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The Significance of Livelihood Strategies in Addressing Poverty in Mixed Income Housing Developments: A Study of Lufhereng Integrated Development, Soweto

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The Significance of Livelihood Strategies in Addressing Poverty in Mixed Income Housing Developments: A Study of Lufhereng Integrated Development, Soweto

A research dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Engineering and the Built Environment, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, in fulfilment of the requirement for the Degree MSc by Research (Building)

by

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November 2023

Declaration

I declare that this Research Report is my own, unaided work. It is submitted in partial fulfilment of the (MSc) Master of Science in Building by Research in the field of Property Development and Management to the Faculty of Engineering and the Built Environment, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

It has not been previously submitted for any degree or examination at any other university.

Signature of Candidate: 

Maswabi Daniel Makhene

November 2023

Abstract

This study examines the Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development project and focusses on poverty alleviation and community well-being, by using existing livelihood strategies. Criticisms levied against Mega Projects prompted questions about the sustainability of Lufhereng as a human settlement. The researcher employed a mixed-method approach to gather data from Lufhereng residents and the Re tlo sebetsa project manager. Findings include a lack of essential facilities and services, limited employment opportunities and a decline in household incomes. The study highlights significant poverty alleviation, with affordable housing and livelihood strategies, increased job prospects, and local business growth. Livelihood enhancement initiatives include skills development and entrepreneurship programmes. Challenges include resource allocation, economic inequalities, infrastructure development and resource optimization. Addressing these challenges, fostering inclusivity and community engagement, will maximise the project's potential. Holistic approaches that encompass housing, livelihood strategies, infrastructure, education, and healthcare are recommended.

Keywords: Mixed Income Housing, Poverty Alleviation, Livelihood Strategies, Lufhereng Integrated Development.

Dedication

I am deeply grateful for the support and guidance I have received throughout my academic journey. I would like to express my appreciation to all those who have played a significant role.

First and foremost, I want to acknowledge the divine strength that has enabled me to overcome the challenges of the past two years and to successfully complete this academic work. I offer my thanks to God Almighty for His unending support.

In memory of my late mother, Morakane Sophie Makhene, I dedicate this achievement. She consistently encouraged me to pursue education, quoting, "*Thuto ha e tsofallwe,*" meaning, *One is never too old to learn*.

My heartfelt gratitude extends to my sister, Ketshegeditse Makhene, whose constant encouragement and unwavering emotional support sustained me through the toughest times. Her motivation was a beacon of light when everything else seemed stagnant. I am indebted to my entire family for their boundless love, support, and encouragement throughout the process of completing this report.

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Finally, I owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to my supervisor, Professor Kola Ijasan, your guidance, mentorship, belief in my research, and understanding throughout the process were instrumental in my academic success. Our cordial relationship allowed me to express my opinions freely and significantly contributed to academic growth and these accomplishments

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
ANC	African National Congress
BNG	Breaking New Ground
FLISP	Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme
CoJ	City of Johannesburg
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
MIH	Mixed-Income Housing
CPWP	Community-Based Works Programme
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
LBPL	Lower Bound Poverty Line
FPL	Food Poverty Line
UBPL	Upper Bound Poverty Line
SAMPI	South African Multidimensional Poverty Index
JOSHCO	Johannesburg Social Housing Company
SLA	Sustainable Livelihood Approach
NYS	National Youth Service
CNI	Choice Neighbourhoods Initiative
ABCD	Asset-Based Community Development
HOPE IV	Housing Opportunities for People Everywhere

Chapter 1 - Introduction

1.1. Introduction

In 1994, South Africa embarked on an ambitious "housing for all" initiative, underpinned by the introduction of the Reconstruction and Development Plan (RDP). This plan aimed to provide fully subsidised houses based on a suburban model, with most of these homes being constructed on the outskirts of urban areas. The initial excitement and success stories surrounding these developments were embraced by all communities. However, it is essential to note that certain interrelated factors, such as the complex social and economic landscape, were not adequately addressed within the broader context of South African politics (Onatu and Baloyi, 2020; Fraser, Oakley, and Levy, 2013).

The fundamental right to adequate housing is recognised in international human rights frameworks, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. These instruments emphasise every individual's entitlement to suitable living conditions for themselves and their families, encompassing sufficient food, clothing, and housing, as well as the continuous improvement of living environments, as outlined in the United Nations publication of 2012. Consequently, it is evident that housing, along with its associated challenges and shortcomings, are a critical global issue. Many countries' urban planners, legislators, and policymakers are grappling with addressing these challenges. The failure to effectively tackle housing issues has resulted in the persistent growth of slums and poorly serviced informal settlements on the outskirts of cities (Marutlulle, 2021; Robert, 2012).

Mixed-income housing is widely recognised as a vital component of acceptable living standards, with several key conditions to meet. These include ensuring security of tenure, poverty alleviation, racial and spatial integration, safety and security, job creation, habitability, neighbourliness, accessibility, and location (Chaskin and Joseph, 2013). However, the introduction of Mixed-Income Housing (MIH) in South Africa has encountered significant challenges. Notably, these developments have struggled to

attract residents from diverse racial backgrounds, particularly whites, coloureds, and Indians. Instead, they have predominantly housed black communities spanning from the poor to the middle-class. This situation not only hinders integration but also runs counter to the objectives of different income streams integration and poverty alleviation that underpin such developments.

As highlighted by Onatu and Baloyi (2020), there has been a noticeable lack of effort in ensuring the sustainability of livelihood strategies within Mixed-Income Housing (MIH) developments, which should ideally address the availability of economic opportunities. This includes poverty alleviation and racial integration while creating job opportunities as value-added outcomes in future MIH projects. This approach would empower residents and communities, especially those from previously disadvantaged areas, many of whom are women heading families and residing in informal settlements and backyard shack rentals (Chirisa and Matamanda, 2018; Friedman and Bhengu, 2008; Onatu and Baloyi, 2020). There exists a profound correlation between housing, education, welfare, health, social segregation, and dire poverty. Conversely, these interactions significantly impact socioeconomic advancement, ethnic cohesion, and political progress (Marutlulle, 2021).

International bodies such as the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), ILO 1995, United Nations Habitat 2009, United Nations Millennium Project 2005, and Millennium Development Goals unequivocally recognise housing as a fundamental human right. They obligate governments to attend to housing rights, as housing is one of the most fundamental human needs, ranking alongside food and water. Housing, not only provides a sense of belonging but also encompasses tenure, identity, citizenship, and a feeling of independence (Marutlulle, 2021).

This thesis is structured into several chapters, each designed to guide the reader through a comprehensive exploration of the subject of this thesis. Chapter 1 is the opening chapter to introduce the overarching theme of the thesis.

This chapter begins by identifying and articulating the core problem statement that this research seeks to address. It then goes a step further to investigate into the contextual backdrop of livelihood strategies and poverty alleviation, offering a robust foundation for the subsequent discussions.

In Chapter 2, the researcher conducts a detailed and comprehensive review of the relevant literature. This section serves as the intellectual framework for the research, providing insights into key concepts, theories, and prior studies that are pertinent to the research questions, offering a comprehensive understanding of the existing body of knowledge in the field.

In Chapter 3, the methodology will be mixed method for the advantage of gathering both qualitative and quantitative data from both questionnaires and key informant's interviews. In Chapter 4, the primary findings derived from the empirical research conducted, are presented. Each chapter is dedicated to exploring specific aspects of the research questions, offering a structured and analytical presentation of the data collected, and revealing the outcomes of the investigation. These findings form the core of the researcher's contribution to the subject matter.

In Chapter 4, the researcher further provides a thoughtful and critical discussion. It not only interprets the results but also places them in the context of existing theories and literature. This chapter aims to provide a deeper understanding of the implications and significance of the research outcomes.

Practical recommendations based on the insights gained from the research are presented in Chapter 5. These recommendations are intended to provide actionable guidance for policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders interested in addressing the issues identified in the thesis. In the conclusion chapter, the researcher provides a synthesize of the key takeaways from the research findings. A concise summary of the main findings will be provided, their broader implications discussed, and the significance of the work within the larger context of the subject matter elaborated. This chapter also highlights

potential avenues for future research and concludes the thesis.

In this structured thesis, the researcher aims to provide a comprehensive exploration of the identified problem, contribute valuable insights to the field, and offer practical recommendations for addressing the challenges related to livelihood strategies, poverty alleviation, and housing, as outlined in the subsequent chapters.

1.2. Substantiation of the Problem

South Africa experiences high level of poverty, mainly in informal settlements, black townships, and urban areas, because these populations experience a high level of unemployment, and as those who are employed work too far from home. South Africa was marked by a deeply entrenched system, which systematically categorized and segregated people based on their ethnicities and tribes, black communities were systematically pushed to the periphery of urban areas, far removed from the cities and metropolitan centres, where socio-economic activities thrived (Ogra and Onatu, 2013). Despite 30 years of democratic governance, South Africa continues to grapple with persistent challenges of high poverty rates, social exclusion, alarming unemployment figures, and glaring disparities among its communities (Onatu and Baloyi, 2020).

South Africa has a substantial housing backlog, which stood at 2.1 million homes in 2018 (Gerber, 2018), the South African government introduced and implemented a series of housing programs such as BNG, and lately mixed income housing as a way of alleviating poverty and allowing people of different income levels to live together. The introduction of Mixed-Income Housing (MIH) in various provinces, including Gauteng, Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Kwazulu-Natal, and Limpopo, was a commendable step toward fostering integration and diversity in the country. While these developments have witnessed notable successes, they have not been thoroughly studied in terms of their potential to generate employment, alleviate poverty, create economic opportunities, and promote sustainable livelihoods within and around these developments (Onatu and Baloyi, 2020).

The living conditions for black South Africans in cities, particularly Johannesburg, were harsh during apartheid. They were confined to areas such as Soweto, Eldorado Park, and Alexandra. Legislation like the Native Land Act of 1913 and the Native Act of 1923 (Urban Areas) mandated that black residents be allocated small four-roomed houses of just 40 square meters, using the infamous 51/6 plan. These legislations further enforced segregation and were accompanied by influx control rules designed to restrict black individuals from freely accessing cities (Mills, 1989).

However, in 1994, the African National Congress introduced the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP), ushering in a new era of low-income housing provision by the democratic state. This commitment was later reinforced by the adoption of a new housing policy in 1994 and codified in the Constitution of South Africa in 1996 (African National Congress,1994). The Constitution, through the Bill of Rights, not only recognises housing as a fundamental right but also obligates the state to work towards its realisation, taking resource availability into consideration (Republic of South Africa, 1996). Adequate housing, as defined by Tissington (2010) and the Republic of South Africa (1996), goes beyond mere shelter; it encompasses various dimensions that collectively define what constitutes adequate housing. However, despite these policies and commitments, a substantial portion of the population still faced housing challenges, leading to the proliferation of informal settlements and backyard shacks.

The concept of integration emerged as a central theme in post-apartheid visionary documents aimed at transforming the fragmented urban landscape. In 2004, the "Breaking New Ground" (BNG) policy was introduced as a comprehensive plan for integrated sustainable human settlements (Onatu, Ogra, and Okafor, 2012). Urban integration gained prominence in the early 1990s in the urban planning literature, and the 1994 democratic administration actively promoted integrated human settlements as a means of reconstructing the apartheid city characterised by fragmentation, segregation, and inequality (Haferburg, 2013). Over time, cities and municipalities started addressing poverty in mixed-income developments as a policy-driven vision (Carlton and Born, 2016).

When addressing poverty, it is crucial to distinguish between absolute and relative poverty. Absolute poverty refers to the absence of essential necessities for human well-being, such as food, clean water, sanitation, health, housing, and education, as defined by the United Nations (2005). Relative poverty, on the other hand, considers individuals or households living below the average standard in their society (Chirisa and Matamanda, 2018). Levy, McDade, and Bertumen (2013) emphasize that poverty alleviation is the primary objective, mixed-income housing may not be the most effective means if resources and infrastructure development are not part of the development. They suggest that living in mixed-income housing does not necessarily lead to increased incomes for disadvantaged individuals but having economic development such shops, factories, agricultural farming, and schools etc.

Over the past 25 years, South Africa has made significant efforts to combat poverty, unemployment in the construction sector, inequality, and often through government social assistance programs such as social grants (Bhorat, Hirch, Kanbur, and Ncube, 2014; Sinxadi, Awuzie, and Haupt, 2020; Chirisa and Matamanda, 2018). Livelihood approaches are considered sustainable when they enable individuals to cope with and recover from shocks while enhancing their capabilities and assets both in the present and future (Hossain, 2005).

These kinds of housing projects seek to integrate various housing typologies within the same vicinity to provide access to economic opportunities, infrastructure, facilities, and services for all people, especially those facing economic hardships. Consequently, the study will investigate the relationship between livelihood strategies, and poverty alleviation in MIH developments, aiming to contribute to the creation of more equitable and economically cities and communities.

1.2.1 Livelihood Strategies in the context of this Study

The discussion on livelihood strategies is instrumental in addressing the identified problem statement, shedding light on various dimensions that influence poverty within families and households. These dimensions are crucial in understanding the dynamics of livelihoods and the potential avenues for improving them. Let us delve into each dimension in greater detail:

1.2.1.1 Human Capital

This encompasses the well-being, knowledge, skills, and competencies of individuals within a household. It plays a pivotal role in determining the economic prosperity and overall quality of life for families. In this study, human capital will be explored using various indicators, including the age of the household head, the educational attainment of the household members, the number of individuals employed within the household, the age and health status of those employed, and the educational qualifications and skills of the employed individuals. Additionally, the questionnaire will help to check the employment capabilities and competencies of household members especially for the available livelihood strategies in the area for alleviating poverty. The absence of human capital is recognised as a significant contributor to poverty among families, highlighting the importance of education and employment opportunities in alleviating poverty (Serrat, 2008).

1.2.1.2 Natural Capital

This refers to the natural resources and assets available to households, including land and water resources. These resources are fundamental to sustaining livelihoods, particularly in rural areas where agriculture is a primary source of income. For example, agricultural land and vegetable gardens are integral to household income generation. In some areas, livelihood income is closely tied tenure, agricultural production, making land a critical determinant of household revenue. Part of the questionnaire will examine land ownership as an influencer of production, as it often serves as the basis for agricultural activities and is incorporated into the master plan of Lufhereng Integrated Development. Additionally, the availability and utilization of other natural resources will be examined to

understand their role in household livelihoods (Yizengaw, Okoyo, and Beyene, 2015; Serrat, 2008).

1.2.1.3 Physical Capital

Physical capital comprises the infrastructure and essential assets that households require to support and sustain their livelihoods. This includes livestock, poultry, the quality of housing, the present and future values of homes, and any production tools or machinery that households may invest in, often using them as collateral for borrowing opportunities. The data collection recognised the significance of physical capital in enabling households to engage in income-generating activities and improve their economic well-being. (Serrat, 2008).

1.2.1.4 Financial Capital

Financial capital represents the liquid assets and financial resources available to households. This dimension encompasses various elements, such as cash income, access to borrowing opportunities, loans, group savings, and contributions to income generated from crop production. Financial capital is a critical component of household livelihoods, as it facilitates investment, helps meet immediate needs, and supports economic stability. Financial resources and their accessibility to households are examined, shedding light on their role in poverty alleviation efforts (Serrat, 2008).

1.2.1.5 Social Capital

Social capital involves the social connections and networks that households utilize to pursue their livelihood goals. It encompasses relationships with relatives, friends, and other social connections that may provide employment opportunities, financial support, and assistance in achieving objectives. This recognises the importance of social networks in accessing resources and opportunities that can improve household livelihoods. Therefore, social capital will help in assessing the extent to which social capital impacts the economic well-being of households. (Wang, Peng, Dingde, and Wang, 2019).

In summary, this comprehensive assessment of livelihood strategies, incorporating dimensions such as human, natural, physical, financial, and social capital, provides a holistic view of the factors that influence poverty among families and households. Understanding these dimensions and their interplay is essential for crafting effective strategies and policies aimed at poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihoods enhancement.

1.2.2 Poverty Alleviation in the Context of this Study

The discussion on poverty alleviation strategies is pivotal in addressing the identified problem statement, shedding light on a range of approaches that can contribute to improving the economic well-being of families and communities. These strategies encompass diverse dimensions, each offering unique insights into the multifaceted nature of poverty alleviation. Let us delve into each strategy in more detail:

1.2.2.1 Poverty Reduction

This approach shifts the focus from merely reducing poverty to actively addressing its root causes and effects. It emphasizes strategies that aim to eliminate poverty by enhancing the income and economic self-sufficiency of families. Key questions guiding this approach include whether a particular intervention increases family income, reduces household expenditures, enhances self-reliance, and sets families on a sustainable path out of poverty. By concentrating on comprehensive poverty reduction rather than just incremental decreases in poverty rates, this approach seeks to create lasting economic stability and independence for families (Plagerson and Mthembu, 2019; Friedman and Bhengu, 2008).

1.2.2.2 Job Creation

A critical component of poverty alleviation is the generation of well-paying employment opportunities. The creation of jobs, particularly those offering a living wage, has the potential to transform communities and combat income inequality. A living wage not only provides individuals and families with a means to meet their basic needs but also contributes to reducing poverty at the community level. Living wage jobs often come with

benefits and ongoing training, enhancing economic stability, and providing communities with a competitive edge in the job market. This approach recognises the importance of employment in addressing poverty and emphasizes the value of quality job creation (World Bank, 2018; Friedman and Bhengu, 2008).

1.2.2.3 Access to Services

Investments in community infrastructure and related programmes play a vital role in poverty alleviation. Access to essential services such as affordable housing, free education, childcare, recreation, and library services can have a profound impact on early childhood development, social well-being, and the overall quality of life for individuals of all ages. These amenities not only improve access to education and healthcare but also contribute to the creation of healthy and active communities. By enhancing access to such services, this approach addresses the broader social determinants of poverty and promotes social development (Plagerson and Mthembu, 2019).

In summary, these poverty alleviation strategies underscore the importance of comprehensive approaches that go beyond simple income redistribution. They emphasize the need to address the underlying factors contributing to poverty and inequality, such as job opportunities, access to essential services, and long-term economic stability. By considering these multifaceted dimensions of poverty alleviation, policymakers and communities can develop holistic strategies that empower individuals and families to escape the cycle of poverty and achieve sustainable livelihoods.

1.3. Problem Statement

In 2023, around 18.2 million people in South Africa were living in extreme poverty, with the poverty threshold at 1.90 US dollars daily (Stats S.A, 2023). Mixed-income housing developments have predominantly housed low-to-middle income communities dealing with prevalent poverty and limited access to sustainable livelihood strategies.

This study is motivated by the need to thoroughly investigate the enduring significance of poverty alleviation and the implementation of effective livelihood strategies within these

developments. The goal is to provide insights that inform future policies and initiatives, ensuring that mixed-income housing developments become more inclusive and socially equitable in South Africa. By addressing these critical issues, the study seeks to contribute to the broader discourse on urban development, and poverty reduction using available livelihood strategies around the study area and within the country.

1.4. Research Question

The research framework outlined in the previous section presents a structured approach to comprehensively investigate the relationship between livelihood strategies and poverty alleviation within the context of Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development and other Mixed-Income Housing (MIH) developments. Considering this, below are the research questions and objectives, which are designed to guide this investigation effectively. This study will strive to answer the following primary and secondary questions.

1.4.1 Primary Research Question

- What is the existing relationship between livelihood strategies and the poverty alleviation that is sought to address affected communities living in mixed-income development to allow them to become self-sustainable?

1.4.2 Secondary Research Questions

The following are secondary research questions that support the primary question:

a) What livelihood strategies will have an impact on addressing poverty alleviation in MIH developments?
b) How, and to what extent does poverty impact MIH developments?
c) Is there a relationship between livelihood strategies and poverty alleviation in addressing poverty in MIH developments?

1.5. Research Aim

The research aim is to investigate the enduring significance and relationship of livelihood approaches for alleviating poverty within Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development and other MIH developments. The focus is on improving the livelihoods of communities

residing in these developments. This research aim sets a clear direction for the study and underscores its purpose.

1.6. Research Objective

The research objective identified for the study aims to investigate the enduring significance and relationship of livelihood approaches for alleviating poverty within Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development and other MIH developments. It will emphasise the focus on improving the livelihoods of communities residing in these developments. This research aim sets a clear direction for the study.

1.7. Envisaged Contributions of the Study

The South African government has made significant progress in addressing housing challenges, backlogs, and the eradication of informal settlements, including formalising some of these. To date, we have 2700 of these. (Georgiadou and Loggia, 2021). The continuous protests, which have erupted and the forceful invasions of land belonging to private owners and government in the past years have been evident. One of the reasons poverty and material comfort have so strongly replicated is because they are spatially concentrated.

This has resulted in severe poverty, life-threatening concentrations, lack of economic development, joblessness, and lack of job creation in the developments. Uncontrollable growth and expansion will be aided by good governance and location. Convenience to recognised transportation systems, facilities, and basic services will help in addressing uncontrollable growth and expansion. In assessing the continuing significance of livelihood strategies and poverty alleviation, the study will seek to inform the government, policymakers, and communities in the MIH on how to influence and improve poverty stalemate through livelihood strategies for community benefit (Ogra and Onatu, 2013).

This will eventually help in reducing poverty in the MIH developments. The results of the study could also contribute to new livelihood strategies that are relevant to certain individual’s and community’s lives and well-being for future developments. The limited

housing budget and acquisition of low-priced land are classified as the main factors for placing low-income housing in the urban peripheries (Khan and Thurman, 2001). Due to limited resources particularly funds, the housing department has no other affordable option but to purchase cheap land on the outskirts of cities. The government cannot afford to buy the best-located land in the existing towns and cities, which would put the poor close to jobs and other opportunities.

These new concepts broadened the outlook of the Ministry of Housing in its role of providing low-income housing and shifted the department's focus from capitalizing on the quantity of low-income housing built and delivered to the poor to seeking to provide human settlements that are integrated, and sustainable and support the fight against poverty. Moreover, the Department of Housing has over time extended the breadth of its role to not only mixed-income housing for the poor, but also to oversee the provision of overall human settlement within the state (Republic of South Africa, 1996).

1.8. Assumptions

In the study, the researcher acknowledges that the success and validity of any research study depends significantly on the assumptions made about the participants, their responses, and the overall relevance and timing of the study. Below are the assumptions that will guide the study and the reporting:

1.8.1 Willing and Honest Participation

The research study operates under the assumption that all identified stakeholders, including respondents and participants, will willingly and honestly participate in the study. This assumption is essential for obtaining accurate and reliable data. When participants engage in the research process with openness and honesty, it enhances the quality of the information collected. To facilitate this, the researchers may take steps to build trust and rapport with the participants, creating an environment where they feel comfortable sharing their perspectives and experiences.

1.8.2 Questionnaire Understanding

The assumption is that all respondents will have a clear understanding of the questionnaire provided to them. It is crucial for the questions to be easily comprehensible to ensure that respondents can provide meaningful and accurate answers. To address this assumption, the researcher will take steps to explain the questionnaire thoroughly, making sure that the questions are clear and concise. This can involve providing explanations, examples, or clarifications to ensure that respondents fully grasp the intended meaning of each question.

1.8.3 Bias Reduction and Management

Recognizing that bias can potentially affect the credibility of the study, the researcher assume that proactive measures will be taken to reduce and manage bias effectively. Bias can arise from various sources, including researcher bias, respondent bias, or sampling bias. To address this assumption, researcher may employ strategies such as random sampling, double-blind procedures, and unbiased language in the questionnaire. Additionally, they may implement statistical techniques during data analysis to account for potential biases.

1.8.4 Timeliness and Relevance

The research study is assumed to be timely and relevant to the current context and needs of the stakeholders involved. Timeliness ensures that the findings are applicable and useful in addressing pressing issues. Relevance indicates that the research study aligns with the interests and concerns of the stakeholders. This assumption underscores the importance of conducting research that directly addresses real-world challenges and provides actionable insights.

1.8.5 Correlation and Relationship

The overarching assumption is that a correlation and relationship between livelihood strategies and poverty alleviation exists in Mixed-Income Housing (MIH) developments. This assumption forms the foundation of the research hypothesis and objectives. It implies that the research is not conducted in isolation but is grounded in existing theories,

literature, and empirical evidence that suggest a connection between livelihood strategies and poverty reduction in MIH contexts.

In summary, these assumptions collectively form the basis upon which the research study is conducted. They reflect the expectations and conditions under which the study is designed to operate, with the aim of producing reliable, valid, and relevant findings that contribute to the understanding of the relationship between livelihood strategies and poverty alleviation in MIH developments.

1.9. Chapter Summary

This chapter displayed a general outline of the present research study and provided a foundation for an understanding of the research topic. The problem statement has also been described and discussed followed by an outline of the study's main and specific objectives. In addition, the significance of this thesis has been explored. Finally, the research justification has been identified and described. The literature review will be deliberated in the following chapter.

Chapter 2 - Literature Review

2.1. Introduction

In 1994, all South African citizens went to the polls for the first time, to elect the democratic dispensation, later led by President Nelson Mandela. Since then, the government of South Africa has introduced and executed numerous programmes of housing delivery and subsidy instruments for the eradication of the housing backlog, to alleviate poverty, and assist with remedying the destructive ecological environment. In 2004, the inauguration and introduction of the first Mixed-Income Housing developments took place in in northern Johannesburg, popularly known as Cosmo City (Wellington and Clinton, 2015).

Mixed-income housing is regarded as part of housing provision and the addressing of housing backlogs by grouping communities with different typologies, while providing an acceptable standard of living, the safety of tenure, poverty alleviation, racial and spatial integration, safety and security, job creation, habitability and neighbourliness, accessibility, and location. This study is a literature analysis and review of prevailing research on the conveyance of mixed-income housing in South Africa. This study will also scrutinize published events of mixed-income housing projects, and case studies implemented across the world and in South Africa, to deduce lessons from the studies (Barros and Gupta, 2017).

The purpose of this literature assessment is to review the available and published research on mixed income housing and analyse and synthesise all relevant literature to identify the possible opportunities, problems, and unresolved research areas for further research. This review will later demonstrate that all variables were researched independently without looking at the inter-dependency of all the others about the success of the integration of MIH development.

In this chapter, the researcher will discuss the definition of three concepts that will make up the literature review. In the second section, global and national context will be

discussed. In the third section, the researcher will describe the major stakeholders in the MIH arena. In the fourth section, there will be a review of methodologies used in the literature studied and finally, the effects of MIH will be analysed further which will include inequality, unemployment, racial and spatial integration, land availability and cost, crime, security, communal spaces, community participation, and lastly livelihood strategies and poverty alleviation.

2.2. Definition of Key Terms

2.2.1 Mixed-Income Housing (MIH)

MIH is an alternative to traditional subsidised housing initiatives for low-income Americans. MIH is well-defined in many ways, Vale and Shamsuddin (2017) distinguish the presence of numerous descriptions of mixed-income housing. Most shared notions by the authors state that the conditions mixed-income housing advances must involve taking several housing typologies, tenancy, or occupation, mixing, and blending of societal clusters beside their drive towards societal and spatial combinations. Varieties of mixed-income development must include market-rate, private-sector developments that embrace a fraction of inexpensive MIH developments constructed solely for sensible and low-earning people (Vale and Shamsuddin, 2017). Mixed-income housing communities are developments that comprise different levels of affordability, with some units at market rates and others available to low-income households at below-market rates.

2.2.2 Poverty Alleviation

Poverty alleviation is one of the means of eradicating poverty and establishing ideal sustainable livelihoods. Since most poverty alleviation programs are delivered within the public service institutional setup, the pursuit of sustainable livelihoods can only be realised if the public service delivery system is sustainable. Lastly, poverty alleviation is defined as a challenge facing emerging countries. The process includes education, size development, land supply, economic growth, job formation, construction of houses, provision of water, sanitation, electricity, and the construction of schools and clinics (O'Halloron, Fanworth, Innes, and Thomacos, 2018; Mfusi and Govender, 2015).

2.2.3 Livelihood Strategies

This is how people combine their money or income, knowledge, and skills in generating activities.

They do so by investing or preserving the existing assets and getting involved in projects such as food security and any other economic opportunities, cooperatives, traditional handcrafts, building houses, etc. (Smets, 2016).

The livelihood strategies that resonate with this research will be to introduce cooperatives for the self-sustainability of the communities, reintroduction, and realignment of the EPWP programme to deal with the existing chronic and structural unemployment.

Table 1: Different Strategies used by Poor Households and Urban and Rural Areas

Strategy	**Urban areas**	**Urban and Rural**
Collective support	Communal childcare	• Loans • Mashonisa (informal lending) • Extended family taking care of children • Group savings
Income enhancing	• Domestic services • Child care • Renting out rooms • Backyard vegetable planting for selling	• Home gardening • Vending, hawking • Casual Labour, piece jobs • Theft. • Food selling (Raw and Cooked)
Expenditure reducing	• Scavenging • Recycling • Cutting transport costs	• Selling assets • Buying cheaper goods and services • Bulk buying with local stokvel members

(*Source*: Farrington *et al*. (2002), table adapted from Chambers (1997), UNCHS (1996) and Moser (1998)) (Modified by researcher)

2.3. Reasons for MIH

2.3.1 MIH Globally

Several countries in Asia, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Ireland, Germany, France, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, the United States of America, and Europe have implemented MIH projects that are being stimulated through compulsory policy and regulation of each country. The change from communal housing to MIH remains prevalent and fashionable in the United States of America's capitals and neighbourhoods. (Lucio, Hand, and Marsglia, 2014).

