

**EVALUATION OF PASS-ON THE GIFT CONCEPT ON THE SOCIOECONOMIC
WELFARE OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS: THE CASE OF SACHZEP AND ELITE
PROJECTS IN KATETE DISTRICT, ZAMBIA.**

By

Jeremiah Mbewe

Submitted in accordance with the requirements

For the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

in the subject

Development Studies

at the

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

SUPERVISOR: Dr. Anele Madziakapita

2019

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I convey my deepest and most sincere appreciation to Dr. Anele Madziakapita, my supervisor, for her guidance and patience through the completion of this Masters Research. I am also grateful to Dr Jason Mwanza for the technical edit of the research report. I also want to convey my deepest gratitude to staff members of key institutions for the support granted during this study. A special thank you to Justine Mwango of Department of Veterinary in Katete, Mwimbu Ngoma and Dr. Dennis Lembani of Heifer International Zambia and Caroline Mukosa of Send a Cow Zambia for the support during my studies. Additional thank you go to Self Help Africa, traditional leaders in Katete, beneficiary households, non-beneficiary households for their hospitality and participation.

I would also like to express my appreciation to the entire staff at UNISA for granting me not only the opportunity to further my studies but also for the financial support. It has been a long walk with UNISA and, as challenging as UNISA may be, the financial support greatly relieved the pressure that accompanies distance education. Thank you all.

Student Number: 32276761. Jeremiah Mbewe

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my mother Muteke Zulu, for being there for me always and for the unwavering love and support since my childhood. To community members of Katete, it was my honour to come back home to the foundations of my life and education to carry out this study. I look forward to more development engagements in my homeland and beyond. Thank you.

DECLARATION

I **Jeremiah Mbewe**, hereby declare that this thesis entitled **Evaluation of Pass-on the Gift Concept on Socioeconomic Welfare of Rural Households: The Case of SACHZEP and ELITE Projects in Katete District, ZAMBIA** is my own original work and that according to my knowledge, this has never been previously produced and submitted for degree purposes at any other institution of higher learning. I also declare that this thesis does not contain any information or references that have not been duly acknowledged.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Jeremiah Mbewe

Student Number: 32276761

Date of Submission:

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AI	Artificial Insemination
AU	African Union
ADP	Animal Draft Power
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CSO	Central Statistical Office
EIS	Indigenous Empowerment system
ELITE	Enhanced Livestock Trade and Enterprise
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
HDC	Human Centred Development
HH	Household
HHH	Household Head
HIZ	Heifer International Zambia
IDS	Institute of Development Studies
IK	Indigenous Knowledge
IKS	Indigenous Knowledge Systems
KII	Key informant Interviews
LP	Livestock Placement
MCDSS	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
NDP	New Development Paradigm
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PoG	Pass on the Gift
SAC	Send a Cow

SACHZEP	Send a Cow Heifer Zambia Eastern Province Project
SACZ	Send a Cow Zambia
SCT	Social Cast Transfers
SHA	Self Help Africa
SSF	Small Scale Farmer
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
US\$	United Stated Dollar
ZHDS	Zambia Health Demographic Survey
ZMK	Zambian Kwacha

ABSTRACT

This is an exploratory study on “Evaluation of Pass-on the Gift Concept on the Socioeconomic Welfare of Rural Households: The Case of SACHZEP and ELITE Projects in Katete District, Zambia. The main research objective of the study was to evaluate the impact of the PoG concept on the socioeconomic welfare of rural households. A mixed methods approach was used involving 124 household in the survey interviews, 5 FGDs and 18 key informant interviews. Study findings showed relationships existing between type of livestock with compliance to pass on the gift ($p=0.001$), food security ($p=0.001$), income security ($p=0.007$) and education at 9th grade level ($p=0.002$). No relationship exists between livestock type with shelter status of beneficiaries. Livestock type, water scarcity, IKS and practices, sharing of knowledge, skills and livestock affects PoG impact on socioeconomic welfare of rural households. PoG is compatible with indigenous knowledge systems and supports Human Centred Development approach.

KEY TERMS

Livestock Placement, Pass-on the gift, Compliance, Kuvuula, Household, Indigenous Knowledge Systems, Human Centred Development, Food security, Income security, Rural households, Small scale farmers, Indigenous Empowerment System.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS</u>	<u>I</u>
<u>DEDICATION</u>	<u>II</u>
<u>ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS</u>	<u>IV</u>
<u>ABSTRACT</u>	<u>VI</u>
<u>TABLE OF CONTENTS</u>	<u>VIII</u>
<u>LIST OF FIGURES</u>	<u>XIII</u>
<u>LIST OF TABLES</u>	<u>XIV</u>
<u>1 INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY</u>	<u>- 1 -</u>
<u>1.2 RESEARCH BACKGROUND</u>	<u>- 1 -</u>
1.1 HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL AND SUBJECT BACKGROUND	- 2 -
1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT	- 4 -
1.3 IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY	- 6 -
1.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVE	- 7 -
1.4.1 MAIN RESEARCH OBJECTIVE	- 7 -
1.4.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	- 7 -
1.5 THE STUDY HYPOTHESIS	- 7 -
1.6 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	- 7 -
1.6.1 PASSING ON THE GIFT.....	- 8 -
1.6.2 HUMAN CENTRED DEVELOPMENT APPROACH.....	- 8 -
1.6.3 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC WELL-BEING.....	- 8 -
1.6.4 INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE HCD WITH THE PoG AND INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM.....	- 10 -
1.7 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY	- 11 -
1.8 CHAPTER OUTLINE	- 11 -
<u>2 LITERATURE REVIEW</u>	<u>- 13 -</u>
1.1 INTRODUCTION	- 13 -
2.1 POVERTY BACKGROUND	- 13 -
2.1.1 STATE OF HUMAN SHELTER.....	- 15 -
2.1.2 THE STATE OF EDUCATION.....	- 16 -

