support of the government, make more money and grow my talent so that I will compete with big artists and designers in Botswana and other countries.”*

The beneficiary was interrupted by another beneficiary who said,

*“O wai ga ke na go fitlhelela ditoro tsa me ka gore re ne re tlamega go tlhopha mo dikgwebong tse di mo moalong o re o filweng ka jalo ga re na tshono ya go ka tla ka dikgwebo tse re eletsang go di dira. Ke ne ke na le kakanyo ya gore ke ka fiwa semausu se e tla reng ke tsweletse ke se godise gore ke itepatepanye le marekisetso a magolwane jaaka Choppies. Ke feletse ke fiwa tshingwana ya merogo e e leng gore e ne e se kgwebo ya keletso yame ebile ke sena lerato mo go yone.”*

Translated as

*“All my dreams have been shattered as you have to make do with what you are given and not what you. I was also thinking that I was going to get a tuck-shop and grow it such that I will be able to compete with big shops which have been operating like Choppies. Now I have*



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*to establish myself in backyard gardening, which is not what I wanted and had no passion on it”.*

These responses clearly indicate that the beneficiaries had their own expectations and they were not informed about how the government was distributing PEPs in different areas. Furthermore, beneficiaries were expecting full support from the government through finances, trainings and resources. They were also expecting a change of environment as they saw themselves being successful in the projects and competing amongst themselves and other districts. The competitions were carried out during agricultural shows and open days around the country. The beneficiaries' expectations show that they were excited, ambitious and positive even though, to some extent, their expectations were not met. However, to a great extent, the beneficiaries' expectations were not met as they found themselves just taking something available from the list against their wishes. As a result, most of the beneficiaries lacked zeal, their excitement was short lived, they were discouraged, they lacked commitment, hard work and no planning was done for successful running of the projects.

### **5.6 Objective 3 and 4: Beneficiaries perceptions on poverty eradication projects' usefulness and factors that influence the beneficiaries' perceptions of the usefulness of PEPs.**

These objectives were about implementation and usefulness, that is, they asked about the implemented projects, how they were distributed according to gender and age, whether the projects were appropriate for poverty eradication and the participants were asked if the projects met the purpose of eradicating poverty and making the beneficiaries to be able to sustain themselves. They also looked at the government's efforts to help the projects to continue running through supervision and monitoring.

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**5. 6 .1 Gender and Choice of project**

In order to establish which projects are selected by who, cross tabulations between gender and types of projects were computed. The results from table 5.3 shows that majority (86%) of the female participants were dispersed across various projects such as three-legged pots, saloon, catering, tent hiring, poultry and the tuck shops. The only 14% of the males who participated in the study were also seen with projects such as tent hiring, welding, poultry and others.

**Table 5.3 Cross tabulation between gender and choice of project**

Gender	Which type of PEP have you benefited from?				Total
	small stock	backyard gardening	tailoring	others	
Male	3%	0%	0%	11%	14%
Female	11%	9%	6%	60%	86%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>100%</b>

In order to establish the factors behind less participation of males in PEPs, the researcher probed, during discussions, to get additional information. The discussions indicated that males were too reluctant, and they were not patient as compared to females. In addition, it was indicated that males wanted projects that would bring money on a daily basis.

Similarly, one of the male beneficiaries indicated that:

*“Bo Rre mo motseng wa rona ba rata go bereka e le badisa go na le go tsaya mananeo a nyeletso lehuma ka gore go disa go bafa madi ka bonako kgwedi le kgwedi”*

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Translated as:

*“Men in our village prefer to go and work as herdsmen than to start their own business, most of them are herd boys because there they are given salary and food rations at the end of the month.”*

This shows that men in Kweneng West prefer to go and work as herd boys rather than being engaged with PEPs.

One beneficiary from Letlhakeng added that:

*“Bone e le bo rre ba bona go le botoka go dira tiro ya nosetso ya ditshipi, ka e na le letseno la madi tsatsi le letsatsi le ntswa madi a sa lekane go ba tshetsa.”*

Translated as

*“They (Men) will rather go for programmes such as welding because there, money comes every day though not enough to sustain themselves”.*

To this regard, the study assumes that men do not want long-term projects, as they take long to bring money. Further probing of information from the beneficiaries, beyond the discussion script questions, indicated that males usually choose projects such as welding and tent hiring whereas projects such as saloon, catering, three ledged pots hiring, poultry, and gardening are left for females.

### **5.6.2 Beneficiaries age and type of project**

The study sought to establish the age range of the beneficiaries versus the type of project benefited from. Table 5.4 shows that most beneficiaries who benefited from other projects were from the age range 51-60 at 22.9% followed by the age range 31-40 at 20.0%.

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**Table 5.4 Cross-tabulation between age and type of project benefited from**

What is your age range	Which type of PEP have your benefited from				Total
	small stock	backyard gardening	tailoring	Others	
31-40	0%	2.9%	0%	20.0%	22.9%
41-50	0%	0%	0%	22.9%	17.1%
51-60	2.9%	0%	2.9%	22.9%	28.6%
60 and above	11.4%	5.7%	2.9%	11.4%	31.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>71.4%</b>	<b>100%</b>

The focus group discussions also supported the findings from the questionnaires that many youths had not benefited from the projects. Only middle-aged cadres of years 51 – 60 had taken part in these projects (Small stock, backyard gardening, tailoring, etc.).

One beneficiary from Dutlwe was quoted saying:

*“Go lebege banana ka bontsi baile ditoropong go ya go batla mebereko, bangwe ba ba neng ba filwe mananeo a ba a phuagantse ka ntateng ya go tlhoka boineelo mo dikgwebong tsa bone.”*

Translated as

*“It appears that many youths have gone to urban areas to look for jobs, some who took these projects have abandoned them due to lack of commitment”.*

The study, to this effect, implies that the problem of rural-urban migration was still visible in the outskirts of Kweneng District at the time of the study.

Lack of commitment by beneficiaries was further verified by one member from Takatokwane who stated that:

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*“Bangwe ga ba tsee mananeo a nyeletso lehuma ka thwaafalo, bafelela barekisa dipod ile di dirisiwa tsa welding mme ba felele a ba a nwa madi a teng mo bojalweng.”*

Translated as

*“Some beneficiaries are not committed; they sell material given such as goats, welding equipment to drink beer with the money”.*

Selling of business material shows lack of concern and commitment of the beneficiaries.

**5.6.3 Other projects**

Table 5.5 shows that from the other projects, as mentioned earlier, most participants benefited from three ledged pots hiring at 14.3% followed by tent hiring, catering and poultry at 11.4% respectively. The age ranges of beneficiaries are dispersed across all other projects offered.

**Table 5.5 Cross-tabulation between age and type of project benefited from**

Age range	What are other PEPs?									Total
	Pot hiring	Tent hire	Semausu	Welding	saloon	Catering	Poultry	Laundry	Not applicable	
31-40	5.7%	2.9%	2.9%	0%	5.8%	2.9%	0%	0%	2.9%	23.1%
41-50	2.9%	2.9%	0%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	0%	0%	17.4%
51-60	2.9%	5.7%	2.9%	0%	0%	0%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	31.9%
> 60	2.9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5.8%	2.9%	2.9%	17.1%	31.6%
Total	14.3	11.5%	5.8%	2.9%	8.7%	11.6	5.8%	8.7%	25.8%	100%

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**5.6.4 Programme appropriateness in eradicating poverty**

The study sought to establish the beneficiaries' perceptions about the projects' appropriateness in eradicating poverty. The results from table 5.6 show that majority, 60% of individual projects' beneficiaries, concurred that the projects are appropriate in eradicating poverty, whereas 40% of the beneficiaries disagreed.

**Table 5.6 Cross-tabulation between other PEPs and their appropriateness in eradicating poverty**

What are other PEPs?	We are given appropriate programme				Total
	strongly agree	agree	strongly disagree	disagree	
Three ledged pot hiring	0%	5.7%	8.7%	0%	<b>14.3%</b>
Tent hire	0%	2.9%	5.7	1	<b>11.4%</b>
Tuck shop	2.9%	2.9%	0%	2.9%	<b>5.7%</b>
Welding	0%	0%%	2.9%	0%	<b>2.9%</b>
Saloon	0%	2.9%	0%	5.7%	<b>8.6%</b>
Catering	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	<b>11.4%</b>
Poultry	0%	8.6%	2.9%	0%	<b>11.4%</b>
Laundry	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	0%	<b>8.6%</b>
Not applicable	8.6%	14.3%	2.9%	0%	<b>25.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>42.9%</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>100%</b>

The focus group discussions also established that the projects were suitable if properly implemented. They indicated that there are many factors that hinder a smooth implementation

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of the programmes such as poor-quality materials, shortage of markets and limited monitoring from Project Officers. This statement was supported by one beneficiary who noted that:

*“Mananeo a a ka nyeletsa lehuma, mathata a a kgoreletsang Katlego ya lenaneo la nyeletso lehuma ke letlhoko la dikoloi tse di ka kgonisang batsamaisi ba lenaneo go lekola dikgwebo le go gola ga tsone.”*

Translated as

*“The projects can eradicate poverty, the problem hindering implementation is that of shortage of vehicles to transport the project officers to visit projects and compile data on project progress”.*

This shows that the beneficiaries believed that the projects were appropriate for poverty eradication but the projects were limited by the project officers' failure to supervise the projects.

Another beneficiary added that:

*“Re filwe mananeo a a tshwanang jaaka a phiriso ya dipitsa, ditante, ka jalo re felele re lwela mmaraka o le mongwe, mme gare felele gope”*

Translated as:

*“We are given similar programmes in the village that were supposed to help us as such we compete for the same customers. There is no market for our business for example, most of us have been issued with three ledged pots to hire them to the same people in the village”.*

This clearly shows that the projects were not given a serious thought or poor planning was done.

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**5.6.5 Programme sustainability and usefulness**

Beneficiaries were asked to indicate their perceptions on whether poverty eradication initiatives that they are given can sustain their livelihoods. The results show that majority of participants indicate a “No” at 70.6% and a “Yes” at 29.4%. For those who indicated a “No” various reasons were given. The reasons included being given projects, in pairs, which are similar for many people in the same village and as such the market is flooded at 26.9% whilst 20.6% mentioned that eradication initiatives are not being sustainable because beneficiaries were given machinery or products of poor quality. The animals (chickens and goats) they were given died due to diseases and they were given medicine very late at 8.8% respectively. The summed responses are presented in Table 5.7 below.

**Table 5.7 Cross-tabulation between programme sustainability and reasons for programme unsustainability.**

Is the programme you enrolled under able to eradicate poverty	Give reasons for your answer					Total
	We have been given similar projects and markets is small	We were given poor quality products	Materials not enough	My project is not in a suitable place- customers cannot see it properly	All animals given died due to diseases	
<b>Yes</b>	0%	2.9%	0%	26.5%	0%	<b>29.4%</b>
<b>No</b>	26.9%	20.6%	8.8%	5.9%	8.8%	<b>70.6%</b>
<b>Total</b>	26.9%	23.5%	8.8%	32.4%	8.8%	<b>100%</b>

On the other hand, one beneficiary from the group discussion stated that:



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*“Re fiwa mananeo a boleng jobo kwa tlase ga o tshwantsha le a a fiwang bathoko Molepolole, Mme re dumela gore fa re ka fiwa mananeo a a tshwanang re ka thabolola matshelo a rona.*

Translated as:

*“We are given low quality materials compared to those at Molepolole. We believe if we are given similar projects to those implemented in Molepolole we can also improve our lives”.*

Examples of poor-quality projects cited included tents and sewing machines. Many beneficiaries who participated in focus group discussions indicated that the materials such as tents and sewing machines given were not durable. This was captured in the following:

*“Ditante tse re di filweng ga di kgone go itshegetsa ka botsone, gape ga di kgone go nna ka fa tlase ga letsatsi lebaka lo leleele, ga dithata”*

Translated as:

*“The tents that we were given to rent to people could not stand their own loads, they just collapsed on their own, they get damaged by the sun and they are not strong”,*

Another beneficiary added that:

*“Dimechini tse di rokang ga dithata di senyega hela o sa di dira sepe”*

Translated as:

*“The sewing machines are of poor quality, they just get dismantled easily even if you are not using them”.*

The findings regarding projects' appropriateness and sustainability are supported by Taiwo and Agwu (2016), who indicated that inappropriate selection of relevant projects to curb poverty is one of the major challenges facing poverty eradication initiatives. In providing a

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solution, (Dahama, 1966) suggests that programme planning should start off with a situational analysis/needs assessment of the beneficiaries which will include profiling to be done to establish various factors about the people to be assisted. Rather, the assumption that every programme is suitable in every location has been seen as a limitation to poverty eradication initiatives (Bass & Vaughan, 1966).

### **5.6.6 Supervision and monitoring of the projects**

To ascertain the factors that influence the beneficiaries' perceptions of the usefulness of PEPs, the beneficiaries were asked about measures in place to supervise and monitor the projects. This was taken as a yardstick to measure the perceptions of the beneficiaries relative to the position of their sponsors and how they view the commitment of the sponsors to the effective running of the projects. This helped to generate information on who does the supervision and monitoring, the frequency of project monitoring and supervision, any associated challenges and how supervision and monitoring influence the beneficiaries' perceptions of the usefulness of PEPs.

Table 5.8 shows that 38.5% of the beneficiaries indicated that most of them last got into contact with the Project Officers the day they finished training after receiving the projects' sponsorship. Further the beneficiaries indicated that the projects were never monitored whilst 24.6% indicated that they only saw the Project Officers when they reported that they had issues which needed vaccinations for their small stocks or pesticides for their plants. However, the project officers only came after a very long time when the plants and animals were destroyed. 24.7% of beneficiaries indicated that they did not know anything about monitoring or supervision of projects but they are just doing what they can on their own.

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**Table 5.8 Supervision and monitoring of the projects**

How are your projects being monitored and supervised?	Percentage %
Last got into contact with the project officers the day they finished training after receiving the projects' sponsorship and the projects were never monitored.	38.5
I only saw the project officers when I reported that I had issues which needed vaccinations for my small stocks or pesticides for my plants and the project officers came after a very long time when the plants and animals were dead or destroyed.	24.6
I don't know anything about monitoring or supervision of projects, I am just doing what I can on my own.	24.7
Did not respond	12.7

The beneficiaries reported that very little supervision and monitoring was done after they were given the projects.