The purpose of the expansion of the centralised Housing Opportunities for People Everywhere (HOPE IV) Program in the United States of America is to revitalise, flatten, and in addition, rebuild or refurbish, rundown communal housing structures and MIH developments. HOPE IV developed a housing strategy instrument in the United States of America in 1992, becoming one of the crucial policies and approaches popular in varying communal housing (Lucio, Hand, and Marsglia, 2014).

There is fear that the HOPE IV Program relocated low-income employees and has generally concentrated the amount of accessible reasonably priced housing that communal housing developments provided. Although their political and socioeconomic aspects will not be the same as South Africa in addressing the housing backlog scenario, lessons can be learned on some approaches that can be adapted for our housing problems (Lucio, Hand and Marsglia, 2014).

In 2010, the Obama administration replaced HOPE VI with the Choice Neighbourhoods Initiative (CNI), which encouraged the revitalization of communal housing sites and the adjacent neighbourhood, giving precedence to further substitute housing for displaced households, by making matching ventures in problems like workforce development, education, and transportation (Joseph and Yoon, 2019).

Speculative proposals follow MIH using an anti-poverty approach. An important purpose of mixed-income development is to influence the construction of market-related units to

generate high-quality subsidised housing for low-income households. Nonetheless, the deliberated benefits to the urban underprivileged living in a mixed-income development go far beyond merely living in improved housing (Joseph and Yoon, 2019).

The reason for MIH is implemented globally as a method for poverty de-concentration throughout the world is to have better urban planning and to develop communities effectively while transforming disconnected neighbourhoods. The aim was to also connect communities to major employment centres and allow them to thrive sustainably. The provision of better and more accessible amenities like clean water, electricity, transportation networks and a variety of typologies will allow better financial options while unlocking end-user finance. The developments tend to attract relatively higher-income households and provide cities that will be accessible to all (Vale and Shamsuddin, 2017). Reason for Global MIH were described in this section, the next section will describe the South African context.

2.3.2 MIH Development in South Africa

The South African human settlements departments together with the private sector have introduced several MIH projects as pilot studies in the past years in the following provinces, Gauteng Province (Cosmo City), Western Cape (Westlake Village), Eastern Cape (Amalinda), Kwazulu-Natal (Cornubia) and Limpopo Province (The Thornhill) as a greater initiative for the integration and diversification in the country, including South Hills Integrated Mixed Housing Development by the City of Johannesburg (CoJ) in 2014 (Lukhele, 2014).

Mixed developments in South Africa encompass a wide range of housing types, tenure options, and land uses, accommodating diverse income and social groups. Like global trends, South African government housing departments and developers have engaged in the game-changing construction of MIH. For example, the development in Cape Town of a fully integrated MIH with mixed-use in Pinelands in 2020, comprised of 3500 homes. The Fleurhof-Calgro development was 10 411 units in the West of Johannesburg with BNG, GAP, FLISP, and open market rental and Pennyville of 2800 units. as integrated

housing development.

These projects vary in size and scope, ranging from smaller initiatives like Brickfields and Carr Gardens to medium and larger-scale endeavours such as Wonderpark, for example, which is within walking distance of the Wonderpark Shopping Centre, various restaurants and fast-food outlets, the Akasia Hospital and clinic, municipal and Department of Home Affairs offices. It is also near the Rosslyn industrial area, George Mukhari Academic Hospital, Medunsa, Tshwane University of Technology and various crèches, and primary and secondary schools. like Pennyville, and Olievenhoutbosch in Gauteng.

After the success of the pilot projects, South Africa continued to introduce these forms of housing developments with refresh mega projects in Gauteng and other provinces.

These are currently being planned and implemented in some cities and the projects earmarked include: Alexandra, Boiketlong Mega Housing Development, Cullinan Mega City, Daggafontein Mega City, Goudrand Mega City, Helderwyk Integrated Mega Human Settlement, John Dube Mega City, Kwa-Zenzele Mega Development, Lanseria Airport City, Leratong City, Elijah Barayi Mega Project, Mapleton, Montrose City Mega Development, Nelmapius Mega Development, Park City, Stinkwater Mega City, Tswaing Urban Development, Varkenslaagte Mega Project, Western Mega Project and Witpoortjie Mega Project (Government, 2018). Initiative for the integration and diversification in the country including South Hills Integrated Mixed Housing Development by the City of Johannesburg (CoJ) in 2014 (Lukhele, 2014).

Obstacles to the execution of the planned mega projects as MIH solutions ranged from community involvement and participation in decision-making, socio-political unrest, lack of economic development by investors or developers, a lack of delivery from the appointed development companies, local business forums, and lack of public-private partnerships involvements among other things.

Some developments are planned to be built on land far from economically active areas

and work places, which will mean that it will be costly for residents to commute to and from workplaces and this has been met with resistance.

The need for MIH in South Africa came because of high rates of urbanization in metropolitan areas, housing backlog, rapid growth in housing demand, and informal settlements. The main reason was to address urban poverty, segregation, and redevelopment while integrating social grounds (Onatu, 2010). This section focused on the South African mixed-income housing experiences. The importance of stakeholders in MIH developments will be identified next.

The Mixed Housing Developments Programme represents an innovative approach to housing delivery in South Africa, operating under the flagship projects umbrella. It seeks to address housing needs across various income levels, promoting racial and class integration within settlements. One of its primary objectives is to situate communities in strategically located areas that offer economic prospects or exhibit potential for economic growth. This initiative operates through partnerships with the private sector, particularly financial institutions, allowing beneficiaries to access government subsidies in conjunction with financial institution bonds. By leveraging private sector involvement, the programme provides beneficiaries with greater choice and access to housing options.

A key feature of the Mixed Housing Developments Programme is the provision of a diverse array of amenities within communities, ranging from housing units to schools, libraries, clinics, sports facilities, and commercial and industrial developments. This integrated approach aims to create vibrant and sustainable communities that offer residents a comprehensive range of services and opportunities.

In summary, the mixed housing project aims to achieve several objectives:

- Develop housing on well-located land near economic opportunities, incorporating social and economic amenities to support community development.
- Promote diversity in tenure types, income levels, and land use within housing developments to foster inclusive communities.

- Ensure the delivery of high-quality housing units that meet the needs and expectations of residents.
- Foster private sector involvement in funding and construction processes to enhance efficiency and innovation in housing delivery.

Through its multifaceted approach, the Mixed Housing Developments Programme seeks to address the complex challenges of housing inequality and spatial segregation in South Africa, while simultaneously promoting economic development and social cohesion within communities (Onatu, Thwala and Aigbavboa, 2023).

Housing policies that facilitate home ownership among the working poor contribute significantly to their economic integration and asset accumulation, ultimately enhancing the quality of life across income brackets. By enabling low-income groups to enter the property market, these policies broaden access to socio-economic opportunities that would otherwise be unattainable. Additionally, strategic housing development near key socio-economic centres fosters diverse living environments, promotes cultural diversity, and ensures spatial and socioeconomic sustainability. Through initiatives like urban regeneration and infill development, access to education, healthcare, parks, and economic opportunities is improved, thus combating poverty, and enhancing livelihood strategies. (Onatu and Baloyi,2020)

These policies also offer solutions to urban challenges by curbing sprawl while addressing the housing backlog. By prioritizing sustainable public transport systems and facilitating proximity between residences and workplaces, they enhance accessibility to amenities and promote overall well-being. They foster social cohesion and integrated human settlements where diverse populations coincide and collaborate, emphasising inclusiveness and community-driven development. In essence, these housing policies serve as catalysts for socioeconomic empowerment, environmental sustainability, and inclusive urban growth (Onatu and Baloyi,2020).

More recent policies, notably the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 and the 2018

Draft LED Framework, prioritize sustainable and inclusive development for viable communities. NDP Outcome 8 targets affordable and quality living environments, addressing dysfunctional settlement patterns and limited housing stock. It emphasizes development in cities, along corridors and economic nodes, while preventing housing development in poorly located areas and ensuring access to services and economic opportunities. These policies signify a shift towards comprehensive solutions that address diverse challenges in housing and community development in South Africa. (Onatu and Baloyi, 2020)

2.4. Stakeholders in MIH Development

Mixed-Income housing globally has demonstrated the need for several stakeholders which vary from the following;

- Designers;
- Architects;
- Town planners;
- Relevant government departments such as human settlements; and
- Land affairs.

In addition, public-private partnerships, organized communities, property valuers, developers, legal, and political organizations, end-users, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector (Simbanegavi, and Ijasan, 2017; Barros and Gupta, 2017).

2.5. Determinants of MIH Development

2.5.1 Inequality

Inequalities in income continue among the low-income races while it is better for all other races (Plagerson, S. and Mthembu, S., 2019). There has been an effort to eradicate poverty, unemployment, inequality, and constant racial disproportions in South Africa for the past twenty-five years and without government social allowances, poverty, contrast, and racial differences would be greater than the current situation (Bhorat, 2014; Sinxadi, 2020; Chirisa, 2018).

2.5.2 Unemployment

Labour income-earning prospects are linked to joblessness and the casual labour market which can be remedied by job creation in mixed-income housing developments. These basic motives for the determination of salary scarcity and discrimination in South Africa, therefore, reduce the inequalities in skills, unemployment, education, low productivity, and labour income in the self-employed sector (Bhorat, Hirch, Kanbur, and Ncube, 2014; Levy, McDade, and Bertumen, 2013).

Employment opportunities located outside the townships where most Africans in urban South Africa live tend to have higher salaries, but this is negated as the transport costs to get to work are so high. Township residents are therefore not willing to take up jobs outside their communities. In the past, the government of South Africa introduced the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP), including the Community Public Works Programme (CPWP) which was piloted and was not seen as a permanent solution appealing to entrants to the workforce as the numbers presented, were for short term employment (Chirisa and Matamanda, 2018).

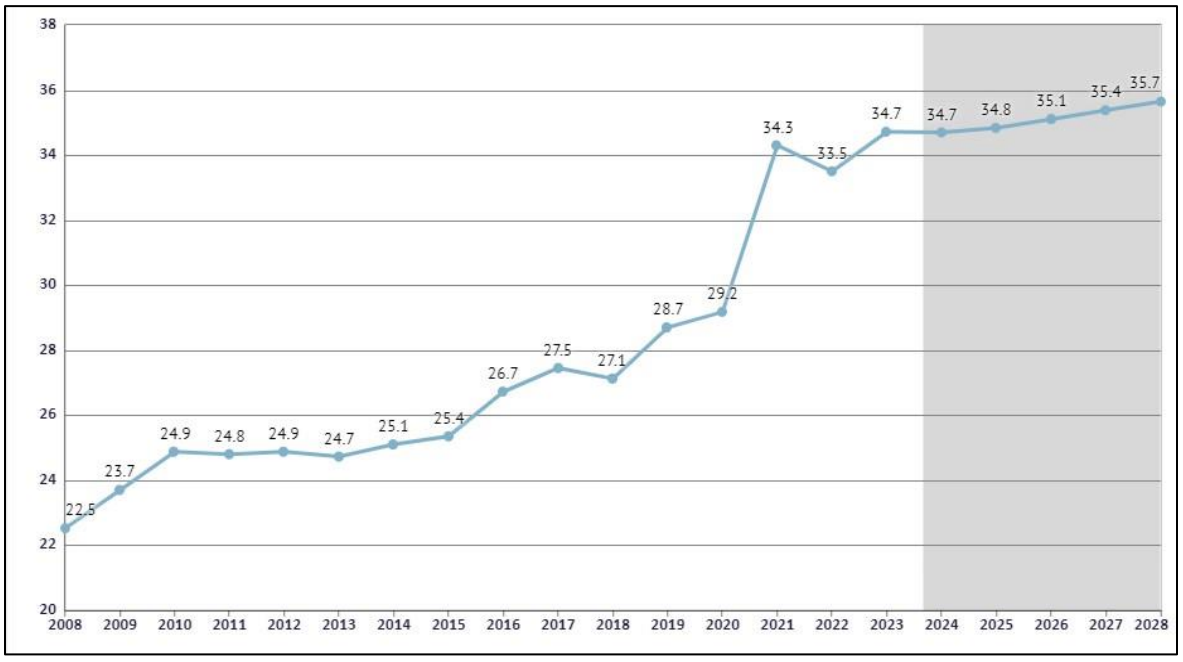


Figure 1: International Monetary Fund (IMF) South Africa Unemployment Forecast (% of Total Labour Force)

The South African current unemployment figures as confirmed by Statistics S.A during May/June 2021 revealed a growth of up to 32.6% during the first quarter of 2021 and a further 74.4% of the youth are currently unemployed. As such, South Africa will require strategies, tools, and interventions to address poverty, inequality, and unemployment in the country (Statistics S.A, 2021). This will enable the homeowners to afford to pay for property rates, taxes, and to ensure that basic services provided are self-sustainable. Unfortunately, with such a high unemployment rate, affordability will be impossible to reduce poverty among communities. IMF has provided as further projection that shows a continued rise for this unemployment as shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**

2.5.3 Integration

Interracial dynamics are the dominant feature of residents in mixed-income developments especially in other countries, and this is manifested through racial segregation as a form of economic differences and discrimination as they play an integral part both directly and indirectly in these developments. Authority and inspiration directly set the norm, and inequalities and segregation indirectly position others as poorer or lesser in development (Khare, Joseph, and Chaskin, 2015; McFarlane, 2019).

Regardless of the method used, mixed-income areas shaped groups that also needed a recognised racial/cultural arrangement compared to the global urban racial/ethnic arrangement. Consequently, founded on various ranges of standards, income variety appears to agree with racial/ethnic variety. Central from a policy viewpoint because thoughtful energies to move on the way to a cohesive society must be considered. Lessons are to be learned about the already existing economically varied groups (Vesselinov, Lennon, and Goix, 2018; Vesselinov, 2018; Khare, Joseph, and Chaskin, 2015; McFarlane, 2019).

Previous studies which were conducted in the U.S. were crucial as racism was not caused by individual behaviour or disrespect but rather entrenched in the joint attitudes and political and economic systems. This has been proven as a tradition that organized rights that whites hold by advantage of their place in their dominant races which is prevalent in

the South African context. White communities are not moving to the MIH developments provided and initiated by the South African Human Settlements as a way of eradicating the housing backlog (Khare, Joseph, and Chaskin, 2015). The current MIH developments in South Africa are not mixed as they only cater to one population group instead of the real representation and meaning of the name and policies attached to MIH.

2.5.4 Spatial Integration and Cohesion for MIH

According to Thurber, Bohmann, and Heflinger (2018); Sinxadi, Awuzie, and Haupt (2020); McFarlane (2019); and Lukhele (2014) the spatially integrated developments remained segregated as they never fostered positive social interactions and there were class biases by both institutions and individuals who continued the negative effects on the social well-being of the communities. Additional segregation was done by tenure due to the affordability of certain classes and the usage of amenities. Even though others had a disgrace as there was a lack of integration exclusions were there as others cherished while others were concerned about the diversity of the neighbourhood.

Sinxadi, Awuzie, and Haupt (2020) affirm that Mixed-Income Housing is used as a strategy for addressing spatial discrimination through housing distribution and disseminating inclusionary housing to ensure the contrast of households from different income categories. The recommended mixed-income housing approach as a solution aimed at restraining this movement using restructuring spatial forms to eliminate spatial discrimination and fight South Africa's urban poverty alone (Vale and Shamsuddin, 2017; Kontokosta, 2014; Fraser, Chaskin and Bazuin, 2013), while, Vale and Shamsuddin (2017); Sibanda, (2017); and Lukhele, (2014) validated the extent which impacts the accomplishment of MIH initiatives as Allocation, Proximity, Tenure, and Duration.

2.5.5 Land Availability and Cost

The availability of land close to places of employment and cities poses a problem to mixed-income development housing, as land closer to economic hubs is seen as a cost driver during the planning phase of the project. This is a discomforting point due to the requirements and compliance associated and the high price of the land. The land cost

has become the barrier to building mixed-income housing in all the preferred locations. This is the situation in South Africa as we see the mixed-income development constructed in the periphery such as Cosmo City, Lufhereng, and Savanna City (Gebbisa and Mulatu, 2020; Lewis Glover, Carpenter, and Duckworth, 2017).

Embattled respondents raised their concerns about the accessibility and cost of centrally positioned land, as transportation and employment approachability are serious for residents and often ranked in the distribution of tax credits and other supports. An invasion of out-of-state and distant investment has increased rivalry in central cities, which has also seen an increase in land prices (Lewis Glover, Carpenter, and Duckworth, 2017). South Africa is in the process of land expropriation which is currently not clear to all citizens on which direction the government will be taking and the country has experienced land invasions and occupation by the populace of South Africa across all the provinces, and the mushrooming of unstructured informal settlements. The political parties are not in agreement over the appearance this will take, and whether will be with, or without compensation to distribute it to all who need it.

2.5.6 Crime, Safety, and Security in MIH Development

Policies of Housing Opportunities for People Everywhere (HOPE IV) have empowered the residents and inflamed chances of a revitalized neighbourhood and admittance to individuals with higher earnings would yield to the development, especially in the Phoenix metro area, Krohn West as a supplement the low-income earners (Lucio, Hand and Marsglia, 2014; Mnisi and Karam, 2020). A higher-income presence in the MIH is expected to facilitate social control and decrease crime in the development (Chaskin and Joseph, 2013). Diverse groups in a diverse development also tend to be identified with crime and social disorders such as public drinking, loitering, litter, and broken windows graffiti.

2.5.7 Communal Spaces and Neighbourliness

Communal spaces in MIH developments vary due to the developers' plans, intentions, and budgets and finally depend on the kinds of tenure, segregation, and integration of the

development. For example, Cosmo City has all types of spaces from private outdoor spaces which include a patio or deck, bare soil for a garden and a pergola. Different people attribute different meanings to these spaces e.g. use them to meditate, have peace and relaxation or act in the garden (Landman and Du Toit, 2014; Lehmann, 2016; Landman, 2012).

The town planning and inclusionary zones tend to accommodate space landscaped into communal socialization and children's play facilities. The introduction of landscaped areas, planting of trees, recreational areas, and good surveillance if they can find the money can improve children's safety (Landman, 2012). Well-designed communal spaces and maintenance thereof must relate to the development including intellect of community and uniqueness, social cohesion, and neighbourliness. Landman and Du Toit (2014) conclude that outside places help to spread the grounds of home-based life external to the housing unit and contribute prospects of being in the right place in the local community.

2.5.8 Community Participation

Community participation remains crucial in any community and development as it helps ensure that the community is kept abreast of all economic, political, and general activities that are planned or happening around them.

Grouping, factionalism, and disputes are features of the urban underprivileged because some are favoured more than others depending on their political affiliation. The areas after the city underprivileged moving around play an imperative part in a community-based organization (Hossain, 2005). Their level of mixing using urban politics is controlled through their household structure.

Single-headed families who mostly relocated to the city demonstrate no interest in local politics rather their interest is to earn money for the support of their family members. Local leadership uses them to further their benefits and usually ignore their entitlements, because of the state of poverty they find themselves in and vulnerable (Hossain, 2005).

2.6. Livelihood Strategies in MIH

Livelihood strategies are vital to appreciate how individuals make economic choices, they will be utilized in place of realizing sustainable conservational managing and development planning.

The sustainable livelihood approach (SLA) is the liberation of the majority of helpless and underprivileged by way of intensification of their competencies towards the realisation of protected livelihoods. It ought to be approachable and involved while building local procedures and formations that help and back persons to build their livelihoods upon their abilities (Mishi and Mudziwapasi, 2014).

This suggests a bottom-up approach to planning for the development that contemplates neighbourhood importance, capacities, and powers in building robust communities. Being considerate of the important resources required to start and endure livelihoods is serious and sympathetic to how households will deal with it (Mishi and Mudziwapasi, 2014).

A sustainable livelihood strategy is a process whereby people combine their money or any form of income to generate activities that will turn into assets and investments while preserving them. Models such as food security, building construction, supplying locally sourced building materials, and other diversification models can be used as actionable tasks for income generation and the upliftment of the community (Mishi, Sikhunyana, Ngonyama and Sibanda, 2020).

Sustainable livelihoods context supports shaping the features that make and augment livelihood prospects and how they can be shared with others. A fundamental concept is families who have diverse revenue resources, with the sustainable livelihood objective of increased revenue. Livelihood assets, which the underprivileged frequently create include:

Human capital, which will concentrate on the aspects of health, nutrition, education, knowledge, and available skills in the community. Social capital, which focuses on

networks and connections, relations of trust and mutual understanding and support, formal and informal groups, shared values and behaviours, collective representation, mechanisms for participation in decision-making, and leadership.

Natural capital, which is land and produce, water, trees, agricultural products, and environmental services. Physical capital, which is infrastructure inclusive of transport, roads, vehicles, secure shelter and buildings, water supply and sanitation, energy, communications, tools, and technology. Financial capital, which is savings, credit and formal or informal debt, remittances, pensions, and wages (Serrat, 2008).

A community is sustainable if it can continue existing as a functional community (Dempsey, Bramley, Power, and Brown, 2011) anchored by pillars of social capital such as human relationships, shared values, and partnerships.

There is consensus among intellectuals on the following factors as aspects of sustainable community, societal systems in the community, contribution in joint groups and systems in the society, community firmness, self-importance of a place, protection, and well-being, identified quality of the local environment and satisfaction with the home (Dempsey, Bramley, Power, and Brown, 2011).

These factors enable the community members to live cohesively as a community and become dependent on each other for their safety and survival. Table 2 to follow illustrates the contributing factors that affect social sustainability through non-physical and predominately physical factors for a better understanding of livelihood assets.

Table 2: Contributing factors affecting social sustainability through non-physical and predominately physical factors for a better understanding of livelihood assets

Non-Physical factors	**Predominantly physical factors**
• Education and training	Urbanity
• Social justice: inter and intra-generational	Attractive public realm
• Participation and local democracy	Decent housing
• Health, quality of life and well-being	Local environment quality and amenity
• Social inclusion	Accessibility to services, green space, employment
• Social capital	Sustainable urban design
• Community	Neighbourhood
• Safety	Walkable neighbourhood: pedestrian-friendly
• Mixed tenure	
• Fair distribution of income	
• Social order	
• Social cohesion	
• Community cohesion	
• Social networks	
• Social interaction	
• Sense of community and belonging	
• Employment	
• Residential stability (v/s Turnover)	
• Active community organization	
• Cultural traditions	

(Source: Dempsey, N., Bramley, G., Power, S. and Brown, C., 2011).

According to Lewis Glover, Carpenter, and Duckworth (2017), some employers expand or relocate to a logical area with their contribution to the supply of quality housing for their personnel through mortgages and encouraging them to apply for FLISP (Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme) subsidies.

This makes the MIH an attractive prospect and has a benefit for both provincial and local government to support and participate in the affordable housing market including involvement in construction involvement and participation. Notwithstanding other methods used, the choice of diverse income developments shaped people that enjoyed cultural or ethnic structure equivalent to the inclusive racial or ethnic arrangement (Vesselinov, Lennon and Goix, 2018).

Livelihood turns out to be maintainable as soon as it can deal with and improve from stresses and shocks and uphold the problem of competencies as well as possessions today and in the imminent future. The Livelihoods framework to development and theoretical context may be a source for thinking, analysing, and handling the difficulty of livelihoods development.

A lower standard of living is consequently characterised by a lack of resources and incapacity. Lower income households are obliged to implement strategies which allow them to endure but not expand their well-being (Hossain, 2005). In this illustration, access to resources gives rise to affluent communities, and less consumption and resource loss leads eventually to poverty. Conversely, lack of access to resources causes poverty which provokes short-term decisions in resource use and in turn causes environmental degradation.

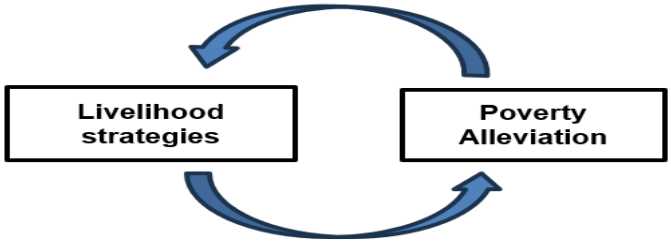


Figure 2: Mainstream Perception of the two-way link between poverty and livelihood strategies (Generated by Researcher)

2.7. Poverty Alleviation

Poverty according to Davis and Sanchez-Martinez (2014) is a state where the possessions of an individual or a group of people in precisely physical possessions remain not satisfactory to encounter their least desires. Davis and Sanchez-Martinez (2014) prolonged the description by demonstrating that poverty is well-defined as a noticeable deficiency in well-being, encompassing many magnitudes. These extents include low earnings, incapability to obtain the basic belongings and facilities needed for endurance with self-esteem, lower levels of good education, health, underprivileged accessibility to sanitation and hygiene, clean potable water also inadequate measurements then prospect towards improved one is being.

South Africa, according to Statistics SA, employs three poverty levels, First, the food poverty line (FPL) second, the lower-bound poverty line (LBPL), and lastly upper-bound poverty line (UBPL). Multi-dimensional poverty is a merged variable that recognises the production of poverty similarly qualified as per a multifaceted series of associated deficiencies in standards of living, employment, well-being, income, training and learning, services, housing and assets, dominance, and safety. The South African Multidimensional Poverty Index (SAMPI) practices following magnitudes, such as education, well-being, standards of living and monetary movement to quantify poverty (StatsSA,2017).

The income grant provided by the South African government has an important influence on the livelihood of communities in the greater Johannesburg area who are still living below the poverty line as was reported by the CoJ. Dimensional poverty is income poverty calculated by earning linked variable. Revenue-based explanations undertake that an individual needs the least possible level of food consumption and housing, as a directive to construct poverty lines. Dimensional meaning does not reject other proportions of poverty; it accepts rise in earnings logically leads to a drop in all characteristics of deficiency.

Poverty and inequality among the less fortunate on asset records are unavoidable and

combined with these problems there has been a slight improvement since the post-Apartheid period. We have seen an increase in inequality, while the reduction of poverty has been common during the post-apartheid era. Poverty alleviation has always been a mixed-income housing likely appeal as an acknowledgement by Levy, McDade, and Bertumen (2013) following their comprehensive review that it is evident that up to now, the reduction of poverty cannot be achieved by mixed-income housing only. Additionally, the decrease of poverty and growth of earnings inside such developments are amenities or participation that possibly will be executed irrespective of mixed-income housing as a useful mechanism.

In the words of, Levy, McDade, and Bertumen (2013); DeFillips, (2013) reports that "*If poverty alleviation is the prime goal, yet, the track to it does not seem to involve mixed-income living and suggestion shows that living in mixed-income housing raises the incomes or prosperity of underprivileged individuals."* The likelihood of extra research over lengthier stages might silently show decreases in poverty linked with mixed-income approaches as suggested by Levy, McDade, and Bertumen, (2013). The accessibility of education superiority, job provisions and the availability of occupations that reimburse a living wage and bargain assistances, conclusive evidence shows that mixed-income approaches unaided are questionable to accomplish decreases in domestic poverty.

Levy, McDade, and Bertumen (2013) confirmed the goal of poverty mitigation through diverse income policies, thoughtful applications, and attention to a precise resolution, whether it will be addressing physical or psychological well-being difficulties, little educational accomplishment, access to employment that provides a livelihood and benefits.

Poverty cannot be dealt with indirectly, hypothetically and through experimental observation only, but strategies are repeating the history of turning the policy other than housing and copying the history of urban planning with energies to undo community difficulties by using a repositioned spatial system. Spatial determination has remained almost prevalent in development allegedly, mixed-income growths may be central to

noteworthy surge in economic movement in those neighbourhoods (DeFillips, 2013). So far, this section has focused on inequality, unemployment, racial integration, spatial and cohesion in mixed-income and further investigated land availability its cost, safety and security and crime in mixed-income development, The importance of communal spaces and neighbourliness, community participation, livelihood strategies and finally poverty alleviation. The following section will investigate the critical success factors for MIH.

2.8. Critical Success Factors for MIH Development Projects

There has been successful implementation of this development in South Africa and across the developing and developed countries in the world. South African success contexts are the following, Cosmo City, Lufhereng Integrated Housing, Savanna City, Sky City and Fleurhof as a greater initiative for the integration and diversification in the country (Lukhele, 2014). The success factors are based on the inclusion of common interest and identity, national and local government involvement, institutional resources, amenities, tenure types, community involvement and participation, human capital development of local youth, rare skills development, neighbourhoods etc.

2.9. Research Methods Used in Literature Review

This section will discuss the methodologies used in the literature review of the study by other researchers. Qualitative, quantitative, and case studies research and design methods were chosen and implemented for poverty and inequality studies. The Delphi technique, and surveys were used in most of the literature analysed (Onatu and Baloyi, 2020), whilst spatial integration, cohesion, regenerative sustainability, and racial integration for mixed-income study, data was collected by the researcher from different participants. The use of semi-structured interviews, surveys, literature reviews, structured questionnaires small samples, personal observations, focus group discussions and document reviews. These individual interviews were conducted with interracial and interracial social dynamics.

