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MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF ARTS

DEPARTMENT OF THEOLOGY AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES

**ASSESSING THE CONTRIBUTION OF WORLD VISION AND KINGDOM LIGHT
GLOBAL CHURCH (K.L.G.C) IN LIGHT OF THE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD
FRAMEWORK: A CASE STUDY OF BEITBRIDGE AREA.**

BY

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE BACHELOR OF ARTS HONOURS DEGREE IN
THEOLOGY AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES**

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ABSTRACT

This dissertation is an assessment of the effectiveness of the poverty alleviation strategies implemented by the World Vision and KLGK in the Tongwe area. The research was generally motivated by the individual concerns which have also influenced the focus of the project topic, the research problem as well as the area of study which is home to the writer. The central factor that has affected the writing of this academic paper was the ever growing need inside the Tongwe rural areas in Beitbridge regardless of the presence of the NGOs and church's contributions towards poverty eradication. Such a large number of variables such as the absence of good infrastructure like roads, high level of illiteracy because of the insufficiency of schools, lack of viable wellbeing institutions (clinics and hospitals) in the surrounding areas, the absence of clean water as well as the high rate of unemployment in Zimbabwe which automatically inflict Tongwe areas. Tongwe is invested with a pool of domesticated animals which makes Matabeleland the backbone of cattle yet its people comprise the extensive level of the poorest in Zimbabwe. From the year 2000, the area has been graced by a large number of NGOs including the World Vision, churches like the KLGK and some independent well-wishers specialising in different programmes in different areas ranging from education, agriculture, food and non-food aid, health, conservation and advocacy. What matters most is that regardless of the growing number of establishments working towards the elimination of neediness, destitution is as yet escalating and widening day by day mostly with the deteriorating and bleeding country's economic status. From the wholeness of the exploration, results show that the majority of the projects implemented concentrated much on relief than practical social amenities or development aid which matches the Sustainable Livelihood Framework approach demands. In their pursuit towards poverty eradication and sustainable development, the two institutions utilized the ordinary relief idea trickle down approach than the bottom up approach which to a certain degree miss the mark on them to enter the test of time struggle in accordance with the SDGs supposed outcomes. Lastly but not least, through recommendations from the author, the two institutions are recommended to utilize a more participatory approach which is holistic in view of the SLF approach in addressing poverty in Tongwe. The World Vision at large and the church needs to monitor and assess their projects of some loopholes that were identified right from the literature review through to the last words of these projects. Above all, the two

foundations' initiative towards alleviating destitution needs to be evaluated so that they may address the genuine issues that are the root causes of poverty.

DECLARATION

I do hereby declare, unless particularly showed, that "Assessing the Contribution of World Vision and the Christian Church Kingdom Light Global Church (K.L.G.C) in light of the Sustainable Livelihood Framework: A Case Study of Beitbridge Area" is my unique work and has not been submitted anywhere else. I accordingly affirm that all the material in this record is the result of my own and none (aside from help) have contributed even a squeeze in the production of this document. I likewise assert that any online, printed version citations or rewording from the distributed or unpublished, approved or unapproved duplicates has been offered due regard of declaration it merits in this paper I present for examination.

Signature.....

APPROVAL FORM

The undersigned affirm that they have read and recommend to the Midlands State University for acceptance; a dissertation entitled "Assessing the Contribution of World Vision and the Christian Church Kingdom Light Global Church (K.L.G.C) in light of the Sustainable Livelihood Framework: A Case Study of Beitbridge Area", submitted to the Faculty of Arts, the Department of Theology and Religious Studies in partial fulfilment of the requirements for Bachelor of Arts Honours in Theology and Religious Studies Degree, submitted by Simbarashe Innocent Ndou.

[SUPERVISOR]

DEPARTMENT CHAIRPERSON

Date -----

DEDICATION

Let me at this point dedicate this work in its wholeness to my family and all who were engaged with thinking of this fantastic bit of work. Extraordinary devotion is going towards my parents "Amos and Shiellah", who cleared out for second life so soon before witnessing the valuable result of the product of your womb. To my 3 grandparents, Ndou J, Moyo C, Q and Auntie Lee with thy support and direction I now realize that I was made to stroll on the waters as well. You have been instrumental to my success. Thank you.

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As the Venda adage has it “Munwe muthihi ahuthusi mathuthu” which if translated to Shona "Chara chimwe hachitswanye inda" (A single finger cannot accomplish any task), my most extreme affirmations goes to all the undeceiving personalities, cherishing family members Mr Ndou K. P, Ndou J, Mr Changadzo D, Miss Changadzo B, Loveness and Janet, Moyo Cloudious, Qiniso, Auntie Lee, Muleya M and friends William, Lisa, Patience. I would not have attained this work without your interminable moral, financial and all indispensable backing you so unselfishly availed to me. My genuine gratitude and appreciation goes to my Supervisor, Dr S Chirongoma for being my mentor, thank you for your unshakeable consideration and knowledge amid the execution of this examination venture.

My most extreme gratitude and appreciation is likewise stretched out again to all the organization’s pioneers (leaders) of KLGC and the Beitbridge Limpopo World Vision Offices for letting me unbounded into their foundations amid my information accumulation period. An abundance of thanks goes to all the study participants for their inestimable cooperation in this research exploration venture.

The completion of this dissertation was mainly through the affirmation of Joel **2:28** 'The Complex Manifestation of the Heavenly Soul Work In Me'.

Finally thanks unto the Lord God whose love endureth forever. All Glory to Him.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS / ABBREVIATIONS

ABCD	Asset Based Community Development
ACHPR	African Charter on Human and People’s Rights
ADP	Area Development Programme
BEAM	Basic Education Assistance Module
CAMPFIRE	Communal Area Management for Indigenous Resources
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CDP	Community Development Programme
DFID	Department for International Development
ECD	Early Child Development
EMA	Environmental Management Agency
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGATE	Improving Girls Access through Education
KJV	King James Version
KLGC	Kingdom Light Global Church
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PMTCT	Prevention from Mother to Child Transmission
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Framework
TB	Tuberculosis

UFIC	United Family Interdemonitional Church
UN	United Nations
UNCEED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund
US\$	United States Dollar
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WV	World Vision
WVZ	World Vision Zimbabwe
ZANU PF	Zimbabwean African National Union Patriotic Fund
ZEAP	Zimbabwe Emergency Agricultural Project

INTRODUCING THE STUDY

INTRODUCTION

Since time immemorial, the problem of poverty has continued to be one of the prime challenges facing humanity in the world. Considerable measures to address, reduce and eradicate it have been implemented globally. In the year 2000, the United Nations Millennium goals charter for all the 189 countries gave the first preference to the total eradication of extreme poverty and hunger which shows their harm to people's lives. The Kingdom Light Global Church “KLG” and World Vision rooted in the Christian principles and understanding of the value of human life from the scriptures such as (John 10:10b) where Jesus says that “I have come that they may have life and have it in abundance”, have come up with some comprehensive ideas and practical actions that are going a long way in addressing this problem of poverty. This shall be shown clearly in this investigation against the Sustainable Livelihood Framework with reference to Beitbridge, ‘a South African border town’ in Matabeleland South area. The study now attempts to fill the vacuum of scholarly views on this issue in the Beitbridge area through a critical examination of all their responses and contribution towards poverty reduction. This exploration shall deliver fresh information and an insight as the author is privileged to be one of the few pioneers if not the first scholar to investigate the newly born baby KGLC's contribution towards poverty eradication. Therefore, the contribution of the two institutions in eradicating poverty in the Beitbridge area will be looked at.

1.1 AREA OF INVESTIGATION

The current continuous drought seasons in Zimbabwe, the devastating impacts of the unending chronic diseases like HIV and AIDS, the enduring general monetary hardship issues, for example, high unemployment rates have caused untold poverty to the general population in the nation. Poverty according to Mtetwa, Dziro and Takaza (2013:18) is generally high and rising in the world in all cultures and throughout history. From an analytical perspective, thinking about poverty can be traced back at least to the codification of poor laws in medieval England through to the pioneering empirical studies at the turn of the century (Ajakaiye and Adeyeye n.d:1). This problem did not even spare Zimbabwe and this has therefore made it join forces with the international actors and other countries to try to combat poverty. In the words of Mtetwa et al (2013:218) in the year 2000, world leaders from 189 countries, including Zimbabwe, met to adopt the 2000-2015 United Nations

Millennium Declaration committing countries to reinforce efforts to eradicate poverty by 2015, to promote human dignity and equality, achieve peace and democracy.

Perceptions on identifying destitution, its causes and solutions as perceived by the poor themselves, politicians, planners, practitioners, academics and outsiders vary substantially (Maxwell in Mtetwa et al 2013:217). Poverty is understood from diverse perspectives. It is a multidimensional phenomenon and as such can manifest itself in different forms and is calculated in a multitude of ways (Peter and Alcock cited in Tarugarira 2008:22). This research therefore seeks to investigate the collective contribution of the Pentecostal Christian church, the Kingdom Light Global Church (K.L.G.C) and the World Vision a non-governmental organisation (NGO) towards the eradication of poverty in Zimbabwe and specifically Beitbridge area in Matabeleland South area which has borne the brunt of poverty (Mtetwa 2013:219). Circumstances like the under development of Beitbridge area has become a flaming political issue in the region, amid the government's failure to save the entire province at large from a slow death which to me is a deliberate form of regional neglect. This is linked to people's memories of the *Gukurahundi* massacres 'political conspiracy' in Matabeleland, and the perceived failure to develop this region during the 1980s, when infrastructural advances were being made in other parts of the nation (The Standard 24-30 April 2011).

The researcher shall therefore explore extensively the contribution of the World Vision in eradicating poverty in Beitbridge, looking at the tangible or self-explanatory changes in the lives of community members who benefited in any form. The areas that are going to be visited will include Tongwe, Makawa and Makhakhabule. These groups of people will give the researcher the required information as they benefited much from the organisation seasonally and annually through some foodstuffs, assets and some money. In their diversity, these groups shall contribute different thoughts and their views. With the K.L.G.C church in its infancy, it has a considerable number of followers within Beitbridge and around the nation. Among these areas, the church has been successfully able to gather a substantial number of congregants for it.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Destitution has been and continues to be one of the most persisting challenges faced by the vast populations globally and mostly in Sub-Saharan Africa, Zimbabwe and the Beitbridge area in particular. According to Phillip and Rayhan (2004:1) cited in Tarugarira (2013:22) poverty has many dimensions and manifestations which point to the "reduced or complete lack of access to material,

economic, social, political or cultural resources needed to satisfy basic needs". The Zimbabwe 2009 Poverty Assessment study survey II showed a substantial increase in poverty between 1990 and 2003, the poverty rate rose from 25 per cent to 63 percent. In his study, on Save the Children Mpofu (2011) estimated that 10 out of 13 million Zimbabweans, i.e. 75 percent of the population, were living in 'desperate poverty'. In an effort to save a life, the call for assistance from willing institutions, the church and NGOs basing on the scriptural desire channelled more handouts into most of the Beitbridge rural places such as Tongwe rural areas. Here, more households are relying increasingly on the World Vision and the KLGK remittances and emergency aid to cater for the needs of the destitute citizens all because the government is failing to bear their burdens. Its effects have manifested in a number of ways like the widespread number of the children that have dropped out of primary school because of shortage or the absence of money, hence it failed to attain the basic certificate of the universal primary education (Human Development Report 2003 UNDP).

In the same vein, the country's failed economic policies also contribute to the increased problem of poverty. Many people are unemployed resulting in most of the girl children embarking on prostitution, which exposes them to HIV and AIDS. In trying to pay for medication for those who are HIV infected in Beitbridge, some families resort to selling cattle, which are their only source of money for their survival. This results in many families losing their wealth and source of sustainable livelihood hence reducing them into extreme poverty. Low levels of education also played a critical role in the exacerbation of poverty as Mtetwa et al (2013:30) put it that "there is the positive relationship between poverty and low levels of education." People of Matabeleland South province where Beitbridge lies have difficulties accessing some education facilities. Most of the communities such as Gukunze and some from Luthumba are not accessing education not because they cannot afford but because the only place with a nearby school is Tongwe, which is a very long distance from them. On this same note of the harsh economic conditions, some parents testified that due to this harsh economic environment they could not afford to pay school fees for their children.

Therefore, in as much as the contribution of the World Vision and the KLGK is going a long way in addressing the needs of the people around when aid is needed most my insight study has shown some weaknesses. These two organisations according to me were only treating the problem without identifying and addressing the root cause of all these existing problems. The need to address destitution once and for all or to a greater extent requires the two organisations to come up with sustainable ways that can get the people out of the pool of poverty. Their work should serve as a way to encourage the community to identify problems greatly affecting them; identify the solutions that

can put their problems to best use their available skills and resources around their place wisely with the help of the World Vision and the KLGK help.

1.3 AIM

The aim of this research is to analyze the extent of the contribution of the two institutions the K.L.G.C church and the World Vision in the eradication of poverty within the Zimbabwean context and particularly in Beitbridge area in light of Sustainable Livelihood Approach.

1.4 OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To outline the various manifestations of poverty in the Beitbridge area.
2. To present results exhibiting the success of the two institutions towards the eradication of poverty
3. To explore whether World Vision and KLGK can stand the taste of time to eradicate poverty in Beitbridge or only attend to aspects of it.
4. To provide further recommendations on other methods/strategies that can be employed concerning the eradication of poverty.

1.5 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

By definition, research methodology refers to the procedures used in research to make knowledge valid and authoritative. In addition, according to Lex-Warrier (2018) it is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a field of study. It comprises the theoretical analysis of the body of methods and principles associated with a branch of knowledge. As poverty is always diverse in its forms, so various methods are going to be employed in carrying out this research.

1.5.1 PHENOMENOLOGICAL APPROACH

The researcher in this investigation is going to use the phenomenological approach as his methodology in the collection of information. Phenomenology comes from the Greek word *phainomai* meaning that which appears or that which shows itself (Manyumwa 2016:10). It uses principles like epoche (suspending biases), empathy and eidetic intuition amongst others. Thus, by

definition the phenomenological approach is the study of experience from the perspective of the individual, 'bracketing' taken-for-granted assumptions and usual ways of perceiving (Lester 1999). The approach has found in favour with the author because it is good at surfacing deep issues at hand and making voices of the informants heard. By doing that, the writer shall gather accurate information using various data collection techniques with the help of the above-mentioned principles. This method is going to help the researcher to be able to assess people's views on how far are the two institutions striving to address destitution/poverty without preconceived ideas and biases. This will help the researcher too to be able to enter into the believer's shoes without seeing things from an outsider's position thus helping the writer the privilege to describe the phenomenon correctly.