The majority of the beneficiaries at 73.4% indicated that they were supervised only once or never supervised in a given year. This was done as the project officers or officers from home economics, veterinary office or VDC members visited the beneficiaries. During the visit asking general questions about how the projects were running 26.7% could not tell who does the supervision. This was because anyone could just come asking questions concerning the running of the projects. Also, questions concerning the challenges being faced in running the projects were sometimes asked at the kgotla meetings and beneficiaries are promised that follow ups would be done on discussed or reported cases and the promises are never fulfilled.

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In addition, the responses from the discussion groups indicated that very little monitoring and supervision if any, was done. This was emphasized by one of the beneficiaries who stated that:

*“Dikgwebo tsa leneneo le ke mathata. Go lebega goromente a di latlhela fela mo bathong ka gore ga batho ba sena go di fiwa ga di salwe morego go bona gore di a gola. Ba ba di filweng ba dirisa botsipanyana jo ba bo filweng pele ga ba neelwa dikgwebo. Bontsi jwa dikwebo tse di harahariwe ke dikgwetlho ka jalo bontsi jwa tsone di phuphame ka ga di dire b a ba neng ba di filwe sale ba di tlogetse”.*

Translated as

*“These projects are a problem. It seems the government is just dumping these things on people and turns a blind eye on the processes that follow. The beneficiaries are just doing what they can from the little training they are given as part of the packages. Some of the projects have been long abandoned because of associated challenges”.*

Another beneficiary mentioned that,

*“Ga go kgonagale gore re lekolwe jaaka go solofetswe ke batsamaisi ba leneneo ka ntateng ya gore go na le tlhalelo ya dikoloi tse di ka ba kgonisang go lekola dikgwebo tsa rona tse di anameng. Go lebega gape e le gore batsamaisi ba lenanele le palo potlana ntswa tiro ya bone e le ntsi.”*

Translated as

*“We cannot be monitored as the project officers have transport challenges to reach all of us as expected. Most of the times there are many issues to attend to and there is no car to*

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*move around and the beneficiaries will be far away from each other. Also, the project officers are few and there is a lot of work.”*

Another beneficiary said,

*“Gangwe le gape bontsi jwa mathata a re kopanang le o ne mo dikgwebong tsa rona re a bua kwa kgotleng kgotsa mo diphuthegong go na le bana le seabe jaaka komiti ya ditlhabololo tsa motse, batsamaisi ba lenaneo, dikgosi, le bagolwane ba motse . Sebe sa Phiri ke gore matswenyego a buelwa kgakala le mafelo a dikgwebo ka jalo ga gona tshalo morago go netefatsa dikgwetlho tse mogwebi a ngongoregang ka sone Mme bothata e ntse e le yone letlhoko la dipagangwa.”*

Translated as

*“Most of the issues are discussed at the kgotla when meetings are held. The VDC members, the project officers, the chiefs, the beneficiaries and other community leaders will be there and the projects issues are just discussed away from the places where the projects are done, so the challenges are discussed but no practical follow up is done. because of shortages or absence of required resources or the project officers will not be having transport to reach the concerned beneficiaries.”*

A beneficiary from Letlhakeng emphasized that,

*‘Go na le mathata a a tsenetseng mo kanokong ya dikgwebo ka dilo ka bontsi di sa diragadiwe sentle. Bangwe ba ba mo lenaneong le ba filwe didirisiwa tse di tlhaelang kgotsa di sa felela ba letile sebaka sa dingwaga tse di ka tshwarang boraro le gone jaana ba ntse ba letile.Ke ipotsa gore a mme dilo tse di supa tlhwaafalo ka na e ne ele tsela nngwe ya go ipapatsa. Batho bag a ba a tlhwaafala”.*

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Translated as

*“There is a serious problem in monitoring and supervising the projects as many things are not properly positioned. Some of the beneficiaries were given incomplete resources three years ago up to now they are still waiting so that they can benefit from the projects. Then you say such things are serious or it was just a campaign strategy. These guys are not serious”.*

The beneficiaries in Letlhakeng and Takatokwane also talked about the issue of markets and adequacy of given resources and services indicating that:

*“Mananeo mangwe a phuagantswe lebaka e le letlhoko la mebaraks kana e le gore ga gona motlakase wa go dirisa dimechine tse di berrkang ka motlakase jaaka mechini o o tlhatswang fa go ntse jalo kgwebo e ka kanokiwa jang”.*

Translated as

*“Some of the implemented projects have been abandoned because there is no market or there is no electricity to operate some of the given machinery e.g. washing machines have been give out but they were never installed because the people have no electricity. So, in that case what is there to monitor or supervise?”*

The beneficiaries in Letlhakeng and Takatokwane were more concerned about supervision and monitoring of the projects and they added that:

*“Mananeo a akaretsa thuo ya dihutshane, phiriso ya dipitsa le a mangwe a farafarilwe ke dikwetlho a thlokana le gore a kanokiwa nako le gape. Seemo sa mananeo a se kgoba marapo. Seemo se se batla ban a le seabe botlhe le puso go dira mmogo go se rarabolola.”*

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Translated as

*“Only small stock and three-legged pot hiring, and several others which have many challenges are there to monitor. The situations around the projects are demotivating. This is a serious issue which needs all community stakeholders and the government to come together and address.”*

These findings clearly show that monitoring and supervision of the PEPs was done to a very less extent. Very few participants were able to relate to what happens during the processes of monitoring and supervision of the projects. Monitoring and supervision of PEPs are hindered by several challenges especially those faced by the project officers.

As a result of all these monitoring and evaluation issues, beneficiaries have mixed perceptions on poverty eradication projects' usefulness. 20.5% are saying they are useful though they are not being properly supervised whilst 79.5% are saying they are not useful because,

*“Re nneetswe mananeo a a tshwanang ibile ga gona mebaraka wa diyhoto tsa rona, re nneetswe gape le didirisiwa jwa boleng jwo bo kwa tlase, re neetswe gape le didirisiwa tsa boleng jo bo kwa tlase, bangwe ba ronadikgwebo tsa rona ga di mo mafelong aa siametseng kgwebo ka jalo baji bareki ga ba di bone motlhofu, bangwe leruo le ba neng ba le filwe le sule ka ntateng ya malwetse.”*

*“There are many of us with similar projects and there is no market for the products, we were given poor quality products, materials given were not enough, some of us the projects are not in a suitable place such that customers cannot see them properly, and for others all animals given died due to diseases.”*

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One beneficiary went on to say,

*“Fa o bona sengwe hela e sa kanokiwe go raya gore ga sena mosola ka jalo ga e tlhokane le go kanokiwa.”*

Translated as

*“If you see something not being supervised or monitored it means that it is useless and not worth monitoring or supervising. All useful and serious things are monitored.”*

Furthermore, some beneficiaries in Takatokwane indicated that they are greatly influenced by lack of monitoring and supervision to see the magnitude of the uselessness of the projects as they said,

*Go tla jang gore motho ago neele boikarabelo a bo apalelwa ke go go lekola? A basolofela gore re dire sentle mo dilong tse disha mo go rona? Re tlhokana le nako le nako e e rileng gore re dire ka fa tlase fa bogakolodi, e seng jalo se go tshamikisa nako fela.*

Translated as

*“How can someone give you such a responsibility and never check on you? How do they expect us to do it well when these things are new to us? We need time to understand and operate under some guidance and supervision for some time. Otherwise everything is a waste of time.”*

In other words, all these sentiments indicate that the beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of PEPs are also influenced to a great extent by lack of monitoring and supervision of the projects by the implementers.



**5.7 Objective 5: Practical challenges that render the implementation of specific poverty eradication projects difficult.**

This objective sought to investigate the poverty eradication projects and their implementation challenges.

**5.7.1 Challenges to poverty eradication projects**

As a way of investigating beneficiaries' perceptions towards poverty eradication programmes, the study further investigated the challenges that beneficiaries faced in the Implementation of these projects. Table 5.9 shows results from the 35 beneficiaries who were surveyed with a questionnaire. From Table 5.9 below, it is clear that beneficiaries indicated that they face challenges such as unavailability of market to sell the produce at 77.1%, insufficient guidance from project officers at 65.7%, projects given are irrelevant to eradicate poverty at 40%, insufficient resources of poor quality at 62.9%.

**Table 5.9 Challenges to poverty eradication implementation**

<b>% Agreement</b>	<b>% Strongly agree</b>	<b>% Agree</b>	<b>% No idea</b>	<b>% Strongly disagreed</b>	<b>% Disagree</b>
Guidance from project officers	17.1	14.3	2.9	65.7	0
Relevant programs and of quality	17.1	42.9	0	40	0
Enough market	22.9	0	0	0	77.1
Resources enough	20.0	17.1	0	62.9	0

These findings are consistent with the literature where Taiwo and Agwu (2016), point to a number of challenges that are often experienced when implementing poverty eradication projects in various contexts. The following are the factors identified, inappropriate programme

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design reflecting lack of involvement of beneficiaries in the formulation and implementation of programmes. In addition, most beneficiaries are not motivated to identify themselves sufficiently with the successful implementation of the projects. There is a lack of targeting mechanisms for the poor as most of the projects do not focus directly on the poor. There are severe budgetary, management and governance problems and these afflict most of the programmes resulting in either uncompleted, broken down or abandoned facilities, which are most of the times unstaffed and unequipped.

Participants were further requested to state challenges that they face in the implementation of the programs they have been offered. Table 5.10 shows cross-tabulation between types of challenges met versus programmes implemented. Table 5.10 shows that projects such as three ledged pots hiring, catering and tuck shop, beneficiaries are paired, and the projects are many in the same village as such the results are low due to a small market, they are all targeting. Issues of poor quality were reported under projects such as tent hiring, poultry, saloon and laundry. Other important factors raised were that materials were not enough; project areas are not visible and mortality rate was high for those who were given goats and chickens because project officers gave medicines very late.

**Table 5.10 Cross- tabulation between type of challenges and projects implemented**

What are other PEPs	Give reasons for your answer					Total
	We were given similar projects while there was no market	We were given poor quality products	Materials were not enough	My project was not in a suitable place- customers could not see it properly	All animals given died due to diseases	

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<b>Three legged pot hiring</b>	11.4%	0%	0%	2.9%	0%	<b>14.3%</b>
<b>Tent hire</b>	0%	8.6%	0%	2.9%	0%	<b>11.4%</b>
<b>Tuck shop</b>	2.9%	0%	0%	2.9%	0%	<b>5.7%</b>
<b>Welding</b>	0%	0%	2.9%	0%	0%	<b>2.9%</b>
<b>Saloon</b>	0%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	0%	<b>8.6%</b>
<b>Catering</b>	8.6%	0%	0%	2.9%	0%	<b>11.4%</b>
<b>Poultry</b>	0%	5.7%	0%	2.9%	2.9%	<b>11.4%</b>
<b>Laundry</b>	0%	2.9%	0%	5.7%	0%	<b>8.6%</b>
<b>Not applicable</b>	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	11.4	5.7%	<b>25.7%</b>
<b>Total</b>	25.7%	22.9%	8.6%	34.3%	8.6%	<b>100%</b>

It is evident that many programmes offered had consistent challenges across. The group discussions with group project participants also revealed the same information about the challenges of PEPs. Many beneficiaries in the three selected villages had benefitted from three legged pots, tents hiring and sewing machines and the focus group discussions indicated that challenges such as lack of market, poor quality sewing machines and tents are prevailing within this programme. The focus group discussion participants also indicated that the projects were underfunded, sometimes after approval of their application they were told that the money was not enough or not available. Furthermore, beneficiaries felt that they need training in bookkeeping and record management in order to maintain their projects' progress.

Regarding supervision and monitoring of projects, beneficiaries felt that Project Officers just dump projects on them and disappear, there is no monitoring. The beneficiaries further suggested that VDC members should also assist Project Officers in visiting and providing technical advice. In addressing issues of lack of markets, beneficiaries felt that

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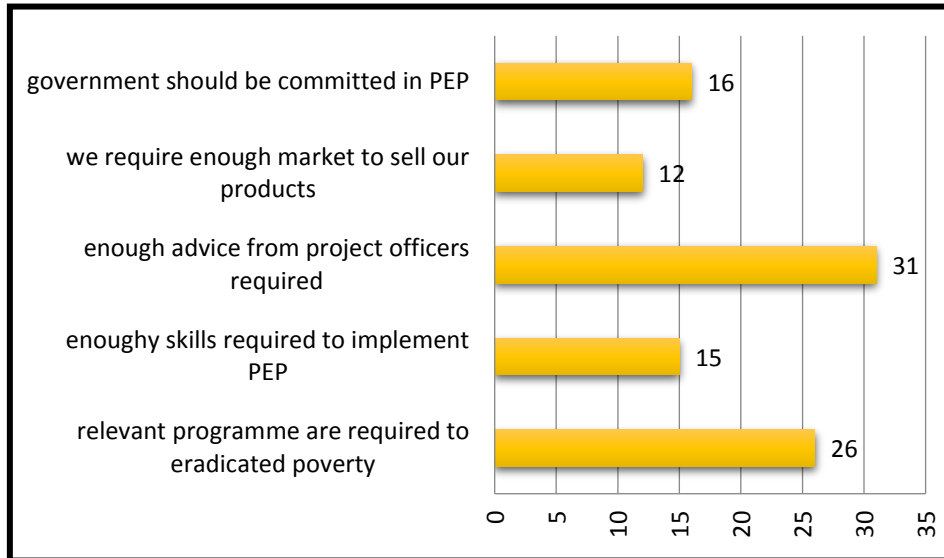
workshops would assist them in sensitising and sharing of skill base on project marketing, management and other important issues.

### **5.8 Objective 4: recommendations to ascertain the smooth implementation of the poverty eradication programmes**

The purpose of this objective was to establish which strategies could be employed to ascertain smooth implementation of poverty eradication programme and from Figure 5.6, it is evident that beneficiaries indicated that project officers should visit projects after giving them out, they should also monitor projects' progress and give feedback at 31%, the government should take measures in identifying and providing relevant projects that will eradicate poverty in specific areas at 26% and the government should show much commitment to its provision of PEPs at 16% . Furthermore, skills training was also indicated as a strategy to improve beneficiaries' capability in combating any challenges at 15% and lastly participants indicated provision of markets as the strategy to dispose their products and make income to improve their livelihood at 12%.