The importance and purpose of engaging town planning, community, human settlements, and transport planning professionals from the local government to ensure that the spatial

planning is acceptable to the community and the success of such development (Sinxadi, Awuzie and Haupt, 2020; Sibanda, 2017; Khare, Joseph and Chaskin, 2015; Kontokosta, 2014; Thwala and Aigbavboa, 2015). Thurber, Bohmann, and Heflinger (2018) confirmed the use of a comparative case study method, peer-reviewed articles, and a cross-study analysis using qualitative, qualitative, and mixed methods on spatial integration.

Semi-structured interviews, random samples, field observations and a review of the documentary were conducted for crime, disorder safety, neighbourhood amenities, land cost, neighbourliness, and security in mixed-income housing.

Further qualitative methods for answering exploratory questions about land costs were broad and respondent-driven although it was deductive, theory-driven, and quantitative methods were used using interviews, pamphlets, letters, and door-to-door communication and their findings reported that 38% of the respondents confirmed the circumstances of violence, crime and disorder were constant with those neighbourhood of intense poverty with high crime rates (Lucio, Hand, and Marsglia, 2014; Mnisi and Karam, 2020; Chaskin and Joseph, 2013; Landman and Du Toit, 2014; Lewis Glover, Carpenter, and Duckworth, 2017).

In cases of poverty alleviation, and inequality, a spatial regression model was applied to account for dependence between observations located in space and the use of hypothesis in looking at the growth and poverty relationship in South Africa (Barros and Gupta, 2017), and various theories of poverty were critically analysed and reviewed, their effects of looking at flaws, challenges, and limitations of each theory and where they can be applied. (Addae-Korankye, 2019). For livelihood strategies, the mixed method was used with data, methods, and triangulation for sound thoughtful of the livelihood strategies and broadening.

Both quantitative and qualitative data were used to collect data and triangulation entailed secondary data and descriptive analysis (Mishi, Sikhunyana, Ngonyama and Sibanda, 2020; Helmy, 2020) turning now into the evidence of key findings in the literature review.

2.10. Key Literature Review Findings

MIH is the amalgamation of context that needs to be considered when planning for the implementation of the development. Researchers have demonstrated that MIH development includes both non-physical and physical factors which include social cohesion, accessibility, safety, employment, education and training, amenities, mixed tenure etc. Some developments are located well, not far from the industrial areas such as Cosmo City. The model used can be followed for other MIH, there are comparatively good frameworks and socio-economical mixing, although there is a predominately black population which means mixed-income housing is not racially mixed.

Poor people depend on agriculture and other livelihood strategies, while richer people run big businesses across the country. Black communities are continuing to struggle to raise capital for funding housing because of a lack of financial assistance from the government and financial institutions due to their level of security in terms of lack of land ownership.

Criminal activities such as gangs, guns and drugs are prevalent as confirmed by the Ministry of Police during the release of South African Crime Statistics for 2021. Where other communities have moved into the MIH safety and disorder are formalized through written rules for the sake of operationalizing and formalizing is noticeable in the MIH communities with behavioural and cultural assumptions.

South Africa’s alarming poverty cases are caused by individual insufficiencies, cultural beliefs, distortion in economic beliefs, geographical differences, and cumulative and cyclical interdependencies. Investing in education and skills development to help alleviate poverty and asset ownership.

The most noticeable and important implications for stakeholders involve the planning of MIH development. The possible MIH to facilitate a reorganization of the spatial shapes in the new developments to curb urban poverty factors influencing most likely the potential of MIH to realise the spatial restructuring patterns in the proposed MIH.

Unit type mixes, size and ownership options contribute to the chance to blend income grouping to provide capital and financing of progressive expansion. Key extent for differentiating present and future advances toward MIH allocation percentage and scale of earnings as well as in the program, proximity the spatial scale as a fact something which income combining is intentional, tenure steadiness in the middle of rental places of residences and inhabitant component of part, duration the aggregate of duration projects carries on blended earning established on investment limitations.

2.11. Chapter Conclusion

The primary purpose of this literature review is to synthesize conclusions across studies and to notify diverse income housing strategies practice sites. Substantial research on mixed-income housing has been done with more emphasis on the United States of America, the United Kingdom, New Zealand, and all other countries that have addressed all aspects and variables that makeup MIH.

South African context is different and the inequality, apartheid housing backlog and political background cannot be compared with those countries. The approach is still focusing on housing the people of South Africa as per the constitutional mandate and policies of the country including the Inclusionary housing policy, as an actual procedure to counter frameworks of residential racial segregation and spatial absorptions of poverty. Nonetheless, this only cater for the developments done by the private sector.

The provision of low to medium-income housing is still the government's responsibility in South Africa and another important variable that is supposed to address the socio-economic, sustainable source of revenue strategies and address available financial prospects in Mixed-Income Housing (MIH) Projects in ensuring poverty alleviation, racial and spatial integration, and job creation in future.

This literature review ends by observing that a multidimensional method ought to be used by every participant to address the overabundance of inner-city impoverishment in addressing in addition to responding to, how can poverty alleviation programmes be

implemented in mixed-income housing to benefit the residents, social exclusion of other racial groups in participating in the mixed-income housing. Integration of community spatial inequalities through housing delivery by restructuring spatial patterns in the upcoming development.

Social integration and the nonattendance of a combined race/income analysis exploring people of colour and blending the configuration of earnings in an urban MIH neighbourhood, and policymakers, politicians and all stakeholders not being able to respond to, why mixed-income housing developments are not attracting all racial groups? Policies encouraging mixed-income housing in South Africa have produced slight or no meeting with persons impacted by poverty to notify the spatial choices nearby wherever they living and the communities asking themselves, which racial and spatial integrative policies worked in the previous developments? It is inconsiderate to continue implementing MIH as if spatial integration on its own will yield constructive societal outcomes. This needs a positive outlay in preserving the current optimistic societal network.

Socio-economic opportunities are not accessible in the sphere of MIH, which poses the question of what economic opportunities are available in mixed-income housing for the residents. and this causes the advancement of inequality and food poverty. South African MIH has successfully provided diverse housing typologies for both ownership and rental occupancy. To accommodate several incomes, classes, and racial groups although lack of infrastructural and building maintenance is failing in this type of development as compared to the ones privately owned in the same.

The development ends up being regarded by the race theory notion as ghetto culture in many higher-income, non-black owners as they have the privilege and powers to create and implement standards, guidelines, and directions to produce and duplicate inequality stranded in the race by governing the development. Exploring and investigating, what available sustainable livelihood strategies will work for the communities in mixed-income housing development.

Weaknesses in previous studies, which were conducted in the United States of America that were deemed as crucial included racism. This was not because of individual behaviour or disrespect, but rather entrenched in the joint attitudes, political and economic systems and this has been proven as a tradition that organized rights that whites hold by advantage of their place in their dominant races, which is prevalent in South Africa context. White and other racial communities are not moving to the MIH developments provided and initiated by the South African Human Settlements, as a way of eradicating the housing backlog (Lewis Glover, Carpenter, and Duckworth, 2017).

There have been no significant changes in the economic well-being of low-income households as lower-income residents living in the MIH in South Africa. There has been an improvement in employment and no improvement in income and job aspirations, job readiness and higher employment, when compared with those living in the poor, urban areas (Dyson and Varady, 2018). Residents are being moved from various Informal settlements or back yard shacks to the new development, without any socio-economic supporting structure.

Regardless of other methods used, the choice of mixed-income areas formed groups that had cultural or ethnic structures equivalent to the complete racial or ethnic structures within the country. Inter-governmental planning is essential, especially with health facilities, education and others that complete the mixed-income development (Vesselinov, Lennon and Goix, 2018). Thurber, Bohmann, and Heflinger (2018) confirmed that in spatial integration in the U.S., Whites prefer a lack of variety and make spatial integration be socially segregated in the built environment as a factor and Blacks chose safety and racial favouritism and unfriendliness remain a central barricade to residential integration.

Previous studies never dealt with poverty alleviation, accessibility planning, MIH developments and sustainable livelihood strategies. Spatial concentrations of poverty and residential racial segregation impact on how communities in the MIH can alleviate poverty and benefit job creation in the South African context. Forced or mixed class and racial

integration is still a problem as poor people end up living in the MIH developments and affordability of the municipal rates and taxes is limited for the upkeep of the development which tends to become a ghetto city (DeFilippis and Fraser, 2021).

Further research will be conducted in the Lufhereng Integrated development environment, which will be used as a catalyst to address the questions raised and to identify the mistakes that occurred in the mixed-income housing models. The reason for this research will be to investigate gaps that exist and what can be improved on the future mixed-income housing. As we focus on addressing livelihoods strategies and poverty alleviation, as an integrative approach for implementation in future MIH developments.

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Chapter 3 - Research Methodology / Design

3.1. Theoretical Framework of Study

In this study, various theoretical framework studies such as case studies theories, economic theories, race theory, urban social theory, grounded theory, and open coding theory were utilized in the analysis of the literature. The concepts of livelihood strategy and poverty alleviation will be essential to this study therefore, a theoretical framework will describe these constructs and deliberate on the theories about the relationships between them.

Sati, Wei, and Xue-Quin (2014) define livelihood strategies as increased well-being, reduced vulnerability, improved food security, and sustainable use of natural resources base, while poverty is defined as a person's lack of resources, income, and the level of income dropping below minimum level, according to Adi Syahid M.A, J Faathirah and Tuan Muhammad Zukri bin Tuan Sembok (2021).

For this study in line with earlier studies, we will utilize the sustainable livelihood approach (SLA) and asset-based community development (ABCD) approach, whereby assets refer to resources available to individuals, and communities that can be used to create wealth, reduce or alleviate poverty while redressing skewed distribution in starting the background, comprehending the relationships between strategic livelihood and poverty alleviation need in Lufhereng Mixed-Income Development Soweto (Mishi, Sikhunyana, Ngonyama and Sibanda, 2020). Chambers and Conway (1992) defined livelihoods as the competence, assets including both material and social resources and events required for a means of living.

A livelihood is sustainable when it can succeed with and recoup from stresses and choices, and preserve or develop its competencies and assets, while not weakening the natural resource base. Succeeding research recognised five main categories of capital, natural, physical, human, financial and social, which are suitable for comprehending the relationship between sources of revenue and poverty reduction there is a direct

relationship between poverty and inequality and access to socio-economic opportunities in addressing poverty alleviation more than just providing shelter. This study will investigate social, natural, and financial capital theories to address the research question.

3.2. Conceptual Model of Study

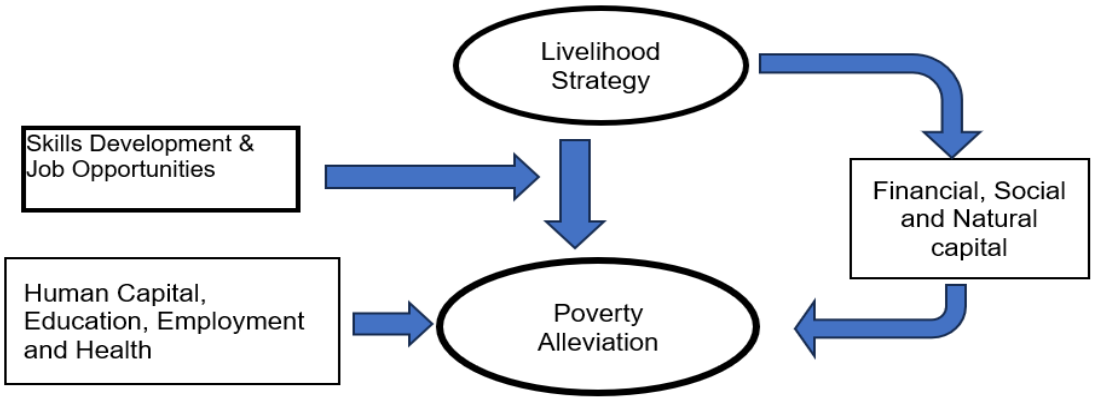


Figure 3: Research Conceptual Model. (Generated by Researcher)

Livelihood strategies are the independent variable and poverty alleviation is the dependent variable. This model will investigate both variables of study and outline how they may relate to each other. The cause-and-effect relationship of the independent and dependent variables while using both the mediator and moderator variables. The moderator variable will not be affected by the independent variable, while the mediator will be. The moderator will alter the effect that an independent variable has on the dependent variable.

Research entails the use of scientific techniques and processes, without regard for personal opinions or points of view (Welman et al., 2005). It is essential to use correct research methodologies and procedures to ensure the accuracy of study results (Welman, Kruger, and Mitchell, 2005). As a result, a research method should be used, only if it can give adequate answers for the subject under investigation. The goal of this chapter is to offer a thorough knowledge of the research strategy and technique used in this study. The research technique was developed to answer the research question in Chapter 1 and achieve the research objectives.

This chapter explores applicable investigative methods of research, that were selected for the proposed study. Research philosophy and approach is dealt with first, then the research design. Subsequently, the study boundaries which include the area, study site, population, sampling procedure and design. The measurement instruments used for the collection of data from the respondents is described. Lastly, data analysis techniques and ethical considerations are outlined and explained.

3.3. Research Philosophy and Approach

3.3.1 Choice of Pragmatic Philosophy

The philosophy of this study was a pragmatic approach, which is a mixed method (Creswell and Creswell, 2018). It is based on the theory of relationships between the concepts and will have an advantage in that it will allow the researcher to better understand the difficulty of participant's perspectives (Creswell, Plano Clark, and Gutmann and Hanson, 2003).

The premise of this strategy is that a single philosophy will not be adequate to respond to different questions, as each question needs a unique type of response. The philosophy used will include both qualitative and quantitative research strategies for collecting data and answering a research question with a mixed-method study (Neuman, 2014). This method will mostly be beneficial as soon as a researcher wishes to entrench qualitative content and thematic factors within a quantitative strategy as a regression or correlational design (Creswell and Creswell, 2018).

Previous researchers and authors in the literature review have opted for both the interpretivism and positivism approaches or an independent. Interpretivist or positivist philosophy answers their questions based on the types of questions and anticipated responses (Moffat, White, Mackintosh, and Howel, 2006). This study will concentrate on the pragmatism philosophy based on a mixed method to be able to unearth the information from both the public stakeholders and communities in general (Pansiri, 2006).

Pragmatism will offer a method to evaluate the beliefs and find truth in a hands-on manner. This will make it worth more than other epistemological values and beliefs which are so often worried about knowledge, or the idea of knowledge. Pragmatism will provide this study with a way to truth through the assessment of beliefs and ideas (Anguera, Portell, Chacon- Moscoso and Sanduevete-Chaves, 2018). The reason for this choice is to question the public stakeholders using interpretivism philosophy which will be qualitative interviews, while the randomly sampled community members will apply the positivism philosophy to assess their living experiences in responding to the responses gathered from the qualitative interviews (Bowen, 2005).

3.3.2 Choice of Deductive and Inductive Approach

The approach will be both deductive and inductive which is in line with the mixed method under both approaches (Saunders, Lewis, and Thornhill, 2009). The study adopts convergent mixed methods research design, methods and triangulation entrenched to offer an improved thoughtful analysis of the livelihood approaches and poverty alleviation (Creswell and Creswell, 2018). Mixed methods will include the gathering and breakdown of both quantitative and qualitative data and later triangulation to confirm if there is any validity, credibility, and reliability (Cowin, Hengstberger-Sims, Earger, Gregory, Andrew and Rolley, 2008).

Inductive cognitive is the process of using precise situations and creating universal inferences from them. It is also denoted as cause-and-effect reasoning, inductive cognitive can be assumed as a bottom-up method. Deductive logic is the process of creating a generalized announcement and supporting it with precise situations or facts. It can be thought of as a top-down method to illustrate assumptions. Inductive and deductive thinking are effectively contrary systems to reach a conclusion or proposal (Leedy and Ormrod, 2015).

The difference between the inductive and deductive ways of thinking is that inductive reasoning begins with observation and aids it with patterns then reaches a theory, while deductive reasoning begins with a theory, boosts, or promotes it with observation and

ultimately arrives at a validation (Creswell and Creswell, 2018). The researcher will investigate if there is a relationship between livelihood strategies and poverty alleviation with a deductive approach. Then he will examine what impact livelihood strategies have on addressing poverty alleviation in MIH developments, and if poverty impacts MIH developments, and to what extent. Finally, he will look if there is a relationship between livelihood strategies and poverty alleviation, in addressing poverty in MIH developments.

The inductive approach will rely on themes and patterns and flow from specific to general, whereas the deductive will rely on facts and rules from general to specific. An inductive approach can be used, when trying to understand how to observe patterns (Saunders, Lewis, and Thornhill, 2009). The deductive method will be valuable once outlining and creating relationships between two objects, respondents will be allowed to answer both closed-ended and open-ended questions (Leedy and Ormrod, 2015).

3.4. Research Strategy and Design

3.4.1 Choice of Mixed Method Research Design

Most of the studies on this topic have used the qualitative method, some have used the quantitative and others used mixed methods. To achieve constructive responses to the research questions, this study will use a framework for collecting data and later analyse it in answering the research questions using evidence and data. Pragmatism philosophy uses a convergent mixed method, and data was collected at a single point in time in Lufhereng, using surveys from participants who were identified by various leadership structures and interviews, which cannot be generalized to other similar developments. This will not account for causality, but rather is limited to showing the correlation or relationship between variables and any themes that exist (Creswell and Creswell, 2018; Leedy and Ormrod, 2015).

The convergent mixed method will gather both numerical and textual data that will help the study to be analysed statistically by responding to the study or problem (Saunders, Lewis, and Thornhill, 2009). A correlational research design using the convergent mixed method was merged during the analysis, as one method was not sufficient to answer the

research questions, because some of the interview's community members were involved to test the consistency of the responses from the public officials (Leedy and Ormrod, 2015). The design of interview questions was adopted with both deductive and inductive approaches, because interviews and questionnaires were answered by the community to explain their experience (Bhattacherjee, 2012; Cameron, 2011; Wu, 2012; Garuth, 2013).

The study was informed by the usage of structured and semi-structured interviews and questionnaire instruments. These were designed and developed to unearth numerical data on the theoretical model variables from sample respondents. This is to ensure and enable the collection of quantitative statistical investigation of empirical data with descriptive and inferential numbers. A pilot study was undertaken to help to check if the instruments used are relevant, to see if participants understand the questions and goals that can be accomplished in answering the questions and to revise them accordingly (Saunders, Lewis, and Thornhill, 2009; Schulenberg, 2007)

It will assist the researcher to scrutinize and observe the relationship among variables. The convergent mixed method data collection was used for the community and explanatory sequential mixed method design for the officials at a single point in time, therefore was reviewed once the pilot study/testing was completed to finalize the method suitable for the study. (Saunders, Lewis, and Thornhill, 2009).

3.4.2. Research Strategy Adopted

Quantitative and qualitative research approaches were applied concurrently through a combination of inductive and deductive analysis to develop a framework to cluster information. The inductive approach looked for relationships and the deductive approach was used to group the data and then look for resemblances and variances as a mixed method strategy (Saunders, Lewis, and Thornhill, 2009). Activities in research strategies have brought about the development of quantitative and qualitative study methods. Quantitative research prepares essential context for illustrating an all-purpose ending or outcome such as human social forms using pre-determined response categories and will be statistically using random sampling and will be reduced to numerical data (Neuman,

2014).

The qualitative study will remain helpful and aimed at many investigations and analyses of information such as individual realisations using interviews to be semi-structured and structured and observation with or without the participation of the respondents (O'Cathain, Murphy and Nicholl, 2008)

This form of data collection will not be reduced to numerical but linked to the perceptions, feelings, ideas and conducts of individuals in social contexts including copies of different meetings or consultative interviews and audio recordings (Creswell and Creswell, 2018).

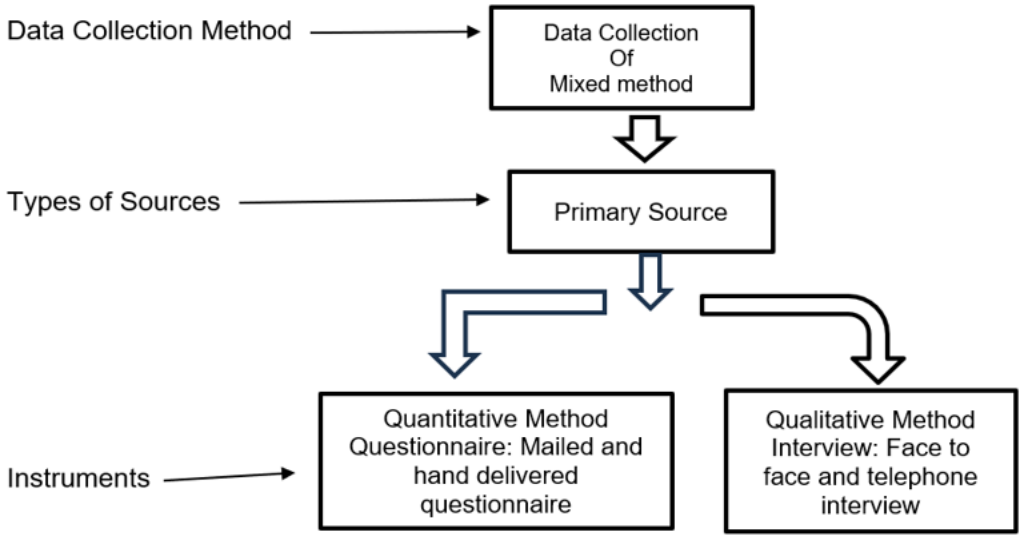


Figure 4: Data Collection Method (Generated by Researcher)

3.5. Delineation of Study

3.5.1 Study Setting

The study will be located and limited to Johannesburg, South Africa. The area falls in Region D of the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality. This area was chosen because it is currently under construction and developed Integrated mixed-income housing development in Soweto, which comprises all housing typologies such as RDP, FLISP, bonded houses etc. in Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development and this will be one of the biggest MIH developments constructed after Cosmo City with a total of 31

000 units (Harrison, Gotz, Todes, and Wray, 2018). Lufhereng was also implemented with a demanding need to create an economic base within the project for the project to be economically sustainable.

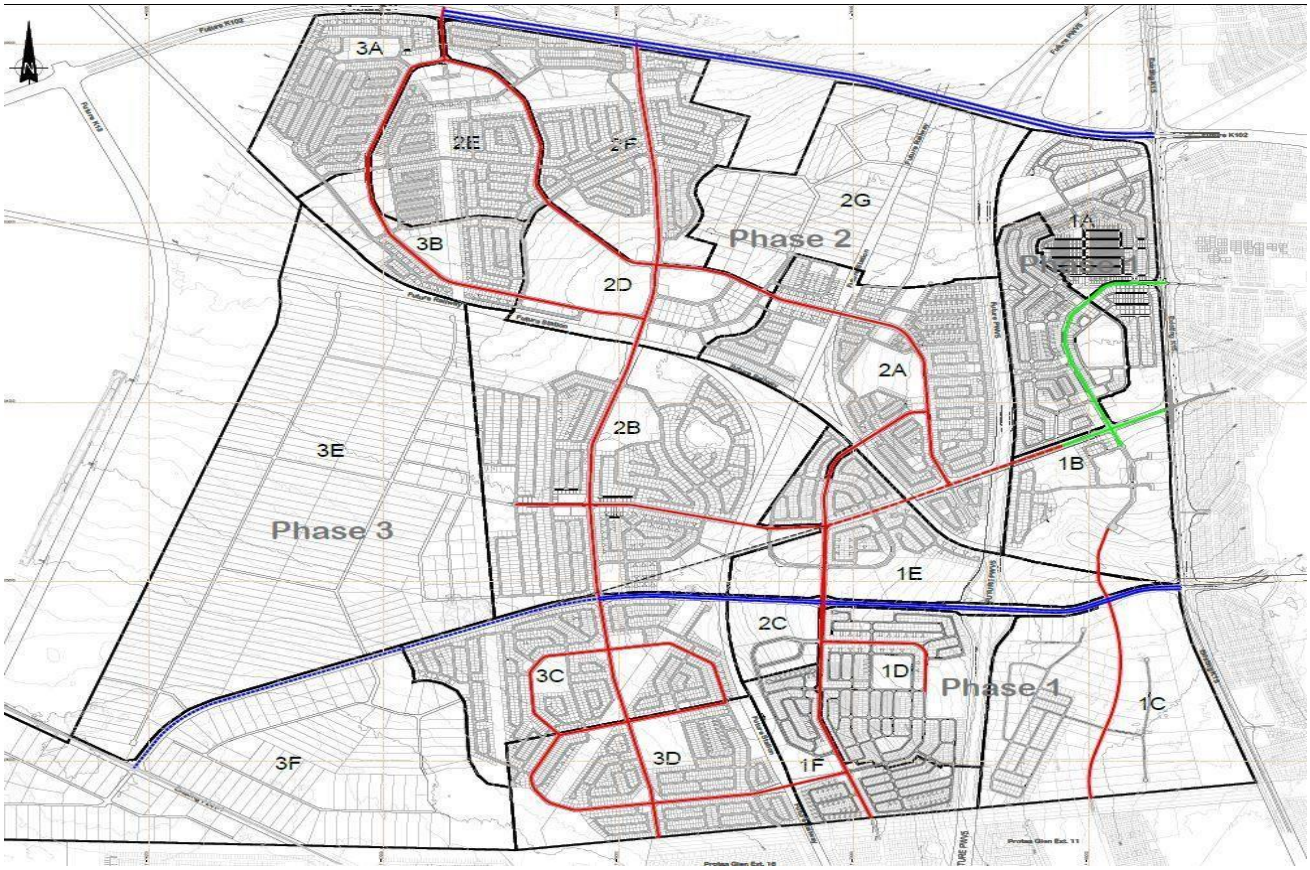


Figure 5: Bulk future and existing roads in Lufhereng, Source: Urban Dynamics 2000

3.5.2. Site Selection

The data collection was focused and entirely collected from Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development, which is in the south of Johannesburg and forms part of greater Soweto.

Lufhereng lies to the north of Protea Glen, west of Dobsonville and south of Slovoville. Lufhereng is connected to nearby areas such as Mohlakeng, Lenasia, Protea Glen, Roodepoort, Krugersdorp, and further areas by the R559 and R558, which crosses over the development site, and the N12, which is significantly close to Lufhereng. There are also provincial road reserves that will bring further connectivity to Lufhereng.