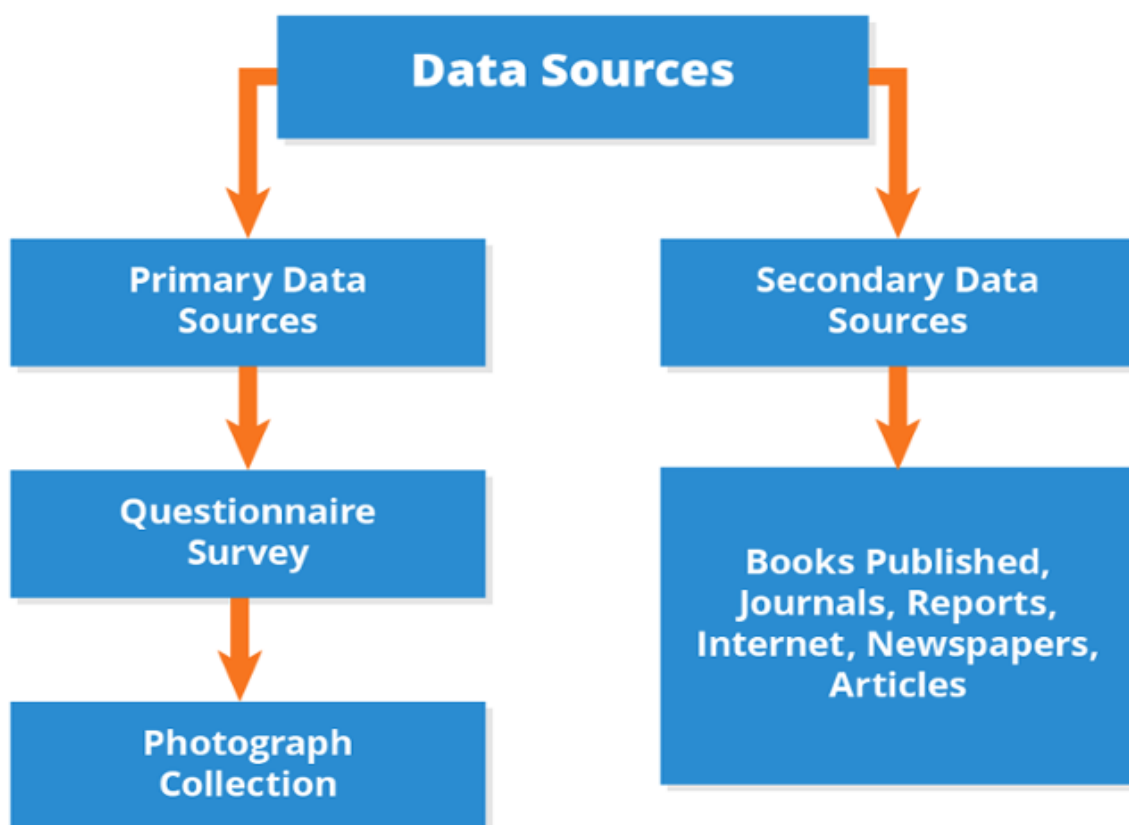
1.5.2 RESEARCH PHILOSOPHY

The research philosophy that is to be used by the writer is the qualitative research methods. This method has been designed to provide summaries of data that support generalizations about the topic under study (Marshall 1996). With this philosophy, the research will go a long way since it will be testing the poverty hypothesis looking at its causes, effects and ways implemented in trying to address it (Johnson and Christensen 2008), thus reaching the point of explaining the possible sustainable strategies to solve it. Accordingly, this will go along with reference to the solutions that the two organizations are implementing. Due to budget and time constraints, the type of methodology employed is restricted, hence using qualitative research methodology has the strength of uncovering more about people's experiences (WFP 2009). This method will also justify the sources of data collection tools that I am going to use in the research like questionnaires, which need numerical data collection, and to be verified qualitatively through interviews. This will be done through an estimated number of fifteen people collectively, seven from the KLGC church, five from the World Vision, one person from Tongwe and another from Makhakhabule community members' familiar with these two institutions' support, respectively. Then, Tongwe village head to input his own views and ideas on the issue.

1.5.3 DATA GATHERING INSTRUMENTS

Data gathering instruments also sources refer to the two classified primary locations where one can get processed information. Those two locations are primary sources include first-hand information

extracted from discussions interviews and questionnaires as in the investigation context. And for the secondary sources we will be talking about the information that one can attain from books, published and unpublished journals, internet, newspapers, reports and any print or electronic articles. Likewise in this research the researcher goes on to solicit for information through participant observation as it is known to often help explain quantitative findings by providing the contextual meaning behind other data.



Source: <https://studiousguy.com/sources-of-data-collection>

1.5.3.1 SECONDARY SOURCES

The starting point of the researchers' inquiry is going to be the literature review. The researcher will embark on an extensive in-depth study of the literature review in order to establish a greater understanding of the contribution of World Vision and the KLGIC initiatives for the Beitbridge community. This review will provide a platform to solicit for essential background information that helps to clarify or refine research problem essentials. Here library has played a pre-eminent role in the acquisition of the foundational information where this investigation is stemming from. The kept records handouts, fliers and some reports I got from the community leaders, World Vision and

KLGC church played a crucial role in guiding me on related information I was in need of for the community, household as well as individual poverty alleviation initiatives. In order to meet the researcher's study requirements on the research objectives, two types of research methods qualitative and quantitative methods were combined. The main aim is that by using the two methods, the writer will complement the weaknesses of each method by using both. The researcher's previous experience will then finally cement the investigation findings.

1.5.3.2 PRIMARY SOURCES

From the primary sources, which I am, going to use to gather my information, participant observation shall be employed as the researcher looks forward to getting more information especially from the K.L.G.C church congregants and some leadership. Thus, the researcher will be the "observer" of people's reactions and thoughts to the solutions that the institutions implemented. Such information from observation will be helpful, as it will minimize tendencies towards bias, which is a characteristic of the second hand information (Lichtman 2006:8). On the World Vision's side, discussions and individual interviews with some representatives shall be conducted to hear their experiences, successes and some challenges they face during the course of their outreach programs and operations around the Tongwe and the nearby area of Makhakhabule. In the same line, personal discussions and interviews with the beneficiaries will be more helpful as they will be speaking out. To be visited are the K.L.G.C church services during their three weekly services and at some of their functions where they will be giving some handouts around the Tongwe rural areas nearby the researcher's reach.

Collectively, an estimated number to be reached during the investigation will be 15 people (seven from the K.L.G.C church collectively and five from the World Vision and three other community members. All this will be done to make a discovery on whether the relevance will tally or will differ as one will be looking at some theological/Christian or none but helpfulness in all their activities but all measured against their sustainability. From the church, three will be rural congregants of middle age and four from town two congregants one youths plus one working congregant and two leaders of the church whereas from the NGO's side, three will be beneficiaries from the three different areas around Tongwe place and two officials of the organization. The church leaders as well as the World Vision officials will be interviewed concerning the success of the efforts that their respective institutions have made to eradicate or addressing the epidemic of poverty at the current juncture according to their plans and vision.

1.5.3.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Questionnaires, which are according to the Concise Oxford dictionary 10th edition a set of printed questions with a choice of answers, devised for a statistical study or survey of poverty, in this case shall be distributed to a selected number of people. The researcher decided to use questionnaires in gathering the required information since it is the best to gather information mostly on the church contributions as literature on the church is scarce also as the researcher emerges to be one of the pioneers to study the newly born Pentecostal church in the Beitbridge area. In addition, this proved to be the convenient method to the respondents, as they will give first-hand information and under the same scenario thereby saving time too. These questionnaires shall comprise simple but also helpful questions some in 'Shona and Venda' vernacular language and some in the English language for it to be understood easily by the respondents since I am going to work with diverse people who do not speak a single language. As Borg and Gall (1989) contend, questionnaires give respondents freedom and space to answer truthfully the influence of the researcher though they are limited somehow. Thus, the use of questionnaires will yield more helpful information to enrich this research to find more relevant information on the research.

1.5.3.4 INTERVIEWS

Interviews in this research will play a crucial role in unearthing the information from both the two institutions. The questions that are going to be asked are open questions also known as unstructured questions. These had the advantage that if you ask open questions (Palgrave n.d:2) like 'what do you think about the increase in destitution in this area?' you could elicit an almost endless number of responses. This could accommodate the idea of the variety of ideas and feelings people have also it would enable them to think and talk for longer and so show their feelings and views more fully. The researcher will interview ten people out of the fifteen.

1.5.3.5 POPULATION

A total number of 15 people are going to be covered in this study. Comprehensively guided by the topic targets two wards under Tongwe rural area were covered as case study area. All the selected leaders, beneficiaries of World Vision the KGLC church initiatives including congregants and the

three extra non-beneficial members from the community who witnessed the great work of the institutions were included in the study.

1.5.3.6 SAMPLING

Sampling is by definition a process of selecting the representative group from the population under one's study. McLeod (2014) said that a sample is the group of people who take part in the investigation and those people who take part are referred to as "participants". Thus in writers view, a rich collection of information is measured and guided by the best sampling method used in the research. Good and reliable sample participants enable one to come up with a rich conclusion. In this study the researcher uses maximum purposive sampling to unearth the in depth information from all the fact-finding interviews. The basic proposition behind this maximum variation sampling is for the investigator to obtain considerable insights into the phenomenon by looking at it from all angles. This worked politely in favour of the limited time and budget of the researcher against research schedules. This helps the researcher to pick similar composition evident across the sample. Having examined the above (Zinyoro 2015), notes that purposive sampling targeted people uniquely able to provide vital information because they were experts or were privileged to witness activities occurrence in the area.

1.6 JUSTIFICATION

There has been a lot of information that has been written on poverty, its causes, results and solutions put forward to address it for people or country survival. A considerable literature has been published on poverty pointing out on its origins also, on how best poverty can be addressed from different angles globally. Solutions have been given from a religious and secular perspective through some scientific ideas among other solutions. In the instance of Matabeleland area, extensive information has been submitted for consideration but not all the effort was fruitful in achieving the goal of eradication of poverty. With this research in place, I am confident that it will help in giving and outlining the Christian understanding of life and their contribution to its eradication from the KLGC and the World Vision. This will help the academic personalities by providing them with first-hand information on the K.L.G.C church in academics and non-academic endeavours about poverty eradication thereby opening a new avenue to all who shall write on this topic. It is within this context that I will outline and discuss the factors that have resulted in causing poverty and how can the endeavours be addressed from a Christian viewpoint to fulfil the *missio-dei*.

1.7 SCOPE

Even though a lot of information has been written on the problem of poverty and how this epidemic can be reduced, much information has been written from different geographical areas. Much of the literature has been written from an umbrella view on Matabeleland. Therefore, this study is going to focus on the Beitbridge area with particular attention to the Tongwe rural areas as different parts of Beitbridge just as places in Zimbabwe have different experiences. Therefore, it cannot be an academic justice to give a universal description and solution on the plight of poverty. From my personal experience during my four years' stay in the area of Beitbridge and mostly in these three places having visited some regularly, I have discovered much of poverty prevailing on the ground and how different stakeholders like the World Vision and recently the KLGCC church has been doing in trying to eradicate it in these respective areas.

1.8 LITERATURE REVIEW

This study was not conducted in isolation and on a virgin area, consequently in completing the exploration, it is fundamental to recognize various sources that have been arranged by researchers on poverty. The accompanying consultations will centre on the perspectives of distributed work from different researchers. A wide array of literature on the issues of poverty has been explored starting from the causes, effects, theories and solutions suggested in overcoming it. Starting with the global reaction following by the regional and the particular country and finally area specific. All the available literature did justice to establish ways to address poverty in their respective areas. All these works were significant resources for my study because of their provision of the background in general as well as presenting crucial insights to any topic (Chirongoma 2013:4). Nevertheless, with the area under investigation, little information has been articulated thereby my duty seeks to explore the contribution of the two institutions the KLGCC and the World Vision in addressing the epidemic against the sustainable livelihood framework.

Firstly, according to the World Finance (2016) survey, during 1990, almost 25% of Zimbabwean people were living in poverty. This means that they are lacking the ability to acquire basic needs like food, clothing, shelter, health, and education. In comparison to other African countries, the rural areas of Zimbabwe are facing more poverty than the urban areas. The Blog (June 2013) document professes that poverty is more prevalent in communal farming areas, low rainfall areas of Matabeleland South, Masvingo, and in Matabeleland North provinces. Furthermore, drought, which is a result of the global climatic change and low asset holdings by the poor, makes them more prone

to extreme poverty. As part of the poverty reduction strategy, the government of Zimbabwe has come up with some measures, which will facilitate the food security, access to water, health, shelter and education. Households are now getting access to land for constructing shelters and producing food for themselves thereby reducing poverty. Children will also get free access to primary education and basic health care programmes. As the components of poverty reduction strategies, the World Bank places emphasis on three basic areas, which are reformatory programmes on macroeconomic management, incentive programmes to promote the competitiveness of the market and initiating poverty reduction programmes

Maphosa (2012) in his thesis *The effectiveness of NGO strategy in eradicating extreme poverty in Zimbabwe* gives an evaluation of the effectiveness of the NGO poverty alleviation strategies in Mberengwa. Here he mentions various factors like poverty eradication for instance, shortage of schools leading to high illiteracy levels, shortage of clinics, hospitals and high levels of unemployment as the main areas of concern because they contribute to the rise of destitution. He found through his research that most of the NGOs' strategies focus more on relief programme than developmental aid the same syndrome with the World Vision and KLGK. In his dissertation, he has it that when addressing poverty, NGOs use the trickle down approach than the bottom up approach which makes them fail to address the real needs of the poor. In conclusion of his research, he points that NGOs should use the participatory approach as well as the sustainable livelihoods approach in dealing with poverty. Monitoring and accountability were also pointed to be lacking in the execution of their programmes. With this in hand including the work that World Vision and KLGK were doing, it is vital to therefore point the lack of revisiting and reviewing plans to address real problems that emit poverty.