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*Figure 5.6. Suitable strategies for improvement of poverty eradication programme implementation*



Focus group discussions and further interactions with study participants outside the discussion times revealed that graduation strategies for those who have benefited can be used to ascertain smooth implementation of PEPs. Additionally, the provision of transport to project officers would aid them in smooth monitoring of the projects' progress since they have challenges with transport which make them to take long in visiting beneficiaries. This has resulted in some projects collapsing and some discarded. However, some of the beneficiaries in Dutlwe where some of the beneficiaries were visited by the Project Officers indicated that the project officers highlighted that some of the beneficiaries should be committed to implement their projects. This suggests that some of the beneficiaries were seen as not committed to their projects.

Furthermore, beneficiaries indicated that their involvement in the selection of projects in their villages would help select appropriate projects that will eradicate poverty. They

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suggested that programme planners should involve them during selection of the programmes and help them in arranging village workshops to provide refresher courses for beneficiaries. One other suggestion made was that of open markets. The beneficiaries felt that if open markets are held in their villages, it would help them to market their businesses. This, according to them, would bring many people from different areas and as a result they would display their products and benchmark from their counterparts.

Several literature including Annamalai et al. (2016) also revealed that the tendency to establish projects through top-bottom approaches disempowered project beneficiaries and nurtured a serious dependency syndrome. Consequently, the projects are failing to sustain themselves. Moreover, limited involvement of beneficiaries in key decision-making processes created weak governance systems because of lack of sense of ownership of projects (Taiwo & Agwu, 2016; Tshitangoni et al., 2011) which kind of explain the situation in Kweneng West.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS**

#### **6.1 Introduction**

The purpose of this chapter is to present a discussion of the findings of this study in relation to relevant literature. The overall aim of this study was to explore the beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes in Takatokwane, Dutlwe and Letlhakeng villages in Kweneng West.

#### **6.2 Types of poverty eradication projects that have been implemented in the Kweneng West**

This study established that there are several PEPs that have been implemented in the Kweneng West area ever since the Botswana government embarked on poverty eradication. These projects include three-legged pot hiring, tent hiring, tuck-Shop, welding, saloon, catering and goat keeping. In addition, to the list are hare keeping, bee keeping, jumping castle, ice cream making and selling, backyard gardening, leather works, laundry, tailoring, bakery, upholstery, pottery and others. These findings concurred and confirmed what was given by the Government of Botswana Poverty Eradication Guidelines of 2012. Similarly, the findings of this research also supported what Natarajan, Ntshwene, and Shine (2016) who provided a list including the projects mentioned in this research and further mentioned that there are numerous projects that the beneficiaries can choose from. In addition, the findings of this research confirmed what Natarajan et al. (2016) stated that beneficiaries of PEPs should be physically fit Batswana aged 18 years and above who can demonstrate ability, interest and commitment to undertake the allocated project. The Ministry of Local Government assists with the identification of beneficiaries who include registered vulnerable persons, potential destitute

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persons, those engaged in the “Ipelegeng” programme, people with disability and other vulnerable groups (Natarajan et al., 2016). This suggests that the findings of this study are consistent with national literature and other scholars on PEPs implemented in Botswana at large. This also implies that the projects that have been implemented in Kweneng West are similar to projects that have been implemented in other areas in Botswana as confirmed by the same list appearing in different literatures reviewed. What is clear is that Botswana has a list of PEPs where beneficiaries can choose from or they may be allocated to as what has happened in Kweneng West. However, this was somehow different from what happened in Francistown according to Natarajan et al. (2016), where beneficiaries chose from the list and adopted projects of their choices and positive results were noted. In a way, this discussion reveals that the PEPs are not equally or similarly distributed across the country or districts in Botswana.

### **6.3 Expectations that have driven beneficiaries to apply for specific poverty eradication programmes**

This study established that all the beneficiaries enrolled in PEPs with expectations which, to some extent, were not met. All the beneficiaries were expecting to improve their livelihoods and their poverty statuses through the PEPs. The beneficiaries had a drive to come out of poverty and to live better lives. These findings supported what Mongwa (2015, June 15) cited in where the scholar mentioned that the PEP beneficiaries are motivated to apply for specific PEPs by a drive to become business people and reach their highest potential in the business world. Similarly, Van Bruggen, Kantartzis, and Rowan (2010) agreed that PEP beneficiaries have expectations to come out of poverty and live successful lives and such expectations encourage them to join the PEPs. In addition, (Van Bruggen et al., 2010) went on to mention that PEP beneficiaries are motivated by other beneficiaries who graduate from



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poverty. These scholars and literatures show that most of the beneficiaries of PEPs are driven by a desire to improve their situation and become better people financially and other ways. This means that people get engaged with PEPs for several reasons especially to improve their livelihoods. However, the said reasons become a problem in the researcher's opinion, when people think that PEP beneficiaries are not serious, they are not committed and they are lazy. Poverty is not good and one cannot take it lightly to be awarded a project for free and just watch it dying away. Surely, there must be other reasons besides or before hard work, commitment and seriousness can be talked about. This study established that beneficiaries were excited to get the projects and at the same time they were demoralized by being given projects which were not of their choices. This agreed with Natarajan et al. (2016) who established that most PEPs that were implemented in Francistown were successful because the beneficiaries got what they wanted and they put their efforts into the projects. The scholars further revealed that giving people projects against their choices demotivates them and may lead to collapsing of the projects. This can somehow explain what is happening in Kweneng West. So, people's expectations should be met for them to be effective, otherwise the set agenda can fail or collapse after implementation.

### **6.4 Perceptions on poverty eradication projects' usefulness**

The findings indicated mixed feelings according to the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries had mixed views as some said the projects were useful and others said they were not useful. This was because most of the beneficiaries felt that they were not benefiting from the projects as they associated them with many challenges. At the same time, this study established that the views of the beneficiaries were two folded as some projects were regarded as relevant while others were not. Most of the beneficiaries irrespective of gender, indicated that small stock and

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catering projects that they were given were relevant to eradicate poverty. This was because the beneficiaries were able to point at active projects running under small stock and catering implemented projects. The beneficiaries were able to appreciate the impact of small stock and catering implemented projects. However, beneficiaries had limited choices as they had to only choose from the available list as some of the projects were said to be taken and exhausted by other beneficiaries. Furthermore, these projects did not live long due to a number of unforeseen circumstances and projects' associated challenges. As a result, they were rendered useless by most of the beneficiaries.

Some of the projects were not fully supported as the beneficiaries had to wait for some resources to come and complete the projects so that they could function. Some of the projects needed services and infrastructures which were not available in their villages or homes. For example, some washing machines were never connected and those which were connected shortly experienced technical problems which were reported. However, they were never attended to by the project officers. Furthermore, they operated for a short period of time because there were no customers and the water bills were also too high. For the bee and hare rearing, the bees and hares never came up to the time of this study. This was because, those who had indicated that they want to run the projects were promised by the government officials to wait for the bees and hares as they were being gathered for distribution. However, the promises were never fulfilled. The welding project took off but was abandoned along the way. The ice cream projects were started but again abandoned because of poor market. For the three-legged pots renting, the service flooded the villages such that there was no need to hire as many people were into the project.

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Many people in small communities were given three legged pots and they flooded the community with many people doing the same business. This was because, the three-legged pot projects were many and available and could be taken by as many people as possible. It has become an issue of concern how the government came to invest such a lot of money in to the establishment and implementation of these projects and yet most of the projects failed at inception stages before they served the anticipated purpose of poverty eradication. It seems the projects left the beneficiaries still in poverty. From the look of things, the beneficiaries indicated that the projects were never monitored and supervised or this was done to a very less extent.

These views are not different from the views established about Nigeria by Udosen (2007) who showed that the beneficiaries in Akwa Ibom State saw no significant effect of poverty alleviating programmes on their economic empowerment.. This situation is similar to what is happening in Limpopo in South Africa as highlighted by Asha (2014) and this can be explained by shortages of funding or staffing, lack of serious participation from the poor, lack of commitment from stakeholders and having limited ability to make decisions on programmes and spending.

However, in Kweneng West, it is not clear what is the real problem but from the beneficiaries, there are shortages of staff to help with supervision and monitoring, that is, there are shortages of Project Officers. The Kweneng West beneficiaries indicated that they seriously want to participate in the projects but incomplete resources, poor infrastructure or resources, lack of markets and flooding of some projects have limited them. In this case, it is not easy to say whether there is lack of commitment from stakeholders or not because the beneficiaries

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have evidence of poor resources, incomplete resourced projects and other visible situations to explain their commitment limitations.

At the same time, the researcher cannot say whether the government or its officials in Kweneng West are lacking commitment because of incomplete resourced projects. More so, it is not easy to tell whether the government or its officials are not committed as they seem to fail to have structures in place to monitor and to supervise the projects when there is a proposed structure (Botswana Government, 2012). Moreover, in Kweneng West it is clear that the beneficiaries were having limited ability to make decisions on programmes and spending as the government officials were in control of that and were not available after implementation to further advise. The perceptions of the beneficiaries confirmed what Ikgopoleng and Cavrić (2011) established that there are several challenges which are associated with the implementation of PEPs in Botswana and practical policies geared to meet the needs and aspirations of the poor are needed. From what the beneficiaries are saying,

*“Go lebega puso e latlhela hela dikgwebo tsa nyeletso lehuma mo kgaolong e gore go tle go twe e nyeletsa lehuma mo kgaolong e”*

Translated as

*“It seems the government just went and dumped some projects in Kweneng West, so that it can be said to be doing something about the poverty situation in Kweneng West”.*

This statement shows that the beneficiaries have a negative attitude or have negative perceptions on the usefulness of PEPs in Kweneng. Saying the projects were dumped gives a connotation of uselessness. It means that the beneficiaries are demeaning the projects. They

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are not appreciating them but they are seeing themselves as being looked down upon and justifying to be a dumping ground.

Giving many people the same project such as the three-legged pots or giving someone a jumping castle in a village where people are committed to their fields or livestock bring about a lot of questions and leaves someone wondering on the motive of the government.

As mentioned in Chapter 3, Lewis' Individual Theory insists on hard work, commitment and planning in individual lives as a key to success. In the case of beneficiaries in Kweneng West, it becomes difficult to assess the issues of hard work, commitment and planning in individual lives. This is because the beneficiaries were invited into the projects where they could not sustain the needed resources. This was difficult as the beneficiaries in the programmes were expected to work hard, commit themselves and plan for the successful running of the projects.

At the same time, beneficiaries should take advantage of the opportunities presented to them so that they change their poverty status and enhance their capabilities through the availed trainings and resources. May be for those with incomplete resources, it would be wise to put effort and find the hares, bees and use other sources of power in case of the washing machines to kick start and run the projects for their benefit. The beneficiaries should not only wait for the government and other PEP sponsors but they should be initiative enough to make sure that the projects run successfully despite the unforeseen circumstances and associated challenges.

### **6.5 Factors that influence the beneficiaries' perceptions of the usefulness of PEPs.**

Looking at the beneficiaries' perceptions on poverty eradication projects' usefulness stated above, it can be noted that there are some factors that influence the beneficiaries'

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perceptions of the usefulness of PEPs. These factors include gender, age of the respondents, government efforts and irrelevance of PEPs.

### **6.5.1 Gender issues**

The findings indicated that gender issues affected the success of the projects. For example, though a list of available projects was presented to the beneficiaries to choose from, male participants were given male oriented projects such as welding and many females took the three-legged pots projects. These findings indicated that people were still stuck to the stereotype that there are jobs for men and those for women. This was supported by one of the beneficiaries who mentioned that,

*“Ka gore re neelwa moalo wa dikgwebo ba na le mokgwa wa go tlhopha dikgwebo ka kakanyo ya gore go na le dikgwebo tsa basadi le tsa banna”*

Translated as

*“As the list is issued, beneficiaries have a tendency to select projects basing on the stereo typing that there are projects for men and for ladies.”*

The choice above indicated cultural grooming in either Botswana context or ethnic cultural context that difficult or heavy activities are for men while the lighter ones are for women. The same sentiments are also supported by the Cultural Theory of Poverty which is based on the belief that certain cultural traits predispose people to their poor status in society. In this case, it means women will take certain projects because they are women and they will not take certain projects because they are for men and the opposite is true as guided by their cultural traits. This becomes a challenge as the projects were said to be exhausted or taken at some points leaving limited options for the beneficiaries concerned. This indicates that,

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according to the Individualistic Theory of Poverty; personality characteristics would also play an important role in beneficiaries' preferences of available options. This means to a greater extent the Cultural Theory of Poverty and the Individualistic Theory of Poverty helped to explain the beneficiaries' perceptions towards the projects by labelling them as male or female oriented.

The Cultural Theory of Poverty advocates for a change of mind-sets, hope and positive attitudes so that people can see themselves positively and capable of coming out of poverty without cultural or cooperate limitations. The individual theory of poverty advocates for hard work, commitment, involvement in public activities and planning in individual lives as a key to success.

Jato (2004) who conducted a study on gender mainstreaming in poverty eradication agree with the sentiments above that gender has been used in the society as a mode of defining roles and identities. This suggests that these research findings agree with what other researchers have also established. On the contrary, the scholar further elaborated that factors such as gender, are different in different communities across the globe. Differences in gender-based roles or jobs vary from different world communities as individuals and cultures vary as supported by the two theories of poverty discussed in this study. In addition, Jato (2004) discussed about gender-responsive programming for poverty reduction. The scholar indicated that there are responsibilities which are more common to women than to men and this even guides how they respond to poverty eradication programmes. Most developing countries are still following gender-based roles and jobs to a greater extent and Botswana is still in that bracket. In brief, the discussion on gender issues indicated that Botswana citizenry still hold

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the belief that certain tasks, jobs and projects are for men while women have their own that suit feminine masculinity.

This study also established that there were many women than men in the projects mainly because the way man perceive usefulness of the PEPs is different from women. This study established that men would rather go to the city or town to look for manual labour because according to them the PEPs could not meet their needs. The findings of this research confirmed what Udosen (2007) established that women are more affected by poverty and they enrol more in to PEPs as they expect to improve their livelihoods.

This was further supported by Chipuriro (2014) who indicated that women have more hope in PEPs than men, hence many of them get engaged with the projects. However, the researcher feels that the men are being short cited as there is no better employment than running your own business. Poverty eradication projects are small businesses which have potential to grow and mature into big established businesses and it is advisable to embrace the projects irrespective of gender. Also, old school is the one which used to separate men and women when it comes to work but nowadays anyone can do anything as long as they have ability, interest and commitment according to the Individual Theory of Poverty.