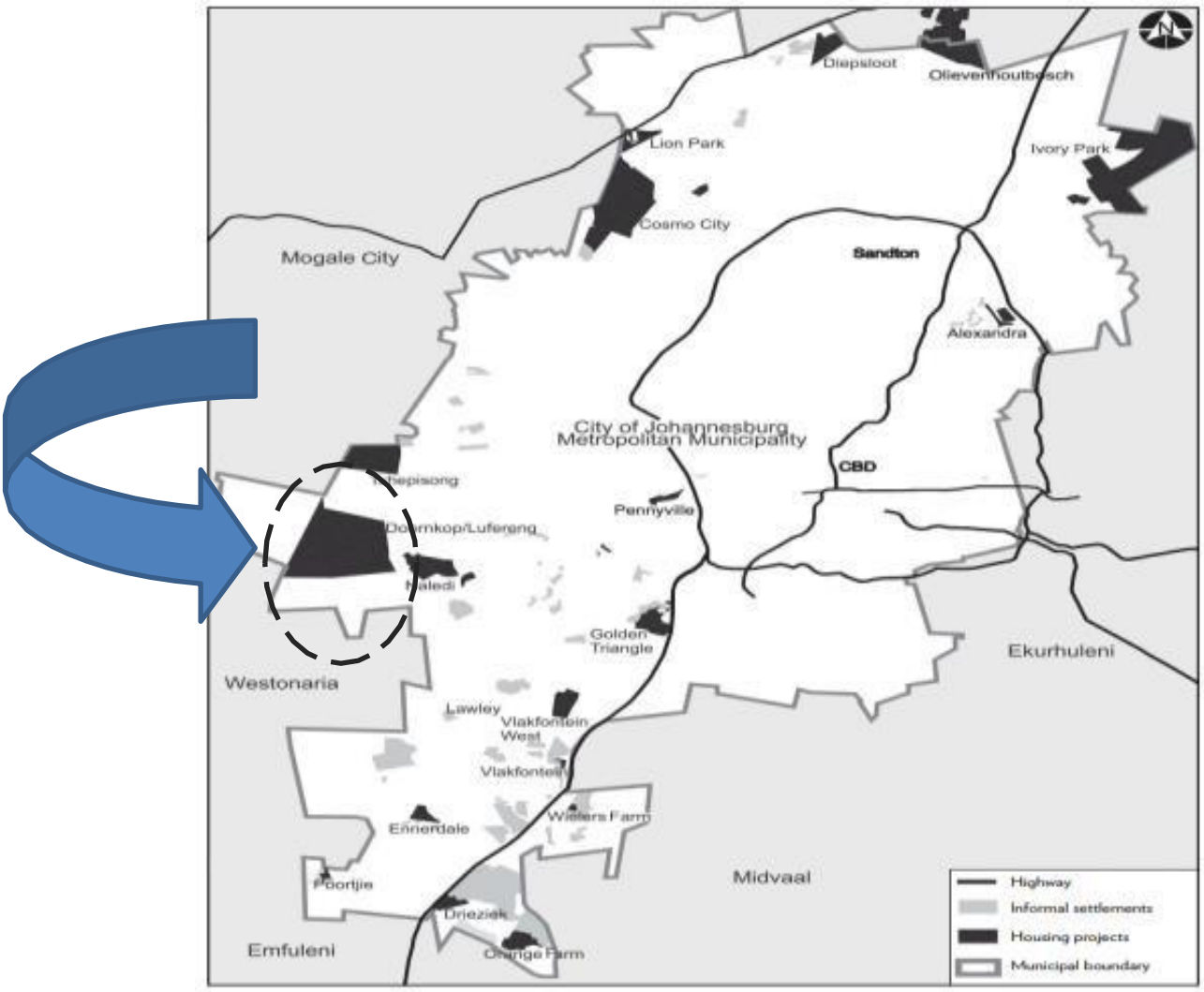


Figure 6: Location of Lufhereng Study area. (Source: Harrison, Gotz, Todes and Wray, 2018)

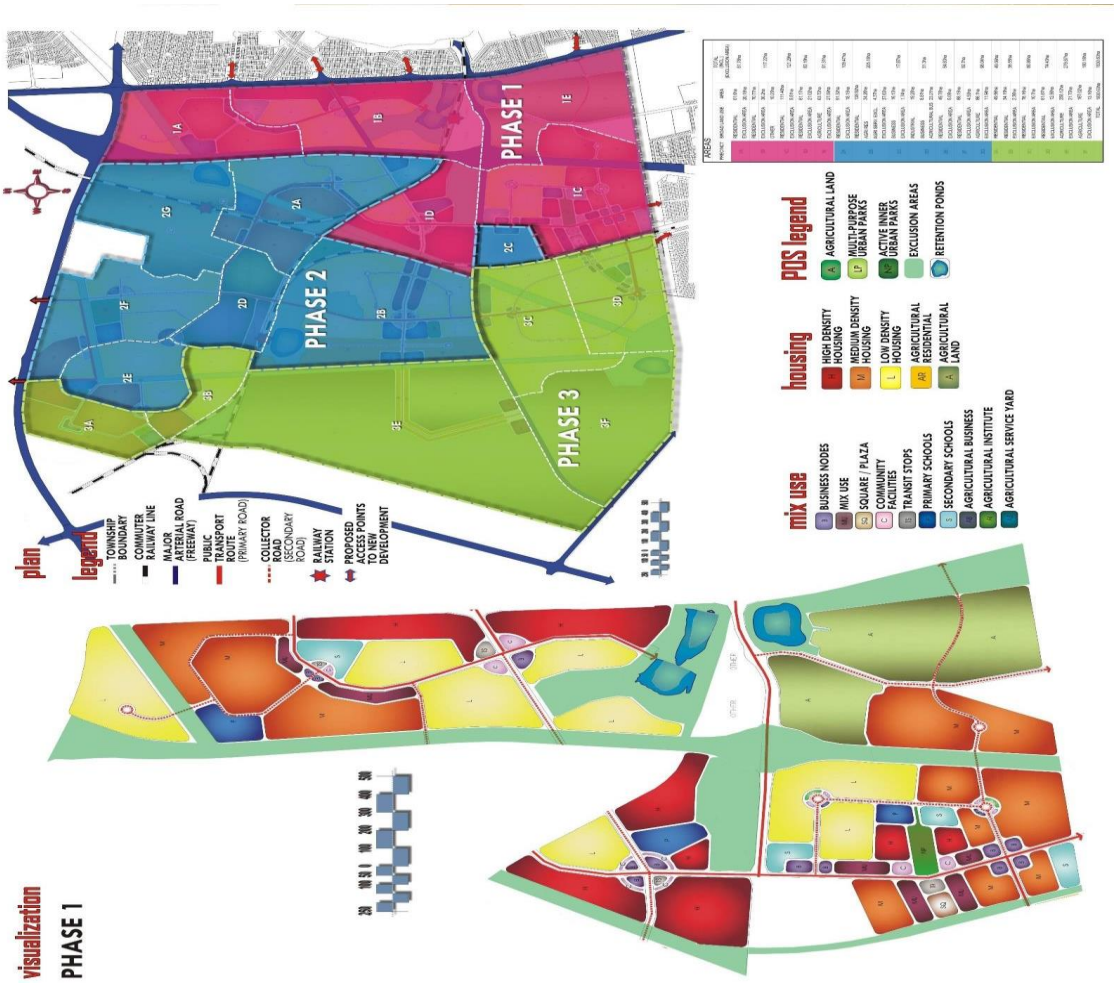


Figure 7: Development Plan of Lufhereng with Phases. (Source: Urban Dynamics (2007)

3.4.3 Unit of Analysis

The study was limited and concentrated on households. The convenient and purposive sampled community members between the age of 21 years and older was chosen to help in answering the questions this constituted the unit of analysis for the study. All participants were selected from all existing local political, all stakeholders, and non-profit organisations to ensure a broad spectrum and their participation.

3.5. Target Population of the Study

Draugalis and Plaza (2009) describe the target population as predetermined essentials from which the investigator wishes to apply the discoveries of a study, and wants to discover more information. The targeting of the population for the study requires the identification of the inclusive and exclusive elements in the populace of concentration.

The target population will incorporate appropriately and conveniently selected ward council committee representatives, non-profit organisations, households, and community leadership from other political spectrums, who are critical to the development. Managers and policy makers on relevant district, provincial and national departments will also be targeted to respond to questions related to MIH and programmes and institutional arrangements. Respondents will be individuals who are able to provide verbal feedback through surveys and online surveys.

To finalize the target population, an average of 2.7 households in the CoJ for the 2020 / 2021 report was confirmed by Research Papers on Population Dynamics and Social Affairs, (2020). The target sample is 400, because of the use of purposive and convenience sampling (Research Papers on Population Dynamics and Social Affairs, 2020).

3.6. Sampling Design

3.6.1 Sample Size

The current population of Lufhereng is unknown, although the area comprises extensions 1 to 7. To date, 1319 units have been constructed, completed, and are habitable, according to the Minister Patricia De Lille Department of Public Works oversight visit report, dated 21 August 2021 (South African Government, 2021).

Saunders, Lewis, and Thornhill (2009) state that the prescribed guidelines will be used with a 95% satisfaction level of significance, and allow a 5% margin of error. The population is unknown, because the development is under construction. The table and guidelines, according to Saunders, Lewis, and Thornhill (2009) stipulate that a maximum of 400 respondents should be sampled with the assumption of a population of 40000, as

the area is still growing in numbers, as and when other phases are being constructed.

3.6.2 Convenience and Purposive Sampling

Saunders, Lewis, and Thornhill (2009) define sampling, as all essentials with the features a researcher wishes to study, this can be a collection of individuals or entities that are of concern to the investigator and will be included in the study. To develop a sample size from the sample frame for this survey, convenience and purposive sampling will be used (Bhattacherjee, 2012). The convenience sample will be representative of the community respondents above the age of 21 inclusive of males, females, and youth in both quantitative and qualitative methods.

A non-probabilistic convenience sampling was adopted for stakeholders and housing officials and Lufhereng Development Company, founded on their availability and eagerness to take part in the survey, but the findings will not be generalized to the population. Bhattacherjee, (2012) described convenience sampling as a non-probability sampling technique, where participants are carefully chosen for the reason of their convenient accessibility and their proximity to the researcher, especially with public officials (CoJ), Lufhereng development company officials, ward committee members and additional community members (Creswell and Creswell, 2018). This study selected respondents from all extensions of Lufhereng, and was limited to overall all-inclusive to ensure representativeness.

3.7. Research Measurement Instrument

A mixed method approach is selected. So, 20 respondents were targeted for interviews using closed-ended questions as structured questions intended for purposes of the quantitative data-gathering section of this research, but only 20 were interviewed.

3.7.1 Interviews

Interviews, as a form of data gathering instrument are described as a verbalized questionnaire. Interviews with key informants was conducted using face-to-face meetings on the comfortability and availability of the respondents, through phone discussions. The interviewer took notes and a voice recording device was used during the interview

(Cohen, Manion and Morrison, 2007). The interviews were formal, informal, or semi-formal depending on the interviewee/interviewer's comfortability (Leedy and Ormrod 2015; Neuman, 2014; Creswell and Creswell, 2018).

In informal interviews, the interviewer searches for responses to specific questions that are given to the respondents. (Creswell and Creswell, 2018) This was conducted using structured and semi-structured qualitative research method interviews to unearth the responses from the public officials and other stakeholders who are or were directly involved in the development for extensions 1 to 7.

3.7.2 Questionnaires

A self-report survey using structured questionnaires comprised of numerous choice questions, mindset scales, and closed and 34 open-ended questions for 380 targeted respondents using Google. A self-constructed survey questionnaire information-gathering tool is adaptable as there is no urgency or force on respondents to make instant responses available. (Cohen, Manion and Morrison, 2007). The measuring scale to be used was mainly quantitative, such as nominal scale for categorized or ordinal scale and interval scale in other questions, and was adapted from pre-validated instruments. (Leedy and Ormrod, 2015)

The questionnaire instrument used pre-formulated written questions, which a sample of participants in the research answered with the utmost applicable responses from a list of choices provided (Sekaran and Bougie,2016). The survey took additional time to assemble in contrast to overseeing interviews therefore, questionnaires were mailed and hand-delivered to the targeted sample, while others were electronically distributed, or administered personally. Sekaran and Bougie (2013) state that the self-administration of questionnaires is a good way to collect data when the survey is restricted to a local area. The advantage of individual management of questionnaires is that it helped the investigator to clarify to respondents on the spot any uncertainties that arose out of any questions.

This system was also beneficial to people who struggle with writing and reading. Those

participants answer questions verbally, and the researcher will write down the answers.

3.7.3 Pilot Study

A pilot study was performed to test the questions as well as expected responses and review any unclear questions (Saunders, Lewis, and Thornhill, 2009).

3.8. Data Collection Protocol

Data gathering is a procedure of pulling together facts and information. This will be done utilizing structured interviews for quantitative data and will be numerical. Predetermined questions were asked in the same order and were close-ended with limited responses. During the interview, there was no deviation from the list of questions. A larger study sample group was used to ensure consistency and to enable easy analysis (Creswell and Creswell, 2018).

For qualitative interviews, semi-structured interviews are an explanatory study to unearth the understanding, experiences, and perceptions of respondents. This was applied as non-standardized interviews via one-on-one or face-to-face, Zoom or MS teams, telephone interviews or electronic questionnaires (Cohen, Manion and Morrison, 2007). All conversations were recorded with the respondent's consent and later transcribed word for word for thematic analysis purposes.

3.8.1 Primary Data Collection

Primary data was collected through interviews and survey questionnaires from sources, such as the residents of Lufhereng Local political parties, Non-profit organisations and local households including adult youths living in the area. This study used a combination of semi-structured and structured questionnaires for the collection of data.

The questionnaire contained 34 questions divided into sections namely Section A: Household Demographics. Section B: Respondent and his/ her household background, Section C: Household Socio-economic and livelihood strategies elements and their impact and Section D: focus on poverty alleviation processes using both Survey Monkey

for those who prefer online response and hardcopies for physical distribution of surveys questionnaires. The questionnaire was designed and articulated in a method that ensures the research aim and objectives are addressed. The questions were both open and closed-ended and were administered in simple English.

3.8.2 Self-Constructed Data Collection

Self-constructed data collection required the researcher walking from house to house to identified respondents as per the sampling technique, and interviewing residents in the area. Interviews were conducted in their areas of comfort, for instance, with the residents of Lufhereng, it was mostly in their houses although for some residents we sat outside to interact through the questionnaire (Creswell, Plano Clark, Gutmann and Hanson, 2003).

The researcher contacted Lufhereng Development Company, the City of Johannesburg, Ward Committee members, various political party officials and the Gauteng Department of Human Settlement using a formal covering introductory letter with a thorough explanation of the purpose of the study and request for interviews. Individuals and employees with the company's permission were sorted, after a letter confirming anonymity and confidentiality and a draft sample of the questionnaire was sent, to all participants within the stipulated time frames for interviews.

3.9. Validity and Reliability

Validity and reliability are criteria used to establish the credibility of quantitative research (Golafshani, 2003). Bashir, Afzal, and Azeem (2008), define reliability as the extent to which results are consistent over time and an accurate representation of the total population under study.

If the results of a study can be reproduced under a similar methodology, then the research instrument is reliable. Validity determines whether research truly measures, that which it was planned to measure or how faithful and accurate the research results are. (Bashir, 2008).

3.9.1 Validity

Golafshani (2003 cited in Joppe, 2000) provides the explanation of validity in quantitative research as validity that determines whether the research truly measures that which it was intended to measure or how truthful the research results are. In other words, does the research instrument allow you to get to the essence of your research object?

3.9.2 Survey Instrument

The survey instrument was administered for pretesting to randomly sampled community households to determine whether instrument items are essential, useful, or unnecessary. To reinforce the content validity of the survey instrument, officials, and professional experts were involved (Saunders, Lewis, and Thornhill, 2009). To ensure the validity of the survey instrument, a pilot study of a selected number of officials and interview participants was conducted (Leedy and Ormrod, 2015) to determine the reliability of the survey instrument, which was further refined before the survey was fully administered.

3.9.3 Content Validity

Content validity refers to the degree to which tool scale objects and theories are consistent. Face validity is the level to which the measurement tool appears to measure what it purports to measure (Leedy and Ormrod, 2015). According to Leedy, and Ormrod, (2015) the assurance of content validity, survey instrument item measures for the study must be adapted from prior validated scales which relates to the extent to which the tool entirely measures the construct of interest and discloses how well the dimensions and the elements thereof are distinct (Leedy and Ormrod, 2015). However, content validity guarantees that the measure includes a sufficient and demonstrative set of items that match the concept, hence it assesses the existing performance rather than predicting upcoming performance.

3.9.4 Reliability

Golafshani (2003 cited in Joppe, 2000) defines reliability as the degree to which outcomes are reliable over time and an accurate illustration of the total population under study. This is referred to as reliability as if the results of a study can be repeated under a similar

methodology, then the research instrument is reliable.

3.9.5 Internal Consistency Reliability

Internal Consistency Reliability refers to a degree where the items and questions the respondents answer are similar in one way or the other. (Bhattacherjee, 2012) Cronbach's alpha coefficient, remained famous by Lee Cronbach in 1951 to make available an extent of the internal uniformity of a test or scale pronounced, as a number in the middle of 0 and 1 (Takavol and Dennck, 2011).

3.9.5.1 Cronbach's Alpha

For this, Taber (2017) suggests that Cronbach's alpha is a measurement normally recited by writers to regulate tests and scales that have been created and adopted for research projects are suitable for determination. In general, Creswell and Creswell (2018) confirm that Cronbach's alpha reliability is one of several commonly utilized measures of reliability in social and organisational sciences.

Cronbach's alpha will normally rise as the intercorrelations amongst test items increase, and is identified as an internal consistency approximation of the reliability of test scores. Cronbach's alpha is extensively thought to indirectly point to the extent to which a predetermined object measures only one-dimensional concealed construct (Peterson and Kim, 2013). Consistency determination of the survey instrument used for the study reliability must be guaranteed. Consistency implies to the extent, which the tool will quantify exactly a similar technique every moment it is used on the identical sample.

As such, Cronbach's Alpha coefficient and composite reliability will be obtained as an internal measure of the consistency of each of the conceptual model variables in the study (Creswell and Creswell, 2018). Cronbach's Alpha coefficient, the reliability coefficient value of 0.70 and higher is recommended and acceptable in quantitative research. The threshold for composite reliability can be between 0.60 and 0.70 is recommended and acceptable in quantitative research (Peterson and Kim, 2013).

3.10. Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis is a critical phase in the research process, where raw data is transformed into meaningful insights and findings. In this section, we will elaborate on the data analysis techniques and processes mentioned, including the use of Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences (SPSS), RStudio, Excel, NVivo, regression analysis, content analysis, and thematic analysis.

3.10.1. Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences (SPSS)

SPSS is a widely used software package for statistical analysis. In this research, SPSS version 24 is mentioned as the tool for conducting inferential statistics and regression analysis. SPSS enables researchers to perform various statistical tests, analyse data distributions, and examine relationships between variables. Inferential statistics help draw conclusions about a population based on a sample, while regression analysis explores the relationships between variables and can provide predictive insights. Like this, is the open-source software R Studio, in this research we will utilize this tool.

3.10.2. NVivo

NVivo is specialized software for qualitative data analysis. It is designed to assist researchers in managing, coding, and analysing qualitative data such as interview transcripts, surveys, and open-ended responses. NVivo allows for systematic coding and organization of qualitative data, facilitating the extraction of themes and patterns from textual data.

3.10.3 Content Analysis

Content analysis is a qualitative data analysis technique used to examine the content of text-based data, such as interview transcripts, documents, or survey responses. It involves systematically coding and categorizing text to identify recurring themes, patterns, and insights within the data. Content analysis can provide a structured approach to analysing large volumes of textual data.

3.10.4. Thematic Analysis

Thematic analysis is a qualitative research method that focuses on identifying and

analysing themes or patterns within qualitative data. It involves a systematic process of data familiarization, coding, theme identification, review, definition, and reporting. Thematic analysis allows researchers to explore and interpret the underlying meaning and significance of qualitative data.

3.10.5. Mixed Methods Approach

The research follows a mixed methods approach, combining elements of positivism and interpretivism philosophies. In this context, qualitative data will be analysed using content analysis and thematic analysis. This approach acknowledges the value of both quantitative and qualitative data in providing a comprehensive understanding of the research topic.

3.10.5.1 Data Reduction, Organization, Interpretation, and Substantiation

Data analysis involves several key stages, including data reduction (condensing raw data), organization (structuring data for analysis), interpretation (making sense of data), and substantiation (providing evidence to support findings). These stages collectively contribute to the development of research insights and conclusions. Researchers draw upon established methods and frameworks to ensure rigor and validity in the analysis process (Saunders, Lewis, and Thornhill, 2009; Leedy and Ormrod, 2015; Creswell and Creswell, 2018).

3.10.5.2 Six-Phase Thematic Analysis Process

The mentioned six-phase process for thematic analysis aligns with established guidelines for conducting thematic analysis. It includes phases such as familiarization with the data, coding, theme identification, review, definition, and reporting. This structured approach ensures that qualitative data is systematically analysed and that themes are derived in a rigorous and transparent manner (Nowell, Norris, White, and Moules, 2017).

In summary, the research employs a combination of quantitative and qualitative data analysis techniques to thoroughly investigate the research questions. SPSS is utilized for quantitative analysis, while NVivo, content analysis, and thematic analysis are employed

for qualitative analysis. The chosen methods align with established research practices to ensure the rigor, validity, and reliability of the study's findings. The mixed methods approach allows for a comprehensive exploration of the research topic, incorporating both positivist and interpretive perspectives.

3.11. Analysis Methodology Techniques

In the research methodology, both qualitative and quantitative analysis techniques are employed to gain a comprehensive understanding of the research problem.

3.11.1 Qualitative Analysis Techniques (Content and Thematic)

The qualitative analysis involves examining textual data to extract meaningful insights. Two primary techniques mentioned are content analysis and thematic analysis.

3.11.2 Content Analysis

Content analysis is a method for systematically examining and coding the content of textual data. It helps in identifying patterns, themes, and recurring elements within the data. This technique is especially useful for analysing structured and unstructured textual data, such as interview transcripts or open-ended survey responses.

3.11.3 Thematic Analysis

Thematic analysis is another qualitative technique that focuses on identifying and interpreting themes within textual data. It involves a structured process of data familiarization, coding, theme identification, and reporting. Thematic analysis allows researchers to explore the underlying meaning and significance of qualitative data.

3.11.4 Quantitative Analysis Technique

The quantitative aspect of the research, which constitutes a significant portion of the analysis, involves numerical data analysis using correlation analysis.

In summary, the research employs a mixed-methods approach that combines qualitative analysis with quantitative analysis techniques. These methods allow for a comprehensive

investigation of the research questions, exploring both the qualitative nuances of livelihood strategies and the quantitative relationships between these strategies and poverty alleviation. The use of statistical software, such as SPSS or R, facilitates rigorous data analysis and interpretation.

3.12. Ethical Risks and Mitigation Strategy

The university ethics committee approved the application to undertake this study, ensuring that the study complies with, and abides by the ethics policy, without a waiver. Ethics is about values that will deal with the behaviour of people, and monitors the rules or standards of behaviour of people, and their interactions with one another (Creswell and Creswell, 2018). The respondents were informed about the purpose of the survey. An introductory statement on the questionnaire assured the confidentiality of any data obtained and the anonymity of the respondents.

However, several ethical considerations were applied during the study. Respondents were made aware that their participation was voluntary and no discrimination took place against those who did not intend to participate, or decided to stop in the middle of the process. The nature and purpose were discussed with the respondents (Saunders, Lewis, and Thornhill, 2009).

3.13. Ethics in Research

Fouka and Mantzorou (2011) refer to ethics as a part of philosophy that deals with how people live, with the idea of the good, and with concepts that are considered either wrong or right. Kerridge, Lowe, and McPhee (2005) view ethics as a study of what should be done. Louw (2014) contends that a researcher must ensure that an exploration design is established and use methods that are ethical and moral.

The University of the Witwatersrand's Ethics Committee granted ethical clearance before data collection. Moreover, the following ethical considerations were considered for this research study:

a) Misusing information refers to using data collected for purposes it was not collected for; the researcher will not even give the collected data to tax authorities in the future.
b) Before the initiation of this research study, permission was obtained from all relevant parties. Before the commencement of this research proposal, the researcher requested permission from the office of the Ward Councillor of Lufhereng, the City of Johannesburg Department of Human Settlement, Lufhereng Development Company, and Indlu Housing (Pty) Ltd to conduct the research study.
c) Respondents in the study were made aware that they were taking part in the study and should give their consent. The participants were given their consent in the form of a letter.
d) The researcher remained consistent in considering and rendering respect to the identity, rights, convictions, and flexibility of the respondents.
e) The researcher did not falsify or distort data at any time, as this is unethical. All the data used was sent to the gatekeepers for review before being published.
f) Lastly, the researcher abides by the Protection of Personal Information Act (4 of 2013) while collecting and analysing data for this research study. The Protection of Personal Information Act 4 of 2013 aims:
    i) To promote the protection of personal information processed by public and private bodies;
    ii) To introduce certain conditions to establish minimum requirements for the processing of personal information;
    iii) To provide for the establishment of an information regulator to exercise certain powers and to perform certain duties and functions in terms of this act and the promotion of access to information act, 2000;
    iv) To provide for the issuing of codes of conduct;
    v) To provide for the rights of persons regarding unsolicited electronic communications and automated decision-making;
    vi) To regulate the flow of personal information across the borders of the republic; and
    vii) To provide for matters connected therewith.

3.14. Chapter Summary

The chapter has provided a discussion of the research methodology guiding the study. The chapter began with a discussion of the research design. It then provided insights into the chosen research philosophy, the population for the study, sample size, sampling method, data collection, instrument and analysis methods used. The latter sections of the chapter included discussions on validity and reliability, and the ethical considerations observed during the study, and will also check the significance of the independent and dependent variables.

Chapter 4 will deal with the data findings, their analysis and provide a discussion.

Chapter 4 - Data Analysis, Findings and Discussions

4.1. Quantitative Data Analysis

Descriptive statistics was applied to the data collected from household surveys, which allowed for the plotting and tabulation of key outcome variables for the different data collection points. Cross-tabulation was also implemented to measure the responses across age groups and gender. An exploratory factor analysis was performed to identify underlying relationships within variables and therefore guide the reporting of credible and robust informative variables of interest. To increase the validity and reliability of findings, data triangulation was performed using the quantitative and qualitative data sets which allowed further data analysis to confirm the overarching findings from both data sources hence ensuring robust and reliability measures are being reported.

4.1.1 Excel for Data Visualization

Excel allowed for the creation of various charts and graphs, including histograms, bar charts, and scatter plots. These visualizations aid in understanding the distribution and relationships within the dataset.

4.1.2 Data Import and Cleaning

RStudio provides powerful tools for importing and cleaning data, including packages like readr and dplyr. Data cleaning may involve handling missing values, outliers, or formatting issues to prepare the dataset for analysis.

4.1.3 Advanced Descriptive Statistics

RStudio allows for more advanced descriptive statistics using functions like summary (), which provides summary statistics for numeric variables, and describe (), which gives a comprehensive summary of the dataset including statistics for numeric and categorical variables.

By detailing the specific analyses conducted in both Excel and RStudio, researchers can ensure transparency and reproducibility in their work. This includes documenting the

functions, packages, and methods used, as well as providing clear explanations of the rationale behind each analysis and the interpretation of results. All analysis was done using Excel and RStudio with R 3.3.0.

4.1.4 RStudio for Quantitative Data Analysis

Frequencies were determined for all categorical variables and stratified by intervention type and age-group of respondents. By documenting the analysis steps, functions, and packages used, researchers enhance transparency and reproducibility. Sharing code and data files promotes open science principles, facilitating replication and further analysis by other researchers. RStudio's robust capabilities make it a powerful tool for data analysis across various research domains.

4.1.5 MAXQDA Analysis Pro for Qualitative Data Analysis

MAXQDA Analysis Pro 2022 is a highly regarded software for qualitative data analysis, offering an excess of features that cater to diverse research needs. Its popularity stems from its flexibility across formats, robust coding capabilities, visualization tools, support for mixed methods research, collaboration features, advanced text analysis functionalities, and comprehensive reporting options which was used for key informant's interviews.

In qualitative research, data analysis typically follows a structured process. Researchers first collect qualitative data through various methods like interviews, focus groups, or document analysis. Next, they organize the data, transcribing and segmenting it into manageable units for analysis. Coding follows, where researchers assign labels (codes) to segments of data based on emerging patterns or themes. These codes are then organized into categories or themes, facilitating interpretation and identification of trends. Researchers validate their findings through techniques like member checking and peer debriefing, ensuring reliability and validity. Finally, they synthesize and present their findings in a coherent manner, utilizing qualitative descriptions, thematic maps, and illustrative examples from the data. (Gioia, Corley, and Hamilton, 2013).

Overall, MAXQDA Analysis Pro 2022 was chosen for its comprehensive features, user-friendly interface, and adaptability to various research objectives and methodologies. It aids researchers in efficiently conducting qualitative data analysis, from data collection to interpretation and reporting, thereby enhancing the rigor and depth of qualitative research endeavours.

All the key informant interviews, were voice recorded and transcribed verbatim. Transcripts were uploaded into the MAXQDA Analysis Pro 2022 for analysis. Data analysis was conducted using a combination of inductive content analysis (Armat, Assarroudi, Rad, Sharifi, and Heydari, 2018; Kibiswa, 2019; Winson-Geideman, 2018). We developed a coding system initially from the evaluation criteria in response to the evaluation questions in the terms of reference. The coding system guided data extraction from the interview transcripts into themes or natural meaning units (Holm and Kildevang, 1996; Moustakas, 1994).

All coded statements under each theme were further examined to contextualize their meaning and were paraphrased to offer clarity to the underlying message behind the theme. Further sub-themes were developed using inductive content analysis, enabling the tallying and collation of statements with similar meanings. The sub-themes have been used to highlight different perspectives and ensure that alternative voices of the different respondent categories were heard. Qualitative data was used to triangulate the findings from the surveys. All interviews were coded according to emerging themes and a code book developed to mirror those themes.

4.1.6 Triangulation of Data

Triangulation (Heale and Forbes, 2013) was used at several different levels.

4.2. Limitations and Challenges

While this study has provided valuable insights into various dimensions of mixed-income housing developments, the limited data available for analysing racial integration represents a significant constraint. One of the primary reasons for this limitation is the

nature of the data collection process. In many cases, surveys and interviews did not explicitly ask respondents about their racial or ethnic identities.

This omission may be attributed to various factors, including privacy concerns, cultural sensitivity, or limitations in the scope of the study. The lack of data on racial integration within these communities limits the ability to draw definitive conclusions about the extent to which these housing projects have achieved their goals of creating racially integrated neighbourhoods. It also hinders the ability to assess the potential benefits or challenges associated with racial integration in the context of mixed-income housing.

4.3. Study Respondents

This research study employed a mixed-methods approach for comprehensive data collection and insights. The methodology involved the administration of a structured survey to a diverse group of participants, complemented by key informant interviews. This combined approach allowed for a multifaceted exploration of the research objectives, capturing both quantitative and qualitative data, and providing a more holistic understanding of the dynamics surrounding poverty alleviation and livelihood strategies within the context of the Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development.

A total of 376 survey responses were successfully collected from participants, forming the quantitative backbone of this research study. Additionally, 20 key informant interviews (KII) were conducted, enriching the dataset with valuable qualitative insights and contextual information. The combination of survey data and key informant interviews served to provide a comprehensive perspective on the research questions, offering both quantitative trends and qualitative narratives.