2.1.1	THE STATE OF FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SECURITY	- 17 -
2.1.2	THE STATE OF INCOME SECURITY	- 19 -
2.2	CAUSES OF POVERTY	- 21 -
2.3	STRATEGIES FOR ADDRESSING RURAL POVERTY	- 22 -
2.3.1	LOCAL CONTEXT SENSITIVE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES	- 22 -
2.3.2	LIVESTOCK AND RURAL LIVELIHOOD	- 23 -
2.3.3	POG AS AN ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD STRATEGY	- 25 -
2.3.4	CONCLUSION	- 26 -

3 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK - 27 -

3.1.1	DEVELOPMENT THEORIES	- 28 -
3.1.1.1	Human Centred Development.....	- 28 -
3.1.1.2	Culture Responsive Development and human centred development.....	- 31 -
3.1.1.3	Local context sensitive development strategies	- 32 -
3.1.1.4	Sustainable Development Views	- 33 -
3.1.1.5	Sustainable Livelihood Framework	- 35 -
3.1.1.6	Well-being theory	- 37 -
3.1.1.7	Pass on the Gift as an alternative development approach.....	- 40 -
3.1.1.8	Passing on the gift and indigenous knowledge and practice.....	- 42 -
3.1.1.9	The inter-relationships between the PoG, Sustainable Livelihood Approach, Human Centred Development and well-being theory	- 43 -
3.1.1.10	Passing on the gift and Sustainable Livelihood Approach	- 43 -
3.1.1.11	Passing on the gift and Human Centred Development	- 44 -
3.1.1.12	Sustainable Livelihood Approach and Human Centred Development	- 44 -
3.1.1.13	Passing on the gift and well-being theory	- 44 -
3.1.1.14	Sustainable Livelihood Approach and well-being theory	- 45 -
3.1.1.15	Human Centred Development and well-being theory	- 45 -
3.1.2	CONCLUSION	- 45 -

4 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY - 46 -

4.1	INTRODUCTION	- 46 -
4.2	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	- 47 -
4.3	VARIABLES	- 48 -
4.3.1	DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	- 48 -
4.4	DATA COLLECTION FRAMEWORK.....	- 49 -
4.4.1	QUANTITATIVE SAMPLING METHOD	- 49 -
4.4.2	SAMPLING POPULATION	- 50 -
4.4.3	HOUSEHOLD SURVEY – SAMPLE SIZE	- 50 -
4.4.4	KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS	- 52 -
4.4.5	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS.....	- 52 -
4.4.6	DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE	- 53 -
4.4.7	DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS	- 54 -
4.4.8	VALIDITY, RELIABILITY AND AUTHENTICITY OF DATA	- 54 -
4.4.9	ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS	- 55 -
4.4.10	CLARIFICATION OF KEY TERMS.....	- 56 -