### **6.5.2 Age issues**

Furthermore, this study established that age has influence on the beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of PEPs. Most projects which were abandoned belonged to the youths and very few youths were involved in the PEPs. The findings of this study agreed, to a greater extent, with the findings of Masipa (2010) who conducted a research on PEPs in Limpopo province in South Africa. The scholar established that there were too many women in the PEPs than men and the youth were the least represented. In addition, just like in this



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research, (Masipa, 2010) established that the youth lacked commitment, skills and self-employment strategies which resulted in them abandoning their projects or letting them to collapse soon after implementation. However, Amadi and Abdullah (2012) indicated that the PEPs can be given in a different way to the youth by training them first, empowering them to run businesses and then push them to run PEPs. With such a strategy more youth will participate as they are trained and given skills to run their own businesses. Youth get motivated when they know what they are doing and they quickly get frustrated if they are missing or lacking something. In this case, low levels of education and lack of skills limit the youth and they end up moving away and sometimes they sell the given resources to buy beer or to do some profitless activities. This means that the elders, may be due to life experiences, quickly get committed though they may need time to learn and understand the running of the business.

### **6.5.3 Government Efforts**

Bearing the Cultural Theory of Poverty in mind may make one to wonder if the people in Kweneng West are so absorbed by their poverty such that they cannot see the redemption that the government has provided to their community. In other words, the government is playing a significant role of bringing to an end the perpetuation of their impoverished condition which was sustaining a cycle of poverty across generations in the beneficiaries' community. This left the researcher wondering if the Kweneng West people feel side-lined, helpless, and inferior such that they cannot see the opportunities and efforts by the government. Instead of seeing the government efforts, they focus on the challenges and they miss the help being given to them. As the sponsors and implementers of the projects, the government is also responsible for the supervision and monitoring of the projects which is also another factor that

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is influencing beneficiaries' perceptions of the usefulness of PEPs implemented in Kweneng West.

### **6.5.3.1 Measures in place to supervise and monitor the projects**

The findings of this study indicated that the monitoring and supervision of poverty eradication projects was a major issue that has not been handled properly. In other words, there were no sound measures and strategies in place from the government to realize the goals of the PEPs as well as seeing implementing process to run smoothly. An example cited by the beneficiaries was that the Project Officers who were supposed to monitor and supervise the projects were faced with many challenges. These worked against the successful execution of their duties. There are limited Project Officers who are not fixed in one place and this causes more problems as they are required to move around the allocated places. However, the findings of this study are far away from the initial monitoring and evaluation strategy that was suggested in the Botswana Government (2012) in their poverty eradication guidelines which stated that,

*“District Extension Teams will monitor projects on a continuous basis and report to the relevant structures. A standard monitoring tool will be used. The Village Extension Team will form part of the monitoring team and give feedback to the relevant structures on a monthly basis. Such an arrangement is crucial to ensure individual household performance tracking”.*

None of the above suggestions were visible in Kweneng West. This was an indication that guidelines have been outlined but they were not being practically followed. Failure to reflect the proposed monitoring and evaluation guidelines by this study shows that if there is any monitoring, it is very limited and it is not following the suggested guidelines. In addition, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (2012) in their final report for the

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review of 'Ipelegeng' programme indicated that most of the participants from the rural areas were not aware of the goals and intentions of the Programme. The report indicated that "across districts the objectives of "Ipelegeng" programme were known and understood differently" and participants failed to understand that they were expected to graduate from the programme. These findings somehow agree with findings of this study as the majority of the beneficiaries were not able to clearly reflect on the monitoring and supervision of their projects in their communities. This means that a review of the guidelines needs to be done to establish why monitoring and evaluation seem to be failing to take place.

Furthermore, the data from questionnaires and focus group discussions were in agreement that the programmes provided were appropriate to eradicate poverty if well implemented and all challenges addressed, but the Project Officers remained missing in their duties. The study therefore concluded that most projects implemented in Kweneng West were appropriate for eradication of poverty but were unsuccessful due to lack of strategies in place to monitor them. The findings also indicated that most beneficiaries cannot sustain themselves after benefiting from the poverty eradication projects and this was mainly attributed to the absence of supervision and other related challenges like poor quality resources, inadequate resources, lack of resupply, etc.

It seems the beneficiaries were given projects in pairs which were similar and flooded the same village as such there was a lot of competition for the market. In addition, the machinery given were of poor quality, materials given were not enough, animals (chickens and goats) given died due to diseases and medicines were given very late. However, it was also evident from the beneficiaries that some of the programmes have visible results such as small

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stock and catering. In this regard, lack of supervision led to the demise of the projects that seem to have been promising.

Also, the project implementers knew what they had given to the beneficiaries and it was important to have measures in place to monitor resources used and resupply for a given period of time before they could leave or abandon the beneficiaries to mind their progress. All this somehow reflected that the government exerted limited efforts to the implementation of the projects. "One wonders why the government would commit such a lot of money to bring about the projects without any follow up to check if the intended purposes were being met". Further, in some cases, materials given were not enough to continue the second stage of the businesses and this became a major barrier that hindered further progress in the projects. Conclusively, the above problem could have been detected in the supervision process.

Monitoring and supervision of the projects could have detected even the culture and lifestyle of beneficiaries. This is because, the culture and lifestyle of the beneficiaries supported farming and domestic animal rearing. This would have been a promotion to add new plant seeds and new breeds of domestic animals. This would have motivated the people to work hard, commit, plan and support the projects as they could identify with the projects. High levels of projects' failure indicate that the projects were irrelevant and useless to the beneficiaries. This means that according to the Individual and the Cultural Theory of Poverty, the beneficiaries failed to see the use of the projects which made them to fail to work hard, commit or even plan for the projects. The given projects were not part of their culture or they failed to fit in the Kgalagardi culture thus this led to poor support and acceptance of the projects by the beneficiaries.

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Due to lack of supervision, monitoring and strategies in place, some of the projects if not most of the projects implemented in Kweneng West were not well managed from the region and this affected their sustainability. The people of Kweneng West area could not easily accept or identify themselves with the implemented projects in their area. The study therefore, concludes that though the projects selected to curb poverty seemed to be appropriate, there was a need to revisit the programme plans. These will include paying attention to many factors, such as, several beneficiaries per project per village, appropriateness of the projects in the locations, usefulness of the projects to the beneficiaries and sustainability model for such projects in place as initially planned.

### **6.5.4 Irrelevance of PEPs**

This study established that some of the projects were not relevant for the 3 villages under study, for example the jumping castle, catering and tent hiring. This could be true because looking at the livelihoods of the different study areas, residents are an indigenous group that depend on livestock. Furthermore, most of the residents see going to the saloon as luxury, money and time wasting. Most people cannot afford the costs as such many prefer to make their hair at home thereby affecting the running of the saloon project in terms of profit making. On the other hand, for example one beneficiary who benefited from the saloon project said that:

*“Babareki ba puso ba dirisa saluni e e mo motseng e e nang le didirisiwa tsa sesha ebile tikologo ya teng e a kgatlhisa go na le go dirisa saluni yame (ya nyeleso lehuma) ka gore didirisiwa tsa yon eke jwa boleng jo bo kwa tlase ebile ga e kgatlhe”.*

Translated as

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*“The government employees prefer to use private salons available in the areas which are modern furnished than visiting my salon which has low-quality equipment. In my village there is a well-furnished salon with modern equipment and its surroundings are visible and appealing to the clients”.*

To emphasize the situations around the PEPs, the salon beneficiary went on to say:

*“Seemo sa saluni e ya ditebego tse di kgatlhisang e dira gore e ngoke badirisi ba bantsi akanya seemo sa me se ke tlhapisetsang batho kwa ntle mo bateng se se botlhoko go di gaisa ke gore ga kena le one mochini o o omisang moriri. Ke mang yoo tla tlang go omisiwa moriri ke letsatsi kana phefo? O akanya gore batho ba na le nako eo?”*

Translated as

*“As a result, clients flock there just imagine in my case I have to wash my clients' hair outside the house in a bath and to make matters worse I don't even have a drier. Who do you think will visit such a salon where one will have to wait for hours for their hair to be dried by the sun or wind? Do you think people have that time to waste?”*

The beneficiary went on to indicate her hopelessness by saying

*“Ga kena tsholofelo ya gore ke tla tswa mo lehumeng, jaaka o bona, ke mo sepotong ke nwa bojalwa ka nako e. Ga kena badirisi ba saloni ke batla go emisa kgwebo e. Go bua nnete e kgwebo e kgakala le go ntsha maduo. Ke boleetse bo mmaboipelego dikgwetlho tsa me mme ba ne ba ntsholofetsa go nthusana nako kgolo ke eno ke santse ke ba emetse, dibeke di fitile ke akanya gore jaanong dibeke di tla fetega dikgwedi”*

Translated as

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*“I don't think I will ever come out of this poverty circle, as you can see me, I am in the deport drinking beer at this time. I have no clients and I want to stop running the salon. To tell the truth this project is far from becoming a reality to me. I have reported my challenges to the project officers and they promised to help but till to date I am waiting, weeks have passed and I think they will turn to months”.*

Considering this beneficiary, instead of thinking of how she can help the project to work, she thinks of going to the beer deport. This means her personal skills and mentality are still backward and bound by poverty. The mentality which say, “I cannot do it’ and “they are not helping, so I quit,” without trying to buy a blower and improvising for an inside washing basin. In this case the beneficiary is working against the Individual Theory of Poverty which advocates for hard work, commitment and planning. This particular beneficiary lacks hard work, commitment and planning for success and the future. All she wants is to be given everything without trying something on her own.

In essence, the views of the beneficiaries indicated lack of commitment by the beneficiaries themselves. The projects require concerted effort from the beneficiaries and other concerned stakeholders like project officers to effectively use government funds to poverty-stricken families and communities. In this regard, the government should take responsibility and account for the money channelled into the poverty eradication projects.

Based on what the researcher has observed and witnessed during discussions with the beneficiaries, the researcher was convinced that the projects given were not appropriate. For example, the jumping castles were to be rented out for people during birthday parties for children or as a source of entertainment for children during gatherings or events like parties.

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In the case of Kweneng West the majority of the people are unemployed and poor, so where will they get extra money for leisure when they cannot provide themselves with basic necessities.

The researcher was of the view that the issue of “one size fits all” has surpassed time in case of PEPs and a needs analysis has to be thoroughly done considering the issues of culture and geographical location as they also affect projects' usefulness, sustainability and appropriateness in one way or the other. The Asian Development Bank (2002) suggested that beneficiaries should be consulted, participate in decision making, and the results should be shared with the community. This is important as this will help the project implementers and beneficiaries to have a common understanding of what is useful, appropriate and sustainable for the beneficiaries and their given environment and community. It would be significant for the beneficiaries and the government officials to understand what will be happening during project implementation and what will be expected in running the projects. The individual Theory of Poverty advocates for individual commitment, planning and hard work to experience success. In this case the beneficiaries were never consulted of what will be appropriate for them as indicated by the fact that they were only given a list to choose from. This alone disqualifies individual commitment which affects everything leading to project failure.

A needs analysis would have helped the project sponsors to have information about the beneficiaries' culture and background. In this case the cultural theory of poverty would have direct application as the Kweneng West people are influenced by their culture and they have conditions and environments they have adopted as a culture. So, it was not obvious that what has worked in other districts would work in Kweneng West. This means the perceptions



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of the beneficiaries were individually driven and also, they were corporately driven as the beneficiaries existed in a community with set beliefs and ways of doing things.

### **6.6 Challenges to poverty eradication programme implementation**

As a way of establishing beneficiary's perceptions on the usefulness of PEPs, the study further investigated the challenges that beneficiaries face in the implementation of these projects. The questionnaires distributed and focus group discussions held indicated several challenges that beneficiaries face in the implementation of poverty eradication.

#### **6.6.1 Shortage of Resources**

This study established that resources given to beneficiaries at the beginning of the projects were not enough to run and sustain the projects and this ended up by negatively affecting the projects. People in Kweneng West are so poor that they look unto the government or project implementers for total support. This means that giving them insufficient or inadequate resources was a problem even before the projects started to run. The government should have known the kind of people they were engaging in the project and what they were capable of doing. However, from the look of things in Kweneng West, "it is clear that the government sends officials to allocate projects to people without considering their sustainability", of which in most cases once the support that is rendered at the beginning of the project is no longer available, the project fails immediately. It is therefore important that communities be empowered to take full responsibility for the projects or any interventions that are meant to uplift the lives of ordinary people.

Inadequate resources clearly exposed lack of monitoring and supervision of the projects. If the Project Officers were checking the projects somehow, they should have picked the problem and found solutions to solve the issues. In addition, insufficient resources show

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that the beneficiaries were only waiting for the government to provide for them and it seems they never improvised other alternatives to make the projects work. There was no monitoring and there were insufficient resources but the projects were meant to sustain the beneficiaries suggesting that they were supposed to show ownership and commitment to the projects by finding alternative ways to keep the projects running.

### **6.6.2 Inappropriateness of Poverty Eradication Projects**

The findings indicated to a greater extent that the projects were not relevant. This is so because of the failure of the projects at inception. Looking at jumping castles, ice-cream machines, washing machines and saloons among many other projects, are not relevant to the Kweneng west community. This is so because Bakgalagadi are cattle farmers who spend much of their times in the field. What would you expect the foregoing farmers to do with the PEP and other projects when all they think about is their fields and cattle or small stock? Birthday parties are not common in the area, so giving someone a jumping castle meant asking for too much to someone who had nothing. Furthermore, ice-cream machines, washing machines and saloons were seen as luxury thus no one supported as they saw the projects as a waste of money.

These challenges ranged from lack of market to sell products, inadequate guidance from project officers, the projects given are not relevant to eradicate poverty, the resources not enough and were of poor quality. Magombeyi and Odhiambo (2017) established that there are challenges associated with poverty dynamics in Botswana. They indicated that these challenges range from towns to villages and there is a high prevalence in villages and rural areas. This means the findings of this research are consistent with other studies done previously.