More so, Jones T.D (2004) in his paper *Commons Southern Africa series 7* points out on how the Southern African local communities can reduce poverty through utilising their local natural resources sustainably on their own under what he entitled the Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM). In his paper, Jones was not focusing on one specific place or area, rather he covered the three southern African countries Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe. He acknowledges this when he says that "I have used existing data from the literature on CBNRM in three focal southern African countries Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe in order to examine the aims and objectives of CBNRM in these countries and the impact that CBNRM is having on rural livelihoods" (Jones, 2004:3). Jones asserts that the root causes of poverty are multi-dimensional in various areas, hence the need for different measures to be put in place. For instance, in Namibia a desert area where

agriculture cannot be the best way to be implemented so as to address poverty as the land is desert in nature with only 1% of the land area has soils with a medium to high potential for rain-fed or irrigated arable production (Kruger 2002). Results of studies on rural livelihoods in Kavango region, with relatively high rainfall for Namibia, suggest that although farming is an important direct provider of staple food for many rural households, it makes virtually no contribution to the cash incomes of most households (NPC 2001). This is a different case with Botswana and Zimbabwe as Campbell et al. (2002:133) cited in Jones (2004:15) suggest that with these two countries the root cause is a 'suite of social, economic and environmental components and processes operating at a range of scales'.

In the same vein, this idea of considering local community empowerment to manage their natural resources on their own Jones through this CBNRM proves its applicability to the Zimbabwean situation. Tsiko (2018:5) of the Chronicle Feb 9 in his Feature article *Irrigation scheme stirs Thuli farmers' hope*, here he propounds on the importance of irrigation towards addressing poverty. In his article, he was outlining how the Tuli irrigation Scheme in Gwanda District Matabeleland South has restored the farmers' hopes with the revival of the irrigation that is their pillar of survival. This project according to farmers from that area means a lot for them as it announces good times, good news and plenty food to them said Pretty Dube one of the farmers from the local area.

This irrigation is among the 10-irrigation schemes in the province that have benefited from the Food and Agriculture Organisation rehabilitation programme in conjunction with the Zimbabwean government meant to boost crop output and improving food security in the dry region south of Zimbabwe. This irrigation scheme according to the beneficiaries is a step forward towards enriching them and improves their way of life. Most of the members profess their faith in this small-scale irrigation by saying it is the only way out of poverty for them. According to some residents who lived around the area they say they will buy cattle so as to boost their economic base, hence a dismissal of poverty. Livestock as an economic muscle asset can get money for people's day-to-day requirements after selling their harvested crops to areas like Gwanda and Beitbridge. In his conclusion, Tsiko says that only this small-scale irrigation is promising to many people as it promotes rural food security, poverty alleviation and adaptation to climate change thus instrumental in the fight against poverty around the Matabeleland area that houses Beitbridge and Tongwe in particular. Hence, in this study context one can without doubt see that irrigation can toil phenomena towards neediness eradication within the area under study.

Moreover, *The Solidarity Peace Trust* a Non-Governmental Organisation in South Africa in its article *Hard Times 2011*, which is committed to human rights, freedom and democracy in their region, embarked on research in the Matabeleland area on the poverty statistics. It looks at the traditional causes such as loss of employment and resources for Matabeleland, which result in cataclysmic loss of jobs in industry in the last two years. It looks at some few measures different organisations take to support the system in the rural Matabeleland area, which is highly compromised. Such practical measures put in place such as victims of poverty receiving USD \$25 remittances monthly. They go on to point that bearing in mind the grinding poverty of these families and that such an amount is enough to keep absolute starvation at bay. Those receiving money more erratically, and usually of rather small value, cannot in any way continue to find a means of survival. More statistics were provided on food securities on barter trade such as 18% of families reported having been bartered in the last few days or weeks, with a further 18% having been bartered in the last three months 9% of families reported having bartered at some stage during 2011 with various commodities like livestock. The food situation in these Beitbridge areas at the level of households was found to be precarious with only 17% of families affording eating three meals a day during the first survey visit in mid-September. A worrying 21% were eating one meal a day, either every day or most days, and in some instances this was consisting of plain maize porridge with no accompaniments, not even cooking oil or any kind of vegetable. Given this above described state one can exhibit the worst position of poverty one is in. So there is a need for a review on the state of people's lives in the areas affected by the government and other independent institutions who can therefore outstretch their hand to them.

Meanwhile, in their investigation Mtetwa, Dziro and Takaza (2013) in their *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention* entitled *Poverty and Rural Development Tapping from the Grassroots*, they focus more on the issue of poverty in the Matabeleland area as a whole. In their article, they were looking at the various causes of poverty in the Southern part of the province. Although they work extensively in bringing out some important issues affecting the province due to the identical climatic and geographical nature, little research on the Beitbridge and mostly the area the researcher will be working on was touched. So in trying to cover up this gap and the provision of working solutions, part of sources taken from there like the writings of Tarugarira. In his dissertation Tarugarira (2008) gives the solution of extending micro-finance small interest loans to those in rural areas to work on their entrepreneur business which the government and its banks failed to offer to its ordinary people in the remote areas. This in my own assessment has and cannot work since there are a little opportunity and exposure for business development. The area cannot sustain even communal

agriculture as climatic conditions cannot allow as only those with irrigation-supported projects can do better. All in all no or fewer organisations has ever supported that for a long time in the area.

Nevertheless, Mswazie (2018.5) in his article *Wetlands matter is Sustainable in future* in the Chronicle of Friday, Feb 2, 2018 identifies the wetlands as the way to go in combating poverty from various viewpoints. The Environmental Management Act (Cap 20: 27) defines wetlands as “areas of marsh, fen, peat-land or water that is static or flowing, fresh brackish or salt, including riparian land adjacent to the wetland”. In Shona wetlands are referred to as *matoro* and *amaxhapozi* in isiNdebele. Due to the lack of food, which threatens food security in the country and in the Beitbridge area, wetlands are identified as key in the eradication of famine both at macro and micro levels – being life savers in real terms. Kangata (2018) cited in the article feature article has it that wetlands are buffer zones that reduce flooding and mitigating against climatic disasters facing the globe such as droughts, which are taking precedence in the Beitbridge area. He also cemented its sustainability by saying that wetlands have proved to be safety nets in times of climatic shocks in the form of droughts the problem that has faced Beitbridge area for a long time. In times of drought, wetlands provide communities with water for agricultural purposes that is market gardening, fisheries and domestic use. In Zimbabwe, big dams at times dried up during drought but wetlands will reign with water given the high level of the water table. This suggestion is something that has been absent in all the strategies used by the World Vision and KLGK in Tongwe as it has some wetlands which are not utilised to the maximum

1.9 DELIMITATIONS

Delimitations of the study as stated by PhD student com (2018) are the definitions you set as the boundaries of your own thesis or dissertation, so delimitations are in your control. Mhloyi and Chikoko (1995) illuminate it as the precise limit of the issues that one wants to cover in the research. This means delimitation specifies the area of research as no one writer can look into all aspects of a problem at one given time.

Therefore, the research will be carried out in Beitbridge area ward 14 and will be conducted within Tongwe rural areas as outlined above. The study will assess the contribution of World Vision and the KLGK towards poverty eradication in light of the Sustainable livelihood framework. This investigation will focus on views of key informants both from the community to those in leadership positions of the church and World Vision. The beneficiaries as well as other community members

will also be interviewed to have their voices heard on whether these institutions have been instrumental in poverty eradication and developments. Relevant literature shall be consulted to get the foundation where my study is going to grow from.

1.10 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The limitations of the study are those characteristics of design or methodology that impacted or influenced the interpretation of the findings from your research. Price, James H. and Murnan (2004) present it as the constraints on generalizing ability, applications to practice, and/or utility of findings that are the result of ways in which you initially chose to design the study and or the method used to establish internal and external validity. Now in bid to address the objectives of the research, the author was faced with the following challenges:

Time to gather information was limited since the researcher was a fulltime student thus the study was concentrated to the three communities

The researcher also faced some financial constraints to move lucratively and often to the research areas as some are a little bit far. Thus the student walked by foot and worked under a stressful budget.

The researcher had some problems in working with some research informants in answering some questions which they say were sensitive and politically aligned others turned down at the 11th hour

The distribution and collection of the questionnaires to the two institutions was easy as some respondents were not always available.

CHAPTER 2 POVERTY MANIFESTATIONS IN BEITBRIDGE AREA

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Several scholars have accentuated much on poverty and eradication strategies put in place to sweep it under the human life carpet. This chapter is going to discuss in detail the manifestations of poverty in the Beitbridge area. The investigation is going to draw its support from Beitbridge and Tongwe rural areas since it is the area under scrutiny. Manifestation as noted by the Vocabulary dictionary.com 5th edition, a manifest is an indication of the existence or presence or nature of some person or thing.

2.1 CIVIL SOCIETY'S CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS POVERTY ERADICATION

The call for the sustainable solutions to poverty and the suffering of the people ignites the birth of civil societies. Edward cited by UNCED (1992) describes civil society as the arena in which people come together to advance the interests they hold in common, not for profit or political power, but because they care enough about something to take collective action. Since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED 1992), there has been a call for the broadest public participation in poverty eradication and sustainable development. Leadership Council Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2013) then concedes that civil society has been increasingly viewed as a key player in this process, complementing the work of state actors and intergovernmental organisations (UNCED 1992). In this setting, the World Vision and the KLGCC have been instrumental in helping the general population of Beitbridge from diverse points trying to address their desperation. These two institutions did their best with their remittances, food aid and some small developmental projects they give to beneficiaries, which goes far in supporting lives in separate zones.

2.2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK (SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD APPROACH)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

Right around 15 years to 2015, the MDGs were imagined with an intention to change the world and individuals' lives. According to <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org> in Maseko (2017: 43) MDGs were advanced as a crucial framework system to work on the advancement of developments in

various aspects of life but its uneven leads to its failure to achieve its core objectives by end of 2015. All things considered, the SDGs as a new framework stems from the MDGs. The SDGs like the MDGs are from a bigger positive picture focused on changing the entire world and the area in question by 2030 if fully implemented. The new structure goes a step further past the MDGs. Consequently, the framework as well focuses to reach the most helpless parts of the world (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>). Guide by development priorities like, destitution, education, food security and health, the new SDGs framework sets an extensive variety of economic objectives and furthermore with a more peaceful and comprehensive societies. The SDGs are a win-win co-activity, which presents an immense benefit to all nations through its informed SFL (ibid: 44).

The main aim of the SDGs being improving the world now and ahead than it was by 2000 through to 2015, has built an accord about a practical future. In this case, sustainability of life is achieved when everybody has enough food, education, health, employment and sustainable peace among others. Nehlsen and Richard cited in Maseko (2017:44), features that the SDGs are there to enhance life satisfaction for all which in his words goes like *"a central promise of agenda 2030 is to leave no one behind"*. This shows the total commitment of the 2030 SDGs which is striving to develop and end destitution in human life so that humanity can live and enjoy life in its fullness as the will of God. On account of Beitbridge, the SDFs can be achievable when the two institutions fully implement them. Below is a summary of the SDGs framework goals applicable to this piece of art as extracted from the GPPAC foundation by Nehlsen and Richard (2017) in their contributions to achieve the 2030 goals.

SDG 1 To end poverty in all its forms everywhere

SDG 2 To end hunger, achieve food security and sustainable agriculture

SDG 3 To ensure good health lives and wellbeing for all at all ages

SDG 4 To ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all the children

SDG 5 To achieve gender equality and all women and girls empowerment

SDG 6 To have everyone accessing clean water and sanitation

SDG 10 To promote gender equality and women empowerment

SDG 16 To promote peace, justice and strong institutions

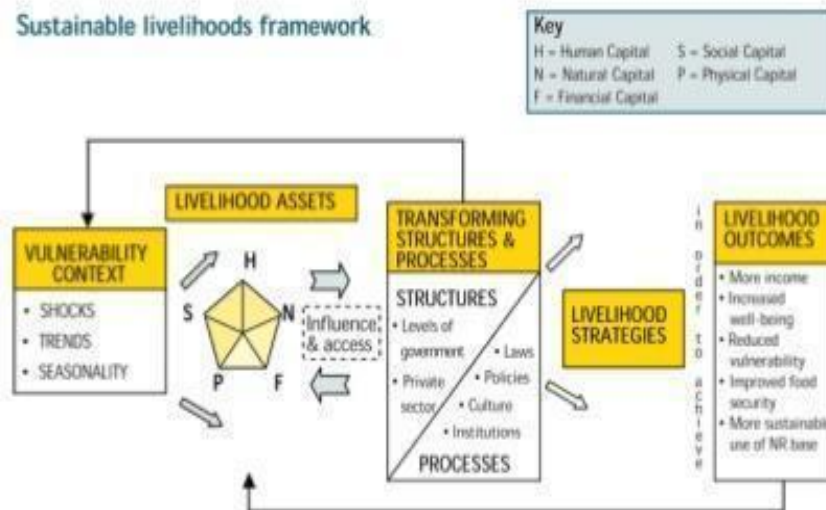
The SFL approach is thus used in this study to outline the contribution of the World Vision and KLGK strategies in ensuring poverty eradication in Tongwe area. A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it

can cope with and recover from stresses, shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base (DFID 2000).

The main elements of the SLF as outlined by Kollmair et al in Glopp (2008:3) can be summarised as the framework depicts stakeholders as operating in a context of vulnerability, within which they have access to certain assets. Assets gain weight and value through the prevailing social, institutional and organizational environment (policies, institutions and processes). In his view, the sustainable livelihood framework context decisively shapes the livelihood strategies that are open to people in pursuit of their self-defined beneficial livelihood outcomes. The diagram below is going to give overview detailed information of all the SFL elements from vulnerability context through to the livelihood outcomes.