In the following sections, the researcher explores into the analysis of these survey responses and key informant interviews, shedding light on key findings and highlighting specific quotes or narratives that illustrate essential themes and insights that emerged during the research process. This approach allows for a deeper exploration of the research outcomes, ensuring a well-rounded understanding of the subject matter.

4.4. Respondents' Profiles

The research findings indicate a diverse distribution among respondents in terms of gender and age.

4.4.1 Gender

Approximately 54% of the survey participants identified as male, indicating a slightly higher representation in the sample. On the other hand, 36% of respondents identified as female, while approximately 9% chose not to disclose their gender.

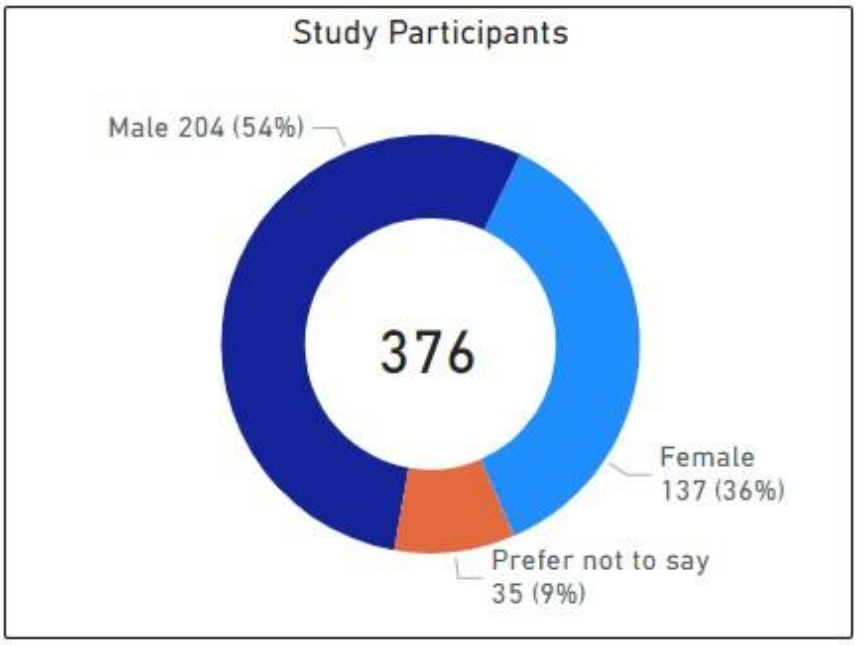


Figure 8: Gender of Study Participants

4.4.2 Age

In terms of age groups, 36% of respondents were above the age of 50 years, representing a segment of more mature individuals. A significant portion of the sample, accounting for 21%, fell into the category of adults aged between 36 and 50 years, suggesting a substantial middle-aged presence. Meanwhile, 20% of the respondents were between 26 and 35 years old, reflecting a sizeable representation of young adults. Finally, approximately 23% of the participants were categorized as youth between the ages of 18 and 25 years, indicating the presence of a younger demographic in the survey. This

diverse range of ages and genders in the sample contributes to the richness and comprehensiveness of the study's findings.

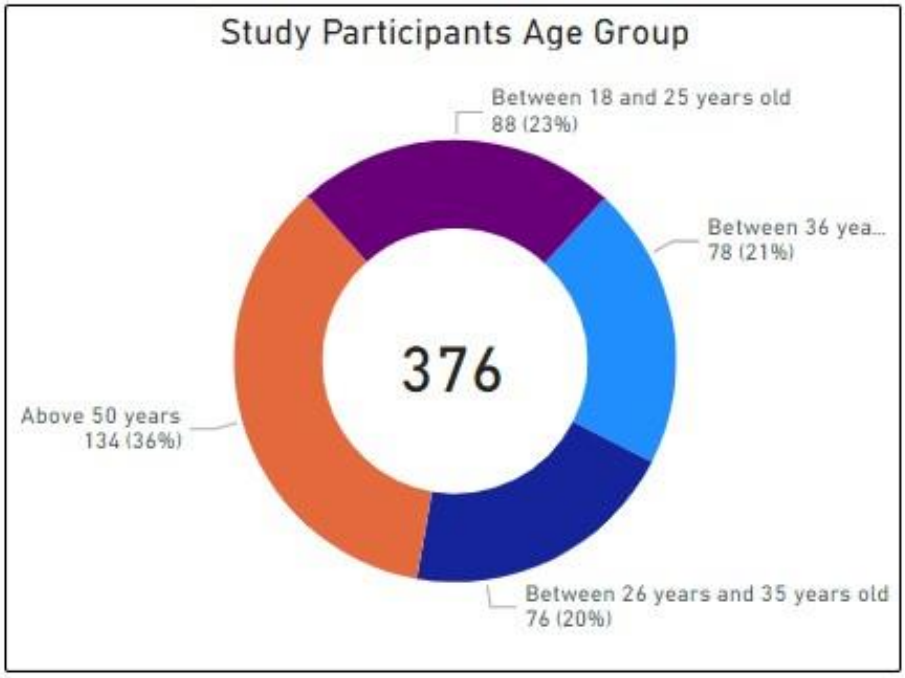


Figure 9: Age of Participants

The Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development successfully houses a diverse population, including individuals of various genders and ages. This diversity enriches the community, fostering social cohesion and promoting inclusivity. While challenges related to income disparities and reasonable access to opportunities may exist, the commitment to addressing these issues is vital for the project's long-term success in creating a prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable community.

4.4.3 Income

Figure 10 demonstrates that the community are living below the poverty level as 68% of the respondents have been living with income of between R0,00 and R350,00 rands and this could be due to the current government grant, only 16% are bringing home income between R 351,00 and R2000,00 a month. Meanwhile 10% earn R2001,00 and R 5000,00 which could be those informal business and lastly 6% earns above R 5000,00.

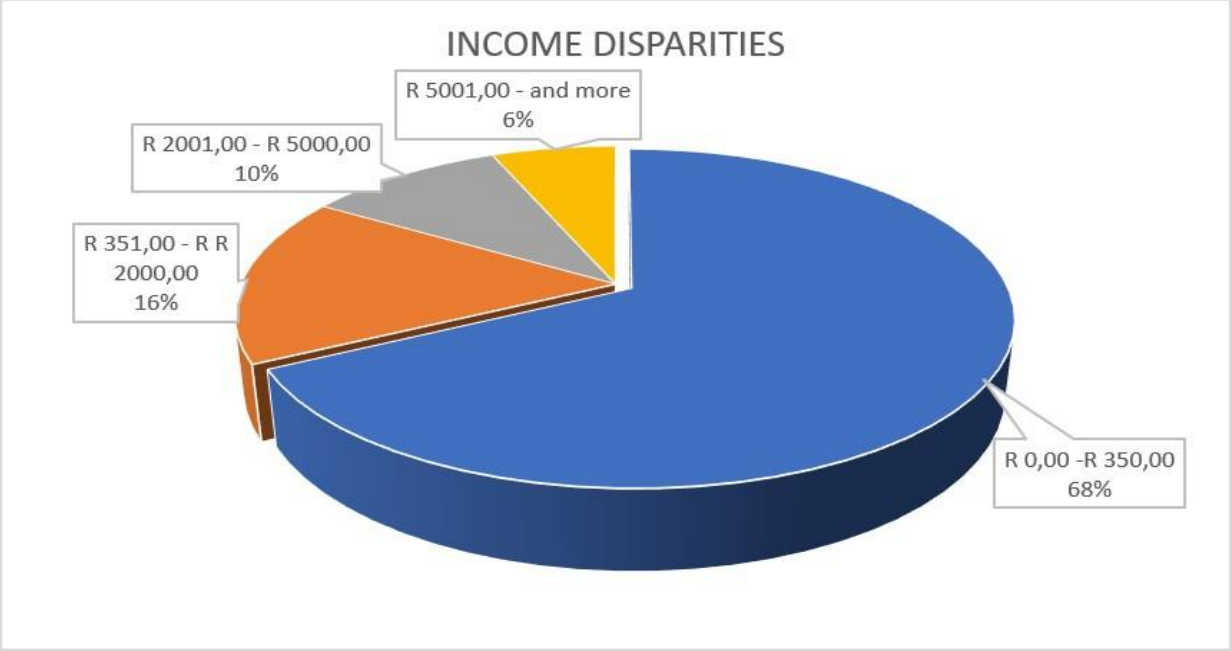


Figure 10: Income Disparities in the Community

The mixed-income housing projects represent complicated endeavours driven by the noble goal of creating inclusive, self-sustaining communities.

These projects, like the Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development, seek to offer residents the chance to break free from poverty's grasp, elevate their livelihoods, and contribute to local economic growth. The underlying philosophy embraces a holistic approach to community development, emphasising empowerment and long-term sustainability.

Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development stands as a testament to these aspirations, demonstrating its commitment to implementing livelihood strategies for poverty alleviation. However, the journey is not without its challenges. Issues related to affordability, resource management, and disparities in economic progress persist as hurdles on the path to success.

Collaborative synergy between developers, government agencies, and the community is pivotal in navigating these challenges, ensuring sustainable poverty alleviation, and enhancing the lives of Lufhereng's residents.

> *"The progress made to date shows that the lives of local people have slightly improved, as most are renting out their backyard rooms, participating in group savings and the growth of informal small business - especially with the involvement of developers and government agencies. To unlock the existing hurdles" ~ Respondent C11*

The study offers a subtle understanding of how livelihood strategies intersect with poverty alleviation within the context of Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development. The development's portfolio of livelihood approaches, ranging from skills development in diverse trades to micro-enterprises and agricultural projects, plays a transformative role. These initiatives empower residents with employable skills, diminishing their reliance on social grants and significantly enhancing their quality of life.

Training programmes across various trades emerge as an integral component of this transformative process. By providing residents with valuable skills and pathways to employment, these programmes contribute to a reduction in unemployment rates. The collaboration between developers and government agencies in facilitating access to these training opportunities underscores the development's commitment to community empowerment. The feedback from respondents highlights the significance of ongoing training in driving positive socioeconomic outcomes for both individuals and the wider community.

Nevertheless, certain challenges and areas of slower progress cast shadows on the development's achievements. Affordability remains a prevalent issue, particularly concerning the sourcing of materials for businesses. The presence of unutilized earmarked resources, such as agricultural plots, suggests inefficiencies in resource allocation and utilization. The theft of construction materials also adds to project delays.

While economic improvements resulting from the development are evident, with business owners experiencing more significant benefits, a segment of the population still relies on social pension grants.

The development does exhibit shortcomings in certain aspects of community life. The absence of recreational facilities and limited educational infrastructure, leading to reliance on distant private schools, highlights deficiencies in providing a comprehensive living environment. While healthcare facilities are accessible in the vicinity, the absence of on-site health services remains an area of concern.

The findings highlight that Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development has made substantial strides in implementing livelihood strategies for poverty alleviation. However, persistent challenges tied to affordability, resource utilization, and economic disparities warrant attention. Collaborative efforts remain pivotal for ensuring sustainable poverty alleviation and enhancing the lives of the community members. Prioritizing resource optimization, improved access to education, and healthcare services will be instrumental in securing the development's long-term success in battling poverty and enhancing residents' overall quality of life. Below is a detailed findings of the mixed income housing project in Lufhereng.

4.5. Housing Diverse Populations

MIH projects seek to create inclusive communities where people from various income levels and backgrounds can live together harmoniously. The goal is to promote social cohesion and reduce segregation. This suggests an intent to create inclusive, socially integrated neighbourhoods, irrespective of income levels. Additionally, the concept of sustainable human settlements emerged, emphasising the importance of self-sufficiency during and after construction.

However, challenges exist in the allocation and utilization of earmarked agricultural plots, indicating potential areas for improvement in achieving these objectives.

Respondents from the key informant interviews say:

> *"The objective is to have a mix of people living in the same area, regardless of their income levels or backgrounds. It's about creating a diverse and inclusive community." ~ Respondent C1*

> *"The idea is to provide housing options for everyone, from low-income families to those with higher incomes. It's about promoting social cohesion and reducing segregation." ~ Respondent C14*

4.5.1 Participants' Dwelling

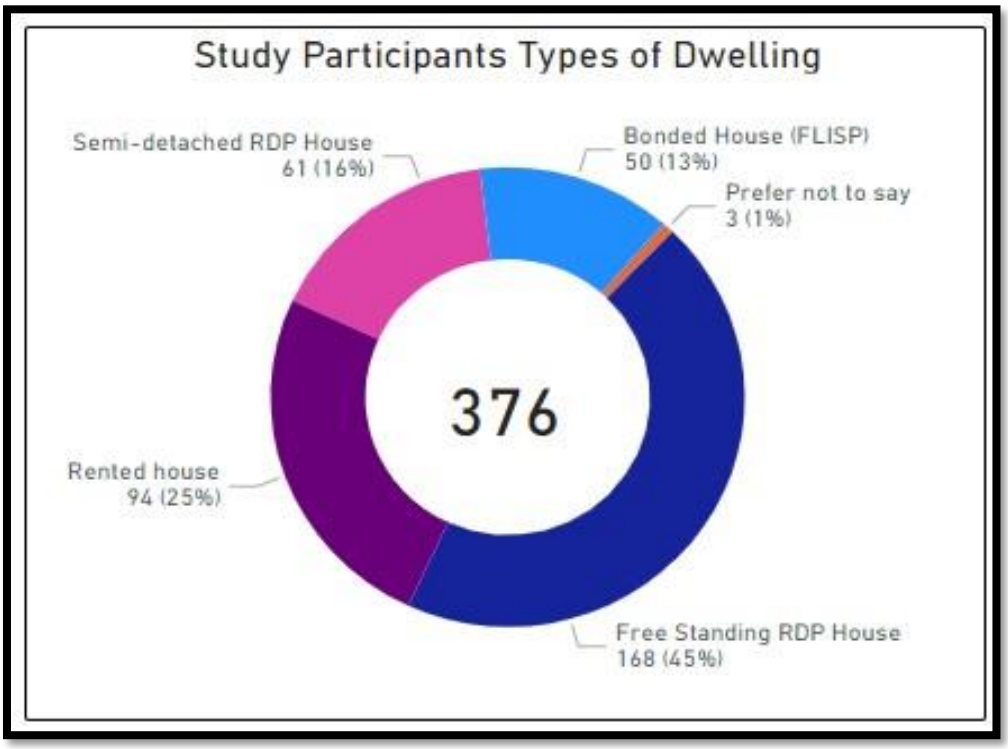


Figure 11: Study Participant Dwelling Types

4.6. Poverty Alleviation

Poverty alleviation is a multifaceted and inclusive effort that goes beyond income redistribution. It encompasses housing, education, employment, healthcare, community

self-sufficiency, and more. The findings from Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development demonstrate that these initiatives have the potential to create lasting improvements in the lives of individuals and communities. While challenges like unemployment and resource allocation persist, the comprehensive approach to poverty alleviation continues to offer hope and opportunity to those in need.

The introduction of Mixed Income Housing within the vicinity has conferred significant benefits upon the neighbouring regions, particularly those previously reliant solely on mining-related employment from the local mine. This development has notably augmented employment rates, particularly among inhabitants of Lufhereng who hail from distant locales and hitherto faced limited employment prospects. Despite the evident impact, the observed increase of 33% in employment appears modest when juxtaposed with anticipated growth trajectories. Community feedback underscores the transformative influence of employment opportunities stemming from the development and the adjacent shopping complex on local economic expansion.

Despite these advances, the amelioration of poverty has seen limited progress, necessitating the exploration of complementary livelihood strategies. Among these strategies, the cultivation of small-scale farming initiatives, the delineation of earmarked industrial zones, and the construction of additional housing phases have emerged as pivotal avenues for employment generation and economic enhancement.

> *"The main goal is to help families break free from poverty by providing them with decent housing and the opportunity to generate income." ~ Respondent C6*

> *"Poverty alleviation is about more than just providing a roof over someone's head; it's about giving them the means to support themselves and their families." ~ Respondent C3*

> *"The project is indeed a poverty alleviation initiative. It has changed lives and provided opportunities." ~ Respondent C8*

"While challenges remain, there's no doubt that the project has made a positive impact on poverty alleviation." ~ Respondent C12

4.6.1 Participants' Job Status

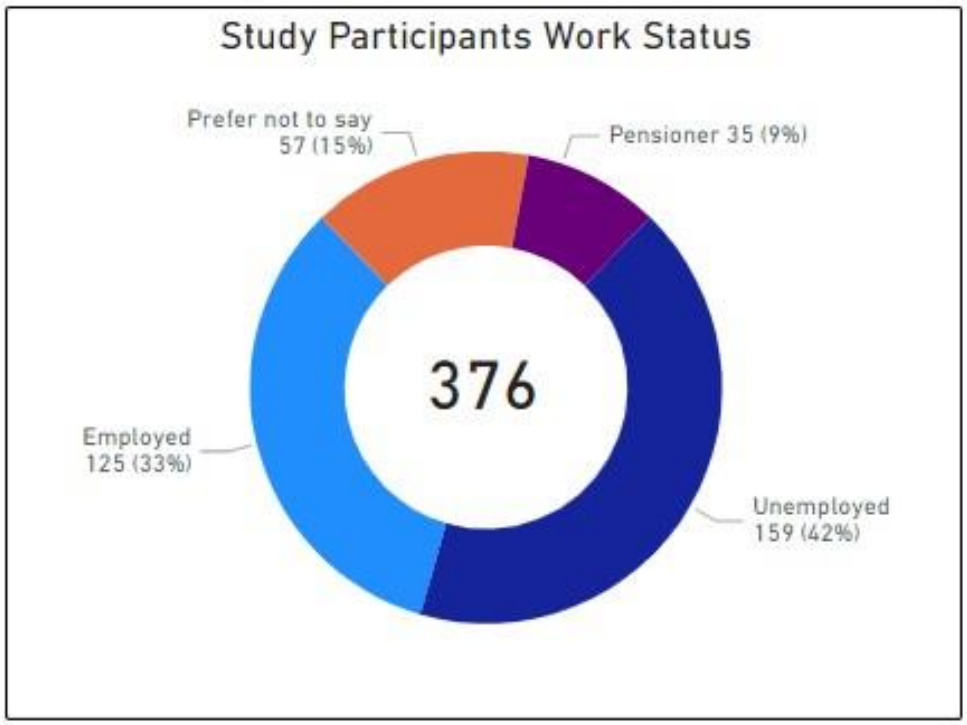


Figure 12: Study Participation Work Status

The survey results provide valuable insights into the employment status and income distribution among respondents. Among the surveyed individuals, a significant proportion, approximately 42%, reported being unemployed.

This finding emphasizes the importance of pursuing poverty alleviation strategies within the context of mixed-income housing projects, where unemployment can be a prevalent issue.

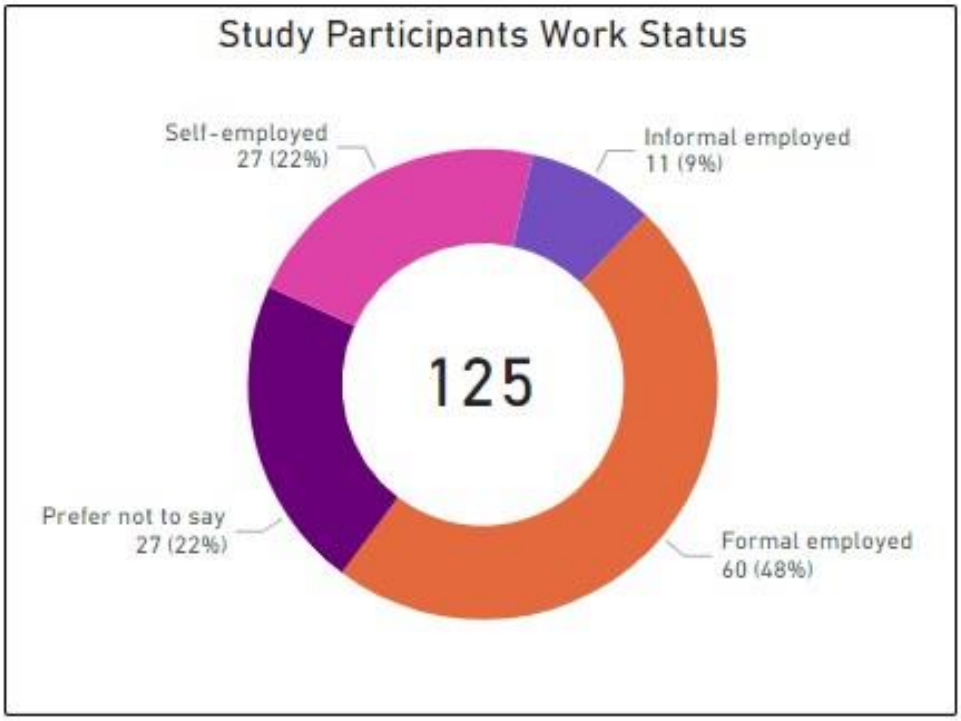


Figure 13: Work Status of those Employed

In contrast, approximately 33% of respondents stated that they were employed since the project commenced. Of those employed individuals, 15% chose not to disclose the specific form of their employment, which highlights the need for privacy and anonymity in this context. Nevertheless, we found that of those employed, 9% of were engaged in informal employment, 48% in formal employment, and about 22% were self-employed. These distinctions in employment types shed light on the diverse economic activities taking place within the community.

When examining the income distribution among those who were employed, approximately 13% reported earning a monthly salary ranging between R3500 and R6000. 19% reported earning more than R6000 per month, reflecting a relatively higher income bracket. However, the majority of those employed, approximately 37%, reported earning less than R3000 per month, highlighting the prevalence of lower-income jobs within the community. There is a significant relationship between the mixed income housing development as it is expected to create some form of employment where the

development is happening. Further to that, both formal and informal employment has increased by means of small businesses, application of the skills learned and this has addressed the tormenting poverty that existed in the area before the development took place. While there is an improvement the economic diversity within the project and the need for strategies to uplift those in lower-income brackets.

4.7. Livelihood Enhancement

These projects empower residents by equipping them with skills and resources necessary for improving their quality of life. According to the graph below 38% of the community members benefitted on the agricultural activities training which involved small scale farming, and poultry etc. While 25% undergone training in bookkeeping and administration activities. 20% completed courses in health matters such as home-based care, HIV and Aids, and basic first aid. Of these, 15% were exposed to health and safety matters in the workplace.

4.7.1 Skills Training for Community

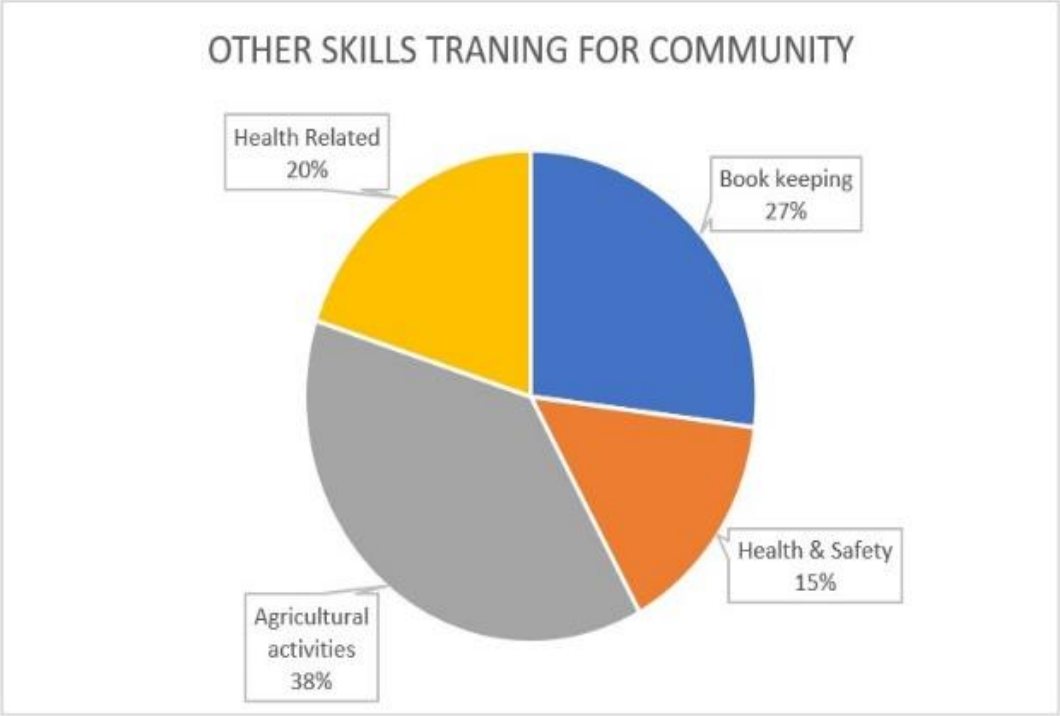


Figure 14: Other Training Skills for Lufhereng Community

The focus is on long-term empowerment, enabling residents to thrive. The project provides income, food, and skills to improve the well-being of themselves and their families. This section discusses how livelihood strategies are implemented and their impact on residents within the context of poverty alleviation.

4.7.1.1 Diverse Portfolio of Livelihood Approaches

The study reveals a diverse range of livelihood strategies employed within the Lufhereng project, demonstrating a commitment to offering residents multiple avenues for self-improvement. These strategies encompass skill development in various trades, micro-enterprises, and agricultural projects, contributing to the overall empowerment of residents.

> *"Livelihood enhancement means equipping residents with the skills and resources they need to improve their quality of life. It's about empowerment." ~ Respondent C6*

> *"We want people to not only have a place to live but also to thrive. That's why livelihood enhancement is key." ~ Respondent C3*

4.7.1.2 Skills Development as a Transformative Force

Training programmes across different trades emerge as integral components of the transformative process. By providing residents with valuable skills, these programmes significantly reduce unemployment rates and contribute to poverty alleviation.

The collaboration between developers and government agencies in facilitating access to these training opportunities emphasizes the development's commitment to community empowerment.



Figure 15: On-Site Bricklaying Skills Training in Lufhereng

4.7.2 Empowering Residents with Marketable Skills

Skill development initiatives empower residents with marketable skills that enhance their employability. Skills in trades like bricklaying, plastering, painting, tiling, plumbing, and agriculture open doors to job opportunities both within and beyond the community. This leads to a reduction in unemployment rates and a decrease in reliance on social grants.

4.7.2.1 Level of Skills and Training

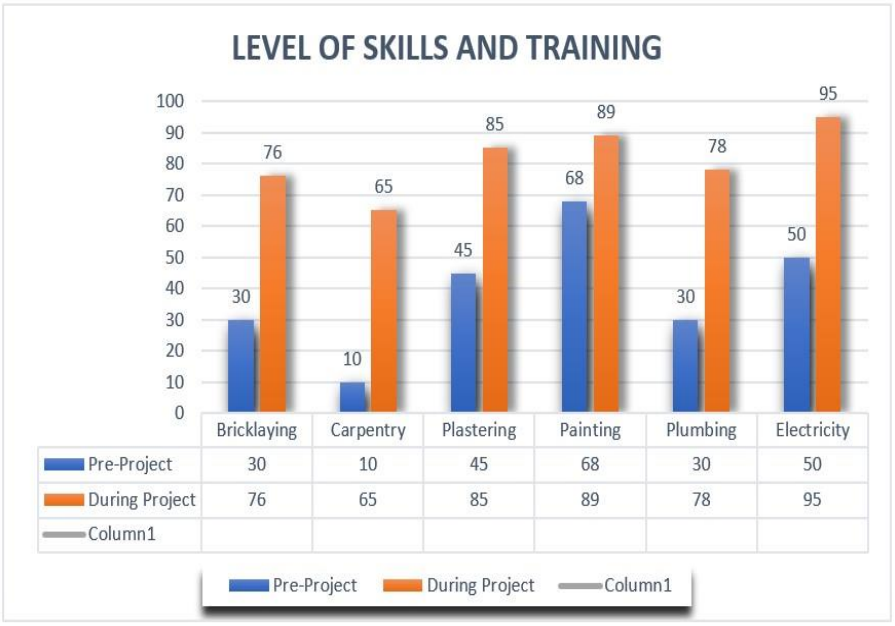


Figure 16: Level of Skills and Training before and during the project

The community were trained in various and marketable skills such as bricklaying, plastering, painting, plumbing, and electricity with the aim of being self-sustainable once the project is complete.

4.7.3 Long-Term Investment in the Community

The study highlights the importance of viewing skills development as a long-term investment in the community. Training programs provide residents with not only technical skills but also life skills, enhancing their personal and professional growth. Residents who complete these programs are better equipped to secure employment and achieve economic independence.

4.7.4 Accreditation and Qualifications

Training initiatives within the Lufhereng project are accredited by SETA (Sector Education and Training Authority), highlighting their quality and relevance within the labour market. This accreditation ensures that participants receive recognised qualifications, further enhancing their prospects for gainful employment and economic independence.