### **6.6.3 Lack of markets**

The findings, based on the above theme, indicated that for any business to yield results there should be demand for the produce. In case of poverty eradication projects there should be markets where beneficiaries can sell their products to make money as money circulation in business helps the business to grow. In case of PEPs, all the parties had to work collaboratively to see to it that there are adequate markets for the products. This means that the concerned departments should have ensured that a needs assessment was done before the implementation of the projects. This would have allowed the implementers to give projects which are relevant to the consumers in case of Kweneng West beneficiaries. On this matter one would wonder if the issue of consumers was ever put in to consideration, what about a need's assessment, was it done? If it was done, why are the projects collapsing or failing? For example, beneficiaries who got the three-legged pots indicated that there was no market at all because almost every house had the pots and pot rentals were very impossible as mentioned by one of the beneficiaries that:

*“Fa gole dintsho kana manyalo batho ba adima dipitsa mo go baba nang natso mo Motseng, gape re neetswe dipitsa tse re le bantsi ka jalo re di beile fela ga gona kgwebo gotlhelele”.*

Translated as

*“Whenever there are funerals or weddings in the villages, people prefer to borrow pots from those having in the village than renting them from us as such this affect our business because of this factor we have just kept them and they are of no benefit to us at all”.*

These findings concur and support (Tshitangoni et al., 2011) who elaborated that lack of business plans is one of the major causes of unavailability of markets. This makes one to

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ask whether business plans were ever made prior to the implementation of the projects. From what these projects are experiencing one will tend to think that these projects are just being run traditionally without any planning at all.

However, these things happening in PEPs in Kweneng West tend to contradict the Botswana government (2012) poverty eradication guidelines which state that the poverty eradication initiative operates within an environment where there are legal instruments, acts and policies implemented as a matter of control of various small businesses. In the case of Kweneng West, there is no evidence of any structures that have been implemented for the purposes of controlling the small poverty eradication businesses.

In addition, the Sunday Standard (2013, August 14) indicated that poverty alleviation projects in the Letlhakeng sub-district (Kweneng West) failed due to logistical problems, poor monitoring and beneficiaries' lack of commitment. Logistical problems are a result of poor or absence of planning. Markets need to be planned for and they need to be established before a product can be availed. This literature indicates that PEPs in Kweneng West were not properly planned for which led to poor markets or lack of markets for beneficiary products. Unfortunately, there is no how the beneficiaries would have planned for the markets since it seems they were never consulted or involved in deciding on which projects they can run. This suggests the government did not do enough ground work to establish the markets for the beneficiaries' products. Considering the Individual Theory of Poverty, it shows that no planning was done for the PEPs success thus they failed. No planning was done for the markets thus lack of markets for beneficiaries' products.

#### **6.6.4 Lack of support from Project Officers**

The findings of the study indicated that there was lack of support and mentoring from the Project Officers. Words of encouragement and assurance go a long way in motivating, arousing interest and determination among the beneficiaries. However, in the case of Kweneng West area where majority are not that educated, they looked upon the Project Officers for support as they saw them as a source of knowledge. Failure to see the Project Officers as expected demoralized the beneficiaries as indicated by one of the beneficiaries who said:

*“Fa o bolelela bo mmaboipelego mathata a o kopanang le one bare re tla tla go go thusa me ba felelele ba satle”.*

Translated as

*“When you report the problems that you encounter in the running of the projects to project officers, they will promise to help but this never happens”.*

This agrees with what one of the project officers said in the Sunday Standard of 14 August 2014 who indicated that PEPs in Kweneng West are suffering because of poor monitoring amongst other issues. The Individual Theory of Poverty advocates for hard work, commitment and planning as keys to one's personal success. Hard work, commitment and planning are driven by intrinsic and extrinsic motivation and lack of support from the project officers removed the extrinsic motivation for the beneficiaries hence the projects failed or collapsed at early stages without benefiting the beneficiaries and the community at large.

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (2012) indicated that high priority should be given to effective systems of monitoring and evaluation for PEPs to be successful. The systems of monitoring and evaluation permit best practices which could be adopted by the Project Officers. Project Officers were the ones who have been mandated to

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monitor and supervise the PEPs and their absence has cost the beneficiaries and the government. It seems the beneficiaries have taken the Project Officers as their pillars for the projects' success and lack of support from Project Officers killed beneficiaries' expectations. It can be argued that the success or failure of the projects lies in the hands of the project officers. It is very important for the government to make sure that the project officers are fully supported so that they can also support the beneficiaries there by supporting the success of the projects. Otherwise the PEPs initiative will become a waste and a problem amongst other problems.

### **6.6.5 Shortage of Transport**

The findings demonstrated that there was a shortage of transport for Project Officers as reported by the beneficiaries. The majority of Projects Officers were based in Letlhakeng and these officers were covering the entire Kweneng West and the only available Projects Officers who were based in the rural areas need transport to run around to supervise the projects. In addition, the project officers who operated internally and externally did not have specific vehicles for poverty eradication, thus they would normally operate by borrowing vehicles from other departments which are not always available. This obviously affected the day to day monitoring of the projects as one of the beneficiaries pointed out that:

*“Letlhoko la dipalangwa le kgoreletsa batsamaisi ba lenaneo go kanoka mananeo a rona jaaka go solofetswe.”*

Translated as

*“Shortage of transport hinders the project officers from monitoring our projects as expected”.*

This was supported by Taiwo and Agwu (2016, p. 7) , when they lamented that:

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*“Projects’ progress was not adequately monitored, shortage of transport limits project officers from monitoring and keeping up to date records on our projects progress”.*

The above findings show that the Project Officers were not carefully considered during the planning or preparations of the PEPs initiative. It seems that the Project Officers are very limited and this becomes a cause of concern as this made the researcher to wonder if at all there was any planning in terms of transport towards the actual implementation of the projects. What about all the guidelines of PEPs that were written, were they ever put to use or they were just done for the sake of duty, for someone to be said to have done something.

From inception of the PEPs initiative, it was known that Project Officers will be in direct contact with the beneficiaries for the sake of monitoring and provision of resources. The question that remains unanswered is that how come they were so limited that they cannot even do what they were employed to do? May be at this point a question should be asked as to who is monitoring the project officers’ work? Or who is responsible for the Project Officers? These are relevant questions that officers needed to provide answers. They could be the ones who are failing to deliver the needed resources because of lack of transport. They could be the ones who are delivering medications and insecticides late and deaths and destructions are happening to crops and animals. The researcher strongly feels that the role of the Project Officers should be revised if the PEPs are to continue, otherwise their continuation in the current state will not bring positive results. The government should urgently resolve the issue of project officers’ transport and availability in the project locations for the sake of the beneficiaries and the success and progress of the projects.

### **6.6.6 Lack of skills**

Other challenges illustrated by the findings were that the beneficiaries lacked skills to implement the projects. For any project to be effective and be able to meet the set objectives it should be well equipped with skilled manpower, necessary skills and knowledge which helps one to make informed decisions. This will enable the organisation to grow. In the case of poverty eradication beneficiaries, they are given short training sessions and they are never taken for refresh workshops to remind them on what they have learned on the previous workshops. As a result of this, many tend to forget learned principles leading to collapsing or failing of projects. It is important to bear in mind that the majority of the beneficiaries are not highly educated meaning that their grasping and mastering of concepts is not easy. One of the beneficiaries stated that;

*“Re ne re isitswe dithutong beke tse pedi nyana fela re be re tla go simolola dikgwebo, mme gare isi re busediwe gape go ya go ikgakolola se re se ithutileng nna ke setse ke lebetse dilo ka bontsi”.*

Translated as:

*“We were trained before we were given the projects but we were never taken back to refresh what we learned in previous workshops to remind us of what we have learned through these workshops and this has made many of us to forget a lot of what we learned.”*

Challenges regarding lack of skills to implement are recorded in (Mudau et al., 2005) who argued that for community projects to succeed there is a need for basic skills and expertise on the part of project members. In addition, Masipa (2010) indicated that lack of skills, especially in the youth cause them to abandon PEPs. Alternatively, these skills and expertise must at least be accessible within communities that support the projects. This means that



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beneficiaries should be imparted with skills such as project management, fundraising, financial management and basic bookkeeping.

### **6.6.7 Lack of commitment by beneficiaries**

Furthermore, the findings indicated that there was lack of commitment from the beneficiaries. Surender and Van Niekerk (2008) and Taiwo and Agwu (2016), noted that lack of commitment is a major cause of project failure. Their results revealed that many beneficiaries working in PEPs did not view it as proper employment and most of the beneficiaries look for fast money-making projects. They indicated that lack of patience caused by working for long hours and for long periods before real profit is made, also contributed to poor commitment.

The Individual Theory of Poverty insists on hard work, commitment and planning in individual lives as a key to success. Some other scholar e.g. (Hacker et al., 2013) relates poverty to lack of intelligence, lack of capabilities to perform some basic activities of life. It seems that the challenges linked to personal traits like lack of skills, lack of commitment and lack of planning will hinder success in the PEPs. This means that as long as there continue to be challenges or limitations in personal abilities in Kweneng West beneficiaries, poverty will also persist. This means that the project implementers, the government and other stakeholders need to come together and come up with ways to address the limitations which are causing the perpetuation of poverty instead of reducing it or alleviating it.

There were personal and cooperate challenges being experienced by Kweneng West people. The Individual Theory of poverty and the Cultural Theory of Poverty are applicable in Kweneng West. This is because there is a need to address individual perceptions which are due

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to individual limitations and there is a need to change some cooperate mindsets and allow people both men and women to take advantage of the implemented projects.

Considering the challenges above, the study concluded that challenges facing poverty eradication in Kweneng West are numerous and the programme planners need to come up with appropriate measures of addressing them. It is evident from the findings that most of these challenges are at implementation stage hindering the programme from moving to the second stage of programme cycle.

### **6.7 Solutions to curb challenges to poverty eradication programme**

The findings of this study also indicated that if the beneficiaries were part of the problem then they should be part of the solution. The study also identified strategies to ascertain smooth implementation of poverty eradication projects including among other things that project officers should monitor programme progress and give feedback. Additionally, government should take measures in identifying and providing relevant projects that will eradicate poverty in specific areas, Government should show much commitment to its provision of PEP. Furthermore, beneficiaries should be provided with skills training to improve their capability in the implementation of projects. One other suggestion made was of assistance in locating markets to beneficiary products to manage to sell and make income to improve their livelihood. This will include activities from project officers that will involve open markets where beneficiaries can show- case their products. In this case, the Individual Theory of Poverty advocates for commitment from the government as they sponsor the projects to provide quality materials and resources which will motivate the beneficiaries to be committed, to work hard and to be involved for the success of the projects.

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Involving beneficiaries at the selection and planning stages increases their identification with the projects and they are encouraged to take ownership and to work hard. The results of the study indicated that beneficiaries felt that some people have habits of benefiting twice from government programmes. At the same time, it is evident that the results point to the involvement of beneficiaries in the selection and planning of appropriate poverty eradication projects. This is supported in the literature where Tshitangoni et al. (2011) and Taiwo and Agwu (2016) indicated that the tendency to establish projects through top-bottom approaches disempowered project beneficiaries and nurtured a serious dependency syndrome.

Asian Development Bank (2002) suggested that beneficiaries should be consulted, participate in decision making, and the results should be shared with the community. This suggests that leadership should be developed among the poor so that they can easily lead and develop each other without looking for other people from outside their communities. Another solution to the PEPs is that more time and resources should be invested in social capital for every poverty intervention project. It can also be argued that projects should be given to the beneficiaries only when they are sufficiently prepared to handle the responsibilities. Projects should be demand-driven and they should consider thorough initial social assessment, coherent project framework, macroeconomic stability, conducive policy environment and sound governance, adequate institutional capacity of executing agencies, high-quality project staff, participatory approaches, and monitoring and evaluation (Asian Development Bank, 2002).

The Cultural Theory of Poverty which advocates for a change of mind-sets, hope and positive attitudes should be adopted in Kweneng West so that people can see themselves positively and capable of coming out of poverty without cultural or cooperate limitations. In this study, the Cultural Theory did match the cultural lifestyle of Kweneng West people, hence,

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most projects collapsed. In addition, the Individual Theory of Poverty which advocates for hard work, skill enhancement, and commitment, involvement in public activities and planning in individual lives for the success of the projects should also be adopted to work hand in hand with the Cultural Theory of Poverty.

### **6.8 Limitations of the study**

This study just like other empirical studies has some limitations. The proposed research being a case study has limitations in that the findings of the case cannot be generalized to all villages in Botswana. Another limitation was that the researcher wanted to include Motokwe as a way of including more participants, but due to time and financial constraints, Motokwe was excluded. There was also limitation of funding. The study was self-funded: this has affected negatively on the researcher's savings. However, the long-term benefits would hopefully outweigh the cost of the study. Finally, since the targeted participants were villagers and some of them were engaged in their daily duties, securing appointments with them was not easy.

### **6.9 What is new with this study**

This study has provided new information about the status of different PEPs that have been implemented in Kweneng West. It has also clearly spelt out the perceptions of the beneficiaries in Kweneng West which was never done before in the district or in Botswana as a nation. Another gap that this study has filled is that detailed information has been availed showing clearly the positions of beneficiaries in Kweneng West. Their perceptions towards the poverty eradication programmes have never been assessed to see how their views support the success or failure of the projects. Lastly, this study has managed to explain the PEPs in

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Kweneng West with respect to theories of poverty, beneficiaries' perceptions and the actual situation on the ground.

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS**

#### **7.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the study summary, conclusions, implications and recommendations. Major study findings are presented in the summary which lead to the research conclusions. The implications of the study will be presented in relation to other districts in Botswana, the nation at large and other neighbouring countries which have a similar situation like Botswana. Recommendations were presented according to established challenges from the study.

#### **7.2 Summary of the study**

The study explored the beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of PEPs in Kweneng West area in Botswana. The study successfully answered the following objectives; To explore the type of poverty eradication projects that have been implemented in the Kweneng West area since the implementation of PEPs by the government of Botswana; To explore expectations that have driven beneficiaries to apply for specific poverty eradication programmes; To investigate whether beneficiaries perceive poverty eradication projects to be useful or not; To establish factors that influence the beneficiaries' perceptions of the usefulness of PEPs ;To establish practical challenges that render the implementation of specific poverty eradication projects difficult and To make recommendations that can be used to ascertain the smooth implementation of the poverty eradication programmes.

An exploration of the beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes in Kweneng West area in Botswana was conducted. In addition, an

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exploration of the type of poverty eradication projects that have been implemented in the Kweneng West area since the implementation of PEPs by the government of Botswana was conducted. This was meant to address the research question “What are the types of poverty eradication projects that have been implemented in the Kweneng West area since the implementation of PEPs by the government of Botswana?” Questionnaires were distributed to individual beneficiaries allowing for a quantitative analysis and focus group discussions were conducted for group beneficiaries allowing for a qualitative analysis of the situation. A list of different types of poverty eradication projects that have been implemented in the Kweneng West area was given by the beneficiaries to adequately address the objective. The implemented projects include three-legged pot hiring, tent hiring, tuck-shop, welding, saloon, catering and goat keeping. In addition, to the list are hare keeping, bee keeping, jumping castle, ice cream making and selling, backyard gardening, leather works, laundry, tailoring, bakery, upholstery, pottery and others.