DFID SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS FRAMEWORK

Sustainable livelihoods framework



Key
 H = Human Capital S = Social Capital
 N = Natural Capital P = Physical Capital
 F = Financial Capital

- Livelihoods are dynamic
- People + communities have different strengths (assets) which they endeavour to convert to livelihood outcomes
- Critically, institutions, organizations and policies shape livelihoods
- The choices (strategies) that people adopt are affected by many things that cannot be understood in a straitjacket approach

KEY: P - Physical; P - Political; H - Human; F – Financial; N - Natural; S - Social

Source: Adapted From: <http://www.livelihoods.org/info/dlg/frame/frame.htm>

The nature of any problem or stress is the yardstick that measures and determines the applicability of the SFL to any development. Although the application of the livelihoods approach is flexible and adaptable to specific local settings and to objectives defined in a participatory manner (Glopp 2008),

it underlies a couple of core principles ready and a must to take into consideration when using it to your own advantage as outlined below in Table 1.

<p>People-centred: People rather than the resources they use are the priority concern in the livelihoods approach, since problems associated with development often root in adverse institutional structures impossible to be overcome through simple asset creation.</p>
<p>Holistic: A holistic view is aspired in understanding the stakeholders' livelihoods as a whole, with all its facets, by a manageable model that helps to identify the most pressing constraints people have to face.</p>
<p>Dynamic: Just as people's livelihoods and the institutions that shape their lives are highly dynamic, so is the approach in order to learn from changes and help mitigating negative impacts, whilst supporting positive effects.</p>
<p>Building on strengths: A central issue of the approach is the recognition of everyone's inherent potential for his/her removal of constraints and realisation of potentials. Identifying these strengths rather than the needs and problems is the starting point of this approach, in order to contribute to the stakeholders' robustness and ability to achieve their own objectives.</p>
<p>Macro-micro links: Development activity tends to focus at either the macro or the micro level, whereas the SLA tries to bridge this gap in stressing the links between the two levels. As people are often affected by decisions at the macro policy level and vice-versa, this relation needs to be considered in order to achieve sustainable development.</p>
<p>Sustainability: A livelihood can be classified as sustainable, if it is resilient in the face of external shocks and stresses, if it is independent of external support, if it is able to maintain the long-term productivity of natural resources and if it does not undermine the livelihood options of others. (Kollmair et al., 2002)</p>

Source: Adapted from Glopp (2008)

The above-encircled information in *Table 1* outlines the crucial points to note and consider when one is thinking or going to implement the SLF approach in Beitbridge area as in this context and more particularly Tongwe rural area in question. Only World Vision and KLGCC can wholly apply this model of approach in their operations of poverty eradication. This can help local people in improving skills, income and asset base as it is the best way of resurrecting their long-dead crucified lives in the

drought-prone area with high temperatures and proportional rainfall that contributed much to the loss of livestock and food shortage hence the exhibition of poverty.

2.3 POVERTY MANIFESTATIONS

Matabeleland South Province is one of the ten administrative provinces in the country. It is located in the south and South-western part of the country. The province shares boundaries with South Africa to the south, Botswana to the southwest, Matabeleland North to the West, Midlands to the north and Masvingo to the West. The province covers 54 172 square kilometres and constitutes 13.8% of the total area of Zimbabwe. The province is made up of seven districts Gwanda, Bulilima, Mangwe, Beitbridge, Umzingwane, Insiza and Matobo (Mtetwa et al 2013).

Destitution in Matabeleland South, particularly around Beitbridge places kin's day-by-day call for their Lord's Prayer. There every day's prayer or petition is always to be led out of suffering that reined its rural areas as they are forever clouded with high poverty prevalence. From the Poverty assessment study survey of 2003, reports that, the province had the highest 101% proportion increase in poverty between 1995 and 2003. The area constitutes places like Tongwe, Beitbridge town, Pande and Chitumbasi among other places and is home to the country's busiest border post, which is the major commercial Centerport to South Africa. According to 2013, Parliament Research Department Beitbridge thrives on black market foreign exchange and the sale of foreign goods imported from South Africa. Higher rates of unemployment, crime, prostitution, poor health and underdeveloped are its daily statistics. The 2009 Zim Vac Rural Households Survey report indicated that in most parts of Beitbridge district 20-30% of the households are food insecure.

Dependency is the first poverty manifestation evidence that Beitbridge area cannot hide under its coffers. Dependency is one of the most unnoticed issues on this list of poverty manifestation in Beitbridge. Most people in Beitbridge and Tongwe area are undoubtedly possessed with this dependency syndrome as most of them are no longer able to work for themselves knowing that either the government through the social welfare department, the World Vision or other NGOs will distribute food to them every year (Mago, Nyathi, Hofisi 2015:67). This syndrome promoted laziness in people as they pinned all their hopes on the handouts, which have taken away in people's minds the idea that those who are established can work and support their families for themselves (Wyant 2015). Mtetwa et al (2013:28) further confirm their research that most of the people interviewed in Beitbridge claimed that they had not received their supplies for more than six months in 2008 due to a ban on all operations of non-governmental organisations by the then ZANU PF government in a

bid to suppress any descending voice. With this information alone, one can see how the syndrome roots penetrated their minds up to an extent that they think that it is a mandate that they should get hand-outs every now and then. More families within Beitbridge are surviving on remittances from outside the country such as South Africa and Botswana where their folks work. Again those without their loved ones abroad do rely on government hand-outs which sometimes can not avail due to a shortage of it or because politicians take those hand-outs and distribute them to their families and party members living out those from opposition without hence making everyone dependent on aid.

More so, the higher level of illiteracy in the Beitbridge rural areas is another indication of poverty. Children are failing to go school or drop out of school because of a number of reasons both pull and push factors. As indicated by the numbers from the 2013 Parliament report for Beitbridge East Constituency of the school going population in the district 5% were attending early education, 75% primary education, 17% secondary education and 0,44% tertiary education. Thus, the continuous fall of the percentages of school going children against more and more children dropped out of school for various reasons rings the bell in one's view. In his article Sunday News of (10 September 2017) Mlambo pointed out that there are more wards but fewer schools and some have no secondary schools at all and this is a major concern because a total number of 80 schools (65 primary schools and 15 secondary schools with only 2 boarding schools) cannot service a big area like Beitbridge. From the researcher's analysis with the help of his observation, 60 percent children from Beitbridge rural areas walks pitiable distances of between 7 up to more than 15 km to the nearest school a point reiterated by Chief Sitauze of Beitbridge too (*Muleya Beitbridge Bureau Herald 17 January 2018*).

Because of the above, another manifestation in the name school dropouts and migration in form of labour migration inside and outside the country especially South African comes into play too. Beitbridge has a massive number of children, both boys and girls who dropped out of school going to Beitbridge or other local towns while others go as far as Johannesburg in South Africa in search of greener pastures. Maphosa cited in Sunungurai, Chingarande and Ayo-Yusuf (2016) note that 62 % of the adult males in ward seven Mangwe district were employed in South Africa and Botswana. Chief Sitauze in his response to the interview with Mlambo on how can the government helps to reduce poverty and labour migration said that in his term:

“You see children prefer to go to South Africa and search for greener pastures than to walk these long distances to school. More schools need to be built especially secondary schools in every ward. Having secondary schools in every ward will also reduce the number of school dropouts and unwanted pregnancies among other common problems”. A situation he said

would enable schools to accommodate many children as well as motivate them not to go to South Africa but stay at home and get educated then they will enjoy greener pastures here". Therefore, in light of the above quotation, it clearly shows that low levels of education can lead to migration both internal migrations in this case from Tongwe or Lutumba rural areas to Beitbridge town for a different administrative territory. And as for the external migration people move beyond our borders in search of greener pastures which will have a large impact on leaving our communities behind in terms of development as our source of labour have been exported.

From the migration of our local rural labour to local towns and beyond, there stems another poverty manifestation in the name of underdevelopment in Beitbridge. Underdevelopment of Beitbridge is one strong evidence to show how poverty-stricken is the province of Matabeleland South and Beitbridge as witnessed by poor and poorly serviced infrastructure among other factors regardless of the fact that it housed the busiest border (Beitbridge) in the country and in Southern Africa. Beitbridge is said to contribute more than 40% of the country's revenue but the money is not going anywhere towards the development of the town or its communication channels. This is said to be the result of the deliberate actions against the province basing on the *Gukurahundi* massacres and the history of power relations that accompanied it. In Mtetwa's et al (2013:32) view it is what he called stigma and discrimination that goes hand in glove with the socio-economic marginalization of the population.

This he explained it better when he asserts that marginalization can be due to political beliefs, ethnicity and religion. Commenting on the *Gukurahundi* in Matabeleland and its underdevelopment he summarizes this by saying that three years after a protracted struggle for liberation, the civil strife in the early 1980s was cited as one of the major obstacles to the development of Matabeleland South. During the said period, people of Matabeleland and the Midlands provinces were labelled as dissidents that should be exterminated. Consequently, more than twenty thousand people perished through a state-sponsored operation codenamed [*Gukurahundi*] literally implying to wash away the rubbish. [Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace 1999]. From these disturbances, it meant that as from 1981 to 1987 even up to date, the government withdrew all development focus from this province to other Shona related provinces thereby perpetuating poverty in Beitbridge. Thus, as outlined above these the tribal relations and political differences have worked against the development of the area hence its underdevelopment.

Nevertheless, underdevelopment always goes hand in glove with unemployment strongly indicated by the Beitbridge situation from as early as 2008 till date. The formal unemployment rate in Zimbabwe has risen up from 60% in 2013 according to R.G Mugabe in the ZANU PF election manifesto to 90% or more, but this does not mean that not all these people are doing things (The Conversation Africa 2016). This indicates that people are surviving on informal trading more than the formal jobs of the past. Majority people in Beitbridge are vendors and cross borders who are earning a livelihood from that. Those who are working informally are surviving from imports from South Africa that are cheaper than those sold in the local shops. This high unemployment rate in the area promoted an ever-rising crime rate that has become the order of the day at bus rank terminuses, at the border and in the location as well as the surrounding areas. Prostitution has also taken threads as people need money for survival. Those who are engaging in illegal deals at various points end up altering the formal channels by introducing unvirtuous corruption to channel their products to the public without facing any legal battles at the end of the day.

Moreover, early child marriage cannot be spared when listing poverty manifestations. Poverty has pushed most girls to the peripheries of immature (early or child marriages) willingly or unwillingly. Those who are getting into early child marriages are small girls of 12 to 16 years that is those who are in families that are poverty-stricken that is those who have dropped out of schools because of shortage or absence of school fees among other factors. Child marriage predominantly affects girls who live in poverty and in rural areas. The UNICEF 2017 reports that the less education a girl has, the more she is likely to marry during her childhood. The rising number of child marriages in the Beitbridge area is alarming such that children become mothers at the age of 15 years. Statistics revealed that 1 in 3 girls in Zimbabwe are married before their 18th birthday so is the situation in Beitbridge. *Girls not Brides (2017)* states that girls from the poorest 20% of the households were more than 4 times as likely to be married/in union before age 18 than girls from the richest 20% of the households. Thus from this explanation, it is clear that poverty remains a push and pull fact to early marriages which may link to prostitution in any circumstance in the Beitbridge area.

Notwithstanding, prostitution also known as commercial sex, this industry has constituted a larger percentage of poverty manifestation in the Beitbridge area. Commercial sex work is a livelihood option for some women in the area. In Sunungurai et al (2016:16) research from their Focus Group Discussions has it that in all 6 FDGs and 9 out of 14 key informants mentioned cases of women using commercial sex work as a livelihood option a widespread phenomenon in Beitbridge district. The level of desperation for money for those in the industry can be cemented by the amount offered

for services like \$2 for short time and \$5 overnight normal charges. Nevertheless, in critical times like mid-month and late work hours of their business, services will be offered for as little as \$1 or \$0.50. This in the eyes of the researcher shows the critical position that poverty positioned them to an extent of unveiling themselves in such merciless positions unfit for life. A study by the ILO (2012) established that poverty in Beitbridge fueled transactional sex which resulted in HIV infections that in turn further promote vulnerability to poverty by impacting on households' livelihoods and labour productivity and on the ability of households and communities to cope (Van deWaal and Whiteside in Sunungurai et al 2016:16). Thus, it is without any strong critique that prostitution whether voluntarily or involuntarily act as a proof for the manifestation of poverty in Beitbridge.

Where there are an ever-increasing number of child marriages, more than increase in school enrollment one can clearly notes the presence of pervasive illiteracy and widespread diseases, which also constitute a percentage in the manifestations of poverty fraction for Beitbridge. Research shows that where there is a high level of illiteracy there is also a big problem in improving the livelihoods of people. HIV and other STIs have recorded a continuous rise in the area because of crime, prostitution, child marriages and limited knowledge and fully functional health systems in place. The association between diseases and poverty can be easily depicted using the case of HIV-AIDS (Philip and Rayhan 2004). Beitbridge rural and urban poor people, who are also illiterate, have a limited chance of making use of improved production technologies and preventive health services, as the health facilities are unaffordable, not available and far away to some. So with an estimated population of 130 000 (Muleya 2017) Beitbridge has a total number of 17 health facilities (1 hospital, 10 clinics and 6 private owned surgeries) a state which left no justification on the questionable sustainability of people's health in the area thus a rise in the spread of disease which are not or little addressed. That being so, this rationalizes a rise of the health hurdles since the introduction of clinic user fees in 2016 plus the absence of medicines in health institution shelves which left more struggling rural and urban ordinary citizen in misery and sentence them to death.

2.4 CONCLUSION

The just ended chapter was giving a brief synopsis of the various manifestations of poverty within the Beitbridge area. The discussion further discussed the theoretical framework approach Sustainable Livelihood Framework used in the in the investigation.

CHAPTER 3 THE WORLD VISION AND KLGK COMMITMENT TO POVERTY ERADICATION

3.0 INTRODUCTION

Based on the scriptural peremptory order of the love of God and your neighbours KLGK and World Vision took an oath to preserve and promote life against all ills such as extreme poverty. Kingdom Light Global Church is a ministry that started as a home cell in 2012 with a membership of about 12 people but has since grown into a church of over twelve thousand members <https://www.klgc.org>. The ministry is fast expanding and several branches have been opened in other cities in Zimbabwe and beyond the Zimbabwean border in South Africa. Its founder member, Prophet Savious Muleya (a spiritual son to UFIC prophet E. Makandiwa) in his own words implied that he was called into ministry to serve souls when his businesses were fast expanding and he had to forget them. Prophet S. Muleya then outlines the church Vision for 2018 in the following words “God has given us a mandate and duty of spreading abroad and we believe that our vision has started to manifest- taking the gospel of our lord Jesus Christ to the ends of the world.” KLGK is a ministry that believes in keeping the word of God and then allow God to confirm his word through signs, miracles and wonders which in this investigations view fulfils their contribution to poverty eradication in the Beitbridge area.