5 FINDINGS..... - 58 -

5.1 INTRODUCTION	- 58 -
5.2 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	- 58 -
5.3 GROUP FORMATION AND GOVERNANCE.....	- 59 -
5.4 LIVESTOCK OWNERSHIP	- 59 -
5.5 POG IMPACT ON SOCIAL WELFARE OF HOUSEHOLDS	- 67 -
5.5.1 INTRODUCTION	- 67 -
5.5.2 SOCIAL COHESION.....	- 67 -
5.5.3 HOUSING STATUS OF POG BENEFICIARIES.....	- 74 -
5.5.4 EDUCATION STATUS OF CHILDREN IN POG HOUSEHOLDS	- 75 -
5.5.5 INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE PRACTICES	- 80 -
5.5.5.1 Introduction.....	- 80 -
5.5.5.2 Human-Centred Development and Indigenous Knowledge	- 80 -
5.5.5.3 Kuvuula – The Indigenous Empowerment System (IES)	- 81 -
5.5.5.4 Participants’ relationships in the Indigenous Empowerment System for Livestock	- 82 -
5.5.5.5 Advantages of Kuvuula	- 83 -
5.5.5.6 Challenges of Kuvuula	- 84 -
5.5.5.7 Conclusion	- 84 -
5.6 POG IMPACT ON ECONOMIC WELFARE OF HOUSEHOLDS	- 85 -
5.6.1 FOOD SECURITY	- 85 -
5.6.2 INCOME SECURITY	- 88 -
5.6.2.1 ELITE project’s role in marketing of livestock	- 88 -
5.6.3 HOUSEHOLDS INCOMES.....	- 88 -
5.6.3.1 Income security and gender of household head	- 89 -
5.6.3.2 Milk Production and Income	- 91 -
5.6.3.3 Dairy goats’ milk production and income	- 92 -
5.6.3.4 Expenditure on basic needs.....	- 92 -
5.6.3.5 Main Sources of Income	- 93 -
5.6.3.6 Income Savings.....	- 95 -
5.7 SCALING UP OF POG CONCEPT.....	- 96 -
5.7.1.1 Challenges of National Scaling up of PoG concept.....	- 97 -
5.7.1.2 Lack of Coordination in PoG data compilation	- 97 -
5.7.1.3 Implications for policy formulation and review	- 98 -
5.8 POSITIVE FACTORS AFFECTING THE POG CONCEPT	- 98 -
5.8.1 GENDER, FAMILY FOCUS AND COHESION.....	- 98 -
5.8.2 INVOLVEMENT OF KEY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.....	- 99 -
5.8.3 USE OF EXOTIC MALE BREEDING STOCK	- 99 -
5.9 NEGATIVE FACTORS AFFECTING POG	- 99 -
5.9.1 DISTRIBUTING THE SAME LIVESTOCK TYPE TO ALL GROUP MEMBERS	- 99 -
5.9.2 POOR MANAGEMENT OF LIVESTOCK	- 100 -
5.9.3 POOR MARKETING SYSTEM FOR LIVESTOCK	- 100 -
5.9.4 LIVESTOCK MOVEMENT BAN	- 101 -
5.9.5 WATER SCARCITY	- 102 -
5.9.6 POG TARGETING OF DISTANT BENEFICIARIES.....	- 102 -
5.9.7 DISCRIMINATION IN TARGETING OF BENEFICIARIES	- 103 -
5.9.7.1 Gender segregation in targeting of households.....	- 103 -
5.9.7.2 Non-targeting of traditional authorities	- 104 -
5.9.7.3 Non-compliance in passing on the gift after official project phase-out.....	- 104 -
5.10 ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	- 104 -

5.11 CONCLUSION.....- 105 -

6 DISCUSSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION..... - 106 -

6.1 INTRODUCTION- 106 -
6.2 THE ROLE OF THE POG CONCEPT IN ENHANCING THE HUMAN-CENTRED DEVELOPMENT APPROACH.....- 106 -
6.3 COMPATIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY OF POG THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK WITH INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS- 108 -
6.4 POG IMPACT ON SOCIAL COHESION.....- 110 -
6.5 POG IMPACT ON SHELTER- 111 -
6.6 POG IMPACT ON EDUCATION.....- 111 -
6.7 POG IMPACT ON FOOD SECURITY.....- 112 -
6.8 POG IMPACT ON INCOME SECURITY- 113 -
6.9 COMMUNITY LIVESTOCK PREFERENCES- 114 -
6.10 TARGETING OF BENEFICIARIES- 115 -
6.11 HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIES OF POG BENEFICIARIES- 115 -
6.12 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VARIABLES AFFECTING THE POG CONCEPT.....- 116 -
6.13 POG SUPPORTIVE FACTORS TO HCD APPROACH- 117 -
6.14 POG CONSTRAINING FACTORS TO HCD APPROACH- 118 -
6.15 CONCLUSION.....- 118 -
6.16 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY- 118 -

7 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION - 119 -

7.1.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENHANCING THE HUMAN-CENTRED DEVELOPMENT APPROACH- 119 -
7.1.2 RECOMMENDATIONS ON COMPATIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY OF THE POG THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK WITH IKS.....- 120 -
7.1.3 RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE POG CONCEPT- 122 -
7.1.4 RECOMMENDATIONS ON SOCIOECONOMIC VARIABLES AFFECTING POG- 123 -
7.1.5 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH- 124 -
7.2 CONCLUSION- 125 -

REFERENCES..... - 127 -

APPENDICES..... - 134 -

APPENDIX A: LIST OF GROUPS INTERVIEWED - 134 -

APPENDIX B: LIST OF KEY INFORMANTS - 135 -

APPENDIX C: CONSENT FORM - 136 -

APPENDIX D: PERMISSION TO CONDUCT THE STUDY..... - 137 -

APPENDIX E: QUESTIONNAIRE - 138 -

APPENDIX F: ETHICAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE ISSUES BY UNISA - 145 -

APPENDIX G: DAIRY CATTLE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION NOTES - 147 -

APPENDIX H: MEAT GOATS FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION NOTES..... - 148 -

APPENDIX I: DRAFT CATTLE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION NOTES - 150 -

APPENDIX J: DAIRY GOATS FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION NOTES..... - 152 -

APPENDIX K: NON-PROJECT BENEFICIARY FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION NOTES - 154

=

LIST OF FIGURES

<i>Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework</i>	- 9 -
<i>Figure 2.1: Changes in extreme poverty by province, 2006-2010, Zambia</i>	- 15 -
<i>Figure 5.1: PoG household Livestock Wealth Assessment</i>	- 63 -
<i>Figure 5.2: Monetary value of livestock owned by beneficiary households</i>	- 64 -
<i>Figure 5.3: Average household monetary value of livestock owned</i>	- 64 -
<i>Figure 5.4: Livestock ownership by gender of household head</i>	- 65 -
<i>Figure 5.5: Reasons for having fewer animals</i>	- 66 -
<i>Figure 5.6: Views on pass-on the gift</i>	- 71 -
<i>Figure 5.7: other things that community members share</i>	- 73 -
<i>Figure 5.8: Income from livestock supporting education of children</i>	- 76 -
<i>Figure 5.9: Distribution of education level by animal type</i>	- 78 -
<i>Figure 5.10: Distribution of education level by gender of household head</i>	- 79 -
<i>Figure 5.11: Reasons for inadequate income throughout the year</i>	- 90 -
<i>Figure 5.12: Reasons for adequate income throughout the year</i>	- 91 -
<i>Figure 5.13: Use of Savings</i>	- 96 -