The objective on the exploration of the expectations that have driven beneficiaries to apply for specific poverty eradication programmes was adequately addressed quantitatively and qualitatively as the beneficiaries' expectations presented by the questionnaires were further explained by focus group discussions. This was supported by all the beneficiaries in the individual and group projects. All the beneficiaries were expecting to improve their livelihoods and their poverty statuses, that is, they had a drive to come out of poverty and to live better lives. However, most of the beneficiaries' expectations were not met as they were given projects which were not their personal choices.

Considering the beneficiaries perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication projects, they stated that a list of available projects was presented to them and they had limited

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choices of the projects. Their choices were limited because the list was presenting available projects as other projects proposed were said to be taken and exhausted. As far as the beneficiaries were concerned, catering and small stocks were the only projects that were useful, relevant or appropriate to eradicate poverty in Kweneng West though there were several other projects mentioned in this study. The beneficiaries found most of the projects to be useless, inappropriate and unsustainable. The beneficiaries had several reasons for their negative perceptions including poor quality resources, insufficient or incomplete resources available to run the projects, poor markets or lack of markets, lack of project officers' support that is, lack of monitoring and supervision of the projects and several other challenges.

In addition, the beneficiaries were not committed to PEPs as they prefer temporary jobs which give them quick money, for example, working as house maids and heard boys where they get money faster than to be engaged on projects which take quite a long period of time before they make profits. Lack of commitment meant that the beneficiaries were not working hard and they were not planning for their projects and all this work against the Individual Theory of Poverty which advocates for commitment, hard work and planning as keys to success. The beneficiaries' perceptions and behaviors towards the projects were also explained by the Cultural Theory of Poverty as the beneficiary's perceptions were said to be guided by their culture and lifestyle.

The Individual Theory of Poverty insists on hard work, commitment and planning in individual lives as a key to success. Another point of view on PEPs is that some scholars have related poverty to lack of intelligence and lack of capabilities to perform some basic activities of life. This suggest that a person may be poor because of personal qualities which may range from personality characteristics, such as laziness, to educational levels. In this case,



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beneficiaries were supposed to commit, work hard, plan and take advantage of the given packages which came with resources and support.

However, in Kweneng West the opposite happened as the beneficiaries viewed themselves as dumping ground for the government initiatives. In addition, the Cultural Theory of Poverty believes that people affected by poverty are influenced by their societal values and beliefs. This also helped to explain the perceptions of PEPs' beneficiaries in Kweneng West.

Nevertheless, there is a need to assess the implementation process and to evaluate the appropriateness of the implemented projects in Kweneng West. This was supported by the individual theory of poverty which advocated for planning and the cultural theory of poverty which believes that people affected by poverty are less likely to see education as a way out of their poverty. In this case the Kweneng West beneficiaries were taken through some training for them to run their projects but they did not perceive the training as their way out of their poverty. Instead as supported by the Cultural Theory of Poverty, the Kweneng West PEPs' stakeholders, especially the beneficiaries saw themselves as being side-lined, helpless, and inferior and they adopted a negative attitude towards the initiatives.

There are factors that influence the beneficiaries' perceptions of the usefulness of PEPs. These are gender, age, government efforts and irrelevance of PEPs to the beneficiaries. Males and females differ in the way they perceive the PEPs. Women are more positive and hopeful than males resulting in more women enrolling for the projects. In terms of age, there are fewer youths as compared to the mature. The youths lack skills and they easily abandon projects or sell the resources meant for the running of projects because of lack of commitment.

An examination of the measures in place to supervise and monitor the projects was conducted through questionnaire distribution to individual beneficiaries and focus group

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discussions of group beneficiaries. This was done to address the objective on factors that influence the beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of PEPs. The objective and research question were completely answered as the group discussions were conducted to give intensive information about the monitoring and supervision position of the projects. Questionnaires were used to establish facts about the monitoring and supervision situation of PEPs in Kweneng West. Questionnaires and discussions complimented each other there by consolidating the research findings.

This study established that very little supervision and monitoring was done by the Project Officers. This was mainly done soon after the beneficiaries were given the projects as they interacted with the Project Officers and for many beneficiaries the interactions were concluded on the day, they finished training after receiving the projects' sponsorship. Other beneficiaries only saw the Project Officers when they reported that they had issues which needed their attention, for example, vaccinations for their small stocks or pesticides for their plants and the project officers came after a very long time when the plants and animals were dead. However, other beneficiaries did not know anything about monitoring or supervision of projects as they were just doing what they can on their own. Supervision was done by the project officers or people from home economics, veterinary office or VDC members who visited the beneficiaries. Supervision and monitoring was hindered by several challenges including lack of transport for the project officers, the project officers had no fixed board, they were always moving around, many times the project officers had to wait for a long time to receive funds and supplies from the government after placing a request.

In addition, supervision and monitoring was difficult as some beneficiaries were given incomplete resources and were never completed by the time of this research, making it difficult

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for project officers to follow up and monitor. Furthermore, some projects were selected and monitored for the sake of giving a report to the government or when a government official was visiting. This means that according to the Individual Theory of poverty, the government or project sponsors lacked commitment and planning which compromised the success of the projects.

Commitment and planning of the projects' sponsors, which is the government, would have avoided lack of transport for the project officers, late delivery of needed resources like medications and pesticides and it would have avoided bringing incomplete sponsorship for some projects like bee and hare keeping. This behavior of the government to implement projects with poor monitoring and supervision structures supports the cooperate perceptions of the stakeholders that the district is side-lined, helpless, and inferior as compared to others according to the cultural theory of poverty. This suggests that as much as the beneficiaries lacked commitment, the government also lacked commitment and planning to ensure projects' success.

Irrelevance of some PEPs was also a serious issue which caused the beneficiaries to have negative perceptions towards the PEPs. Most beneficiaries perceived the PEPs as irrelevant and this resulted in them saying that they were useless.

An exploration of practical challenges that render the implementation of specific poverty eradication projects difficult was done. Quantitative and qualitative analysis of the data through questionnaires and group discussions helped to fully address the objective and the research question. The study established that there are many challenges that are associated with

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the implementation of PEPs in Kweneng West area. These challenges are mainly faced by beneficiaries and the Project Officers.

Challenges encountered by the beneficiaries included poor product market due to competition from big markets or flooding of the product in the market, lack of market to sell products and lack of skills. In addition, there was inadequate guidance from project officers or lack of support from Project Officers and projects' progress was not adequately monitored. Inappropriate projects were given or they were not relevant to eradicate poverty in Kweneng West, there were shortages of resources, the resources were of poor quality and poor infrastructure.

Furthermore, the government officials especially the project officers had shortages of transport and staff which limited them from monitoring and keeping up to date records on projects progress. This was because of some of the major challenges they faced in the implementation of the projects in Kweneng West. As mentioned earlier these challenges limited the beneficiaries and the officials' commitment, handworks and they exposed the poor foundation of the initiatives. These findings run parallel to the Individual Theory of Poverty as these challenges hindered projects' success.

The study determined and established recommendations that can be used to ascertain the smooth implementation of the poverty eradication programmes. Individual beneficiaries were interviewed through questionnaires and a quantitative analysis was done. Focus group discussions were conducted to go further and to give more detail on what was suggested in the quantitative analysis. The qualitative and quantitative analysis helped to fully address the objective and the research question. The study established that there were strategies to ascertain

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the smooth implementation of the poverty eradication programmes. The beneficiaries suggested that project officers should monitor programme progress and give feedback. The government should take measures in identifying and providing relevant projects that will eradicate poverty in specific areas. Government should show much commitment to its provision of PEPs.

Beneficiaries should be provided with skills training to improve their capability in the implementation of projects. The government and district or local area leaders should assist in locating markets for beneficiaries to sell their products and make income to improve their livelihood. Open markets where beneficiaries can show- case their products can be established to put the PEPs beneficiaries on the limelight in the nation. Exit packages should be put in place to monitor beneficiaries and their progress along the process. Implementation of these strategies can bring about positive change to the impact of PEPs in Kweneng West. These findings are in line with the individual theory of poverty as it advocates for planning as one of the keys to success. These strategies call for proper planning and implementation of the projects to ensure smooth flow and success. All the stakeholders are encouraged to come together and support each other for the sake of projects' success and smooth running of the projects.

### **7.3 Conclusions**

All the research questions have been addressed and the study revealed that the intervention by the government to eradicate poverty in Kweneng West area in Botswana has not been successful. The beneficiaries are not graduating from the poverty circle instead they are continuing to be poor. Many of the projects which have been given to the beneficiaries have turned into white elephants. This warranted this study to explore the beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of PEPs in Kweneng West area in Botswana. In other words, this

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study needed to explore the usefulness of PEPs from the perspectives of the beneficiaries in the Kweneng West area. These perceptions have been explained by the Individual and the Cultural Theory of Poverty. The Individual Theory advocates for hard work, commitment and planning as keys to success and it says that poverty is due to personal characteristics like laziness and lack of skills. In this case, the beneficiaries in Kweneng West lack commitment, hard work, planning, skills and other personal characteristics that promote success. The Cultural Theory of Poverty says that poor people can be influenced by their societal values to perpetuate their poverty and they see themselves as being side-lined, helpless, and inferior and they adopted a negative attitude towards the initiatives. This has been the case with the beneficiaries in Kweneng West. However, the government has not been fully committed as they are delivering the projects to the beneficiaries and they have not been able to fully support their implementing officers in the concerned areas.

It is worth noting that, there are several PEPs that have been implemented in Kweneng West. The stakeholders in the area view the projects to be appropriate for poverty eradication. However, the beneficiaries have failed to experience the full benefits from the projects. This means that the beneficiaries have failed to see or to experience the usefulness of the projects. However, the beneficiaries are positive about the impact of the projects to their well-being.

However, the implemented projects have come with a lot of challenges which have contributed greatly to failure of most of the projects. All the concerned beneficiaries confirmed the experienced challenges and they are positive that if they can be addressed then poverty in Kweneng West can also be dealt with and the projects will be useful.

In conclusion, most of the poverty eradication projects that have been assessed and approved for Botswana as a nation have been implemented in Kweneng West. However,

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despite the government's efforts to eradicate poverty in Kweneng West, the programme beneficiaries have not been helped much. There are a lot of challenges that need to be ironed out before full benefit of the programmes can be experienced. There are problems to do with the project sponsors that is, the government. Monitoring and evaluation of the projects are not being exercised as initially planned. But, change of mind-sets, hope, positive attitudes, hard work, skill enhancement, commitment, involvement in public activities and planning would promote project success in Kweneng West.

### **7.4 Contribution of the study**

This study has contributed significantly to the field of knowledge about poverty eradication, economic growth and sustainable development. More emphasis has been put on the beneficiaries and the projects they are running. This study has also contributed significantly to the available literature and researches done in Botswana on PEPs. The information generated by this research provides a basis for a countrywide assessment and evaluation of PEPs implemented in Botswana. It is important to assess the perceptions of the beneficiaries in PEPs so that correct mindsets can be nurtured for people to accept and benefit from the projects in Botswana especially in Kweneng West. New information has been generated specifically on the three villages presenting the real situation on the ground concerning the position of the beneficiaries. Such a study has never been done in Kweneng West and in Botswana as a nation.

### **7.5 Research Implications**

The findings of this study have several implications to beneficiaries, the government, and communities, Project Officers and for further study.

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**Beneficiaries:** This study established that the beneficiaries in Kweneng West lack commitment, hard work, planning, skills and other personal characteristics that promote success. The beneficiaries have failed to experience the full benefits from the projects. However, the beneficiaries are positive about the impact of the projects to their well-being. These findings may have implications on the experiences of beneficiaries of PEPs in other villages and districts in Botswana as a nation. Further study may be necessary to establish the experiences of other beneficiaries in other districts to ascertain the actual situation on the ground concerning PEP beneficiaries. A comparison of experiences and perceptions of PEPs' beneficiaries in rural and urban areas in Botswana may need to be conducted to really establish the situations of beneficiaries in different areas in Botswana and come up with working strategies for different situations.

**Government:** The findings of this study imply that the government has been doing little follow ups or supervision of the PEPs after implementation. The government has been unable to supply the beneficiaries of PEPs with extra resources the beneficiaries need to keep the PEPs running. This implies that the government needs to put measures and policies in place to follow up, monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the PEPs in eradicating poverty and improving the livelihoods of the beneficiaries. The findings of this study may imply that what is happening in Kweneng West is the same as what is happening in other areas where PEPs have been implemented in Botswana. This means that the government still has a lot to do to support PEP beneficiaries and the running of the PEPs. Further study may need to be done to ascertain the position of the government after PEPs' implementation. It is important to really understand the position of the government concerning the day to day running of the PEPs.



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***Community:*** The findings of this study imply that the communities where PEPs have been implemented in Kweneng West are not benefiting much from the projects. This may imply that this is the situation in other villages and districts in Botswana. This means that there is a need to establish the real situations in different areas in Botswana where PEPs have been implemented. The findings of this study may also be taken to imply the positions of different communities where beneficiaries of PEPs have been operating. This means that further research may be needed to ascertain how different communities are benefiting from PEPs that have been implemented for them.

***Project Officers:*** The findings of this study imply that Project Officers are failing to fully support and monitor the projects as they are limited by prevailing circumstances. The findings of this study may imply what is happening across the country in different districts and urban areas in Botswana. These findings make it necessary to conduct further study to ascertain the different positions and operations of project officers in different areas in Botswana. It is important to establish the positions of project officers across the country and come up with support measures to allow them to work effectively with PEP beneficiaries.

***Educational implications:*** The study has added new knowledge about the perceptions of stakeholders towards PEPs that have been implemented in Kweneng West area in Botswana. New information has been added to the body of knowledge in adult education and in the field of social work. New information has been added to the available information about poverty eradication in Kweneng West area in relation to other areas where poverty eradication is being implemented.

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*Further study:* This study suggests that an understanding of the effectiveness of poverty eradication programmes should be established, the current study recommends a full evaluation that will involve all the stakeholders in all the districts in Botswana.