Likewise, World Vision International a Christian organisation was founded in 1950 by Reverend Bob Pierce in response to the needs of Korean War orphans. The 1960s saw the World Vision expanding its work throughout Asia, the Middle East and Eastern Europe. In 1970, it embraced a broader community development model and established an emergency relief division. By 1973, the World Vision started working in Zimbabwe mostly giving help to children's homes and offering alleviation to Zimbabweans in camps and institutions. After the attaining of independence in 1980, its concentration changed to rehabilitation and small-scale development programs as the nation ingested exiles and beforehand displaced groups. The mid 80's saw it adopting a long-term programming model frequently referred to as Community Development Projects (CDPs). These are clustered village development projects characterised by some funding from Support Offices (SOs) that covered small community projects. Throughout the years 2000 to 2014, the World Vision has progressed to large-scale development programs known as Area Development Programmes (ADPs) intended to address community needs with a particular spotlight on kids, utilizing participatory

approaches and ensuring sustainability. This then comprises the projects that it is currently covering in Beitbridge that are Matabeleland South Integrated health and livelihoods programme, civil society water, sanitation, EC fisheries and hygiene fund (Gwanda, Bulawayo) and the maternal, new-born, child health and gender equity scale up project (Buhera, Bulawayo & Mangwe). Currently, the World Vision is the most favoured and biggest humanitarian organization in Zimbabwe, working on relief and development projects across the country benefiting in excess of one million individuals (ZEAP Phase III Quarterly Report 2004).

VISION

The vision for the World Vision is framed as follows:

- Our vision for every child, life in all its fullness, our prayer for every heart, the will to make it so.

MISSION

The World Vision is an international partnership of Christians whose mission is to follow our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ in working with the poor and oppressed to promote human transformation, seek justice and bear witness to the good news of the Kingdom of God.

The World Vision pursues this mission through integrated, holistic commitment to:

- Transformational Development that is community-based and sustainable focused especially on the needs of children.
- Emergency Relief that assists people afflicted by conflict or disaster.
- Promotion of Justice that seeks to change unjust structures affecting the poor among whom we work.

VALUES

As a Christian based organization World Vision Zimbabwe has six core values, which are centred on the basis of the Christian faith. The six values are as follows:

- We are Christian
- We value people
- We are partners
- We are stewards
- We are responsive
- We are committed to the poor

The above immediate information outlines an overview of KLGK and World Vision about what each institution subscribes to, what they stand for, how they execute their duties and finally their identity.

Zimbabwe just like the rest of the world is currently facing a complex emergency. What began as a food emergency in Zimbabwe as a result of diverse calamities has evolved into a major humanitarian crisis due to a rapidly deteriorating economy, decreased national agricultural production, significant policy constraints, the devastating impact of HIV/AIDS, and depleted capacity for basic social services (ZEAP Phase III Quarterly Report). The cumulative effect of these interrelated crises has resulted in widespread food insecurity and weakened precarious livelihoods among vulnerable mostly rural populations. In response to this crisis, the World Vision (WV) at large together with KLGCC has implemented an integrated rescue or humanitarian assistance programs to help people in communities around Beitbridge in fulfilment of the *Shalom* vision.

The prolonged existence of poverty remains a serious challenge in the midst of human life and has led to diverse developmental and alleviation strategic interventions by governments, NGOs, churches and other independent institutions. The successes and failures of the strategies used are constantly reviewed periodically through the positives or negative outcomes that manifest in a spiritual or physical form in man's life. The ever-persisting poverty vulnerability of the rural people that exhibit the seriousness of its magnitude in their day-by-day lives has opened criticism floodgates for a variety of developmental strategies put in place for its eradication. The challenges brought by poverty have forced people in Tongwe and Makhakhabule communities to resort to different means of earning a livelihood. These various challenges mean that people committed 75 % of their daily hours to include fishing in Tongwe and Makhakhabule dams, agriculture through irrigation, selling livestock, cross border enterprises among others. Thus, this chapter is going to give a generic outline on the information gathered on the contribution of the World Vision and KLGCC within the Tongwe and Makhakhabule area in dealing with poverty.

3.1 DESTITUTION INDICATORS AND DATA PRESENTATION

From the starting point of the study through to the examination of the collected data, all the resource informants concurred that a minor investigation into the people's lifestyles around Zimbabwe can tell that poverty is a major problem in the Beitbridge area. From my interviews and dialogues, each respondent defines poverty from his or her own particular view as the nature of questions gives them the flexibility to do as such. The absence of equitable health and education facilities clearly demonstrates that destitution truly exists in the Beitbridge area. Among the factors that were pointed is the absence of proportional number of clinics to cater equally for the Tongwe area, as there is only

one clinic within the radius of 112 kilometres, which makes it inaccessible to some. In the same vein, they mentioned their disgruntlement in uncaring nurses, the absence of drugs and doctors to attend to the problems of people at the clinic.

More so, the absence of a large pool of skilled personalities who can push forward the development projects in the area makes it hard for one to maintain a stable livelihood throughout the year. When people do not have skills to work in different fields, the unemployment rate rises. This in short has a negative impact for their economic base. When their economic situation is not favourable, children suffer the consequences, as their parents will not be affording to send them to school. The long distance between their homes and schools works against the children's education as some of the schools are very far for the tender aged children up to the age of six or seven years. For those who are Agro-based they indicated that poverty to them is the absence of enough draught power, water to irrigate their fields and finally farm inputs and implements support. For the Christians, particularly members of the KLGK, "poverty to them means the absence of God in one's life indicated through their miserable lives, they live in poverty and drunkenness". Then finally, the continuous existence of the dependence syndrome among the local people covers it all up. This is supported by their nostalgic thoughts of the better days when the World Vision, Germany Agro Hunger, and CARE International used to come with truckloads monthly to distribute aid as if it is their monthly packages.

The degree that presents the neediness support percentage from an observation of the local people shows a clear evidence of how vulnerable people of rural Tongwe area are to poverty. Mago, Nyathi and Hofisi (2015:60) imply that the livelihood of a person, household or community is comprised of assets transformed by activities or strategies into outcomes. It is assets and the economy that forms the backbone of household livelihoods, which contributes towards improved family well-being. World Vision through its livelihoods interventions contributed towards the strategic objective to empower vulnerable households to be more productive and resilient. Through its interventions in ADP areas it facilitated grant funded projects falling under two core livelihoods project models, namely the Graduation model and the Building Secure Livelihoods and Market access model (WVZ Annual Report 2017:3). Here the graduation project model targets the most vulnerable, economically excluded and chronically food insecure families out of poverty by providing temporary safety net assistance and social skills development. In Tongwe area, the World Vision provides productive assets aiming at graduating these families into self-reliant persons. With the building secure livelihoods project, this seeks to build secure livelihoods and improve market access for the produce or commodities for the rural and predominantly subsistence farmers. This exploit aims at promoting

sustainable agricultural practices through workshops, natural resources management, guarding against the abuse of the natural capital, shocks, stresses and access to credit as well as other financial services and markets that work for the poor. Under this act, the families that benefited mostly are the women headed families like Sostina's who is successfully taking care of her family through the pen income generating project which already show signs of sustainability for her family.

In the same vein, World Vision in 2004 prioritised rural development under the Heifer pass on initiative as a region's best sustainable initiative for the local communities. According to the climatic region's knowledge, Matabeleland is generally less hospitable for human habitation than much of other country's places as its land are less fertile but good for cattle ranching cemented by the claim that it is the country's cattle backbone. In all my interviews, a complete cycle that is 100% of my interviews with the heifer programme beneficiaries and the other two external sources that were not beneficiaries has regarded this contribution as the best initiative that graced the community. All of them mentioned that every time they see the growing number of their heifer gifts into a big herd it reminds them of how it started with one cattle. As the number of their cattle increases for each beneficiary, the same indicates an increase of their economic base. People like Rabe Masebe (28 November 2017 Tongwe Dip Tank) alluded that he can now afford to send his child to school with the money he gets from selling some of the heifer offspring's. Another fraction of the beneficiaries says they always get milk from these cows, which they sell to accumulate money to use for the family's subsistence needs. Polite (not her actual name) a beneficiary notes that "even though the project did not benefit all the vulnerable people but for those who benefited from it mentions that its credibility cannot be overlooked as they are enjoying the fruits of the contribution. Thus, the positive manifestations of this venture has turned around beneficiaries' lives through the family and community increased social equity as well as reduction of the vulnerability to poverty hence a positive move in the direction of poverty eradication.

More so, for those who define poverty "as the lack of personal assets or family wealth which represents one's status" has the World Vision to support them. After conducting an assessment needs for the local people, the World Vision came up with a sustainable solution for the existing challenge through the donation of assets to use around homes. These include wheelbarrows, water storage drums and water reservoir tanks built at each homestead in Tongwe and Gukunze areas. This invention has managed to address the shortage of water reservoirs and providing safe water for different families. With this in place, people are now able to store large quantities of water to use for a long time and this has reduced the stressful frequent visits to the boreholes in the scorching sun. In

the words of Tshigandabvu (6 December 2017 Makawa Borehole), these tanks and wheelbarrows positively transformed his gardening as he is no longer fetching water for watering his garden using buckets anymore rather he fills the water drums which can water a large portion of area once. According to him, “the use of these tools is vital towards accomplishing his livelihood objectives as an increase in the size of the garden means more production and more money after” selling their produce at the end of the day. Hence, the good use of the human and natural capital at his disposal affords him to flourish economically and socially in the face of the challenging vulnerabilities. Zinwa says his life has changed as he guaranteed that money is always coming his way daily as people flock to his place to buy some greens to spice up and supplement their diets daily hence, improved food security for his family and the community at large.

95% total percentage from the research respondents has indicated that food shortage always threaten life of every humanity. In their view, the shortage of standard day-to-day decent food for a number of families in and around the Tongwe area truly reflects that. According to Sekuru (not real name), “the shortage of food around this area has become a common trend for families like (Masindi family a pseudonym) who wakes up every day to look at each other “*husina zwawula*” (without food to eat). This clearly shows how vulnerable some families are to the internal and external vulnerabilities in their lives. Now in pursuit of the positive livelihood outcomes for those in need, the World Vision comes in when it was needed most with food aid and clothes which they distribute to the community thereby it represents the capacity of the poor by rescuing those who were living in abject poverty.



The above picture shows a truckload of food to be distributed at Tongwe Shopping Centre for people around the area.

The KLGK on the other hand comes in and starts to donate to its vulnerable congregants especially the elderly through giving groceries annually as Christmas gifts that will go a long way sustaining the lives of those who benefited. All this was done in fulfilment of Mathew 25 vs 40 when Jesus said “And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me” (KJV Version). Thereby in view of life from the vision of shalom, this can be credited as a huge success to the community. As in the words of Thompson Makawa village head, “World Vision has been instrumental towards assisting my marginalised people with so much food and those yellow happy birthday t-shirts which has painted my community something the government was not able to do and for that they deserve my utmost appreciation”.

Moreover, the lack of skilled personalities in the community who can push forward the developmental projects have negatively affected the NGOs supporting projects directed to benefit the community. No any further investigation is required to unearth that the lack of skills in people is a colourful reflection of shortage or limited education. The origin of this can be traced back to the absence of money or any source of wealth that can be converted by parents to send children to school. This predominantly affected the girl child as people are clouded by the notion that at the end

of the day, girls with or without education is destined for marriage. From the discussions conducted with parents who preferred to be anonymous parents because of the nature of the information they were offering, they pronounce that they let their children to drop out of school because they could not afford to pay school fees for them and again they had some pending balances for other children which accumulated from 2008 when life begin to be intense. World Vision through its school fees grants as an empowerment move them reinstated back those children to school especially girls hence giving them human capital that can turn around their life for good if utilised wisely. One parent identified as Lanza (not real name 12 December 2017 Gukunze) had this to say “World Vision out of love bears my responsibility by providing fees for my child’s education as theirs and with that alone I owe them a lot which I don’t know how to pay them back as they equip my child with an invaluable gift at a time I was failing to take up that responsibility”. For KLGK, one youth Tee jay who renamed himself after the prophet (the leader of KLGK) has no words to say concerning the prophet’s contribution to pay towards his tertiary studies for him to pursue his passion. Tee jay confirms that “he has what makes him what he is today because of the prophet who paid tuition for his tertiary studies”. He then concluded his story by mentioning that “he is individually witnessing God’s hand working in his life as he is living life under Lord’s mercies” compared to his past.

In relation to the above information, the advocacy endeavour against the harmful cultural or religious beliefs among others has positively influenced the minds of the local community towards valuing education. Under this program, the KLGK together with the World Vision in partnership with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, other government departments as well as CARE International, Emthonjeni Women’s Forum, and Happy Readers/Books and World Bicycle Relief pledged to contribute towards educating the poor of the poorest. They have achieved this through the distribution of stationery and through IGATE World Vision reached over 100,000 marginalised girls within the most vulnerable communities across the country including Tongwe and Lutumba Primary schools with the intention to improve the enrolment of the girl child in school, remain in school, return to school plus improving their class performance through a number of unique and locally contextualised models (WVZ Annual report 2017). Their selection ranged from ECD and for the bicycles from 7 to 13 years which all aimed at improving learning skills as well as boosting literacy. Yvonne a grade 4 pupil at Penemene who benefits from the bicycle initiative says that “the contribution has reduced the stress that comes with distance as you would not have peace every time you sleep especially Sunday nights when you start to think of to and from distance to school”. Having experienced that in the past she then posits that “now I can reach school before the bell rang and I can no longer miss important first lessons which was the order of the day before”. In this way,

this exercise provides the opportunity to transform one's education into a more responsive livelihood strategy when s/he makes good use of it as an asset portfolio, hence a sustainable enterprise.