> *"Skills development is a long-term investment in the community. And the training is offered by the accredited Seta and certificates are offered. Some go as far as attend training over a period of 3 years and they attend the trade test. It opens doors to better opportunities." ~ Respondent C4*

4.7.5 Challenges in Equitable Access

While skills development programmes have been successful in many ways, the findings indicate that not all community members have benefited equally. Access to training opportunities may not be equitable, with certain groups facing barriers. Addressing these disparities in access is crucial to ensuring that all residents can enhance their livelihoods.

4.7.6 Impact on Unemployment Rates

Skills development plays a pivotal role in reducing unemployment rates within the community. As residents acquire marketable skills, they become more attractive candidates for employment, whether through local opportunities or in nearby areas. This

shift from unemployment to employment is a significant step toward poverty alleviation.

4.7.7 Continual Training and Practical Experience

The study highlights the continuous nature of training programs, with durations varying depending on the course. Some residents engage in training for three to six months, while others pursue trade tests that can extend up to three years. This prolonged engagement ensures that participants not only acquire skills but also gain practical experience, further increasing their employability.

> *"We offer training in various trades to residents, giving them valuable skills that they can use to secure employment or start their own businesses." ~ Respondent C17*

> *"Skills development is a long-term investment in the community. It opens doors to better opportunities." ~ Respondent C19*



Figure 17: Soft Skills Workshop and Training in Lufhereng

4.7.8 Resource Optimization Challenges

Despite the positive impact of livelihood enhancement initiatives, challenges related to resource allocation and utilization persist. The slow utilization of allocated agricultural plots and issues with sourcing construction materials reveal inefficiencies that need to be addressed. Optimizing resource allocation is essential for maximizing the impact of poverty alleviation efforts.

4.7.9 Disparities in Economic Progress

While some residents experience significant economic improvements, including the establishment of successful businesses, a segment of the population still relies on social pension grants. These disparities in economic progress indicate that further efforts are needed to ensure that all residents benefit from livelihood enhancement strategies.

The study's findings emphasize the transformative role of livelihood enhancement strategies within the Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development. Skills development, accreditation, and a commitment to long-term investment in the community are key drivers of economic empowerment and poverty alleviation. However, challenges related to equitable access, resource optimization, and addressing economic disparities highlight areas for improvement in the implementation of livelihood enhancement initiatives.

The study provides insights into the job-related skills available in the area and where current residents of Lufhereng find employment. Respondents mention a mix of local self-employment opportunities and jobs in nearby areas like Johannesburg and Krugersdorp. The mention of small-scale farming, welding, panel beating, and manufacturing suggests a diversified job market. However, the lack of information on significant improvements in local SME businesses raises questions about the project's impact on economic growth within the community.

Creating job opportunities within the community is essential. By offering local employment opportunities, mixed income housing projects reduce commuting, benefit the community, and contribute to economic development. The objective of the project was to create job opportunities for residents in various fields such as construction, plumbing, craft, domestic work, and small-scale farming.

> *"Creating job opportunities within the community is crucial. It's not just about housing; it's about economic development." ~ Respondent C20*

> *"Many residents now have the opportunity to work locally, which reduces commuting*

and benefits the community as a whole." ~ Respondent C18

4.8. Promotion of Available Livelihood Strategies

Promoting livelihood strategies within the context of the Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development project is pivotal for enhancing residents' quality of life, reducing poverty, and fostering long-term sustainability. This detailed analysis probes into the key findings and implications related to promoting livelihood strategies within the project:

"Residents are becoming more aware of the available livelihood strategies and are making use of them to improve their lives." ~ Respondent C2

"Promoting livelihood strategies is about giving residents options and supporting their choices." ~ Respondent C5

4.8.1 Skills Development as a Transformative Force

Training programmes in various trades, such as bricklaying, plastering, painting, plumbing, and agriculture services, emerge as a transformative force within the community. These initiatives equip residents with valuable, market-relevant skills, diminishing their reliance on social grants and significantly enhancing their quality of life. Residents who have undergone such training are better positioned to secure employment or start their own businesses, contributing to their financial well-being.

4.8.2 Continuous Learning for Sustainable Growth

The continuous nature of training programmes is a noteworthy aspect of the project. The study reveals that these programs extend beyond short-term skill acquisition, with durations varying from three to six months. This prolonged engagement reflects a commitment to ensuring that participants not only acquire skills but also can gain practical experience, increasing their employability. This long-term investment in skill development contributes to sustainable economic growth within the community.

Continuous training emerges as a crucial component of the mixed-income housing project

in Lufhereng, serving as a catalyst for skill development and economic empowerment. Training programs are continuous to ensure that residents have up-to-date skills and knowledge for employment. These programs encompass a range of trades and life skills. The diversity of training opportunities suggests a holistic approach to capacity building, enabling residents to acquire both technical and life skills essential for personal and professional growth. The continuous nature of these training programs is noteworthy.

4.8.3 Other Means of Promotion

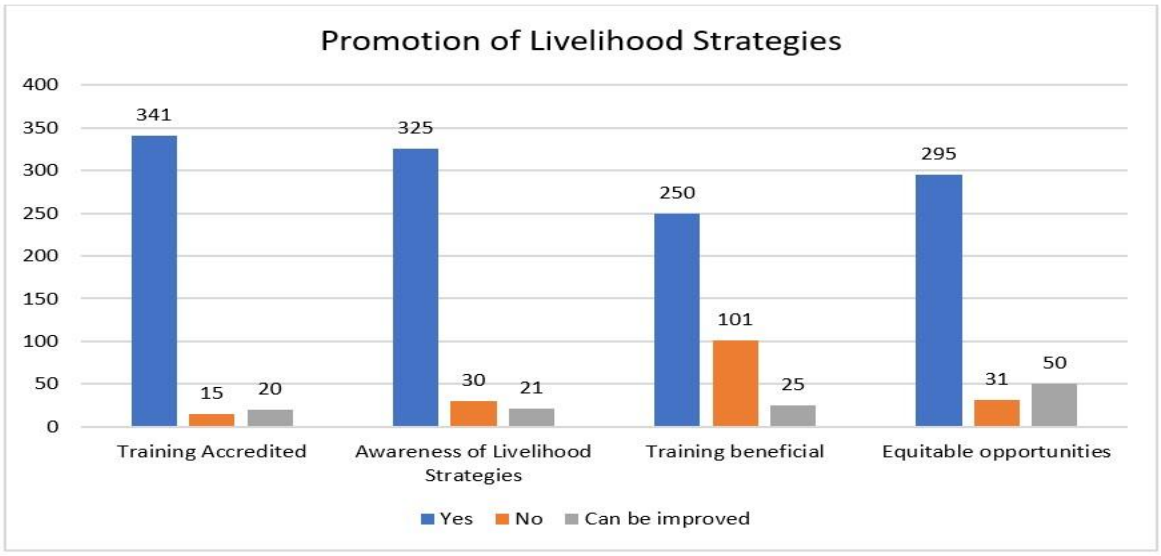


Figure 18: Promotion of Livelihood Strategies through other means

Figure 18 illustrates that all the respondents managed to evaluate the existence of livelihood strategies in the aspect of training accreditation, awareness of livelihood strategies, whether the training acquired is beneficial and lastly whether there have been equitable opportunities. The results above were gathered in respect of the questionnaire.

A respondent mentioned that training durations can vary from three to six months. Moreover, these training initiatives are accredited by SETA, highlighting their quality and relevance within the labour market. This accreditation ensures that participants receive recognised qualifications, further enhancing their prospects for gainful employment and

economic independence. However, respondents also acknowledged that not all community members have benefited equally, indicating potential areas for improvement in ensuring equitable access.

> *"Training is continuous to ensure that residents have the latest skills and knowledge needed for employment." ~ Respondent C7*

> *"Accredited training programs are essential for building a skilled workforce within the community." ~ Respondent C9*

> *"It has given people work opportunities and stipend earning and it has improved their lives." ~ Respondent C10*

4.9 Challenges and Opportunities

While the project has made significant strides in promoting livelihood strategies, the study also highlights areas for improvement.

4.9.1 Affordability, Resource Allocation, Economic Disparities

For instance, challenges related to affordability, resource allocation, and disparities in economic progress persist. Addressing these challenges presents an opportunity for refining and optimizing the project's approach to livelihood enhancement.

4.9.2 Equitable Access

The study acknowledges that not all community members have benefited equally from the project's initiatives. To maximize the impact of livelihood strategies, it is crucial to ensure equitable access. Efforts should be made to reach marginalized or disadvantaged residents, providing them with the necessary support and resources to participate fully in skill development and entrepreneurial activities.

In conclusion, the analysis of promoting livelihood strategies within the Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development project highlights the transformative potential of these

initiatives. By offering diverse opportunities for skills development, and entrepreneurship, the project empowers residents, reduces poverty, and promotes self-sustainability. To maximize the impact of these strategies, it is essential to address challenges, ensure equitable access, and foster community engagement. Ultimately, the promotion of livelihood strategies contributes to the holistic development and long-term success of the project, benefiting both individuals and the wider community.

4.10. Community Self-Sustainability

Community self-sustainability is a crucial aspect of mixed-income housing projects like the Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development. The objective is to create self-sustaining communities that rely less on external support. This resilience-building approach prepares residents to face economic challenges effectively. These findings provide a comprehensive analysis of the project's efforts toward creating self-sustaining communities and their impact on residents:

4.10.1 Reducing Unemployment and Promoting Self-Reliance

A primary objective of the project is to reduce unemployment rates within the community. By creating local employment opportunities in fields such as construction, plumbing, craft, domestic work, and small-scale farming, the project aims to promote self-reliance among residents. This aligns with the broader goal of reducing dependence on external support.

4.10.2 Reducing Commuting and Supporting Local Economy

By offering local employment opportunities, mixed-income housing projects like Lufhereng reduce the need for residents to commute long distances for work. This not only benefits individual residents but also supports the local economy, as money earned locally tends to be reinvested within the community.

4.10.3 Challenges in Local Economic Growth

While there are indications of diversified local job opportunities, challenges remain in promoting significant improvements in local small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The study suggests that more efforts may be required to stimulate and sustain economic

growth within the community, particularly in areas like manufacturing and services.

4.10.4 Economic Resilience

The concept of community self-sustainability is closely tied to economic resilience. By enabling residents to find employment and generate income within the community, the project prepares them to face economic challenges effectively. This resilience-building approach is seen as vital for the long-term well-being of residents.

> *"The project aims to create a community that can sustain itself over time, reducing dependence on external support." ~ Respondent C13*

> *"By encouraging self-sustainability, we're helping residents become more resilient in the face of economic challenges." ~ Respondent C15*

4.10.5 Promotion of Small-Scale Enterprises

The Lufhereng project encourages entrepreneurship and supports the growth of small-scale enterprises, including welding, food production, and automotive services.

These initiatives are viewed as critical for economic diversification and local job creation. Agricultural projects are introduced to promote food production and income generation within the community.

However, there is a need to fully utilize earmarked agricultural plots. There is also a need to initiate agricultural projects and allocate plots for future use, promoting food security and self-sufficiency.

> *"We've introduced agricultural projects to provide residents with opportunities for food production and income generation." ~ Respondent C16*

> *"While there are plots earmarked for agriculture, there's still work to be done in fully utilizing them." ~ Respondent C12*

4.10.6 Progress Made on Community Matters

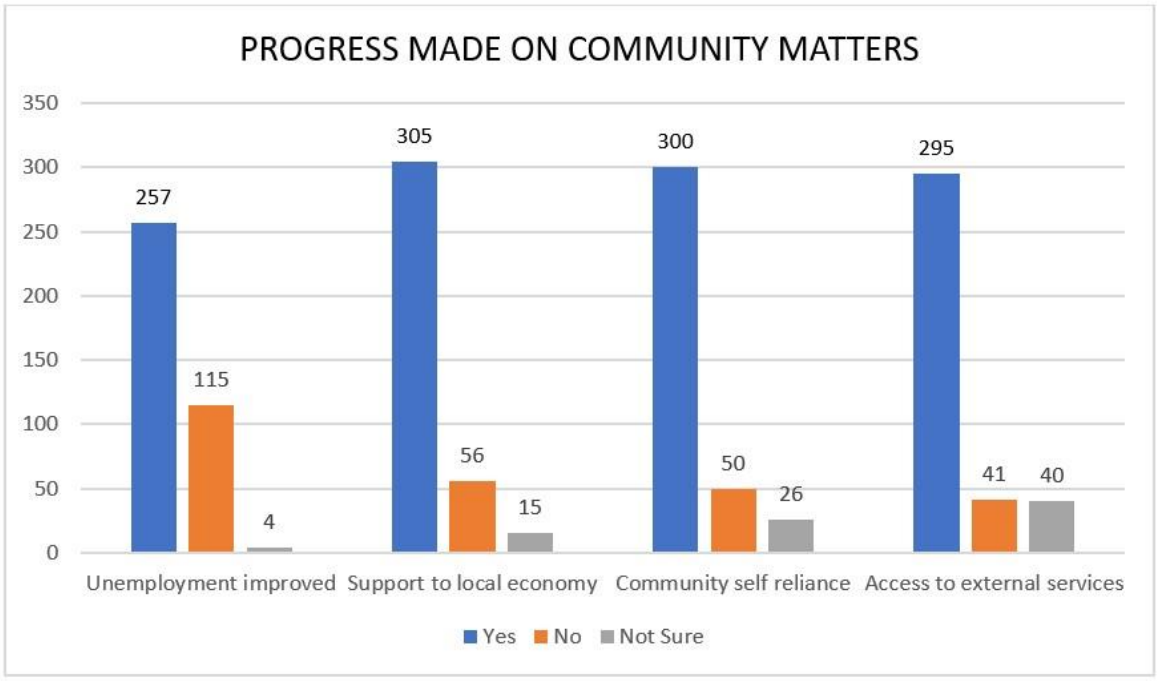


Figure 19: Progress made as per community perception in Lufhereng

Figure 19 explains the community perceptions on the improvement of livelihood in the area. In summary, the findings emphasize the multifaceted nature of community self-sustainability within the Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development.

While progress has been made in reducing unemployment, promoting self-reliance, and supporting local economic growth, challenges related to resource management, economic diversification, and access to external services persist.

4.10.7 Support for Small-Scale Enterprises

The projects encourage entrepreneurship and support the growth of small-scale enterprises, such as welding, food production, and automotive services. To encourage the growth of local SMEs, particularly in welding, manufacturing, panel beating, and automobile services.

"Small businesses play a vital role in the local economy. We're seeing growth in areas like welding, food production, and automotive services." ~ Respondent C3

"Entrepreneurship is encouraged, and we've witnessed the emergence of various small-scale enterprises." ~ Respondent C15

4.11. Education and Healthcare

The findings highlight the significance of healthcare and educational services within the Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development. While there are government schools and accessible healthcare facilities in the vicinity, challenges related to educational infrastructure beyond primary and high schools and the absence of on-site healthcare services remain areas of concern. Access to education and healthcare services is essential for community well-being. While progress has been made, there is a need for additional educational facilities, especially at higher levels.

4.11.1 Access to Educational Facilities

The study reveals that there are government schools within Lufhereng, which is a positive aspect of the project. These schools are essential for providing education and skill development opportunities to the community members, especially children and adolescents. However, there are concerns about the availability of educational facilities beyond the primary and high school levels. Respondents have highlighted the need for additional educational facilities, particularly at higher levels of education.

Access to quality education is crucial for community well-being. It equips residents, especially the youth, with the knowledge and skills needed to break the cycle of poverty and improve their livelihoods.

Out of 376 respondents, only 140 respondents can confirm that the schools are sufficient from figure 19 The presence of government schools is a step in the right direction, but the findings emphasize the need for further investment in educational infrastructure to ensure comprehensive access to quality education.

4.11.2 Healthcare Facilities Availability

According to respondents, healthcare facilities are accessible in the vicinity of Lufhereng. This is a positive aspect as access to healthcare services is essential for the well-being of the community. Having healthcare facilities nearby can reduce healthcare-related financial burdens on residents and enhance overall quality of life. There is an absence of on-site health services within the Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development itself. This raises concerns about the convenience and accessibility of healthcare services for residents, especially those who may face mobility challenges. The absence of on-site healthcare facilities remains an area of concern.

> *"Access to education and healthcare services is essential for community well-being. We're making progress in these areas." ~ Respondent C8*

> *"While there are schools, there's a need for more educational facilities, especially at the higher levels." ~ Respondent C13*

4.11.3 Schools and Health Facilities Perceptions

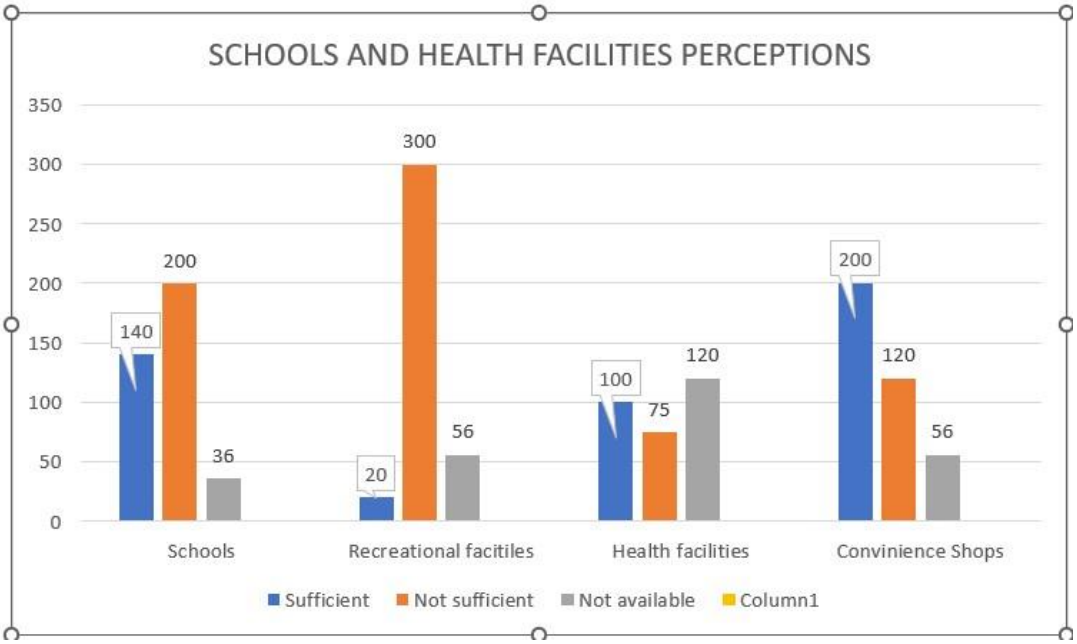


Figure 20: Provision of Schools and other facilities in Lufhereng by Community

The respondents have highlighted the presence of government schools in Lufhereng, which is undoubtedly essential for the community's education and skill development. However, regarding recreational facilities, a substantial majority of 300 respondents concur that such amenities are lacking, indicating a need for investment in community spaces for leisure and social activities.

In terms of healthcare services, only 100 out of 376 respondents acknowledge the availability of health facilities, underscoring potential inadequacies in healthcare access within the community. On the economic front, 200 respondents affirm the presence of economic activity, suggesting some level of economic vibrancy within the community. However, 120 respondents' express dissatisfaction with the level of economic activity, implying room for improvement in economic opportunities and development initiatives.

In summary, the survey data reveals areas of concern regarding the availability of essential services such as education, healthcare, and recreational facilities, as well as varying perceptions regarding the adequacy of economic activity. Addressing these issues is crucial for enhancing the overall well-being and quality of life within the community.

Access to quality education equips residents with the knowledge and skills needed to break the cycle of poverty and improve their livelihoods.

Accessible healthcare facilities play a pivotal role in ensuring the well-being of the community, reducing healthcare-related financial burdens, and enhancing the overall quality of life. Therefore, addressing the gap in healthcare facilities is crucial for the holistic development and long-term success of Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development and similar projects, ultimately contributing to poverty alleviation within these communities.

4.12. Improved Financial Well-being

Financial well-being is a crucial aspect of the Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development project, as it directly impacts residents' quality of life and their ability to break free from the cycle of poverty. Residents with businesses report improved financial well-being, contributing to economic growth within the community.

> *"Residents with businesses are experiencing improved financial well-being, which is a positive outcome of the project." ~ Respondent C18*
>
> *"Financial well-being varies among residents, but overall, there's progress." ~ Respondent C12*

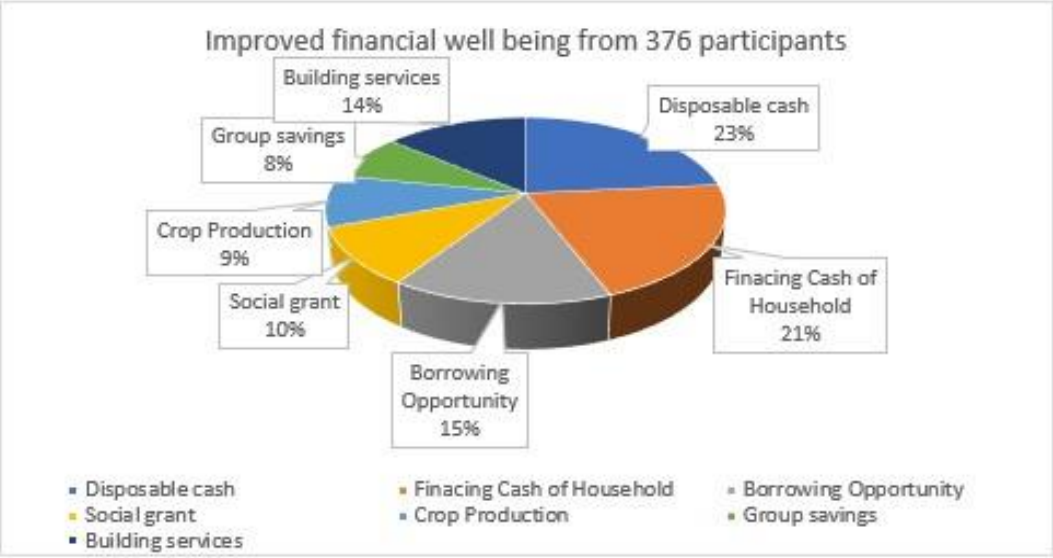


Figure 21: Financial well-being Improvement in Lufhereng

The respondents' responses affirm that a notable proportion, specifically 15%, currently

possess borrowing capacity facilitated by leveraging their properties as collateral. Moreover, an additional 14% acknowledge their ability to provide building services within local and external contexts. This indicates a discernible trend wherein small-scale enterprises, including informal businesses, are experiencing enhanced liquidity, thereby contributing to their overall welfare and sustainability.

4.12.1 Income Sources and Employment Status:

The study reveals a diverse range of income sources among the surveyed residents. This disparity in employment status highlights the importance of studying poverty alleviation strategies within the context of mixed-income housing projects, where unemployment can be a prevalent issue. Moreover, the breakdown of employment types, including formal, informal, and self-employment, highlights the variety of economic activities taking place within the community.

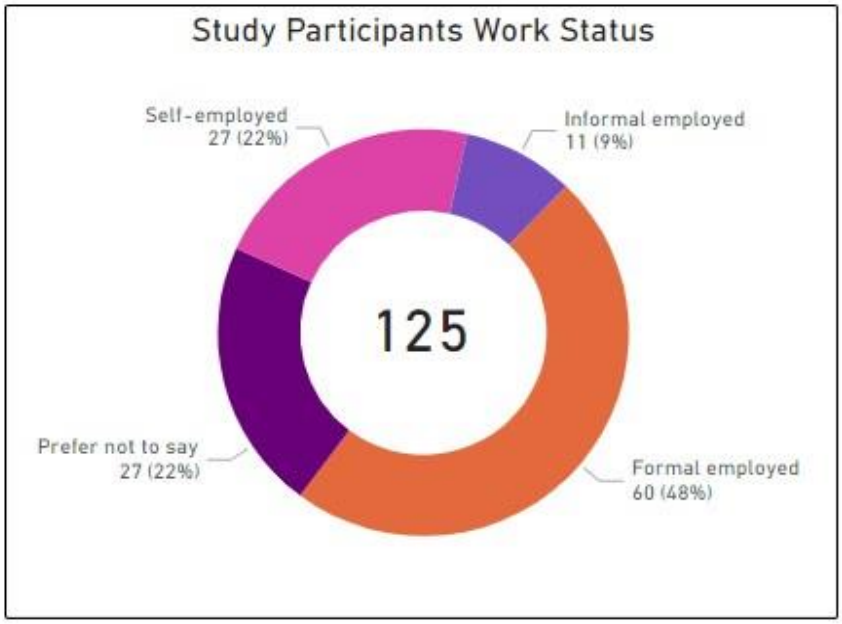


Figure 22: Income sources of those employed

4.12.2 Impact of Livelihood Strategies

The study highlights the positive impact of livelihood strategies on residents' financial well-being. Training programs in various trades play a significant role in enhancing resident's skills and employability. It empowers residents with employable skills, reducing their

reliance on social grants and significantly improving their quality of life. This finding aligns with the project's overarching goal of poverty alleviation.

4.12.3 Entrepreneurship and Business Ownership

The study indicates that some residents have experienced financial improvement through businesses like spaza shops and skilled trades. Entrepreneurship initiatives have contributed to increased income levels among these residents, highlighting the potential for economic growth within the community. However, the scale and effectiveness of these small-scale enterprises warrant further exploration to ensure sustainable financial well-being.

4.12.4 Social Grants

Despite economic improvements resulting from the development, a segment of the population still relies on social pension grants. This suggests that while livelihood strategies have had a positive impact on many residents, there is room for further progress in reducing dependence on social grants. Strategies to support this transition and increase financial independence should be considered.

4.12.5 Community Survival Strategies

The study reveals that residents have adopted various survival strategies, including small businesses and social grants, to make ends meet. These strategies demonstrate the resourcefulness of the community members in navigating financial challenges. Supporting and enhancing these strategies can contribute to overall financial well-being.

> *"Residents have adopted various survival strategies, from small businesses to social grants, to make ends meet." ~ Respondent C1*

> *"Survival strategies are diverse and reflect the resourcefulness of our community members." ~ Respondent C6*

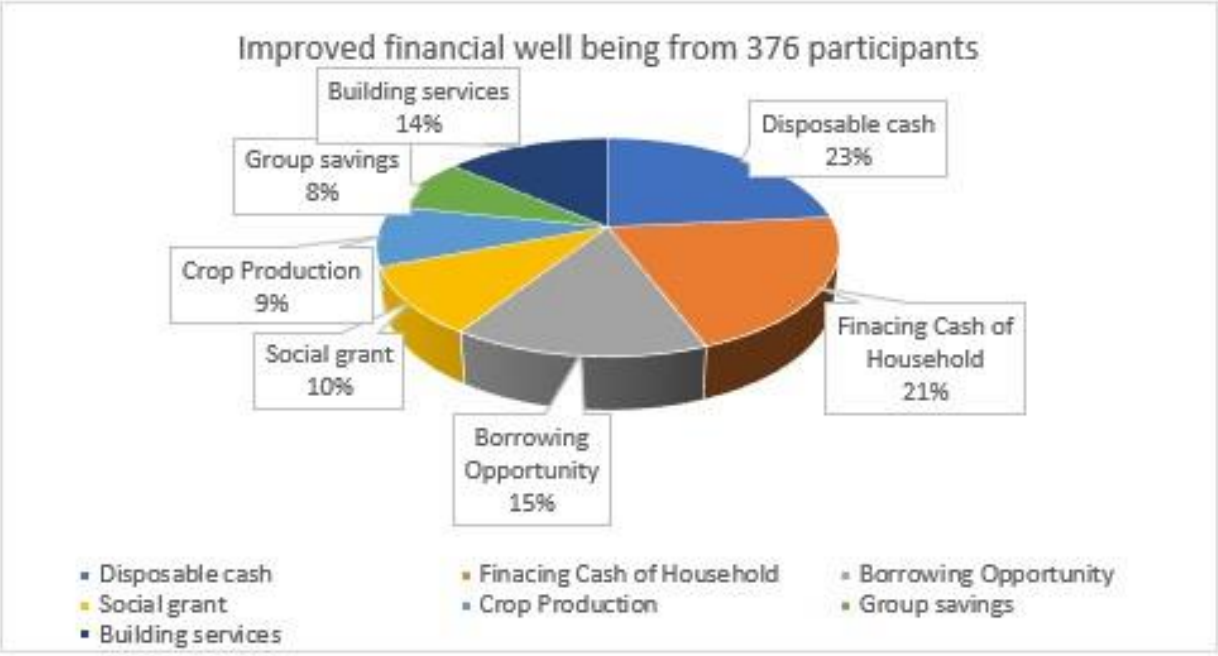


Figure 23: Financial well-being status of 376 respondents

The analysis of financial well-being within the Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development project highlights the composite relationship of income sources, employment status, and the impact of livelihood strategies.

While positive strides have been made in empowering residents with skills and economic opportunities, challenges such as income disparity and reliance on social grants and the improvement of income generation as per the graph above. Addressing these challenges, fostering entrepreneurship, and ensuring equitable access to financial empowerment initiatives are essential for the project's success in poverty alleviation and enhancing residents' financial well-being.

4.13. Social Responsibility

Developers are encouraged to engage in more social responsibility initiatives, beyond training programs, to benefit the community. To undertake social responsibility programmes, such as training, as a way of giving back to the community.