LIST OF TABLES

<i>Table 2.1: %age distribution of households by type of dwelling by rural/ urban. Stratum and province, 2010, Zambia.....</i>	<i>- 16 -</i>
<i>Table 2.2: Proportion of households owning various types of livestock by province and rural/ urban, 2010, Zambian.....</i>	<i>- 17 -</i>
<i>Table 2.3: Number and %age distribution of livestock by type, province and rural/ urban, 2010, Zambian..</i>	<i>- 18 -</i>
<i>Table 2.4: Monthly per capita income by sex of head, rural/ urban. Stratum and province (2010 Prices), 2010, Zambia.....</i>	<i>- 20 -</i>
<i>Table 4.1: Sample size according to livestock type</i>	<i>- 51 -</i>
<i>Table 5.1: Sex of livestock beneficiary by constituency.....</i>	<i>- 59 -</i>
<i>Table 5.2: Number of livestock received</i>	<i>- 60 -</i>
<i>Table 5.3: Relationship between type of livestock received and number of livestock owned by household</i>	<i>- 61 -</i>
<i>Table 5.4: livestock ranked most important.....</i>	<i>- 68 -</i>
<i>Table 5.5: Livestock ranked 2nd most important.....</i>	<i>- 69 -</i>
<i>Table 5.6: First ranked livestock preferences by type of livestock received.....</i>	<i>- 69 -</i>
<i>Table 5.7: Second ranked livestock preferences by type of livestock received</i>	<i>- 69 -</i>
<i>Table 5.8: Compliance of beneficiaries to pass-on the gift</i>	<i>- 70 -</i>
<i>Table 5.9: Type of house before and after the Project.....</i>	<i>- 74 -</i>
<i>Table 5.10: Housing status of pass-on the gift beneficiaries.....</i>	<i>- 75 -</i>
<i>Table 5.11: Education status of children in PoG households.....</i>	<i>- 77 -</i>
<i>Table 5.12: Education progression of children by type of livestock received</i>	<i>- 78 -</i>
<i>Table 5.13: Food security of households according to livestock.....</i>	<i>- 85 -</i>
<i>Table 5.14: Income Security of Households</i>	<i>- 89 -</i>
<i>Table 5.15: Income levels by Sex of household head.....</i>	<i>- 89 -</i>
<i>Table 5.16: Expenditure levels</i>	<i>- 92 -</i>
<i>Table 5.17: First ranked Income Source</i>	<i>- 94 -</i>
<i>Table 5.18: Second ranked Income Source.....</i>	<i>- 95 -</i>
<i>Table 5.19: Income savings per year.....</i>	<i>- 95 -</i>

1 INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

Different communities in different parts of the world share livestock in order to empower fellow members of the community. In United States of America as originated by Reverend Dan West in 1943 it is called Pass on the gift (Ferrari, 2013:3). Pass on the gift takes various forms and systems for sustainability in different parts of Africa. For example, in Zambia among the Chewa speaking people, it's called Kuvuula. In Kenya traditional system of sharing through giving livestock among the Maasai pastoralists is called, Osovia (Aktipis, Cronk, de Aguiar, (2011). Among the Gogo of Tanzania, this form of social capital is; locally called "Kukozwa". (Rusomo, Junlin, & Mangare (2017:93-94). In Ethiopia sharing of livestock is used as a collective insurance scheme in which those with large herds of livestock donate some of their animals while less well-off pastoralists draw support in the form of livestock received as gifts or on loan Behnke & Muthami (2011:8). With these examples, goes to demonstrate that humanity regardless of race and ethnicity has always sought sustainable means to promote general welfare of its society.

This study titled **Evaluation of Pass-on the Gift Concept on the Socioeconomic Welfare of Rural Households: The Case of SACHZEP and Elite Projects in Katete District, Zambia** was aimed at evaluating the impact of the PoG concept on socio-economic welfare of rural households. Social variables investigated the household's capacity to comply with the rule of passing on the gift to the next needy household. The other social variables were the status of children's education and type of house that a beneficiary household lived in. Economic variables were food and income security at household level. The study also investigated how the pass on the gift concept interacts with indigenous livestock empowerment system and how in the end supports the human centred development approach. In order to undertake this study, a total of 124 households (HH) coming from nine (09) groups were interviewed. These groups were Chankhupi and Tipewe draft cattle groups, Katete Bridge and Kamwanjenje dairy cattle groups, Tagwapo, Kalingwizi and Aonenji meat goat groups, Chiwuyu dairy goats group and one non-project beneficiary group. The chapter that follows explains the research background.