Source: Picture Adapted from <https://www.worldvision.org/my/community?ID=173538>

Children with their Bicycles donated by the World Vision IGATE programme Lutumba Primary February 2016

Nevertheless, the unfavourable economic situation that has caused Zimbabwe to be on its knees today has spared the Beitbridge area on being an obstacle towards poverty eradication for a long time. This harsh economic situation has led to the shutting down of some big companies and industries, a situation that left so many people unemployed. Those few who are formally or informally employed are not getting enough from their salaries and their business profit margins are appearing unfavourable. Henceforth, as a way of improving the profit margins for the already established businesses and imparting the required knowledge for the aspiring entrepreneurs KLGC leader has been imparting success business ideas through some of his sermons and business conferences. For the captains of businesses within Beitbridge 03 June 2017 became a memorable day for them through an exceptional conference which brought Beitbridge to a standstill through the KLGC Business Lunch and Dinner which was hosted by the KLGC with Prophet Emmanuel and Ruth Makandiwa as guest speakers. The business dinner sessions saw business captains and aspiring entrepreneurs benefiting immensely from the business ideas and management secrets delivered by one of the influential and successful business person in Zimbabwe Makandiwa whom as a church leader has been adding a Christian flavour as a way of doing business. MaNyathhi a business woman and a congregant testifies that the tips and notes she got from the two sessions works magic into her businesses as she witnessed them flourishing through grandpa's (Makandiwa) which marks a

historical turning point for her businesses life. For entrepreneur youths like Wisdom, they appreciated the dinner as an eye opener for him as it opened his eyes to see the ever existing chances of him partnering big businesses which he never thought joining as he considers them to be too big for his league. By doing this, when their economic base grows so is the rest of the community they operate in, as they will give back to the vulnerable hence enhancing a developed life and reduced vulnerabilities for their lives.

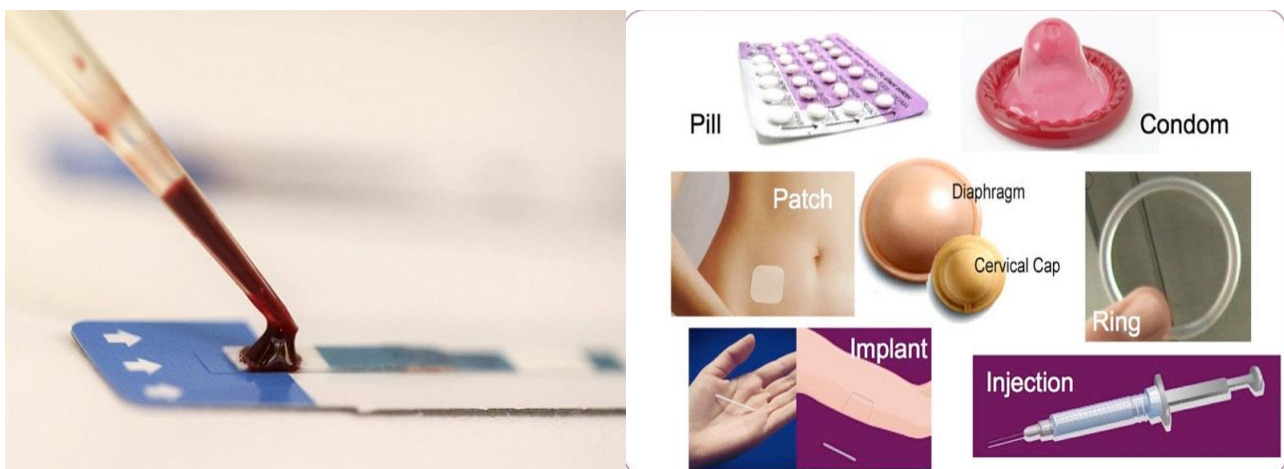
Nevertheless, KLGC and World Vision in partnership with the Global Fund are concerned with the total wellbeing of every person. This is shown in their war in fighting AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in rural areas at large. World Vision is working tirelessly fighting for the achievement of the SDG 3 <https://www.wvi.org/.../> which calls for promotion of well-being and ensuring healthy lives for everyone at all ages by reducing global maternal mortality, ending preventable deaths of the new-borns and children under 5 years, ending the epidemic of AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), malaria and other diseases by 2030. In line with its Our Promise 2030 ADP Programmes World Vision and KLGC has partnered with communities and stakeholders in the implementation of sustainable health programs for everyone starting from the maternal and child health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS in both sponsorship and grant funded projects (WVZ Annual Report 2017:5). The organization's goal is to have improved health and nutrition status for children as it is a child centred organization therefore emphasizing access to quality maternal and child health services (ib id). World Vision as a child, focused institution in collaboration with Ministry of Health under Beitbridge District Hospital has been pushing for children's increasing access to immunization starting from the pregnancy.



Members of the World Vision and the child's mother assessing the child's height required for the nutrition programme which was targeting the children less than 5 years under the ENSURE Programme at Penemene Primary School.

Under the same banner of improving the health system of the ordinary people, health education has been disseminated within the supporting communities on various outreaches campaigns on the importance of preventive nutrition. This education has been given first priority as it equips more people with pre and post-education for various health issues. Tongwe clinic maternity ward has been renovated under the 2016-2017 World Vision health access improvement programmes for the maternal and newly born babies. This was done through building maternity blocks and renovation of the existing blocks in vulnerable communities. Again as a remedy for thee infected and those suffering from malnutrition, World Vision through its ENSURE programme has implemented supplementary feeding programmes and nutritional gardens where health recommended vegetables will be grown. This has been targeting vulnerable places within its operating vicinity like in Chamnanga area between Tongwe and Lutumba to avert malnutrition in local pregnant and lactating women as well as children less than5 years of age. In its education World Vision has been emphasizing on the need for integrating HIV/AIDS and associated nutrition issues in project training activities (World Vision ZEAP Phase III Quarterly Report 2004:13). This will be a positive move towards the empowerment of people through education so that they may make informed decisions once faced with the challenge hence, a lasting solution.

Furthermore, World Vision and KLGK in the face of the chronic diseases have adapted to the preaching the gospel of faithfulness among the loved, safer sex, which will protect against HIV and other related diseases through condom distribution whilst pushing for HIV testing. This has been a critical move towards preserving lives which has been previously claimed because of lack of knowledge or ill informed. Family parents and breadwinners constitute the large portion among those who died which results in an increase in the percentage of single and child headed families within Beitbridge. World Vision in partnership with the Global Fund in their programmes focuses much on the increasing adoption of safer sexual behaviour and access to HIV services amongst young women and sex workers at-risk. In their programmes World Vision <https://www.wvi.org/.../>. has been facilitating the formation of support groups by sex workers to empower them in overcoming stigma and difficulties in seeking health services. They did this by conducting behaviour change counselling community led sessions to give health knowledge, build self-awareness, negotiation skills for sex workers and assertiveness, reaching 184,000 adolescent girls and young women (ib id). For those who interested in taking initiatives and take control of their sexual lives at these outreaches managed to get access to some free contraceptives, HIV tests and family planning for their own good. Thus the fulfilment of the goal number 3 and 5 which promotes women empowerment and well-being



Source: Adapted <http://www.funbuzztime.com/know-all-about-the-different-types-of-contraception-for-you-2016>

On the left, image represents the HIV testing equipment focusing on the young women and sex workers. To the right are images of the options available for protection against STIs and unwanted pregnancies for adolescent girls and young women.

At one point back in 2008, Tongwe area has been hit by malaria, which calls for an emergency assistance from the health department. Now, the World Vision through its ADP programs has also been instrumental in preventing recurring outbreaks of this malaria from that time up to the present time. Together with the Global Fund, they have been spraying all Beitbridge rural houses with indoor residual spray in malaria prone villages annually. Under the same initiative, there has been a drive to

promote insecticide treated nets including health education on malaria, encouraging early treatment as well as seeking medical attention in case of signs and symptoms for the pregnant mothers, children and those who are prone to attack such as the HIV positive and those with TB. Therefore, the program has been a huge success from the view of Siziba W (17 April 2018 through mail), a programme facilitator for World Vision Beitbridge Limpopo Offices as it managed to curb its persistence. Below is the table from the 2016 annual report, which shows a massive achievement of World Vision facilitated projects in support of the Global Fund across their operational countries and Zimbabwe included.

Benefits delivered in 2016 by the Global Fund-supported projects implemented by the World Vision

417,700 people reached with standardised HIV-prevention interventions.
70,000 pregnant women received prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) services for HIV.
32,000 people received antiretroviral therapy.
242 facilities supported and 118 community groups strengthened to provide HIV care.
32,240 people enrolled in directly observed treatment, short-course (DOTS) for TB.
629 people started on a second line of treatment for multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB.
366 facilities supported and 4,527 community groups formed for TB prevention and care.
10,601,000 insecticide-treated bed nets distributed to prevent malaria.
1,597,820 confirmed cases of malaria received anti-malarial treatment.
1,953 facilities and 6,016 community groups strengthened to provide malaria prevention and care.

Source: Adapted from <https://www.wvi.org/.../FY17GlobalFundbrochureelectronic.pdf>

3.2 CONCLUSION

The just ended chapter was giving a summary of the research findings that were acquired from the field through the various data collection tools from the two institutions in their pledge to address poverty. The chapter summarised in detail the positive contribution that the two institutions in their endeavour to help the destitute in vulnerable communities and bringing development and sustainable life. The next chapter shall therefore give an evaluation of these findings against the yardstick that determines whether strategies used can stand the test of time or it just addresses aspects in addressing poverty.

CHAPTER 4

AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE WORLD VISION AND KLG CONTRIBUTIONS IN ADDRESSING POVERTY IN THE BEITBRIDGE AREA IN LIGHT OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

4.0 INTRODUCTION

In the previous chapter, the writer has managed to present an exploration of the results on the collaborative efforts that the World Vision and KLG have put in place towards addressing destitution in the Beitbridge rural areas. These contributions proved their effectiveness in some of the projects as they did not base on the deficit based but asset based approach which has them providing a holistic approach towards the problem in question. As the contributions are an ongoing process from my view, “it is therefore of much importance to figure out how effective those moves are basing on their comprehensiveness to stand the test of time which will ensure an equal chance for sustainable livelihood for the people.

In view of the SFL approach, given the exploits contributions of the two institutions, can one really point out that the efforts in his or her view be able to stand the test of time or they are just immediate prescribed relief services only meant to cure the signs without diagnosing the source of it. The discussion guidelines are going to be derived from the preceding chapter investigation findings under the guide of a wide range of qualitative data sources used in the field.

The battle to defeat poverty within the Beitbridge and precisely Tongwe area by the World Vision and KLG has used multiform poverty mitigation strategies in light of the SFL approach that are:

- Water and sanitation.
- Cattle and heifer pass on.
- Food and non-food aid distribution.
- Health improvement support systems.
- Advocacy against the harmful religious and cultural practices and beliefs.
- Provision and support of sustainable agriculture projects (fishery, subsistence farming).
- Education support through the provision of school fees grants, stationery to the underprivileged.

Following the above-cited undertakings, the writer is going to present results on the success of the two institutions contributions in addressing destitution sustainably in area of study. The continuous improvement in the people's livelihoods of any given area and time is brought about by a combination of factors that are implemented as a response to the ever deteriorating livelihoods. In this regard, the success or failure of the World Vision and KLGK has been weighed through the research outcomes results from the research respondents to the examiner. The research results did not reflect a 100% success towards a total eradication and development of the areas but it has also featured some drawbacks in terms of failures.

4.1 EFFORTS ASSESSMENT

In order to check the progress of the on-going programs initiated by the two forces there is need for assessment to take place. The assessment will help to evaluate the progress made and at the same time assist in the adoption of the sustainable solutions for the improvement of one's livelihood positive outcomes.

The assessment of the sustainability of the World Vision and KLGK contributions towards poverty eradication is going to commence with the discussion on emergency aid relief provision as a starting point. The persistent droughts from 2002, 2004, 2008, 2015, 2016 and 2017 droughts has only drawn emergency aid as a temporary solution to the problem. Nangombe (2014:1) in his words comments that the cumulative occurrence of droughts in rural Zimbabwe since 2002 has culminated in the stagnation of rural livelihoods which rely mostly on agriculture. He then goes on to say that these droughts have not only entrenched rural poverty, but, has seen the introduction of new strategies such as conservation farming and food hand-outs, all of which have failed to usher in a comprehensive remedy primarily because of the palliative nature of the solutions. The World Vision in response to all these droughts partnered with other NGOs providing assistance all over the country in the form of food aid, cash transfers, water and helping farmers to become more resilient (World Vision Zimbabwe Annual Report 2017:8). During this period up to date, the World Vision reached out to people who were affected mostly by the El Nino and 1 million of them were reached during the 2016-2017 season through its ENSURE program operating under the theme #WeStandWithZim Drought Response 2014 in collaboration with USAID distributing food aid to various communities including Tongwe.

Moreover, the KLGCC on other side of the coin as a response to the El Nino droughts of 2014 and 2016-2017 seasons has been providing some annual donations in kind, food and non-food stuffs to the old people who are part of their congregation. This in view of the investigation is the manifold fulfilment of the *Missio-Dei* demands on the church from the scripture in the book of St James 1 vs 27 which says "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the father is this to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction and to keep himself unspotted from the world." In so doing, we saw the internal love that World Vision and KLGCC is presenting to old people. This improves their livelihoods sustainably in form of belonging to the social group which helps them by taking great care of them mostly in such a harsh economically distressful country. Thus in the researchers' analysis, this contribution remains the greatest way of attending to the immediate needs that has befallen the communities even though some people raise some eyebrows on the sustainability of the initiatives.

As a result of understanding the homogeneous form of poverty for diverse people in the operational communities, the World Vision introduced a sustainable means of empowering the local community through the provision of the long-term beneficial projects with a greater positive impact in the lives of the poor. In line with benefiting people cultural values of Matabeleland which places more value on their cattle herd as a sign of wealth World Vision has introduced the Heifer project. The World Vision through its various sponsors offers a system of buying female domesticated livestock in the form of female goats and cattle to the registered children. On this project, the World Vision buys one Heifer for every two children which is considered as an invaluable source of livelihood to the local people. The policy of this project was that when the heifer gave birth to another Heifer the two will share one which will be the starting point of them owning a herd as the heifer continues to give birth to more and more calves. This has strongly benefited those who were given as they now own a reasonable number of cattle. One girl who benefited from it indicated in her own words that

"Simba, I am very proud to be having my ticket something that you don't have at your age. How many of them did you have I mean yours not your family's (laughing) she asked? You know what it means? I can sell one anytime if I am in need of money without asking my dad's permission because this is my inheritance from World Vision not from him or grandpa".