"Apart from training programmes, there's a need for more social responsibility initiatives from the developers." ~ Respondent C15

"Developers should consider giving back to the community through various programs and projects." ~ Respondent C19

With thorough analysis and scrutiny of the collected data, it can be affirmed that this project has made significant strides in reaching its intended objectives. The research findings have shed light on the complex dynamics between livelihood strategies and economic opportunities within the context of MIH developments. It has become evident that various livelihood approaches.

4.13.1 Respondents' Perception of Social Responsibility

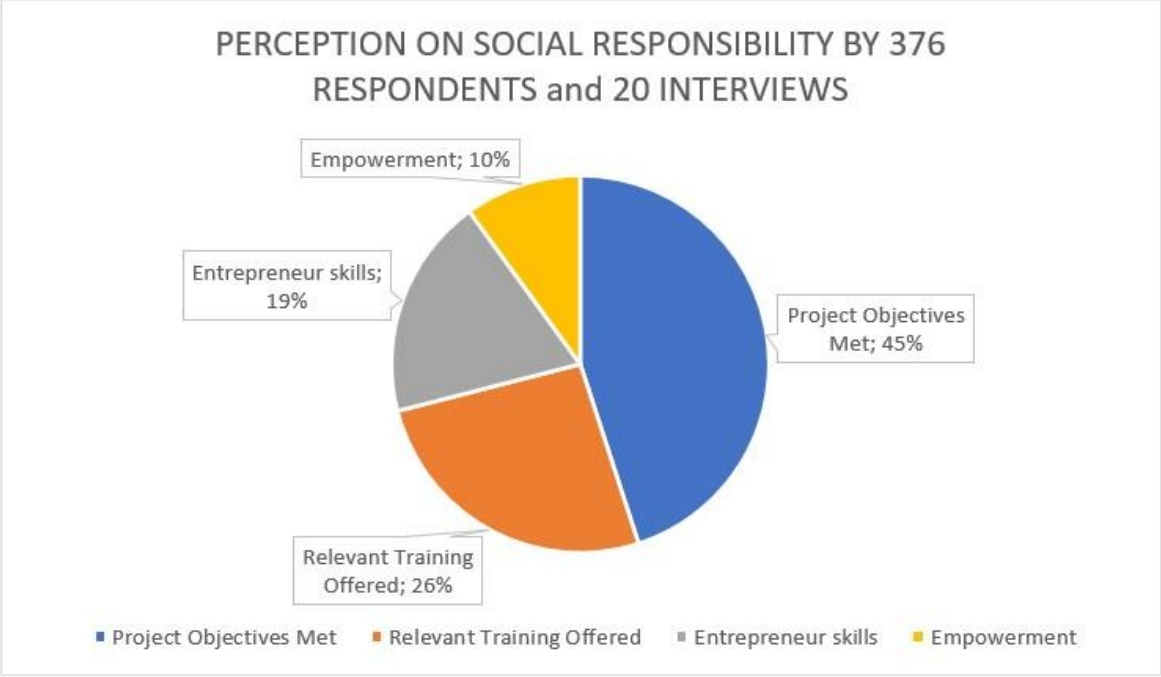


Figure 24: Social Responsibility perception of the community by 376 respondents and 20 interviews on developer's initiative

Based on the provided data, it appears that the project has made significant strides in fulfilling its objectives, particularly in the realms of housing provision, skills development programs, and entrepreneurship initiatives. The data suggests that 45% of respondents feel that the project has met 45% of its objectives through the provision of housing. Additionally, 26% of respondents agree that the training provided, encompassing skill development programs and entrepreneurship initiatives, has been relevant.

The acknowledgment by 19% of respondents further validates the perceived effectiveness of these efforts in empowering residents and enhancing their economic circumstances. The project seems to have played a pivotal role in providing residents with avenues for economic improvement and empowerment.

The data also sheds light on specific aspects of the project's impact. For instance, 24% of respondents indicate that only individuals with small businesses have experienced improvements, highlighting the targeted benefits of the project. Moreover, a substantial majority of respondents, encompassing 52.5%, acknowledge the social responsibility benefits realised through the project's initiatives.

However, it is noteworthy that 14% of respondents did not perceive any improvement, suggesting that there may still be areas requiring attention or enhancement within the project's framework.

Overall, the data underscores the multifaceted impact of the project, encompassing housing provision, skills development, entrepreneurship, and social responsibility initiatives. Moving forward, it may be beneficial for project stakeholders to further analyse the feedback provided by respondents to identify areas of improvement and ensure that the project continues to effectively address the needs of the community it serves.

4.13.2 Likelihood Improvement since Project Inception

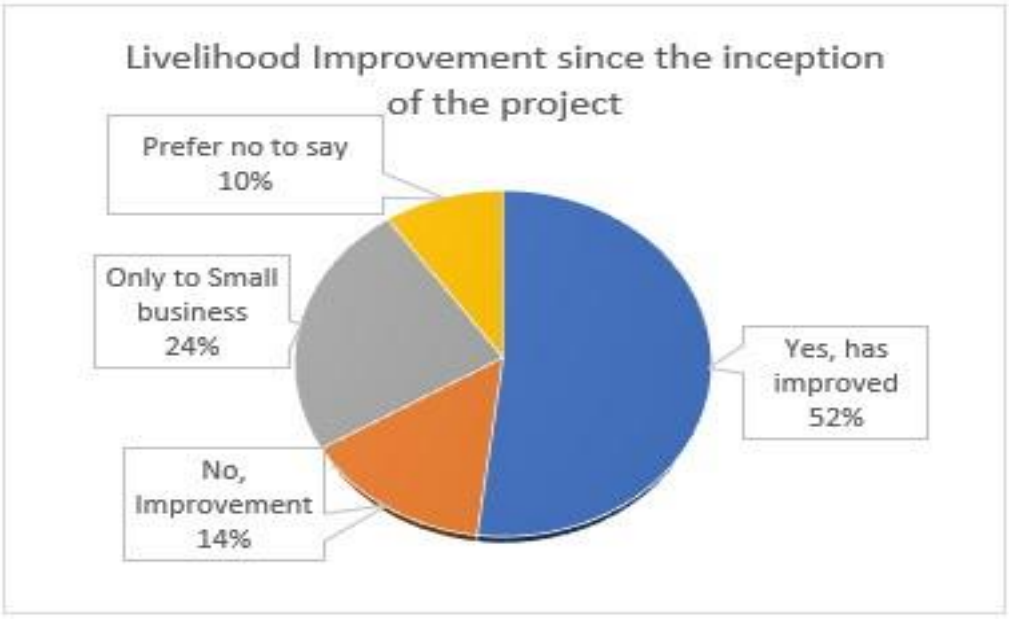


Figure 25: Livelihood Improvement in Lufhereng

The study has also illuminated the impact of these livelihood strategies on poverty alleviation. To a considerable extent, these strategies have contributed to enhancing the livelihoods of residents, particularly in terms of income generation and access to employment opportunities. This, in turn, has played a crucial role in alleviating poverty among the communities living in MIH developments.

4.14. Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure development is an essential aspect of the mixed-income housing project in Lufhereng, as it underpins the community's sustainability and quality of life. Ongoing investment in infrastructure development is crucial for creating a thriving community. Plans for recreational facilities and other amenities are part of this development. Recreational facilities, despite being part of the plan, have not been realised, impacting the community's quality of life. Respondents acknowledge various challenges in infrastructure development. One of the critical issues pertains to the sourcing of construction materials, this challenge not only impacts the project's cost but also raises questions about the sustainability of such developments in resource-limited areas.

"Infrastructure development is an ongoing process. We have plans for recreational facilities, but they are yet to be realised." ~Respondent C12

"Investing in infrastructure is part of creating a thriving community for residents." ~ Respondent C4

"No material is sourced locally as we do not have the capacity." ~Respondent C9

4.14.1 Earmarked Agricultural Plots

The study indicates that there are agricultural plots earmarked for future use within the project. However, these plots remain unused, as per respondents' feedback. This underutilization raises questions about resource allocation and sustainability. Agriculture can be a valuable livelihood strategy and a source of food security. Ensuring that these plots are effectively utilized aligns with the project's goals of poverty alleviation and self-sustainability.

4.14.2 Resource Efficiency

Efficient resource utilization is crucial for the long-term success of infrastructure development projects. The study highlights inefficiencies related to material sourcing and the underutilization of earmarked resources. Addressing these inefficiencies can lead to cost savings and a more sustainable approach to infrastructure development.

4.14.3 Holistic Approach

The findings emphasize the need for a holistic approach to infrastructure development. Infrastructure is not limited to physical structures but also includes systems that support the community's functionality and well-being. This includes addressing challenges related to material sourcing, efficient resource allocation, and the realisation of planned amenities such as recreational facilities. Infrastructure development within the Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development is a critical aspect of creating a sustainable and thriving community. The study's findings shed light on the importance of continuous investment, the need to realise planned amenities, challenges in material sourcing, and the

underutilization of earmarked resources. Addressing these issues, while adopting a holistic and community-involved approach, can contribute to the project's long-term success in achieving poverty alleviation and enhancing residents' overall quality of life.

4.14.4 Community Involvement

Involving the community in infrastructure development decisions and processes is essential. Community members are stakeholders who can provide valuable insights and feedback on their infrastructure needs and priorities. Engaging residents in the planning and implementation of infrastructure projects fosters a sense of ownership and ensures that developments align with the community's aspirations.

4.15. Study Findings Discussion

The findings of this comprehensive study conducted within the context of the Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development project provide valuable insights into various facets of this mixed-income housing initiative, with a particular focus on poverty alleviation and community well-being using existing livelihood strategies. This discussion delves deeper into the results, their implications, and the broader context in which they assist Housing Diverse Populations.

The study reveals that the Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development project effectively accommodates a diverse range of residents from different income levels and backgrounds. This achievement aligns with the project's core objective of creating inclusive communities. By bringing together individuals from various socio-economic strata, the project fosters social cohesion and reduces segregation. However, the findings also highlight challenges related to resource allocation, suggesting that further attention is needed to fully realise the goal of inclusive living and self-sufficiency during and after construction.

4.15.1 Poverty Alleviation

The study provides substantial evidence that the Lufhereng project contributes significantly to poverty alleviation among its residents. By providing affordable housing

options and an array of livelihood strategies, the project empowers individuals and families to improve their financial circumstances. The impact of this poverty alleviation is evident in reduced reliance on social grants, increased employment opportunities, and the growth of local businesses.

However, it is essential to recognise that not all residents benefit equally, and disparities in economic outcomes persist. Addressing these disparities remains a challenge that requires ongoing attention.

4.15.2 Livelihood Enhancement

The study highlights the transformative role of livelihood enhancement strategies within the project. Skills development programs, entrepreneurial initiatives, and resource utilization projects empower residents with valuable skills and economic opportunities. This, in turn, diminishes their reliance on social grants, contributing to an improved quality of life. The continuous nature of training programs ensures that residents have access to up-to-date skills, making them more competitive in the job market. However, the study also points out challenges related to resource allocation, affordability, and disparities in economic progress, suggesting areas for further improvement.

4.15.3 Community Self-Sustainability

The objective of creating self-sustaining communities within the project is commendable. By reducing unemployment and redistributing employment and skills within the area, the project takes a proactive approach to long-term sustainability. Initiatives like agricultural projects and support for small-scale enterprises contribute to local economic development. However, challenges related to infrastructure development, particularly the sourcing of construction materials, present obstacles to achieving comprehensive self-sustainability.

4.15.4 Healthcare and Educational Services

Access to healthcare and education services is essential for community well-being. The presence of government schools in Lufhereng is a positive development, but concerns

remain about the availability of healthcare facilities. The reliance on private schools in neighbouring areas suggests gaps in access to quality education. Ensuring equitable access to education and healthcare services should be a priority to enhance the overall quality of life for residents.

4.15.5 Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure development is a critical component of the project, underpinning the community's sustainability and quality of life. Plans for recreational facilities and other amenities hold promise, but the delay in realizing these plans impacts the community's well-being. Addressing these challenges is essential for long-term success.

4.15.6 Financial Well-Being

The study findings indicate that residents with businesses report improved financial well-being. The growth of local small-scale enterprises, such as spaza shops and skilled trades, is a testament to the positive economic impact of the project. However, the study also highlights that a segment of the population still relies on social pension grants, emphasising the need for further economic development efforts to ensure that all residents benefit.

4.15.7 Promoting Livelihood Strategies

Promoting livelihood strategies is a central pillar of the project's approach to poverty alleviation. The study reveals that residents are becoming more aware of and utilizing available strategies, such as skills development, entrepreneurship, and resource utilization. This empowerment of residents with choices and support is a positive outcome. However, ensuring equitable access and community engagement are critical for maximizing the impact of these strategies.

4.15.8 Diverse Livelihood Strategies

MIH developments employ a diverse set of livelihood strategies to address poverty alleviation. These strategies encompass skills development, micro-enterprise support, agricultural initiatives, access to financial services, job placement services, and

continuous training programs.

4.15.9 Skills Development as a Catalyst for Economic Empowerment

The study's findings underscore the significance of skills development programs within the MIH community. Respondents highlighted training programs in various trades, such as bricklaying, plastering, painting, plumbing, and agriculture, as pivotal for enhancing residents' employability. The continuous nature of these training initiatives, ranging from short courses to more extended programs culminating in trade tests, reflects a commitment to ensuring participants not only acquire skills but also gain practical experience.

Qualitative insights from key informant interviews further emphasize the transformative impact of skills development. Residents who participated in these programs shared narratives of how they transitioned from unemployment to stable employment or self-employment after acquiring valuable skills. This demonstrates the role of skills development as a catalyst for economic empowerment, breaking the cycle of poverty for many individuals.

4.15.10 Diversity in Income Generation

The study's quantitative data revealed a diversified income landscape within the MIH community. While a portion of residents reported earning income from formal employment, a substantial number engaged in informal employment and self-employment ventures. These findings reflect a vibrant local job market, encompassing activities such as small-scale farming, panel beating, manufacturing, and automotive services.

Key informant interviews provided deeper insights into these income-generating activities. Residents' narratives highlighted the growth of local small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in areas like welding, food production, and automotive services. This diversity in income sources is instrumental in creating economic resilience within the community, reducing dependence on external support systems.

4.15.11 Challenges in Equitable Access

While the MIH project has made significant strides in promoting diverse livelihood strategies, it is essential to acknowledge that not all residents have benefited equally. The study findings indicate that there are disparities in access to training opportunities and economic benefits. Some respondents noted that certain community members faced barriers in participating in skills development programs or starting their own businesses.

These differences were further illuminated in the qualitative data, where residents voiced concerns about the equitable distribution of resources and opportunities. Limited access to resources, such as startup capital, hindered some individuals' ability to fully engage in income-generating activities. This emphasizes the importance of addressing these challenges to ensure that all residents can leverage the available livelihood strategies effectively.

4.15.12 Integration of Livelihood Strategies with MIH Objectives

The study's findings also highlight the alignment between the implemented livelihood strategies and the broader objectives of the MIH project, particularly in terms of poverty alleviation and community sustainability. The emphasis on skills development, local employment, agricultural initiatives, and support for small-scale enterprises resonates with the project's mission to create self-sustaining communities that reduce unemployment and reliance on external support. Qualitative insights further emphasize that residents perceive these livelihood strategies as integral to the project's success. They view the acquisition of skills and economic independence as key steps toward breaking free from the cycle of poverty and contributing to the long-term sustainability of the MIH community.

The MIH study's findings on diverse livelihood strategies underline their pivotal role in driving economic empowerment and poverty alleviation within the community. The integration of skills development, local employment opportunities, and support for small-scale enterprises aligns with the project's goals of creating self-sustaining, inclusive communities. However, addressing disparities in access and resource allocation remains

crucial for ensuring that these strategies benefit all residents equitably. Ultimately, these findings contribute to a deeper understanding of how livelihood approaches can transform lives and promote community sustainability within the MIH context.

4.16. Impact of Poverty on MIH Developments

4.16.1 Prevalence of Poverty

The study's quantitative data reveals that a significant portion of the surveyed residents in Lufhereng were experiencing poverty or its effects. A substantial number of respondents report being unemployed, with some relying on social pension grants as their primary source of income. This paints a clear picture of the economic challenges faced by a considerable segment of the community.

Key informant interviews provided context to these statistics, with residents sharing personal narratives of financial hardship and the difficulties of making ends meet. The stories illuminated the various dimensions of poverty, including limited access to necessities, inadequate housing conditions, and challenges in providing for families. These findings emphasize the prevalence and depth of poverty within the MIH community.

4.16.2 Impact of Skills Development on Poverty Alleviation

One of the central components of the MIH project is skills development, which aims to equip residents with employable skills and break the cycle of poverty. The study's findings suggest that skills development initiatives have had a positive impact on poverty alleviation. Respondents who participated in training programs reported improved employment prospects and increased income.

Qualitative insights further illustrate the transformative effect of skills development. Residents shared stories of how acquiring skills in trades such as bricklaying, and plumbing opens opportunities to stable employment or entrepreneurship. This not only increased their income but also instilled a sense of pride and self-reliance. These narratives highlight the potential of skills development as a poverty reduction strategy.

4.16.3 Economic Disparities and Ongoing Challenges

While the MIH project has made strides in poverty alleviation, disparities in economic outcomes persist within the community. The study's data show variations in income levels, with some residents experiencing more significant financial improvements than others. The presence of residents still relying on social pension grants suggests that not all have fully transitioned out of poverty.

Key informant interviews revealed persistent challenges related to affordability, resource utilization, and access to opportunities. Issues such as the sourcing of materials for businesses and the slow utilization and allocation of earmarked agricultural plots reflect ongoing barriers to economic progress. Additionally, the theft of construction materials and the absence of certain amenities like recreational facilities pose challenges to the overall quality of life for some residents.

4.16.4 Importance of Holistic Development

The study's findings emphasize the importance of holistic development approaches in addressing poverty. While skills development and employment opportunities are critical components, the absence of certain amenities and services, such as educational infrastructure and on-site healthcare, highlight deficiencies in providing a comprehensive living environment.

Qualitative data reveal that access to quality education and healthcare services is essential for residents' well-being and long-term economic prospects. These services equip individuals with the knowledge and health support necessary to break free from poverty's grasp.

4.16.5 Collaboration for Sustainable Poverty Alleviation

The MIH project's collaborative approach between developers, government agencies, and the community emerges as a pivotal factor in navigating poverty-related challenges.

The study's findings suggest that synergy between these stakeholders is crucial for optimizing resources, improving access to training programs, and addressing disparities. Residents and key informants alike emphasized the importance of continued collaboration to ensure sustainable poverty alleviation. This collaboration includes addressing resource allocation, providing better access to education and healthcare, and supporting small-scale enterprises.

The impact of poverty within the Lufhereng MIH community is multifaceted, affecting various aspects of residents' lives. While the MIH project has made notable progress in poverty alleviation through skills development and economic opportunities, challenges and disparities persist.

The findings emphasize the need for a holistic approach to development, addressing not only employment but also access to essential services and amenities. Collaborative efforts among stakeholders are pivotal in achieving sustainable poverty reduction and enhancing the overall well-being of residents. These insights contribute to a deeper understanding of the complex dynamics of poverty and the potential for transformation within MIH projects.

4.17. Role of Developers and Government

The success of mixed-income housing projects, such as Lufhereng, hinges on the collaborative synergy between developers, who are often private or semi-private entities, and government agencies, who play a critical role in policy formulation, funding allocation, and regulatory oversight. These two entities, although distinct, are interdependent in their efforts to create sustainable, inclusive communities and alleviate poverty.

Developers bring their expertise in construction, urban planning, and project management to the table, often with the aim of achieving profitability while also fulfilling broader societal goals. On the other hand, government agencies provide the regulatory framework, allocate resources, and, in many cases, act as custodians of public interest, ensuring that the project aligns with broader social and economic objectives.

The following discussion explores into the findings related to the roles and contributions of developers and government agencies within the Lufhereng MIH project, shedding light on the challenges they face and the impacts of their actions on the community and its journey toward poverty alleviation.

It explores how their collaboration has influenced aspects such as infrastructure development, economic empowerment, access to education and healthcare, and overall community well-being. Through an in-depth analysis of survey data and key informant interviews, this section provides a nuanced understanding of the dynamics between these stakeholders and their influence on the project's outcomes.

4.18. Developers' Role

The developers of the MIH project play a pivotal role in conceiving, planning, and executing the housing development. The study's findings shed light on several aspects of their role:

4.18.1 Infrastructure and Housing Development

Developers are primarily responsible for creating the physical infrastructure and housing units within the MIH project. The quantitative data indicate that the physical structures have provided residents with improved living conditions compared to their previous situations. Adequate housing is a fundamental component in the fight against poverty, providing families with a stable and secure living environment.

4.18.2 Skills Development and Training

The study's findings reveal that developers have actively engaged in skills development and training programs within the community. These programs offer residents opportunities to acquire valuable skills in trades such as bricklaying, plumbing, painting, and agriculture. Qualitative insights from key informants highlight the positive impact of these initiatives, with residents attesting to improved employment prospects and income.

4.18.3 Economic Opportunities

Developers have also facilitated economic opportunities within the community, encouraging entrepreneurship and the growth of small-scale enterprises. These efforts have contributed to job creation and income generation for residents, aligning with the overarching goal of poverty alleviation.

Despite these positive contributions, the study identifies challenges related to resource allocation and management. Issues such as the sourcing of construction materials and the slow utilization of earmarked agricultural plots indicate room for improvement in resource management. Addressing these challenges is essential for optimizing the project's impact on poverty reduction.

4.19. Government Agencies' Role

Government agencies, both local and regional, are critical partners in MIH projects. The study's findings highlight the multifaceted role of government agencies: Government agencies are responsible for regulatory oversight, ensuring that MIH projects adhere to zoning laws, building codes, and other legal requirements. This oversight helps guarantee the safety and compliance of the housing development.

4.19.1 Collaboration in Skills Development

The study indicates that government agencies collaborate with developers in implementing skills development and training programmes. These programs are often accredited by organizations like SETA, ensuring the quality and relevance of the training. This collaboration is instrumental in equipping residents with employable skills.

4.20. Collaboration for Sustainable Development

The findings emphasize the collaborative synergy between developers and government agencies as pivotal in addressing poverty-related challenges and achieving sustainable development. Both stakeholders must work together to optimize the allocation and utilization of resources, ensuring that they align with poverty alleviation goals. This

includes addressing challenges in sourcing construction materials and improving the management of agricultural plots.

Government agencies play a critical role in providing access to quality education and healthcare services. Collaborative efforts with developers can lead to the establishment of additional educational facilities and improved healthcare access within the MIH community. Encouraging and supporting the growth of local small-scale enterprises is a joint responsibility. This can further enhance economic opportunities and reduce unemployment rates within the community.

The study's findings highlight the complementary roles of developers and government agencies in the Lufhereng MIH project. While developers are responsible for physical infrastructure, skills development, and economic opportunities, government agencies provide regulatory oversight and access to essential services.

Collaborative efforts between these stakeholders are essential for optimizing resources, improving access to education and healthcare, and supporting small-scale enterprises. By working together, developers and government agencies can continue to drive sustainable development and poverty alleviation within the MIH community.

4.21. Resource Utilization

The study reveals that resource utilization, particularly in the context of agriculture and infrastructure development, is an essential component of community self-sustainability. Earmarked agricultural plots represent an opportunity for residents to engage in food production and income generation. However, the findings suggest that the slow utilization of these plots is a challenge that needs to be addressed.

Fully leveraging these resources can contribute to food security and economic independence for residents.

4.21.1 Economic Empowerment

The MIH project aims to empower residents economically by providing training and employment opportunities. The findings indicate that various livelihood strategies, such as skills development programmes and support for small-scale enterprises, have played a significant role in enhancing the economic well-being of residents.

This aligns with the goal of self-sustainability, as residents with improved financial resources are better equipped to meet their needs without relying on external assistance. Creating job opportunities within the community is a key component of self-sustainability.

The study's results show that residents have access to various forms of employment within and near Lufhereng. Local self-employment opportunities, as well as jobs in nearby areas like Johannesburg and Krugersdorp, provide residents with income-earning options. This not only reduces the need for long commutes but also contributes to economic development within the community.

4.21.2 Skills Development

Skills development programs are a central element of community self-sustainability. The study highlights that residents receive training in various trades, including bricklaying, plumbing, painting, and agriculture services.

These skills are valuable assets that improve employability and income-earning potential. The continuous nature of training programs ensures that residents have up-to-date skills, enhancing their capacity to secure employment or start their own businesses.

4.21.3 Small-Scale Enterprises

The growth of small-scale enterprises is another indicator of community self-sustainability. The findings suggest that entrepreneurship is encouraged within the community, leading to the emergence of businesses in welding, food production, and automotive services. These enterprises not only provide employment opportunities but also contribute to local economic development.

4.21.4 Collaboration with Developers and Government

The study emphasizes the collaborative efforts between developers, government agencies, and the community in promoting self-sustainability. Developers play a role in providing training and economic opportunities, while government agencies oversee regulatory compliance and access to essential services. This collaboration is essential for addressing challenges and maximizing the potential for self-sustainability.

The results of the study suggest that the Lufhereng MIH project has made significant strides in promoting community self-sustainability.

The utilization of resources, economic empowerment, access to employment opportunities, skills development, and the growth of small-scale enterprises all contribute to the community's ability to thrive independently. However, challenges and areas for improvement exist, particularly in resource utilization and access to essential services. Collaborative efforts between developers, government agencies, and the community are essential for addressing these challenges and further enhancing self-sustainability within the MIH community.

In conclusion, this study shed light on the multifaceted nature of the Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development project. While it has made significant strides in alleviating poverty, empowering residents, and enhancing community well-being, challenges and disparities persist. Addressing these challenges and fostering equitable access and community engagement are key to realizing the project's full potential. Ultimately, the study findings highlight the importance of holistic approaches to community development, where housing, livelihood strategies, infrastructure, education, and healthcare are integrated to create sustainable and inclusive communities.

Chapter 5 - Recommendation and Conclusions

The Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development project represents a notable effort in the realm of MIH projects, with a specific focus on alleviating poverty and improving the livelihoods of its residents.

Through an in-depth exploration of the project's dynamics, this study has unearthed valuable insights into the strategies employed and their impact on the community.

However, as with any complex endeavour, there is room for enhancement and optimization.

Based on the findings and limitations of this study, several recommendations emerge to enhance the effectiveness of poverty alleviation strategies within Mixed-income housing projects like Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development.

5.1. Recommendations

These recommendations are multifaceted and encompass various dimensions of the project, ranging from livelihood strategies, education, healthcare, and community engagement.

They are designed to offer actionable guidance to developers, government agencies, and stakeholders involved in similar MIH initiatives.

Each recommendation is underpinned by the overarching goal of creating environments where residents can thrive, breaking the cycle of poverty, and nurturing long-term sustainability.

5.1.1 Various Project Dimensions Identified by Respondents

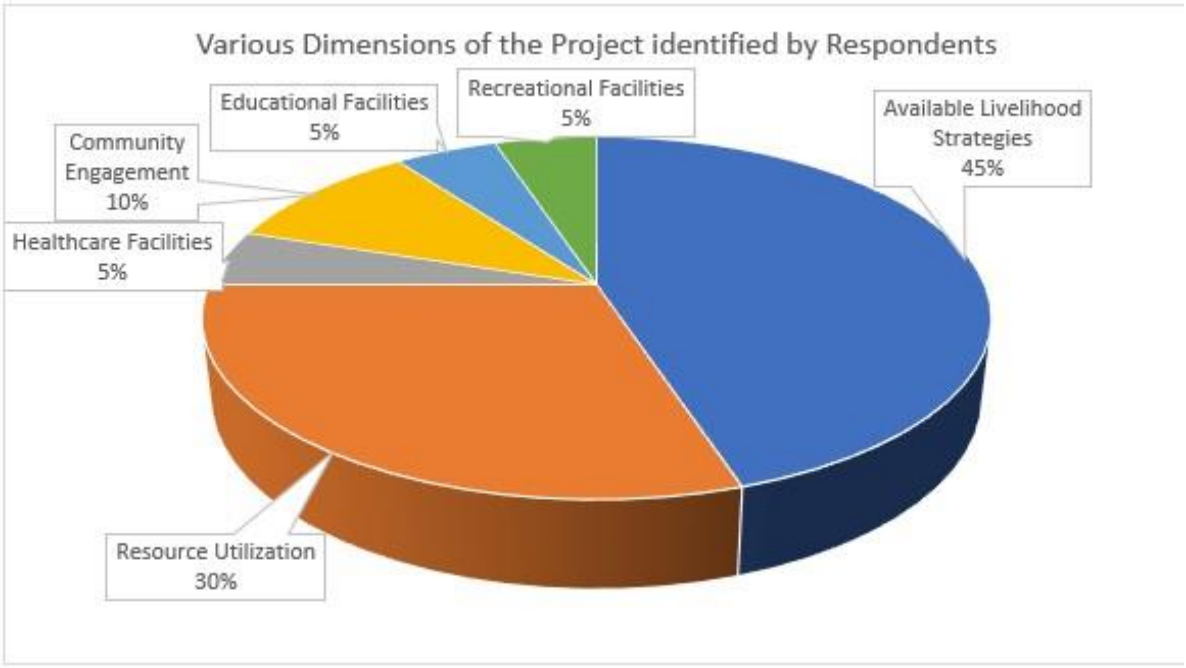


Figure 26: Various Dimensions of the project as observed in Lufhereng

45% of the community agrees that there are available livelihood strategies, while 30% are of the idea that the resources are not utilized to the potential and 5% of the community agrees that health care, educational and recreational facilities would help improve and break the cycle of poverty.