1.2 RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Although community members have been receiving empowerment initiatives in the form of livestock and other development interventions from various institutions such as Heifer International Zambia, Send a Cow, Self Help Africa, World Vision, Plan International and the

World Lutheran Federation to name but a few, people are still in poverty. All the institutions listed above have been part of the development support aimed at improving the livelihoods in parts of Zambia and Katete district in particular. Since Zambia's independence from colonial rule in 1964, the Zambian government has also invested heavily in promoting agriculture through the provision of subsidized fertilizer. Yet, despite all these efforts, the picture of poverty, as reported by the Central Statistical Office (2010), does not present a hopeful scenario for the Eastern Province. The question that arose, then, is: where are the fruits of development aid going? On the other hand, project reports on the development initiatives by Heifer International Zambia, Send a Cow and Self-Help Africa indicate that livestock initiatives using the "Pass-on the Gift (PoG)" concept are yielding positive fruits. Due to the gloomy development picture noted above and the positive report on PoGs, a motivation arose to investigate household level social-economic welfare of the households that have been receiving development aid using the PoG concept.

Therefore, the study was aimed at evaluating the impact of the pass-on the gift concept on the social and economic welfare of rural households. Further, the study also investigated the related indigenous knowledge systems that support the PoG concept as well as how the PoG concept has contributed to enhancing the human centred development.

Findings from the study were meant to help in concentrating efforts on those livestock types which provide higher economic gains while simultaneously contributing to social development as well as aligning the PoG concept with indigenous knowledge practice and human centred development approach concepts / values.

1.1 HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL AND SUBJECT BACKGROUND

The PoG concept has been in operation since 1988 when Heifer International Zambia started implementing the PoG concept in Zambia. In Eastern province, Heifer introduced the PoG through a project called Send a Cow Heifer Zambia Eastern Province Project (SACHZEP). The SACHZEP I and II ran from 2004 to 2012. The provision of livestock and seed pass-on the gift helped to increase the number of households that could afford to have adequate and nutritious meals. In the case of the Enhanced Livestock Trade and Enterprise (ELITE) project which ran from 2013 to 2016, apart from livestock, beneficiary households were also provided with sunflower and groundnut seeds (Heifer, 2014). The earliest beneficiaries received livestock in 2004 through initial grants called livestock placements while the latest beneficiaries received

livestock in 2016 through PoG. It was hoped that the reported poor nutrition would be reduced with the introduction of PoGs of livestock and seed. This approach was used because animal draft power (ADP) animals (also referred to as draft cattle) would help families increase the size of land under cultivation, which would translate into improved yields. Improved yields would then contribute to improving food security, as well as provide income from the sale of surplus crop produce. Dairy cattle and dairy goats would also help improve nutrition and incomes, while meat goats would help in meeting both protein and income requirements. Sunflower seed was to be used for oil processing using oil processing machines provided to the beneficiary groups. Equally, groundnuts seed would be used for oil processing and protein provision.

According to the Heifer International Zambia (HIZ) and Send a Cow (SAC) report of 2012, the project intended to increase income of 75% of the beneficiaries by 50%. The project also aimed at increasing food security from the then prevailing 6 or 9 months of food availability to 12 months by improving agricultural production. As at 2014, there were seventy-seven (77) livestock groups formed in the three districts of Katete, Chipata and Chadiza with a total membership of 1,584 households and an average of 9,504 direct HH beneficiaries. The family size in this study ranged from 2 to 12 members per family, with an average of 6 members. Thirty of these groups are in Katete and have 620 HHs and an average of 3,720 direct household beneficiaries.

The SACHZEP project came to an end in 2012. At the end of the project, an evaluation report was completed in April 2012. However, the PoG program continued to be implemented by community members in the Eastern Province. At the time of this study, there was a project called Enhanced Livestock Trade and Enterprise project (ELITE) which was being implemented by HIZ and Self Help Africa (SHA). ELITE was built on the strengths of SACHZEP I and II (Heifer International, 2012) with an aim of improving the marketing of livestock. Although there was an end of project report just after project completion, it was also important to carry out a post-project evaluation in SACHZEP groups. Oftentimes, end of project evaluations done immediately after projects show success simply because of the immediate support that groups have been receiving from project staff. In order to test the sustainability of such initiatives and groups, the researcher felt that it was important that a post-project evaluation be undertaken two or more years after the project-end. However, the aim of the study was not to investigate the success of the project but rather to assess how the PoG concept improves social-economic welfare of rural households by specifically investigating

how each of the four different livestock types impacted on the social-economic welfare of households. At the time of conducting this study, it was already beyond four years since the SACHZEP project ended. Then, the ELITE was coming to the end of the project but was only linking SACHZEP beneficiaries that received meat goats to the market.

The study found it necessary to investigate whether beneficiary households and groups continued to thrive beyond the SACHZEP project period? It was envisaged that findings from this study would not only then assess the socioeconomic resilience levels of SACHZEP project beneficiaries, but also investigate the ability of these beneficiary households to continue with the concept of PoG and how households benefited in terms of income growth as a result of being linked to markets by the ELITE project.