With the above testimony alone, one can arrive at the indispensable importance of cattle as a source of livelihood for Tongwe people as well as a source of income and status to them. Wherefore this explains how key and precious is cattle to her and the rest of the community. The transfer and giving

of cattle to one (children) in African society is regarded as a family duty as a form of transferring wealth under the banner of inheritance to children but here it's a different story altogether which bears the same meaning. At this moment, there is no ground for one to attest against the sustainability of the project that automatically qualifies it to successfully stand the test of time.

More so, the two institutions advocates for revisiting of the harmful religious and cultural impact on the lives of children especially the girl child and women. The African soil still requires a strong hand in ushering a change or a shift on the issues disadvantaging women and children's rights and participation in development initiatives. Emmanuel Isch the World Vision national director has been championing for a change in the current country's policies of the Children's Act and Justice Bill to tally the new constitution as well as the ratification of the Marriage Act. The World Vision and KLGC have been lately working tirelessly towards promoting a shift in the way the community views women and children against culture and today's life expectations through their advocacy campaigns against gender based violence, early child marriages and abuse of women and children. KLGC is revolutionizing this through a notable shift from the myth of women's inferiority in the church to superior or equal power distribution by recognizing women's quality leadership and they have given them platforms to lead and preach in the church. The perpetrators of abusing women and children are perceived as agents of the devil who must face justice. By so doing, this will allow the two institutions to pronounce their position on the issue of violence against children as well as lobbying and pushing for the girl child's education and child protection in the country. This in view of the SFL approach guarantees that where children and women's rights are supported, sustainable development is guaranteed in any projects so there is need to respect one another regardless of gender which results in communities' development.

In its mission, the World Vision emphasizes on transformational sustainable development that is community-based and children needs focused especially as it strives to build a bright future for children. Jointly with KLGC, the two took decisive steps in securing the lives of children through direct assistance in their education system for both boys and girls. Students in various schools around the Beitbridge area including Tongwe, Lutumba and Penemene have received complete packages of gifts in the form of stationery to improve their school performance. KLGC also gives stationery to the deprived congregants' children, which will, motivates them to improve in their classes and student's turnover to school. The World Vision in Makhakhabule pays school fees grants for disadvantaged children mostly orphans and those who are living with the elderly who are said to be above the age of working and who cannot provide for the family. At Penemene primary school within the Tongwe community, World Vision also donates braille books for the blind children to use

in their studies thus fulfilling the *Missio Dei* Christian value of loving and working with the world's most vulnerable people. In February 2016, the World Vision also donated bicycles to children all boys and girls at Penemene who used to walk almost 4km to school so that they travel to school faster and arrive earlier unlike before when they walk, arrive late and miss some of the first lessons. Consequently, the World Vision has given the girl and boy child the gift of education that will be a sustainable benefit for all of them in their future and entire life hence can stand the test of time.

Water shortage and poor sanitation for Beitbridge remains a set time bomb left to explode any time in the faces of its people. The World Vision in retaliation of that launched an improved access to potable water for 54,000 individuals (9,000 HHs) in drought-affected districts of Beitbridge and Bubi (ZEAP Phase 111 Report 2004). The water and sanitation component of the program is currently covering nine ADP wards of which four of them are in Beitbridge while five are in Bubi, 60% of the project's activities are being undertaken in Beitbridge while Bubi is covering 40 %. Under this project, 26 extension water points have been rehabilitated out of the targeted 240 water points currently ((ZEAP Phase 111 Report 2004). This water, sanitation and hygiene programs saw an improved sustainable access to safe water and sanitation as well as improved hygiene practices for 400, 000 children annually in the benefiting areas (WVZ 2017 Annual report 2017:7). The report goes on to point that during the same period, 240 water point user committee training sessions and all relevant district, ward and village meetings were held. All this resulted in agro-based people benefiting much from it as it revive some irrigation areas from among the 89 water points hence motivating sustainable development.

Beitbridge rural areas for a long time have been suffering from the water crisis, as water is scarce because of the region effects. People in Tongwe area such as Makawa, Khombatakhala and Idda namaddi used to fetch water from a long distance to the nearest water source, which strains the people's lives and health. World Vision Zimbabwe then intervened by drilling and rehabilitating some boreholes in the affected areas a situation, which lightened the heavy load of water problems in the community especially for women who mostly bear the burden of household chores. In union with other villagers, headmen Mbedzi said that most people walked long distances to the nearest water point, as most of the existing boreholes had broken down and the clinics were not functional. "The situation was bad especially during summer when most streams dry up," he said. "Not only was it bad for the people, but for the animals as well. We lost several herds of cattle because the nearest dam is far away from here." As for the Tongwe community, Mashudu Ndou from the discussion I had with him revealed that the program means everything to the Makawa village as he declared that:

“The initiative by World Vision of drilling new and rehabilitating boreholes that ceases to work for a long time like 6 years has brought life to this lifeless community. Before this, we used to travel a long distance of 4 km to Gukunze to fetch water which we can now fetch within a 700 meter radius. This according to me Masebe prolongs our lives as we can fetch and give our livestock water from here not from far away places like Musamani (a water source which is 16 km away from the Makawa village” (23 December 2017 Tabani Makawa)”

Thus this program, which is a good will from the United States Agency for International Development Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID-OFDA), in the researchers’ view, has increased access to potable water to 4,625 households in the two severely affected districts of Bubi and Beitbridge hence a sustainable contribution to the wellbeing of Tongwe (ZEAP Phase III Quarterly Report 2004).

The World Vision and the KLGCC are all concerned about the wellbeing of people especially health wise. The goal of giving life in its abundance as Jesus alluded in John 10 v 10b has been the peak that all these organisations are working towards. World Vision provides material support in donations among other projects and KLGCC prays, delivers and heals people from their different life threatening challenges like diseases, death and demons. All these fall under one's health which is the organization's strategic objective in focusing on improving the health and nutrition status of children (WVZ Annual report 2017:5). The absence or shortage of a number of well-equipped health institutions in the Tongwe area of a total radius of 112 kilometres has compromised more people's wellbeing. The area has only one clinic which is far away from other people who consider it their nearest health centre. Lives are lost in times of diseases outbreaks and during the pregnancy through to time of giving birth mostly because of the absence of some basic maternal facilities such as waiting blocks for pregnant mothers, drugs and long distance walk to Tongwe clinic. Hence, to obviate the problem, the World Vision in collaboration with Beitbridge District Hospital launched and contacted awareness campaigns on outbreak diseases, giving assistance through provision of drugs to local rural clinics and in setting up mobile clinics in the affected rural areas far away from the local Tongwe clinic. The counsellors, nurses and other health practitioners in conjunction with World Vision educate the society on the importance and benefits of visiting clinics when one is pregnant, individual counselling sessions to caregivers on a range of health, nutrition and HIV issues. All these aims at increasing uptake of Antenatal Care, prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT), institutional delivery and postnatal care including immunisation and education services. This shows its unwavering support towards love for achieving sustainable health for people which

reduces the number of deaths and developing the livelihoods of the people henceforth addressing the real problem and affecting people's wellbeing.

According to Mureki (21 January 2018 KLGCC garden), a strong member and believer of the KLGCC, from a Christian point of view, poverty is “the absence of God's hand in one's life”. From this point of view in connection to the discussion of the sustainable solutions to poverty eradication, the World Vision and KLGCC has reached the multitudes through the preaching and sharing of the gospel which is the institution’s first priority. The KLGCC is playing a leading role in the preaching of the gospel in their Wednesday and Sunday services and some everyday lunch prayers. Just like the World Vision, the church also conducts regular outreaches in different areas. For instance, World Vision reached out to 300 children at the vocational bible study camp held at Penemene in 2016, a positive move as to the recruitment of believers. Here children were taught the word and fellowship with one another dramatically which contributes positively to their wellbeing. This in short is a clever move, as the approach will enhance engagement with communities. This has facilitated an evaluation to the sponsorship processes to assess whether they are or no longer attractive. This to the sponsors and community will be a more engaging and meaningful exchange moment. At the end of the day this will (WVZ Annual Report 2017:8) enable the office to invest time to build capacity of community volunteers which became important in realizing the community ownership of all processes that involve child protection issues.

However, the spreading of the word for me cannot stand the test of time, as the approach used is not sustainable in my own judgement. In as much as the KLGCC holds its weekly services, its rural congregants will not be there for nourishment through the word. Again the church is no longer providing transport for its rural congregants to be fetched from their areas to attend church on Sundays as they used to do during its infancy. This left people with no other option but to travel to church at their own expense when they can. In addition, the KLGCC holds some special church activities like the 03 June 2017 Business lunch and dinner service which benefit those who attended entrepreneurial but was only attended by those who paid \$100 admission fee per person only. On 14 February 2017 the prophet, hosted the Valentine Dinner at the church, which has an admission of \$15 per couple and \$7.50 for singles, which is discriminatory for those without money who would like to get a Christian insight in their businesses and marriages in my own interpretation. Several congregants expressed frustration on the move as that they wish to attend it but failed to because of the expensive fees. Shiellah who said condemned this by saying

“This move even though it was done in the name of the church is somehow ungodly to me as all the two conferences were supposed to be catered for everyone, the poor and rich something Jesus did. He did this when he was delivering the Sermon on the Mount he delivered it to the rich with the \$100 and \$50 and to the poor who does not have even R1. Also when giving advice to people through the parables he did the same not what is happening” (17 February 2017 Beitbridge District Hospital).

This left so many people including ordinary city people with a question on whether the sessions were for all or the privileged. Another question from the writer is why not the church has satellite churches outside the town that is in the rural areas such as Tongwe where it had a considerable following like any other churches to cater for those who cannot make it to weekly services conducted in town because of financial difficulties. The fact that everything is centralised in town appears to be an unsustainable strategy towards the spiritual growth of the people hence cannot stand the test time.

In spite of all the efforts that the church and World Vision is doing, their contributions will never satisfy the needs of the entire community. Statistics has it that 70 percent of their contributions to areas around Beitbridge are mostly attending to the signs of poverty not addressing after diagnosed root causes of destitution affecting the masses. From the writer’s introspection, the World Vision has failed to fulfill the demands of the SFL framework which requires the project facilitators to venture into the community, have door to door sessions accessing the situation of different families and strategize the blueprint to effect with the help of the community. World Vision as well as KLGCC has only applied the traditional alleviation approach by imposing its interventions programmes and projects on communities based on their perception and limited budget to their sectorial area for a given time. Its failures to apply the holistic approach to the distresses in Tongwe and Makhakhabule has resulted in its failure to identify and leverage the perennial assets such as water sources which the communities possess that can serve the day if turned into irrigation hubs. Henceforth, the criteria used here failed to recognize the lasting contributions the community can provide towards its revival from within the program.

Meanwhile, the investigation unearthed that the ADP projects that are running currently saw the facilitator’s failures as they failed to do justice in identifying the natural capital that vulnerable communities like Tongwe have. An example of the ADP fishery and nutritional gardens projects that are currently running within the ADP Beitbridge areas aiming at improving the nutrition for children and the people living with HIV & AIDS as well as the financial base for the beneficiaries cements this point. The fishery projects have been implemented in areas such as Lutumba that has no stagnant

water sources and this according to me can be viewed as wastage of resources. Here the project started straight from construction of fishponds from ground breaking ignoring places like the Tongwe and Makhakhabule which has already existing and established dams. The dams have fish already for ADP fishery, the water is always present in abundance all year round if not challenged by a long period drought.

For the nutritional gardens establishment, the setting is naturally a perfect place to have them around. For development of those gardens here World Vision could have just come and install the high-energy solar irrigation equipment then the projects can kick-start like what it did in Chivi. This would have benefited a large pool of community members from around the area, as they would not be relying on borehole water to sustain their gardens. In as much as World Vision is advocating and championing for the growing of small grain drought resistant crops like sorghum in drought prone areas, it has not donated seeds nor educated the local community on how to grow them so that farmers might maximise the quality and quantity of the harvest output. Hence, largely, considering the above-discussed part it can be validated that failure and unsustainability of World Vision and KLGC contribution can divorce them from the race of standing the test of time rather they have been only attending to some aspects of destitution reduction in light of the SFL approach.

Nevertheless, there has been a set of complete questions that respondents asked which triggers my concerns to launch further full inquiry to clearly expose the weaknesses of the two institutions. Just to give an overview of them, the first was asking if the strategies that have been used were viable for total poverty eradication for the or not? Thus, in search for answer in all the interviews, respondents were of the view that World Vision as well as KLGC needs to change their approach to poverty eradication as the present ones are not completely attending to the necessities of the general population in the Beitbridge area. They said that the considerable number of the NGOs that came to Tongwe has been using and applying similar initiatives of food aid in Tongwe. This simply shows that they have run short fall of innovative sound sustainable plans for the community. Informant Ndiwanga (13 January 2017 Iddana maddi) said little has changed, as the magnitude of neediness remains the same considering the rate at which destitution is developing. With this at hand this is a clear picture that shows that World Vision and KLGC commitments are not addressing the main problems of destitution in various areas of Beitbridge. Here they all specified that despite the fact that World Vision and KLGC are striving to eliminate poverty, their operations are not nursing to the requirements of vulnerable people. Apart from that, Praise from her critical view she indicated that

“the two institutions are just managing the side effects of poverty and not its main drivers” as they did not comprehend its history thus a failure in pushing for agenda 2030 from her perspective.

In the same spirit the other leading question asked is “should the two institutions give a careful consideration to food relief distribution or to social development for Tongwe?” The exploration answer likewise shows that the community needs more social amenities like the renovations and building of sustainable health and education system for the benefit of all as the present ones are out of reach to a quite considerable number of people who needs it. Mulalo Ndou of Gomwe area alluded that “the shortage of these facilities cost lives during the outbreak of deadly diseases like dysentery, malaria, diarrhoea and cholera as in case of her area of residence one needs to travel 12 plus km to Tongwe”. She goes on to say that

“In case there is emergency in the afternoon and one needs to be ferry to the clinic faster and there is no form of transport like (Gariki) donkey scoarchcart one will be forced to remain lying on the deathbed until tomorrow when they can get a Kombi to drop him or her at Tongwe clinic or to go straight to Beitbridge District Hospital”

The researcher also sees that this through the same lens of Mulalo’s regarding that the development or transformation of Beitbridge area and Matabeleland has not been given priority by the government after independence. This in support of Mtetwa et al (2013) who said the neglecting the development of the area was a deliberate move which has its roots in the Gukurahundi and as such no development just like in the Mashonaland and other province will come to Beitbridge.