5.1.2 Diversify Livelihood Strategies

Developers and relevant authorities should continue diversifying livelihood strategies within MIH projects. This includes expanding vocational training programs, supporting micro-enterprises, and encouraging small-scale agricultural initiatives. Diversification provides residents with multiple pathways to improve their economic well-being. To address challenges related to affordability, developers should explore ways to make resources, including materials and tools, more accessible and cost-effective for residents looking to start or expand businesses. Collaborations with local suppliers could be explored to reduce costs.

5.1.3 Resource Utilization

The study identified underutilized resources, such as earmarked agricultural plots. To maximize these resources, it is recommended that developers actively engage the community in planning and implementing initiatives like community gardens or agricultural cooperatives. These efforts can promote self-sustainability and economic growth.

5.1.4 Education and Healthcare Access

Access to education and healthcare facilities is crucial for poverty alleviation. Developers should prioritize the establishment of local schools and healthcare centres within MIH projects. Furthermore, partnerships with educational and healthcare institutions can enhance the quality and accessibility of these services.

5.1.5 Community Involvement

Foster community involvement in decision-making processes related to the development and implementation of poverty alleviation strategies. Engaging residents in project planning and management ensures that strategies align with their needs and aspirations, increasing the likelihood of success.

5.1.6 Continuous Training

The study highlights the importance of ongoing training programs. Developers and government agencies should commit to sustaining these programs and expanding their reach to ensure that more community members can access valuable skills and employment opportunities.

5.1.7 Reducing Theft and Delays

Measures should be put in place to address construction material theft, which can lead to project delays. Enhanced security protocols and community awareness campaigns could mitigate these challenges, allowing projects to progress more smoothly.

5.1.8 Community Empowerment

Developers should promote community empowerment by creating spaces and initiatives that enable residents to take ownership of their economic development. This might include establishing community-managed businesses or cooperatives.

5.1.9 Monitoring and Evaluation

Regularly assess the impact of poverty alleviation strategies through rigorous monitoring and evaluation processes. This will help identify areas that require adjustment or improvement, ensuring that strategies remain effective over time.

5.1.10 Research and Collaboration

Encourage further research on MIH projects and their impact on poverty alleviation. Collaboration between academic institutions, government agencies, and developers can lead to innovative solutions and a better understanding of best practices.

5.1.11 Stakeholder Engagement

Ensure that all relevant stakeholders, including local businesses, educational institutions, and healthcare providers, are actively engaged in the development and execution of poverty alleviation strategies. Collaboration can enhance the breadth and effectiveness of these initiatives.

By implementing these recommendations, MIH projects like Lufhereng can more effectively contribute to poverty alleviation, improve the livelihoods of their communities, and create sustainable, inclusive, and self-sustaining environments for their residents.

5.2. Study Limitations

The risks associated with the research study participants is very minimal as the researcher did not collect an individual identification data. However, he acknowledges several limitations that have been taken into consideration in interpreting the findings. He has grouped these into different themes as discussed below:

5.2.1 Limited Participation from Industry Professionals

One limitation of this study is the challenge of securing active participation from professionals in the industry. Some industry experts were unwilling or unavailable to take part in the survey or respond to questionnaires, potentially limiting the depth of insights

and perspectives from key stakeholders.

5.2.2 Community Member's Education Level

The level of education among local community members had some influence in their understanding of and willingness to engage with the study and questionnaires. Differences in educational backgrounds contributed to the quality and accuracy of responses, as well as their overall perception of the study's importance.

5.2.3 Time Constraints

Conducting interviews and surveys within the community is subject to time constraints. The timing of data collection must be carefully considered to ensure the availability and cooperation of respondents, which can be a logistical challenge.

5.2.4 Respondent Bias

Respondents who have been involved in the project since its inception may bring personal biases into their responses, potentially affecting the interpretation of data.

5.2.5 Environment and Honest Responses

The researcher tried to a conducive and neutral environment for respondents to provide honest responses. Ensuring that respondents feel comfortable and can express their views without fear of judgment or reprisal is essential.

5.2.6 Timing and Data Access

The timing of the study and limited access to certain data sources may impact the depth and comprehensiveness of the research. Delays or restricted data access can affect the study's ability to address certain aspects fully.

5.2.7 Language Barriers

Lufhereng is a multicultural community. While the researcher tried to ensure that tools were available in native languages there may have been some language differences that affect the clarity of questions and respondents' ability to provide accurate responses.

5.2.8 Lack of Previous Research

The absence of prior research on the specific subject may limit the availability of comparative data or reference points. This can make it challenging to contextualize and interpret the findings effectively.

5.3 Future Research

While this study has provided valuable insights into various dimensions of mixed-income housing developments, the limited data available for analysing racial integration represented a significant constraint and is an area for future research.

5.3.1 Racial Integration

This topic proved a limitation for this research, due to is the nature of the data collection process. Surveys and interviews often do not explicitly ask respondents about their racial or ethnic identities.

Various factors, including privacy concerns, cultural sensitivity, or limitations in the scope of the study could be the cause.

The lack of data on racial integration within these communities limits the ability to draw definitive conclusions about the extent to which these housing projects have achieved their goals of creating racially integrated neighbourhoods. It also hinders the ability to assess the potential benefits or challenges associated with racial integration in the context of mixed-income housing.

Future researchers could investigate this phenomenon to assess, amongst other aspects if this project increases racial conciliation or causes tension, which would need to be addressed in a holistic manner.

5.4. Conclusion

The objective of this study was to investigate the existing relationship between livelihood

strategies and poverty alleviation required to address affected communities living in mixed-income development to be self-sustainable, with the aim of providing all individuals, especially those from economically disadvantaged backgrounds, access to economic opportunities, improved infrastructure, facilities, and essential services.

The principal goal of the project was to contribute to the creation of more equitable cities. Throughout the course of this study, a comprehensive examination of the relationship between livelihood strategies, and poverty alleviation within MIH developments was conducted and emphasising the focus on improving the livelihoods of communities residing in these developments.

The investigation into the Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development project has unveiled a complex factor that contribute to poverty alleviation and economic development within MIH developments. This study, with its quantitative data analysis and qualitative coding and thematic analysis of interviews with community members, offers valuable insights into the multifaceted nature of these initiatives.

At its core, the Lufhereng project embodies the aspiration of creating self-sustaining, inclusive communities where residents have the means and opportunities to uplift themselves from poverty. The project's objectives, as elucidated by the respondents, revolve around housing diversification, skill development, and income generation for residents across various income levels. In this pursuit, it has demonstrated noteworthy successes, such as providing training in construction, plumbing, painting, and other trades.

These training programmes have empowered residents with valuable skills, reducing unemployment, and enabling individuals to earn a living. However, challenges abound, affordability remains a significant barrier, particularly for those aspiring to start businesses, as the sourcing of materials and access to opportunities can be limited. The persistence of unemployment among certain segments of the population and reliance on social grants by some community members also highlights the need for more

comprehensive and inclusive strategies.

Moreover, the project's impact goes beyond employment and skills development. It encompasses the potential for small-scale entrepreneurship, agriculture, and access to resources like agricultural plots. These elements offer a diverse range of livelihood strategies for residents to explore and leverage for poverty alleviation. Still, the underutilization of resources and the theft of construction materials represent hurdles to the project's full realisation.

Education and healthcare services, crucial components of community development, have been touched upon in this study. While government schools are present, the limited availability of health facilities remains a concern. These services are integral not only for residents' well-being but also for their economic mobility. The study underscores that investing in these areas can significantly contribute to poverty alleviation.

The genesis of the project was initially conceived as the resettlement of communities inhabiting diverse informal settlements. Given the absence of infrastructure within the designated area and the prevalent unemployment among community members accustomed to impoverished living conditions, the blunt reality of poverty was tangible. The absence of viable income-generating opportunities exacerbated the socio-economic challenges faced by the populace.

However, as the project unfolded, a discernible shift transpired. Individuals within the community began to discern and cultivate various skill sets conducive to self-sustainability. This metamorphosis signalled the emergence of a collaborative ethos wherein community members endeavoured to provide essential services to one another, leveraging the skills they had acquired. Notably, the landscape witnessed a transformation as property values surged, propelled by the burgeoning utilization of houses as income-generating assets through the rental of rooms.

The trajectory of the project epitomizes a paradigm shift from dependence to

empowerment, underscored by the proactive pursuit of skill development and the harnessing of community-driven initiatives for socio-economic advancement. This evolution underscores the dynamic interplay between grassroots empowerment and sustainable development, emblematic of a multifaceted approach to poverty alleviation and community resilience.

The data confirmed a strong relationship between livelihood strategies and poverty alleviation in MIH developments. These strategies empower residents, reduce dependency on social assistance, foster community development, have long-term impacts, and enhance resilience. This relationship underscores the effectiveness of targeted interventions in promoting self-sufficiency and improving residents' quality of life.

The data revealed a robust relationship between livelihood strategies and poverty alleviation. Respondents noted that strategies empower residents by providing them with skills, income generation opportunities and a path to self-sufficiency. Livelihood strategies reduce dependency on social assistance, leading to improved living standards and overall community development. The data strongly supports the idea that targeted interventions are effective in breaking the cycle of poverty within MIH developments.

The document concludes, that Lufhereng Integrated Housing Development project epitomizes a holistic approach to community development, aiming to empower residents with the tools, skills, and resources needed to escape poverty. It is a journey marked by both successes and challenges, requiring ongoing commitment from developers, government agencies, and the community itself.
The recommendations presented in this study provide a roadmap for building upon the project's achievements and addressing its limitations, ultimately fostering more inclusive, prosperous, and self-sustaining communities. By recognizing the project's potential and working collectively to overcome its hurdles, stakeholders can continue to advance the noble goal of poverty alleviation and community upliftment.

The transition to Lufhereng has engendered significant enhancements in community

welfare, particularly in the realm of housing allocations facilitated by governmental initiatives. Prior to relocating to Lufhereng, inhabitants found residence in informal settlements such as Protea South Informal Settlement, Doornkop Informal areas, backyard rental spaces, and substandard living conditions. The advent of subsidised housing via the FLISP (Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme) has empowered residents to attain property ownership and land tenure, thus catalysing a transformative shift in their socio-economic landscape.

The proliferation of subsidy-linked housing has not only facilitated property ownership but has also afforded avenues for rental accommodations, thereby accommodating individuals who may not be prepared to undertake property ownership or those engaged in precarious employment arrangements. Concurrently, the integration of skill-building initiatives, spanning domains such as construction, agriculture, and management, has empowered residents to elevate their earning potential and augment familial provisions.

The influx of training opportunities has permeated individuals with the requisite expertise to navigate diverse occupational domains, consequently fostering a more robust economic footing within the community. Moreover, the linked rise in employment opportunities has precipitated a palpable reduction in poverty levels, thereby substantiating the efficacy of governmental interventions in bettering socio-economic disparities.

The discernment of improved livelihoods and heightened economic prospects was discerned primarily through the conduits of key informant interviews and survey interrogations, which underscored the tangible impact of community-wide transformations. Through the amalgamation of housing subsidies, skills enhancement initiatives, and augmented employment prospects, residents of Lufhereng have witnessed a palpable elevation in their standard of living, indicative of a paradigmatic shift towards inclusive socio-economic development.

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Annexures

Annexure A: Interview Questionnaire

INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

The Significance of Livelihood Strategies in Addressing Poverty Alleviation in MIH Developments: A Case of Lufhereng Integrated Development, Soweto

Interview Guidelines with Key Informants in the Lufhereng Integrated Development Project

Dear Sir/Madam.

I am a master's degree student from the School of Construction Economics and Management at the University of Witwatersrand and am currently undertaking a research project on the significance of livelihood strategies in addressing poverty alleviation in MIH Developments: Lufhereng Integrated Development, Soweto.

Researcher: Maswabi Daniel Makhene 082 491 6653
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Supervisor: Prof. Kola Ijasan 011 717-7681 or kola.Ijasan@wits.ac.za

Purpose of the research: The primary purpose of this study is to investigate the significance of livelihood strategies in addressing poverty alleviation in MIH Developments at Lufhereng Integrated Development, Soweto.

Informed Consent: The participant of this questionnaire currently declares that he/she is willing to participate in this academic research study.

Voluntary Participation: The participant understands that his/her participation will not result

in any financial benefit, and refusal will not result in any fines or penalties. At any time, the participant may stop participating.

Confidentiality: The participant understands that the information provided will be used for academic purposes; this includes academic research journals. The researcher, promoter, co-promoter, and statistician are the only persons that will have access to seeing results in the questionnaires.

Benefits of participation: Participating in this research study will contribute to the way SMEs are managed.

I will be documenting my findings in a research report which is a requirement to fulfil my Master's degree. All the information that will be collected in this interview will be used for this study purpose only. This interview will also completely anonymous and participation in the interview is voluntary. With your permission, I would like to record the interview using an audio recorder. If you are willing to participate, I will appreciate if you allow me to ask you a few questions. The interview will not take more than 25 minutes of your time.

Translation of the topic in Vernacular Language: The significance of livelihood strategies in addressing poverty alleviation in mixed income Housing (MIH) Developments: Lufhereng Integrated Development, Soweto.

Questions to be addressed are:

1. What are the objectives of the mixed income housing project?

2. What job related skills is available in the area?

3. What do you understand by poverty alleviation?

4. What do you understand about livelihood strategies?

5. How are the local communities sustaining themselves after they moved to Lufhereng?

6. Are there any locally CIDB registered subcontractors employed on the project?

7. Are they given the opportunity to supply materials or is it labour only contract?

8. Where are the materials sourced for construction purposes?

9. Lufhereng was planned to be a sustainable human settlement, what is your understanding of a sustainable settlement?

10. What agricultural projects have been initiated in Lufhereng?

11. Are there areas or plots earmarked for agricultural?

12. If so, have they been allocated to the communities?

13. Are there any small-scale farming and food security training and initiatives?

14. Is there adequate bulk water supply for agricultural purposes?

15. Where do current residents of Lufhereng work?

16. Has the been any local economic improvement for SMME's businesses in the area?

17. What job opportunities are available in Lufhereng?

18. Are there recreational facilities and amenities in Lufhereng?

19. Are schools available in the area to cater for the community needs?

20. Are there any health facilities in the area?

21. Has there been training of various skills in the area, if yes is it a continuous process?

22. What training has been offered in the area?

23. How was selection process for training done and what criteria was used?

24. How long was the training program and are they accredited by any Seta?

25. What successes and failures of the project up to this stage and what improvement can

be done?

26. Have the projects managed to create long term job opportunities in the area, if yes in which areas of the job market?

27. Has the livelihood of the residents improved financially since moving to Lufhereng?

28. According to your observation what and how do community members survive with?

29. Are there any informal business opportunities which family members engage in for income generation, if yes what opportunity have you observed?

30. Can this project be seen or regarded as poverty alleviation initiative?

31. Did this project expose the communities to available livelihood strategies for their sustainability?

32. Is there any relationship between livelihood strategies and poverty alleviation?

33. If yes, what is the relationship?

34. What social responsibility programs and projects are initiated by developers in the area as a plough back

Annexure B: Typical transcript from interview

RESPONDENT No. 20

INTERVIEWER; My name is Maswabi Makhene, I am a student at the University of Witwatersrand. I am doing Masters in building. My topic is the significance of livelihood strategies in addressing poverty alleviation in mixed income housing development. The case study of Lufhereng integrated development was chosen. I explained the purpose of the research to you. You gave me the consent to continue with the interview and your participation is voluntary. Your confidentiality is important. I don't need to know your name, your number or anything, you don't have to explain yourself by any means to identify yourself. Can you give me the permission to continue with the interview?
RESPONDENT: Yes, I do.

INTERVIEWER: What are the objectives of mixed income housing?
RESPONDENT: Okay, my personal view is that it has to do with balancing, integration as well plays a very critical role in terms of addressing the injustice of the past. So once you have a mixed development, you are bringing people together you're teaching the class the so-called injustice of the past has created cluster bands among black people in Africa in particular. So, I think it's about integration of them. To keep my answer short.

INTERVIEWER: What job-related skills are available in Lufhereng?
RESPONDENT: There's quite a lot, in fact, Lufhereng has produced from labour to semi-skilled to skilled, skilled to professionals. So it involves several different skills. You've got your bricklaying, you've got your civil works where people will participate from pipe laying, you'd come to people who do normal construction work, which will be a painting so in short, I think it covers your labour, or general, semi-skilled, skilled, and professional because you can't do this thing without your professional engineers. In fact, that's where it starts, where engineers will come and play a very critical role in terms of planning the entire project.

INTERVIEWER: according to your understanding, what do you understand about poverty alleviation?

RESPONDENT : poverty is a very big problem And I don't think it can be summed up or should be addressed in one day. It requires a very solid and concrete economic program. Given the challenge that is affecting the black community, which will be your unemployment, poverty and inequality given the current stats you know, unemployment is very high rate. Therefore, it'll then reflect back to poverty, because lack of income will then say, there is no capability of addressing basic needs, which, then defines poverty because poverty does not speak to us providing luxury means, it has to do with your basic needs, someone can't afford to pay for electricity, Someone can't afford to pay for water, you can't afford to pay or buy basic needs such as mealie meal and so, is this a very big problem which requires a very solid and concrete economic program

INTERVIEWER: What do you understand about livelihood strategies?

RESPONDENT: Ok, livelihood strategies. It goes it goes back to what we call organizations, because you can't have a strategy from an individual to never operate or it'll never work.

INTERVIEWER: let me try and explain it like this. Way of living…what do you understand by that?

RESPONDENT: The livelihood strategies I don't think any individual can even start to… I think it's my it's my perspective…. I think individual will never have a strategy. I always believe in the collective. So it starts with us being organized first. Once we are organized, we're then having what we call objectives, vision, or mission. And then we'll be able to be in a position where we develop strategies. I think it's a problem because you can't be an island. So it requires us to be organized first as the oppressed of black people, or African in particular, because we're facing the same challenges. So therefore, we need to be organized once we're organized. We can then develop the livelihood strategies, but without that as an individual you struggle, there is nothing you can do on your own.

INTERVIEWER: How are local communities sustaining themselves since they moved to

Lufhereng?
RESPONDENT: To be frank with you, Lufhereng project is playing a very critical role in terms of sustaining our people. You'd have this project that will come for a year or two. You'd employ more than three to 500. If you look deep into 300 people who are employed could be feeding or representing 1000 Plus individuals. So it's playing a very critical role and so its projects, is nothing else because most of our people do not have the skills to be more employable in a way.

INTERVIEWER: Any locally CIDB registered subcontractors employed on the project?
RESPONDENT: Yes, they are. In fact, I was fortunate. When the project started, I was elected as a Deputy Chairperson of what we call the Project Steering Committee. So it was formed out of political parties, religious organization, community organization and our primary objective was to ensure that the project benefit the community. So they are CIDB and some of them have grown. I know a company we started working at Lufhereng as a grade one. And today is a grade four CIDB company.

INTERVIEWER: Are they given an opportunity to supply materials - was it a labour only contract?
RESPONDENT : they are given but before it was not provided . We had to fight for it, we went to see city of Johannesburg went to sit with Lufhereng development company which is a consortium of different companies. They were given an opportunity but to be honest with you, the level of capacity is a problem. It's our desire versus, you know, capability. Most of the companies are given that opportunity but we can't afford to because we don't have the capacity to do that.

INTERVIEWER: Lufhereng was planned as a sustainable human settlement. What is your understanding of sustainable settlement?
RESPONDENT: For me, a sustainable settlement would focus on not only provision of houses which will also speak to the basic issue of education, it will also speak of issues of provision of employment. To be honest with you, I don't think it is being done correctly. You have got people who are there and today we do not have proper schools and we

don’t have proper skills development and training centers, but also the type of jobs that are there they are not sustainable because they are short term so I think Lufhereng could have played, more critical role in terms of preparing our people because we already know, if it has to do with development of houses, then we need professional bricklayers we need painters and so on, so there was no money invested in terms of training to ensure that by the time we want to hire people most of the people that were using them, these are people from all sides, skilled people, people who are who are from Lufhereng are mainly doing labour. There's no upliftment in terms of labour. Like now you are a labourer and You can then move to a skill.

INTERVIEWER: Are there any agricultural projects that have been initiated in Lufhereng?
RESPONDENT: On paper yes, but in terms of implementation, no. if you read the Lufhereng development project plan, we are told there will be certain hectares which will be allocated to cooperatives, and so on. But, there’s no such, I’ve never seen such. And that's one of the things that should be advocating. In fact, we said to the project manager in the city of Johannesburg, before they can start now because remember, there was a break due to lack of finance or budget now, before we start, we need the proper plan. They must tell us and give us targets. They must give what PO’s they must tell us. It must be important. It must be based on a project management. It can't be just we are interested in terms of employing labor, they must tell us in terms of the CSI is how much should be invested in terms of education and training. This is how we're going to move. So in terms of agricultural to honest with you, there's no solid program that is addressing the issue of agriculture.

INTERVIEWER: So are there any small-scale farming food security training initiatives happening in the area?
RESPONDENT: There is none. However, we do have cooperatives which are ready when organized from young people to elderly people. I think the issue is lack of direction and funding. In the city, I would blame the city more than the so-called contractor or developer. I would blame the city they're not providing clear terms of what needs to be done.

INTERVIEWER: So where do the current residents of Lufhereng work?
RESPONDENT: Okay, most of them would get employed more at the malls like Protea Glen mall and most of them They try to establish small businesses to sustain themselves because one of the most challenges we have with Lufhereng project is that it goes for a certain time and then stops to the point that the workers or employees of the project can't be paid for some time. It is a very big problem. So can you imagine if the people who are driving the project cannot be paid or remunerated for their services? What more about local community members?

INTERVIEWER: Has there been any local economic improvement for SMEs in the area who are involved?
RESPONDENT: Yeah, there is. In fact, you know, it's like you were part and parcel of our meeting we just had a meeting days ago. The primary objective of our meeting was that we want to identify whether Lufhereng project has had an impact on our local SMME's. There is but is quite few compared to their database, that database if I'm not mistaken, is around 4000 to 6000. You can quite point a few who have benefited and say to them from grade one to grade four. And I've managed to compete at the city level or provision level. So I think we just appreciate the small change that given the economic conditions in our country.

INTERVIEWER: What job opportunities are available currently?
RESPONDENT: There is a lot like I said, because Lufhereng development has to do with housing development. So basically you start from your civil works or earth works so you'd have your pipe laying. You'd have your bricklaying, you have your painters, you'd have your electrician, there are quite a lot, but those are the basics ones that we know. And I must I be frank with you. Most of this skilled work, which we don't have, and I'm going back to the issue of maybe what Lufhereng could have done was this, since we are coming to Lufhereng to develop, we are appointing the service provider who will train for this scheme. And then we'll start after a year also. Usually we are using foreigners and which creates a problem between foreign nationals and South Africans. Even if you can take your south Africans, they don't have the skill. So it's a problem on its own.

INTERVIEWER: Are they any recreational facilities and amenities?
RESPONDENT: There's none, not at all. It's a concern that after 10 years of Lufhereng development projects being implemented. We don't really see the Legacy Project produced out of this project.

INTERVIEWER: Are there any schools?
RESPONDENT: Yes, there are, we have two schools we have the primary school which was well supported and well-built and we appreciate that . the high school it's in the form of containers. But I'm told that there is budget available now. In the next two to three months the school might be built but I feel that they are slow in that project. If I'm not mistaken Lufhereng project must have more than seven high schools. three primary schools if I have my facts correct but if I'm not somebody else can correct. So given the fact that after 10 years we only have one high school, which was in the form of containers lack of resources it’s a challenge for us.

INTERVIEWER: Is there any health facility in there?
RESPONDENT: There is none other than a private health facility which was brought by a well-known company called Unjani clinic. That’s the only one and from our government nothing, I must be honest, because not everyone can afford to really spend money on such services. I think personally I think health is a basic right. We shouldn't depend on private service providers.

INTERVIEWER: Has there been any training on various skills in Lufhereng and if yes, is this a continuous process?
RESPONDENT: There is, however, I feel is the initiative of RETLO SEBETSA. It is not initially out of the collective Consortium. it's RETLO SEBETSA and not coming from the budget of Lufhereng development companies. I think RETLO SEBETSA also takes the initiative to engage your service providers. Your SETA and so on. So there is but it is not consistent, depends upon the available budget or the available deals that they've managed to make.

INTERVIEWER: So if those training, I have been what kind of trainings are they?
RESPONDENT: mostly civil, Bricklaying or building sites. It has assisted a lot of young people to acquire skills as well.

INTERVIEWER: And what selection process for training. Well, how was the selection process done? And what criteria is being used for them

RESPONDENT: To be honest with you, I'm not well-informed on that but I have raised the concern Because we were expecting that the Office of RETLO SEBETSA must work hand in glove with Office of the council. In the past, we have done a study and our study was based on skills development and that was based on the issue of the Harmony mine. Because on an annual basis they sort of advertise learnership which requires math and science and later we realize that we don't have such people doing that. So when we're engaging with Lufhereng development companies we said to them, we can assist the process by providing the study report that we have conducted in terms of your requirements. At some point, RETLO SEBETSA required for a building size learnership, they wanted young people who have done math and science at matric level. I'll be very honest with you. According to the report, I don't know if I still have it but I can get it from other people. We don't have a lot of people in that kind of skill so it is a challenge on its own.

INTERVIEWER: Now, how long does the training normally take and are they accredited by any SETA?
RESPONDENT: Yes, they are accredited and it usually is between three months to a year and there was one at some point which was for three years

INTERVIEWER: What successes or failures on this project up to this stage and what improvements can be done?
RESPONDENT: The successes that I personally saw happening from the project is stability. when I speak about stability I speak about open communication . processes are very much open there is transparency. where we need to improve, we need to give more

powers to the office of the council. I feel like the project has taken so much power from the office of the Councilor. Why am I saying that, people do differ with me. the office of the council understands the dynamics of the community much better than the project. Remember the project these are business people who came to make profit. Think about in terms of the customer services. It has to do with the service delivery and so on. So I'll give a simple example, the office of the council wants to employ 10 people in the community they'll talk to these poor families, child-headed families. With RETLO SEBETSA, they are dealing with the database, whoever registered first. For me, we're not addressing the real problem. You could find that you employed five people from the same family maybe just because they were the first to register., we're not addressing the problem. So I think they need to share responsibilities and work hand in glove with the office of the council.

INTERVIEWER: Has the project managed to create any long-term job opportunities in the area?
RESPONDENT: No.

INTERVIEWER: Has the livelihood of the residents in Lufhereng financially improved ever since they moved?
RESPONDENT: Due to a lack of the budget to sustain the project, I doubt that it has.

INTERVIEWER: Are there any informal business opportunities which family members engage in for income generation? If yes, what kind of opportunities have you observed?
RESPONDENT: Yes, there is mostly especially when the project is running, you'd have your fast-food businesses booming and SMME probably ordering your work equipment from local businesses. So, I think that's where there is a bigger role.

INTERVIEWER: Can this project this project be seen as a poverty alleviation initiative?
RESPONDENT: Yes, it can be seen as poverty alleviation initiative, you know how people would fight to be part and parcel of this project. Especially the Civil Part. When I did my investigation because I wanted to understand why people are more interested in civil, I

think the rates are higher and they are getting a proper salary than those who will be doing just an ordinary painting.

INTERVIEWER: According to your observation, is there any relationship between livelihood strategies and poverty alleviation?
RESPONDENT: There is, but what I can't tell is whether it's direct or indirect, it becomes a challenge.

INTERVIEWER: Did this project expose communities to available livelihood strategies for their sustainability?
RESPONDENT: Yes. It did.

INTERVIEWER: What social responsibility has the developer initiated as a plough back to the community?
RESPONDENT: To be frank with you, there is none. in fact, that is one of our fights that we are putting forward with the developer. In most of the cases, there were food parcels but we must fight for it. There was a school shoe programme we had to fight for. And our engagement with the City of Joburg was, don't you have a clear plan in terms of the budget for this project? What is the CSI? How are they going to give back to the community? But honestly speaking, there is none. for a big project such as Lufhereng, we're supposed to be talking about the legacy project as a plough back to the community, not some short-term project such as food parcels, provision of shoes, clothes, and so on. We'll be talking about the business center, the recreational centre. So from where I am standing, I will say there is none, they need to improve on that one.

INTERVIEWER: Thank you very much for your time and for your honesty, and this will help me a long way in completing my studies. I really appreciate your time.

Annexure C: Permission letters granting approvals to do research


Permission To Conduct Research- M


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Permission Letter local Councillor.pdf