During this study, the house survey sample of 124 households represented 68.9% of the 180 households that received livestock in the selected beneficiary groups. Although the population of females was more than that of males, the average household membership was 3males and 3 females. The average age of the beneficiaries was 51 years with a minimum age 28 years and maximum age of 82 years. Of this number of beneficiaries, 80 % were female while the remaining 20% were male. Eighty-one % (81%) of the respondents were under female headed households; 19% were under male headed households. All in all, 74% of the beneficiaries were from the Mkaika Constituency and received dairy cattle, draft cattle and meat goats. Twenty-six % (26%) were from the Sinda Constituency and received only dairy goats. The other sample households and individuals came from five focus groups with a total of 87 participants and 18 key informants from the traditional leaders, community members, key line ministry staff, and project staff. It was however learnt that only one group from the former SACHZEP was linked to the ELITE while the rest of the groups were outside the new project area.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The current poverty trends in Zambia are worrisome. A country that boasts of economic growth on the one hand is reporting cases of extreme poverty on the other. One wonders whether reported growth in gross domestic product is really benefiting the masses or is it the usual statistical expressions of multinational companies making profits and externalizing the profits from points of wealth creation.

While the mainstay of the economy is copper mining, agriculture is the main livelihood in rural areas. One method being used to support agriculture is the (PoG) concept. This concept was initiated in 1943 in the United States of America by Dan West, a founder of Heifer International

(Ferrari, 2013:3). Send a Cow (SAC) also started using this concept 34 years ago in Uganda for socioeconomic re-integration of Ugandans coming out of civil war. PoG is a family and community empowerment development approach that seeks to extend the heart of the giver to the recipients of help. As such, the PoG concept seeks to ensure that hope is not only restored to those with no hope but that individuals and communities' confidence and passion to address development challenges result in creating local donors from original beneficiary households and communities. Further, PoG seeks to build the ability of communities to care for each other. This is what drives the donor families to continue giving.

In Zambia, SAC and Heifer International Zambia (HIZ) have been supporting and implementing the livestock PoG projects in Eastern Zambia since 2004. There are reports that communities have internalized the concept and have been implementing it since then. If this development model is effective, one would expect the government to quickly adopt it and scale its implementation to benefit more people. However, this seems not to be the case. Despite the significant livestock development aid, there was still little progress achieved, especially in the traditionally non-livestock rearing areas of Zambia.

When it came to the number of households that kept livestock, the Eastern province was ranked as number one, followed by the Southern Province (CSO, 2012). However, the Eastern province ranked second to the Southern province on the highest population of livestock (CSO 2012). Surprisingly, unlike the Southern province, the Eastern province was ranked among the three poorest provinces of Zambia. Again, when it came to food security, it was ranked among the leading food producers for the country. However, the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 2013-14 for the CSO (2015:159) reports that the Eastern Province ranked among the top four provinces with the highest statistics of child stunting due to malnutrition. This is despite the fact that the Eastern province also has been the leading producer of crop protein crops such as ground nuts. Normally, one would have expected not only good nutrition but improved social and economic welfare of households with such high numbers of livestock coupled with high production of not only maize but also protein rich groundnuts.

What factors affected the poverty reduction fight? Were there unique characteristics in the families that received livestock development aid? If amidst poverty, families were able to pass on to other families the same number of livestock which they received, was this done out of principle to empower each other or merely to meet the conditions of livestock funding? What was the household social and economic status of PoG families comparative to those not

targeted or not yet included in the project? Another key question was the extent to which local cultures supported the PoG concept. Do extension staffs proactively incorporate the use of indigenous management skill in daily work? If they do, was this done out of personal initiative or as a policy requirement? Thus, the study also felt it necessary to assess the economic impact and sustainability of PoG.

1.3 IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

This is a study that dealt with the micro-economic effects of aid. Oftentimes development projects seem viable when development facilitators are in continuous contact with targeted beneficiaries. However, as soon as the project ends, most projects fold and recipients of development aid go back to the poverty situations they were in before they received development assistance. In extreme cases, they later find themselves in an even worse poverty status than those that had not received aid. This is partly caused by postponing personal initiatives which result in a loss of self-esteem, time and learning. This is not to say that there is no need for development assistance; rather, development aid must augment and complement local initiatives for guaranteed success and sustainability. With such lessons in mind, the study was meant to contribute to the body of knowledge on the implementation of sustainable empowerment initiatives. Understanding the impact of the PoG concept on social economic status of households can contribute to well-informed decisions on policy and programme delivery mechanisms and recommendations. As the situation stands, it is difficult to know specifically which livestock types when given to the community members yields better compliance to pass-on the gift and also lead to better social economic impact on the welfare of rural households. If for example a policy decision was to be made on the type of livestock or combination of livestock which should be provided to rural communities in order to socially and economically empower them, how would you arrive at the decision as to the type of livestock to give to rural households. This would be a difficult decision to make because it would not have been backed by evidence form the beneficiaries of livestock empowerment initiatives. Arising from the above questions is what motivated this study. This understanding could also help in providing adequate information on the scale of interventions that lead to improved socioeconomic development at a micro level (household) while addressing policy and strategy formulation when using livestock development as a development tool.

1.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

The research objectives below explain the broad and specific focus of the study. This is followed by an explanation of specific objectives.

1.4.1 Main Research Objective

The main research objective of the study was to evaluate the impact of the PoG concept on the social - economic welfare of the rural households.

1.4.2 Specific objectives

In order to realize the main objective above, the following were the specific objectives pursued.