The study was delimited to Kweneng West only as such the study findings cannot be generalised to the entire population rather transferred as such there is therefore a need to conduct a full study that will allow a representative sample for the whole Botswana not only Kweneng West.

Further study may involve collecting information from implementation of the projects consistently over a period of 5- 10 years and look at the performance patterns of the projects to be able to come up with an informed evaluation of the projects' progress. In other words, further research may involve a time series analysis of the projects over a given period of time. This can help to establish the issues which are leading to high failure rates of the PEPs.

### **7.6 Recommendations**

Considering the findings of this study the following recommendations were made:

This study established that PEPs' beneficiaries in Kweneng West were faced with challenges of lack of market to sell their products. This is because of competition with big markets or too many people involved in the same project. This challenge can be addressed by the government or programme leaders who may create markets for PEP products by establishing routine open markets to showcase PEP products.

In addition, The PEPs could have their standards upgraded so that they can meet or surpass big market standards there by creating an added advantage for their products. In

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addition, if PEP product standards can be upgraded then they can partner with big businesses like Choppies and supply them with their products for resale.

Furthermore, the number of similar projects per village or locality should be reviewed to make sure that there is no flooding of one market but let different projects which do not compete with each other run in the same locality. To help improve standards, competitions may be hosted by the PEPs' sponsors to encourage beneficiaries to work hard and improve their products. Project Officers should have plans for workshops aimed at strengthening the ability of beneficiaries to identify markets for their products and also procure quality machinery for themselves. Beneficiaries should attend market days to show case their products

The challenge of inadequate guidance from Project Officers can be addressed by the government. The government should always make sure that the Project Officers are given enough resources which can help them to execute their duties in time for the convenience of the beneficiaries. The District leaders can also look for private sponsors to support the projects as a way of giving back to the community by providing for the project officers' needs. There must be a follow up mechanism to track every stakeholder's position at any given time to ensure progress at every level. Project Officers can be made residence of their catchment area so that they are easily available to help the beneficiaries when needs arise.

There is need to develop working, monitoring and evaluation tools for PEPs at the Department of Community Development under MLG & D. This will ensure that past projects are evaluated to aid planning for new ones. Monitoring reports will aid in providing enhancement mechanism for projects

The challenge of projects given being irrelevant to eradicate poverty can be addressed in several ways including having regular stakeholder meetings to consult with the communities

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on what is relevant at a given time. Regular consultative kgotla meetings with the district commissioner, VDC members, Project Officers, other relevant village committees and the ordinary community people should be contacted so that every interested stakeholder participates and help each other with ideas or information of what is relevant. In this case, it is important to respect and observe the opinions of the beneficiaries to make sure that the implemented projects are acceptable and found relevant by the beneficiaries and the immediate target market which is the community at large.

In addition, educative interaction meetings and workshops can be conducted regularly to help every stakeholder to have correct information which help them to see the appropriateness and relevance of the given projects. Sometimes ignorance plays a bigger role which will be negative there by giving wrong perceptions and information to the beneficiaries and the communities about the given projects. This means more trainings and motivational presentations need to be put in place to conscientise the society about certain projects. Also, this can be dealt with by conducting a societal needs analysis and come up with projects that meet societal needs thereby making the projects relevant and acceptable. Lack of skills to implement the projects can be addressed by training the beneficiaries so that they acquire the relevant skills. In addition, skilled experts can be brought to the communities to practice whilst the beneficiaries watch so that they can learn by observation. Workshops, conferences and training programmes can be hosted in the communities to enhance stakeholder skills and help the prevailing situations. The sponsors need to invest in training the beneficiaries for maximum benefit to be obtained from the projects. Training plans and budgets should be put in place to empower beneficiaries. This will include schedule for open markets where beneficiaries will show case their business. Beneficiaries should show commitment to their projects. At

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individual level, beneficiaries should have bookkeeping where records are kept about their projects.

Educative pamphlets can be distributed to the beneficiaries so that they can also learn in their own times. In addition, the Ministry of Local Government should train Project Officers and equip them with necessary materials and training needed to achieve the desired result in project execution. By these, the projects would be properly defined and understood by these personnel who can impart the skills to the beneficiaries. Intensive training in technical skills and bookkeeping should be maintained.

In addition, The Government of Botswana through the Ministry of Presidential Affairs and Public Administration should consult all stakeholders such as Village Development Committees, District Commissioners including the beneficiaries to be involved at programme selection and planning. This will aid in selecting appropriate projects to suit conditions of various villages in the country. Programme plan should be developed at this stage. VDC members should assist Project Officers in the monitoring of programme at village level. This will require visitation schedule with beneficiaries and address these issues at Kgotla meetings.

The challenge of resources not being enough and being of poor quality can only be addressed by the sponsors. Providing sufficient resources of a better quality is a motivation for the beneficiaries and it can give them a drive to run the projects at any cost until they are established. However, insufficient resources of poor quality have significantly and negatively impacted on the successful implementation of the projects. Beneficiaries see themselves as a dumping ground of cheap and politically motivated resources.

This means a complete shift of such perceptions can only be addressed by improving the provision of the resources and the government and its responsible departments should have

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a follow up mechanism to assess, evaluate and review the projects' progress and impact within short intervals to allow any corrections or improvements to be done in time. Quality materials and machinery should be selected and timely procured.

The challenge of invisible project areas can be addressed by marketing the projects to the communities through open markets and exhibition days to showcase the projects and exposing their locations to the customers. In addition, the beneficiaries should have a way of advertising themselves from their operational locations. This means notices, pictures or sign posts can be put at relevant homes to show the projects running at particular households.

The challenge of high mortality rate for goats and chickens because of medicines being given very late by Project Officers can be addressed by making the aforementioned residence of the communities they are servicing. This can also be dealt with by finding a central office which can be run by some local officers to distribute the required medicines and to conduct necessary assessments of the diseases in time.

Veterinary practitioners need to be easily accessible to the beneficiaries so that any issues are quickly attended to by the experts before any fatality occurs. With everything being well planned and positioned, routine check-ups need to be conducted at regular intervals as a control measure to ensure long-term survival of the animals. The Government should develop through the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development monitoring tools to assist in assessing the implementation of PEPs. Beneficiaries should communicate with project officers where there is a challenge to assist in curbing such at an earlier stage.

Low male participation in the projects will need consultative forums with the community men and hear what they want and encourage them to participate by providing for their needs. Also, motivational workshops and discussions can be conducted where males are

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invited and be given a platform to learn and to share ideas on how best they can be helped or how they can help their communities.

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**Appendix 1A: Support letter from University of Botswana to Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development)**



Office of the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic Affairs)

**Office of Research and Development**

Corner of Notwane  
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Ref: UBR/RES/IRB/SOC/GRAD/085

6<sup>th</sup> April 2018

The Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development  
Private Bag 006  
Gaborone, Botswana

**RE: REQUEST FOR EXPEDITED REVIEW OF A RESEARCH PROPOSAL  
SUBMITTED BY MS BARBRA MOGALEEMANG.**

Since it is a requirement that everyone undertaking research in Botswana should obtain a Research Permit from the relevant arm of Government, The Office of Research and Development at the University of Botswana has been tasked with the responsibility of overseeing research at UB including facilitating the issuance of Research Permits for all UB Researchers inclusive of students and staff.

I am writing this letter in support of an application for a Research Permit Ms Barbra Mogaleemang, a master's student from Department of Adult Education at the University of Botswana. Ms Mogaleemang has proposed to conduct a study titled **"Investigation of the Effectiveness of Poverty Eradication Programme on the Economically Disadvantaged in the Kweneng Western Area in Botswana"**. The overall objective of the proposed study is to investigate the impact of poverty eradication programmes in improving the quality of life of the rural people of Kweneng West Area. It is hoped that the findings of this study may be identification of the problems and challenges that are encountered in the realization of the poverty eradication programme.

The Office of Research and Development is satisfied with the process for data collection, analysis and the intended utilisation of findings from this research. We will appreciate your kind and timely consideration of this application.

We thank you for your kind consideration and assistance

Sincerely,

  
Dr M. Kasule

**Assistant Director, Office of Research & Development**



**Beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes: A case of Kweneng West Area in Botswana**

**Appendix 1B: (Research permit from the Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development)**

**TELEGRAMS: MERAPE**  
**Telephone: 3658400**  
**Fax: 3902263/1559**



**Ministry of Local Government  
& Rural Development  
Private Bag 006  
Gaborone  
BOTSWANA**

**REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA**

**Ref Number CLG 14/14/3/1 II (107)**

April 2018.

Mrs Barbra Mogaleemang  
P.O.Box 201822  
Bontleng  
Gaborone

Dear Sir,

**RE: RESEARCH PERMIT**

This serves to acknowledge your application for a research permit in order to carry out a study entitled: **Investigation of the Effectiveness of Poverty Eradication Programme on the Economically Disadvantaged in the Kweneng Western Area in Botswana**

We are pleased to grant you an extension of your research permit. This permit is valid for a period of four (4) months – commencing on 11th April, 2018 to August 13th, 2018 – and it is granted subject to the following conditions;

1. Copies of the final product of the study are to be directly deposited with the Ministry of Local Government, National Archives and Record Services and University of Botswana Library.
2. The permit does not give you authority to enter any premises, private establishment or protected areas. Permission for such entry should be negotiated with those concerned.
3. You conduct your study according to particulars furnished in application you submitted taking into account the above conditions.
4. Failure to comply with any of the above stipulated conditions will result in the immediate cancellation of the permit.

Yours Faithfully

K. Senthufhe  
/For Permanent Secretary- MLGRD

**Beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes: A case of Kweneng West Area in Botswana**

**Appendix 2A: English Questionnaire for Beneficiaries**

**Research Topic: BENEFICIARIES PERCEPTIONS ON THE USEFULNESS OF POVERTY ERADICATION PROGRAMME: A CASE OF KWENENG WEST AREA IN BOTSWANA**

**PLEASE MARK "X" IN THE APPROPRIATE BOX PROVIDED BELOW AND FILL IN THE SPACES PROVIDED.**

**Name of the village:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time:** \_\_\_\_\_

1. Gender: Male  Female
2. Age: Below 20years   
21-30 years   
31-40 years   
41-50 years   
51-60 years   
60+
3. Marital Status: Single  Married  Divorced  Separated  Widowed
4. Present level of education Junior Certificate  O-level Certificate  Diploma   
Degree
5. Are you aware of Poverty Eradication programme village?  
Yes  No
6. Are you a beneficiary of any poverty eradication programme?  
Yes  No
7. If yes what motivated you to access the programme?  
Desire to acquire new skill  Idleness  Poverty  Indecisive  Any other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
8. What type of programme were you assisted with?  
LIMID  Vegetable Production  Rabbit Production  Bee Keeping   
Leatherworks  Textiles  any other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
9. Is the current form of assistance adequate?  
Yes  No

**Beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes: A case of Kweneng West Area in Botswana**

Please Justify -----

10. Do you think the programme has benefited you economically?

Yes  No

Please justify your answer as indicated above.

11. Do you think the programme has improved your quality of life?

Yes  No

Please justify your answer as indicated above:

12 a) Are your projects monitored? Yes  No

(b) Who supervise your projects and how often is it done?

.....  
 .....  
 .....

Use the following 5-likert scale to state the challenges associated with poverty eradication programme. Please tick ( ) where appropriate whereas SA=Strongly; Agree A=agree; NI=No idea, SD= Strongly Disagree; D=Disagree

Questions	SA	A	NI	SD	D
13.The programme implemented are suitable to eradicate poverty from the poor in my village					
14. There are enough resources to implement the projects					
15. We are given enough skills/training to run the projects					
16.We receive enough support from the programme officers					
17.Our programme have enough market to sell our products					
18.The Government is committed to the programmes					
19.Beneficiaries are committed to the [projects given					
20.The projects are successfully implemented					

**Beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes: A case of Kweneng West Area in Botswana**

Use the following 5-likert scale to state the challenges associated with poverty eradication programme. Please tick ( ) where appropriate whereas SA=Strongly; Agree A=agree; NI=No idea, SD= Strongly Disagree; D=Disagree

<b>Questions</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>NI</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>D</b>
1.Government should provide suitable projects looking at people's life style					
2.provsison of adequate training skills to run the programme is required					
3.programme officers should visit beneficiaries are giving them programmes					
4.Commitement to the programme is very important					
5.Government should provide more market for beneficiaries					
6.Those who have benefited should graduate to give way for others					

**Beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes: A case of Kweneng West Area in Botswana**

**Appendix2B: Questionnaire for beneficiaries in Setswana**

**Research Topic: BENEFICIARIES PERCEPTIONS ON THE USEFULNESS OF POVERTY ERADICATION PROGRAMME: A CASE OF KWENENG AREA IN BOTSWANA**

**POTSOLOTSO PUISANO LE BA BA THUSITSWENG KA MANANEO**

**Leina la motse** \_\_\_\_\_

**Letsatsi** \_\_\_\_\_

**Nako** \_\_\_\_\_

**TSWEETSWEE TSHWAYA KA LOTSHWAO LA 'X' MO MABOKOSONG A DIKARABO A A SUPILWENG FA TLASE**

Leina la Motse: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Bong: Rre  Mme
2. Dingwaga: Ko tlase ga masome a mabedi   
Magarega 21-30   
Magarega 31-40   
Magarega 41-50   
Magarega 51-60   
Masome a Marataro le go feta 60+
3. A o nyetswe: Gake a nyalwa  ke nyetswe  Re kgaogane   
Moswagadi
4. Fa o feletseng teng mo dithutong:  
Lokwalo la bosupa  JCL  Lokwalo la botlhano   
  
Setankana (tshalosa seelo) Gake a tsena sekolo
5. A o itse ka lenaneo lengwe la nyeletso lehuma mo motseng wa lona?  
  
Ee  Nnyaa
7. A o mongwe wa ba ba akolang mananeo a nyeletso lehuma?  
  