Furthermore, the research also review that the programmes for the two institutions has not reached the poor candidates which deserved to be graced by these programmes. All the respondents from across the interviews concurred that the World Vision and KLGc did not reach the poorest of the poor because of different reasons. From the (20 March 2018 Maglass Zvishavane Interview), William Bishop former Commodities Intern World Vision pointed out that “the way the beneficiaries were selected in the ranking system was not completely by merit as per World Vision policy as the local leaders were key in finalizing the beneficiaries list basing on their judgment of one’s families lives”. This become fishy and corrupt somehow as some of the traditional leaders mostly starts to register his immediate families first then the rest after which deserts the marginalised legitimate beneficiaries of the programme. For KLGc the only people that tend to benefit from their programme are those who are congregants and those who will be able to attend one or two of the church services. This showed that the poor of the poorest are left out well enough alone for in these

undertakings regarding their completely detached area. The primary issue here has been the poor roads in those areas such as Mitsho and Mugaladivha they live. The situation becomes worse for the cars mostly in rainy season as it will be severe difficult to reach to those villages since they are not linked to the main roads like Lutumba and Tongwe. For some of the areas bridges were swept away and destroyed by heavy rains and floods that hit the area and as such the two cannot risk going over to such areas for distribution and outreaches. So as result of that the two institutions will end up proposing to do whatever they want to at the central accessible place which will not be central to some. This in my view left out some people with disabilities the old people and the child headed families which are the legitimate beneficiaries according to the writer. Therefore the failure to locate those people can make their selection strategy compromised so as their contribution result.

4.2 CONCLUSION

To this end, the chapter was giving an evaluation insight on the contributions of the World Vision and KLGK. The discussion focused much on the validation and evaluation of each organisation's contribution towards poverty eradication and development of sustainable livelihoods for the local people. The focal point here was to assess how implemented strategies and contributions can stand the test of time or can be said to have only attended to some of it. Therefore, after outlining the strengths and weaknesses of the contributions, the study identifies loopholes that need to be refilled. For the next chapter the writer shall offer recommendations that the author thought will help in their pursuit to flourish and achieve the goals excessively hence full implementation of the SFL approach in poverty eradication for Beitbridge.

CHAPTER 5 SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The principal concern for this investigation was to look at the viability of the contribution of the World Vision and KLGK towards poverty eradication in the Beitbridge area in light of the SDF approach. The chapter will assess the research peculiar core strategies utilized and deliberate their effects to or in the investigation. It also contains the outline of the findings firstly then the conclusions with respect to contribution of the two institutions, then the recommendations so as to develop and chronicle poverty eradication in the area then at last an absolute conclusion of the entire project from chapter 1 through to 5.

5.2 SUMMARY

- What was the contribution of KLGK and World Vision towards poverty eradication for Beitbridge area?
- What made the two institutions contributions ineffective towards poverty eradication for Beitbridge?
- Who is to blame in all this transformation, is it the actions used or the nature of the challenge to be asked?

The response from mass interviews and questionnaires from the World Vision pointed out that the political instability and restrictive laws has hampered successful operations of the two institutions in the area. In observing the results provided by the two institutions, officials and beneficiaries together with the external spectators and the researchers' observations on the contributions of the WV and KLGK, answers indicate that strategies used to end poverty in the area were to some extent a setback.

This was proved by the overwhelming evidence of the persisting presence of poverty in the area. The study established that the World Vision and KLGCC in their bid to address poverty and advance sustainable development for the Beitbridge area through food and non-food aid, the ADP, INSURE and also IGATE programs, it has served not as truly as it has been arranged but to some extent contrary. This is because all this has been fuelling a dependency syndrome for the local people which affect their lives negatively. The outcome on this was reached using various qualitative data accumulation methods in connection with the literature review within the introductory chapter. Several poverty indicators and manifestations have been brought up as factors that have led to the presentation of these relief and developmental aids in the Beitbridge area and Tongwe particularly.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Basing on the discoveries of the exploration, positive and negative contributions have been identified and by that the writer feels that the investigation targets were finally reached. Considering this, the research shall offer the recommendations that the researcher has confidence in them that they shall work towards successful poverty eradication in the area.

Firstly, the failure of the World Vision to address destitution issues and prevail over their expected goals has forced it and other NGOs together with the KLGCC to lose their credibility compromised as partners in poverty alleviation and development. This was made conceivable by the research respondents who demonstrated worry over poverty persistence in the Beitbridge and Tongwe rural areas. The researcher now recommends that the two institutions need to go back to the drawing board and strategize on the other sustainable ways they can use to end poverty in line with the SFL guide.

The literature review explored shows that there is a strong need for the World Vision, KLGCC and the government to fashion a close relationship to achieve development and a sustainable approach to end poverty in Zimbabwe and the world over. This poisoned relationship between the Zanu PF and the NGOs World Vision included needs to be solved so they may be on the same page speaking the same language of working towards addressing poverty thus a benefit to the community. As Maseko (2017:67) appreciates, peace plays a crucial role for any two players with a mission of alleviating poverty and sustainable development for any community as without its existence the birth of development is complicated.

It is likewise profoundly prescribed that the World Vision and KLGK be practically involved in the participatory development of the communities through incorporating the local members in crafting the alleviation strategies and implementation. The vast majority of the World Vision and KLGK relief aids in the Tongwe are just practiced through top to bottom development approach not the other way round which will be holistic in line with the SFL approach. At the end of the day, if the two institutions adopt this customer guided it may overwhelmingly achieve its set goals of the SDG framework that are enshrined in this paper.

More so, the two institutions in question needs to guide their concentration from relief aid to the development of social service delivery like in cases of building more schools and health services in the area. Other facilities of great importance to human survival, like clean water, clinics and sustainable agricultural support constitute the large percentage of facilities that the large pool of the vulnerable people in the Beitbridge area are not accessing. For instance, as indicated above school children mostly of primary level go for in excess of 5 km to get to the closest school while villagers walk 8 to 10km to get to Tongwe Clinic the closest health centre for them. Therefore, these are some of the issues that should be assessed and considered first when devising their poverty relief aid as well as developmental strategies.

Moreover, the World Vision ought to along these lines draw themselves closer to the community members in order to know their needs and not to choose for the community. The inability to forge lasting partnerships with the ordinary individuals left them to dictate the aid that is not required by the community and is often not relevant for its development. Of great importance, the World Vision and the KLGK should do the needs assessment investigation appropriately as it will enable them to discern the core issues of the community they are working in. Villagers like from Makhakhabule, Gukunze and Tongwe irrigation with great soils for agriculture and perennial water sources require help with farming skills and agricultural equipment which will improve their livelihoods.

Also, the World Vision and KLGK ought to abstain from seeding a dependence syndrome in communities they are in by shifting from their aid reliefs to aid development or formative reliefs. In spite of the fact that the drought prone area needs aid more than anything, World Vision and KLGK can venture into offering self-sustainable income projects for those who are in need. Using the SFL approach, the World Vision can help to empower the poor to understand their capability to enhance their status. Practical sustainable projects like small irrigation systems, small home based chicken projects can be used to avoid the persistence of the donor syndrome

among the beneficiaries of these various projects that has clouded Tongwe area, this will allow the members of the community to provide for themselves.

The two institutions also need to constantly host some training, skill transfer and entrepreneur conferences for purposes of sustainable development within the areas they operate in. This will equip the poor people with required skills they can use towards transformation of their places when putting the theory or their various skills to work. This will also allow those who never attended school nor participated in any vocational centres the golden opportunity to have a life time skill that he or she can manipulate for his or own advantage.

Furthermore, because the World Vision is a very big institution that works through various arms, it needs to monitor and assess their projects' progress more regularly and thoroughly. This is crucial since they can see what has disappeared as some of the project facilitators deem to take some aids and use for themselves or sell. Without appropriate monitoring of the projects, projects are bound to loosen its grip and fail which will at the end of the day tarnish the name of the institution.

5.4 CONCLUSION

The study has explored on the poverty alleviation programs implemented in the Beitbridge by the World Vision and KLGC to revamp the rural livelihoods utilizing Tongwe as the contextual study area. Different factors have intensified the unfortunate picture of poverty Beitbridge is facing regardless of what it gives towards the income of the nation. From the year 2000 that saw the World Vision and 2012 for KLGC working in the Beitbridge area the need to create and stimulate social amenities, like building schools, clinics, hospitals and agricultural development has been there. These undertakings if implemented from the word go could have given the required tools that can change positively the lives of the local people from time immemorial.

Various relief and developmental projects actualized by the World Vision and KLGC have provided a great deal in the provision of safe water for the local households through the Wash programme, the 2014 water and sanitation projects that goes a long way in promoting and facilitating agriculture, as well as drinking point for domesticated animals. Incomes, resources, education as well as the increasing enrolment rates particularly for the girls in schools, health and environment has seen a generally positive change throughout the ADP areas for the World Vision. The set projects have

helped the communities in achieving the different SDG goals like eradicating unbearable poverty, advancing health through reducing maternal wellbeing and mortality death, women empowerment and preserving the environment for the benefit of the future generations.

However, all the evidence of the success stories in the ADP ventures cannot be ascribed to these projects alone but to government, independent establishments like churches and the well-wishers. Remittances from the Diaspora have played a commendable role especially through the provision of the SA Rand and US Dollars, which has a solid purchasing power. Casual or informal jobs from alternate towns and areas helped so many families to attain their basics in as much as the aids have been productive for a long time. Still much has to be done in order to develop the area, which will lead to poverty eradication. Respondents during the research pointed out the areas that need to be revisited to suit and benefit everyone include the social, political and economic policies that are not favourable towards the survival of other people or in their means of production.

As per the 2030 SDG framework guidelines, distinctive independent organizations including the government ought to enhance their pledge regarding helping the powerless needy individuals and partake in the rural infrastructure development especially in transport and market linkages to further rural development aid. Again the game of hide and seek that politics is playing with independent establishments NGOs should end so they can merge in goodwill and support each other towards attaining one goal which is improving the livelihoods of the masses. Good examples of the projects to improve life implemented by NGOS and World Vision being one of them like setting up of the large solar energy irrigation something that will help improving the living standards for everyone living in the drought prone areas such as Beitbridge. The government should in its 2013 Zim-Assset agricultural cluster encooperate this high technology and environment friendly leaf and use them in informing yet to come agricultural policies in future that will benefit individuals who practised agriculture in drought prone areas.

Now overall this section compactly deliberated upon and concluded on the fundamental concerns of this examination. The investigation was aimed at scrutinizing the commitments of the KLGC and World Vision in poverty eradication, hunger, gender equality and sustainable development of the area guided by the SDG in Beitbridge area and Tongwe being the case study. The investigation was at the 11th hour obliged to recognize the recommendations that can be developmental and more responsive to poverty eradication, which attends to the needs of the underprivileged. The introduction and background of the research, literature review, theoretical considerations to poverty

alleviation and development, methodology, poverty manifestation, data accumulation techniques utilized all this is captured under chapters 1 through to 3. The fourth chapter was for data presentation assessment obtained during the fieldwork. Finally, chapter 5 being the last part of the study wraps up the examination then comes up with recommendations for the exploration.

APPENDIX

CONSENT FORM

INTRODUCTION

Regards, Simbarashe Innocent Ndou R146345X is my name and I am a Midlands State University Zvishavane Campus student, studying towards attaining an Honours Degree in Theology and Religious Studies. As part of the requirements for the partial fulfilment of the degree for the dissertation I'm hereby conducting a field research on my dissertation topic which reads **Assessing the Contribution of World Vision and Kingdom Light Global Church (KLGK) In light of the Sustainable Livelihood Framework. A Case Study of Beitbridge Area.** So in search of a solid supporting evidence to supplement my investigation, you have been therefore identified as a key informant through the information you have as an insider or beneficiary. Thus with due respect I do hereby kindly ask for your input in completing this questionnaire which will go a long way in enriching my investigation. Your unwavering support through your contribution towards the success of this enquiry is greatly honoured and appreciated.

RESEARCH / STUDY CONDITIONS

- Your participation in this examination is voluntary as such no benefits especially financially are going to be attached to it except acknowledgement in the dissertation if you wish so.
- The respondent is free to drop to answer some questions asked for reasons suiting one.

- The information provided in this participation will be firmly confidential so is the names of respondents which will not be mentioned without their knowledge.
- Pseudonyms will be used in replacement of the real names of participants if possible.
- For the pictures taken for evidence to the research department, respondents are granted that pictures will not be leaked or used for commercial reasons.
- In any circumstance that the participator asks for those pictures the researcher will willingly present them to the players.

Participant's Signature..... Date.....

Researcher's Signature..... Date.....

Thank you for your Participation.

QUESTIONS

Title and Name.....Gender.....

1. What is your definition or understanding of poverty?
2. Out of a scale of 100%, what is your percentage rate of poverty within Beitbridge area?
3. As part of the institution World Vision or the KLGK what is/are the contribution(s) that you have extended to the vulnerable communities of Tongwe and Makhakhabule areas?
4. What has been the nature of your contributions short-term aid reliefs or long-term development reliefs to these communities under investigation?
5. In light of the SLF, how has your implemented contributions overall impacted towards poverty eradication and community precisely rural sustainable development for them?
6. As an NGO or part of the Civil Society advocating for total eradication of destitution in Zimbabwe, how does the politics of the country hinders or help your successful assistances to your programmes to the areas under study?
7. Have your projects in your own view been success towards poverty eradication and sustainable development in light of the 2030 set goals and why you say so?
8. Can your contributions to the community stand the test of time if weighed against other institutions contribution in the same area?
9. In your personal capacity or on behalf of the establishment(s) what should be done to ensure the continuations sustainability in the face of all the challenges facing the area?

10. In bid to improve efficiency and effectiveness to these implemented contributions what in your personal view can be done (recommendations)?

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