- a. To assess the role of the PoG concept in enhancing the human-centred development approach.
- b. To evaluate the compatibility and sustainability of the PoG theoretical framework with indigenous knowledge systems that support family and community livelihoods.
- c. To investigate the socio-economic impact of the PoG on the household economy among SACHZEP and ELITE project beneficiary households.
- d. To identify and analyse social and economic variables that promote or hinder the success of the PoG concept.
- e. To make recommendations for good practices that improves the small-scale farmers' household economy.

1.5 THE STUDY HYPOTHESIS

The study was conducted on the following hypothetical assumptions

The Null Hypothesis (H₀): Pass on the gift had no impact on social-economic welfare of rural households. Therefore, there was no relationship between the PoG or livestock types used in PoG with social and economic welfare of households

The Alternative Hypothesis (H₁): Pass on the gift had impact on social economic welfare of rural households. Therefore, there was a relationship between the PoG and the livestock types used in PoG with social and economic welfare of households

1.6 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The conceptual framework for the study (in Figure 1.1 below) was centred on how the passing on the gift concept enhances the human centred development approach of improving the social

and economic welfare of rural households. Sustainable Livelihood Approach, Wellbeing theory and local culture have been chosen as supporting concepts due to their complementary attributes in enhancing the sustainability of the Passing on the Gift. The study also aimed at investigating the convergence and divergence points for the PoG with indigenous knowledge systems. Below are details of the building blocks of the conceptual framework.

1.6.1 Passing on the gift.

Passing on the gift is a development concept that uses community assets such as livestock, seed, knowledge and skills to share with other community members. The members that receive such gifts do also freely give to others without expecting any form of payment from the beneficiary of this assistance (Heifer International Zambia 2012:25). More details for the PoG are contained under the literature review of this study. More vulnerable members of the community who would otherwise have not been able to afford to access such kind of assistance do have the privileged of being empowered with locally based sets of knowledge skills and assets.

1.6.2 Human Centred Development Approach

Korten (1987: 145-146) calls for development that places humans at the centre of development. He calls this approach people centred development approach. This is also called human centred development. The aim of Human Centred Development (HCD) is to strengthen capacities of local institutions and society so that they can be in position to be able to locally control development initiatives, ensure accountability, promote local initiatives more widely and promote self-reliance on decisions around solutions that address their own development challenges. According to Korten, there are five conceptual pillars that support human centred development approach namely participation, democratic processes, government accountability, access to relevant information and gender equality. The literature review elaborates more on the HCD approach.

1.6.3 Social and Economic Well-being

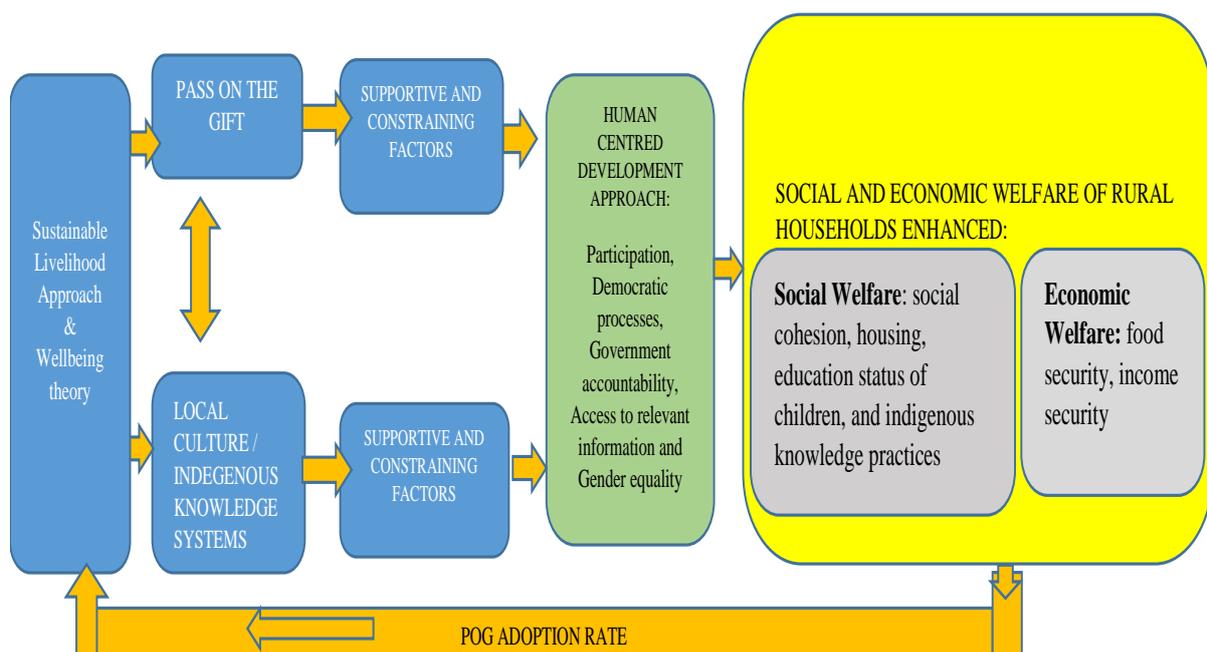
According to the University of Wollongong (2015), social well-being is a measure of the extent to which an individual feels a sense of belonging and social inclusion; and this can be evidenced by the extent to which a connected person is supported in society. The sense of belonging shows the value that is attached by society on an individual. Therefore, social well-being affects the psychological and emotional state of an individual living within the community. As such social well-being measures qualitative variables that define success,

dignity and a general feeling of human well-being. In this study, variables that contribute to social well-being were social cohesion measured by the extent of families practicing the PoG, type of housing and education status of children.