Ee  Nnyaa

**Beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes: A case of Kweneng West Area in Botswana**

8. Mo mananeong a a latelang ke lefe le ole filweng?

Thuo ya dihutsane  Temo ya merogo  Tlhoko ya matlalo

Thuo ya mebutla  Thuo ya dinotshe  Thoko ya diaparo

A mangwe fela (fa sekai) \_\_\_\_\_

9. Ke eng se se go gwehileng go tsenelela lenanao la nyeletso lehuma.

Go nna le kitso e e tseneletseng

Go thoka se ke sedirang

Kgatelelo ya lehuma  Ga gona lebaka

Mabaka a mangwe fela

10. A mme thuso e oe filweng e lekane go ka nyeletsa lehuma.

Ee  Nnyaa

Ntsha mabaka a Karabo ya gago\_\_\_\_\_

11. A mme lenaneo le o le filweng le ka go go thusa mo go tsa khumo?

Ee  Nnyaa

Ntsha mabaka a karabo ya gago\_\_\_\_\_

12.A o dumela gore lenaneo le le tokafatsa botshelo jwa gago

Ee  Nnyaa

Ntsha mabaka a karabo ya gago

---

Dirisa sekale se se lateng go araba dipotso tse di mo lebokosong. Tshwaa Karabo ya gago  
Raya SA=ke dumalana mogo tseneletseng; A= Kea dumalana; NI=Ga ke na mogopolo, SD=  
Ga ke dumalane gothelele ; D=ga ke dumalane



**Beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes: A case of Kweneng West Area in Botswana**

<b>Dipotso</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>NI</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>D</b>
12.Re fiwa mananeo a lebanyeng go kanyeletsa lehuma					
13. Re fiwa ditsompelo tse di lekanyeng go diragatsa lenaneo					
14. Re fiwa boitseanape jo bo lekanyeng go diragatsa lenaneo					
15.Re fiwa thuso e e lekanyeng go kad iragatsa lenaneo					
16.Re na le marekisetso a a lekanyeng go rekisa thobo ya rona					
17.Goromente o itlamile gore fa mananeo a nyeletsa lehuma					
18.Re tlwaafetse go kat sweledisa dikgwe bo tsa rona					
19.Mananeo a rona a tsweletsega gona mathata					

Dirisa sekale se se latelang go araba dipotso tse di mol ebokosong. Tshwaa Karabo ya gago go raya SA=ke dumalana mogo tseneletseng; A= Ke a dumalana; NI=Ga ke na mogopolo, SD= Gake dumalane gothelele; D=gake dumalane

<b>Dipotso</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>NI</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>D</b>
20.Goromente o tshwanetse gore fa mananeo a alebanyeng go nyeletsa lehuma					
21.Re tshwanetse rafiwa dithuto tse di lekanyeng					
22. Re tshwanetse go fiwa boitsaanape jo bo lekanyeng go diragatsa lenaneo					
23. Re tshwanetse go fiwa thuso e e lekanyeng go ka diragatsa lenaneo					
24.Re tshwanetse ra nna le marekisetso a a lekanyeng go rekisat hobo ya rona					
25. Goromente o tshwanetse go itlama mo go diragatseng mananeo a nyeletso lehuma					

**Beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes: A case of Kweneng West Area in Botswana**

**Appendix 3A: Focus Group Discussion for Beneficiaries**

**Study Topic: BENEFICIARIES PERCEPTIONS ON THE USEFULNESS OF POVERTY ERADICATION PROGRAMMES: A CASE STUDY OD KWENENG WEST IN BOTSWANA**

Name of the village \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is your idea about services provided under the poverty eradication programme?
2. Could you share with us the status of poverty in your village?
3. In your village how is the government assisting in eradicating poverty?
4. What do you comment on the types of project funded under the poverty eradication programme?
5. In your view, would you say residents of your village are benefiting from the programme?  
Please explain in what way they benefit from the programmes
6. Do you believe the current programmes being implemented are sufficient to eradicate poverty?  
Explain your view as stated above.
7. Do you believe there is improvement in the quality of life of the poverty eradication beneficiaries?
8. In your view do you think people are committed to the programme provided to them?  
Please explain your answer
9. Do you think beneficiaries have adequate skills in implementing the programmes given?  
Please explain
10. According to your observation, is the government committed to improving delivery of the programmes provided?
11. Are the resources/material provided adequate to implement the programmes?
12. Do you think people have adequate market to sell their produce?
13. What are other challenges that people face in the implementation of these programmes
14. What do you think should be done to improve implementation of poverty eradication programme with regard to the following?
  - a. Appropriateness of programmes for eradicating poverty

**Beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes: A case of Kweneng West Area in Botswana**

b. Commitment

c. Training d. Monitoring\_ e. Marketing and market

15. What are the measures in place to supervise and monitor the projects?

16. Were you having any expectations when you applied for the PEPs? If yes, explain what you were expecting?

**Beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes: A case of Kweneng West Area in Botswana**

**Appendix 3B: Focus Group Discussion for Beneficiaries in Setswana**

**Research Topic: BENEFICIARIES PERCEPTIONS ON THE USEFULNESS OF POVERTY ERADICATION PROGRAMMES: A CASE STUDY OF KWENENG WEST AREA IN BOTSWANA**

**POTSOLOSO LE BATHO BA BA FILWENG MANANEO**

Motse: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Mogopolo wa gago ke eng mabapi le dithuso tsa nyeletso lehuma?
2. Ngathogana le nna ka seemo sa lehuma mo Motseng wa lona?
3. Mo motseng wa lona goromente o thusa jang go nyeletsa lehuma?
4. Ka teboya gago o kare batho ba akola mananeno a nyeletso lehuma?
5. Ka tebo ya gago a mananeo a a filweng batho a lebanye go ka nyeletsa lehuma?
6. Ka tebo ya gago a matshelo a batho ba ba neetsweng mananeo a tokafetse?

Ee\_\_\_\_\_Nnyaa\_\_\_\_\_

7. Ka tebo ya gago a batho ba thwaafaletse go godisa mananeo a bone?
8. Ka teboya gago a batho ba na le dithuto tse di lekaneng go tsweledisa mananeo a bone?
9. A goromente o itlamile go diragatsa mananeo?

Ee\_\_\_ Nnyaa\_\_\_\_\_

10. Ka tebo ya ga go a didirisiwa tse lo di fiwang di lekanye go tsweledisa kgwebo?

Ee\_\_\_\_\_ Nnyaa\_\_\_\_\_

11. A lona le marekisetso a a lekaneng go ka rekisa thobo/ dithoto tsa lona?

Ee\_\_\_ Nnyaa\_\_\_\_\_

12. Mathata a mangwe a le kopanag le one mo tsweledisong ya mananeo ke afe?
13. Ka itemogelo ya gago go ka dirwang go tokafatsa mananeo mabapi le tse di latlelang:

- A) Mananeo a a lebaneng go nyeletsa lehuma    b) Maitlamo    c) Thupiso /Kalogo  
D) Tshalo morago / kanoko ya dikgwebo    E) Mebaraka

**Beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes: A case of Kweneng West Area in Botswana**

14. A o ne o na le ditsholofelo dingwe jaaka o ne o ikwadisa mo lenaneong la nyeletso lehuma ?  
Fa di le teng ke dife?

**Beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes: A case of Kweneng West Area in Botswana**

**Appendix 5A: English Informed Consent Form in English:**

**Study Topic: BENEFICIARIES PERCEPTION ON THE USEFULNESS ERADICATION PROGRAMMES: A CASE STUDY OF KWENENG WEST AREA IN BOTSWANA**

Principal Investigator: Barbra Mogaleemang

Phone number(s): 73734958

**What you should know about this research study:**

- We give you this informed consent document so that you may read about the purpose, risks, and benefits of this research study.
- You have the right to refuse to take part, or agree to take part now and change your mind later.  
Please review this consent form carefully. Ask any questions before you make a decision.
- Your participation is voluntary.

**PURPOSE**

You are being asked to participate in a research study of Barbra Mogaleemang. The purpose of the study is to contribute to the educational purpose; you were selected as a possible participant in this study because you are the official. Before you sign this form, please ask any questions on any aspect of this study that is unclear to you. You may take as much time as necessary to think it over.

**PROCEDURES AND DURATION**

If you decide to participate, you will be invited to an interview that will not take much of your time, hopefully 30 minutes at most.

**BENEFITS AND /COMPENSATION**

There will be none.

**CONFIDENTIALITY**

The data from this investigation will be used for educational purposes. None of these will be used for commercial use.

**VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION**

**Beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes: A case of Kweneng West Area in Botswana**

Participation in this study is voluntary. If you decide not to participate in this study, your decision will not affect your future relations with the University of Botswana, its personnel, and associated institutions. If you decide to participate, you are free to withdraw your consent and to discontinue participation at any time without penalty. Any refusal to observe and meet appointments agreed upon with the central investigator will be considered as implicit withdrawal and therefore will terminate the subject's participation in the investigation without his/her prior request. In this event the subject will be paid what is owed to him/her or forfeit a proportionate amount of relative payment mentioned earlier in this document. In the event of incapacity to fulfill the duties agreed upon the subject's participation to this investigation will be terminated without his/her consent and no compensation will be offered under these circumstances.

**AUTHORIZATION**

You are making a decision whether or not to participate in this study. Your signature indicates that you have read and understood the information provided above, have had all your questions answered, and have decided to participate.

\_\_\_\_\_

Name of Research Participant (please print) \_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Staff Obtaining Consent \_\_\_\_\_  
Date

(Optional)

**YOU WILL BE GIVEN A COPY OF THIS CONSENT FORM TO KEEP.**

If you have any questions concerning this study or consent form beyond those answered by the investigator, including questions about the research, your rights as a research participant; or if you feel that you have been treated unfairly and would like to talk to someone other than a member of the research team, please feel free to contact the Office of Research and Development, University of Botswana, Phone: Ms Dimpho Njadingwe on 355-2900, E-mail: research@mopipi.ub.bw, Telefax: [0267] 395-7573.

## **Appendix 5A Consent Form in Setswana**

### **FOMO YA TUMALANO YA GO TSAYA KAROLO**

#### **SETLHOGO SA PATLISISO: PATLO MAIKUTLO MO BANALESEABENG MABAPI LE LENANEO LA NYELETSO LEHUMA**

Mogolwane wa Dipatlisiso : Barbra Mogaleemang

Nomere ya mogala : 73734958

#### **Matseno.**

Leina lame ke Barbra Mogaleemang go tswa Univesirty ya Botswana. Mo nakong eno ke diradipatiso mabapi le mananeo a nyeletso lehuma gonthuso gobona gore amme anale boleng mogo nyeletseng lehuma mo kgaolong ya kweneng Bophirima.

#### **Se o tshwanetseng go se itse ka patlisiso e:**

- Re go neela pampiri e ya tumalano ya go tsaya karolo gore o ka bala ka mosola, dikgwetlho le dipolelo tsa patlisiso e.
- O na le tshwanelo ya go gana go tsaya karolo kana go dumela jaanong kana go fetola mogopolo mo tsamaong ya nako.
- Tsweetsweebalapampiri e ya tumalano ya go tsaya karolo ka kelotlhoko. Botsa dipotso dipe fela pele ga o tsaya tshwetso.
- Go tsaya karolo ga gago ke ga boithaopo.

#### **BOTLHOKWA/MOSOLA WA PATLISISO**

O kopiwa go tsaya karolo mo patlisisong ya maungo a lenaneo la nyeletso lehuma mo go ba ba amilweng ke khumane go mo kgaolong ya Kweneng Bophirima. Botlhokwa jwa patlisiso e ke go sekaseka katlego lenaneo le. O tlhophilwe jaaka moitseanape ka go bo re dumela goredikarabo tsa gago di ka tswela patlisiso e mosola. Pele ga o ka baya pampiri e monwana, tlhomamisa gore o botsa ka ga sepe fela se o sa se tlhaloganyeng ka patlisiso e. O ka tsaya nako ya gago go akanya ka yone.

#### **TSAMAISO LE SEBAKA**

Fa o tsaya tshwetso ya go tsaya karolo, o tla lalediwa go nna le seabe mo patlisisong.

#### **DITLAMORAGO LE DIKGORELETSI**

Dipatlisiso tse ga dina ditla morago dipe kana dikgoreletsi dipe.



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**TSHOMARELO SEPHIRI**

Go leka go somarela sephiri o kopiwa gore o seka wa kwala leina kana mogala wagago mo pampiring ee o enetsweng.

**GO ITHAOPA GO TSAYA KAROLO**

Go a ithaopiwa go tsaya karolo mo patlisisong e. Fa o tsaya tshwetso ya go seke o tsee karolo, ga go kake ga ama tirisano ya gago le University of Botswana monakong e etlangkgotsa le makalana a aamanang le yone. Fa o tsaya tshwetso ya go tsaya karolo, o gololesegile go ka boela morago nako nngwe le nngwe ntleng ga tuediso epe. Ga o ka gana go kopana le mmatlisisi ka nako e le e dumalaneng, go tla a tsewa e le sesupo sa gore o ikgogetse morago mme ka jalo kamanoyagagomopatlisisong e etlabusediwamorago le fa o sa fa kopo epe. Fa o palelwa kgotsa o retelelwa ke go diragatsa ditumalano tse di dumalanweng tsa go tsaya karolo mo patlisisong e, kamanoyagagomopatlisisong e etlaemisiwa o sa rerisiwa e bile o sa fiwa phimolo keledi epe.

**TESELETSO**

O dira tshwetso ya go tsaya kgotsa go seke o tsee karolo mo patlisisong e. Monwana wa gago o supa fa o badile e bile o tlhalogantse ditlhaloso tse o di filweng fa godimo, e bile dipotso tsa gago tsotlhe di arabesegile, gape o tsere tshwetso ya go tsaya karolo.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Leina la mo tsaya karolo (kwala)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Letsatsi

\_\_\_\_\_  
Monwana wa mo tsaya karolo kana moemedi

\_\_\_\_\_  
Kamano le mo tsaya karolo

\_\_\_\_\_  
Monwana wa mosupi

\_\_\_\_\_  
Monwana wa mmereki yo o tsayang tumalano

(Fa o batla)

**O TLA A NEELWA PAMPIRI E NNGWE YA TUMALANO GORE O E BEE SENTLE**

Fa o na le dipotso tse di amanang le patlisiso e, kgotsa tumalano e ntleng ga tse di arabilweng ke mmatlisisi, ga mmogo le dipotso ka ga patlisiso e, ditshwanelo tsa gago o le mo tsaya karolo; kana o akanya gore ga o a tsewa sentle, ka tswee-tswee utlwa o gololesegile go ka ikgolaganya le

**Beneficiaries' perceptions on the usefulness of poverty eradication programmes: A case of Kweneng West Area in Botswana**

ba ofisi ya patlisiso le ditlhabololo (Research and Development) ko University ya Botswana, mogala:Mme Mary Kasule mo 355 2911/2900, Email: mary.kasule@mopipi.ub.bw Telefax (0267) 395-7573