According to the Council on Social Work Education (2016), Economic well-being is defined as “having present and future financial security”). Current financial security enables one to meet costs for current needs’ while future financial security is guaranteed financial security which may arise from current savings and envisaged earning from current investments. It also refers to tangible variables that contribute to households or individuals being able to meet daily basic human needs such as food, housing, utilities, health care, transportation, education, child care, clothing, and paid taxes in order to live a decent life. In this study economic variables investigated were food security and income security of households.

However, it is worth noting that attainment of one form of well-being without the other doesn’t make a complete picture of the definition of human well-being. It is therefore important to see to it that there is a balance between social well-being variables with economic well-being variables. For example, society that has increased economic productivity while upholding human rights violations (such as early marriages, gender inequality and child labour) cannot be said to be experiencing a full definition of human well-being.

FIGURE 1.1: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



1.6.4 Interactions between the HCD with the PoG and Indigenous Knowledge System

Figure 1.1 above depicts the conceptual framework for the study. In this study, the sustainable livelihood approach and the well-being theory were underlying and supportive theory for enhancing sustainable development that fosters local culture, indigenous knowledge systems and pass on the gift. Through supportive factors that are inherent within the PoG and IKS, the actualisation of human centred development can be easily achieved. Households and local institutional community capacity are strengthened. The desired end result of the HCD is accountability for use of resources, promotion of local initiatives and self-reliance. For this to happen there are five pillars (also referred to as constructs) i.e. promotion of participation, democratic processes, government accountability, access to relevant information and gender equality Korten (1987: 145-146).

Further, the sustainable livelihood approach and well-being theories support both the indigenous knowledge systems and the PoG concept in pursuit of social and economic welfare of rural households. This helps to ensure that development initiatives help to improve human well-being of targeted communities. In pursuing development initiatives, traditional systems such as traditional farming systems play a critical role in farming (Nyong, Adesina & Elasha 2007:291). The PoG also has an effect on shaping and or influencing indigenous knowledge practices. Within the practice of PoG and existing culture / indigenous knowledge system practices, there are supporting and constraining factors to human centred development approach.

As such be it supportive or constraining factors, in both the indigenous knowledge system and PoG have a combined influence on the actualisation of the human centred development approach. Eventually, this affects the extent to which the PoG affects the social and economic welfare of the rural households in particular and the HCD approach in general. This is achieved through capacity strengthening of local institutions, accountability, promotion of local initiatives and promotion of self-reliance among self-help development groups and institutions such as those involved in the PoG in order help to achieve social and economic welfare of rural households.

In this study, the PoG and indigenous knowledge systems were being analysed on how they support the HCD approach. Once the social and economic welfare or well-being of rural households is achieved, communities voluntarily and proactively mobilise themselves to be lead agents of development in their contexts. As such they become internal supporters of

development aid through re-enforcement and remodelling of internal development support systems and approaches to local sustainable development initiatives such as the PoG and indigenous knowledge systems. Therefore, both external and internal support to development is supposed to complement each other in pursuit of supporting local development initiatives. For PoG to succeed, local culture and associated indigenous knowledge systems provide an environment which can either facilitate or constrain support for human centred development and achievement of specific variables for social and economic welfare of households. Communities that reach some levels of self-reliance to address own development challenges, can engage in facilitating development through provision of various forms of available resources for PoG. In the context of the PoG concept, these resources are livestock, time, assets, knowledge, skills and emotional support.

1.7 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

This was an exploratory evaluation study of the livestock empowerment project. In evaluating this project, a mixed methods study approach was used. A mixed methods approach uses both quantitative and qualitative methods to undertake research. The quantitative methods were used to measure and analyse numeric data. In this study, quantitative data included data such as number of livestock placements in households, livestock production figures, food security status, as well as income and expenditure levels at household level. A household survey, focus group discussions (FDGs) and key informant interviews were used to obtain qualitative data and allowed discussions and debates on the PoG and Indigenous Knowledge (IK). This free participation of various participants in the study contributed to favourably assessing how livestock ownership translates into socioeconomic welfare of households.

1.8 CHAPTER OUTLINE

The following paragraphs explain the structure of this dissertation report. The aim is to provide an insight into the flow, relevance and relationship of the chapters in the study report.

Chapter One: Introduction

This chapter introduces the research and motivations for the study. It is followed by the problem statement which provides the background of the poverty challenges experienced in the area where this study was conducted. The historical background presents the history of agriculture in the Eastern Province, pointing out how this has been used as a livelihood system for the rural farmers. The work of Heifer, SAC and Self-Help Africa (SHA) is also presented with a focus

on the geographical coverage of work in the province. The PoG concept is also introduced and explained. Finally, livelihood and poverty issues are discussed, particularly how they relate to the study on the PoG concept. Following this, there is a brief explanation of the research design and methodology undertaken in the study.

Chapter Two: Literature Review

The literature review provides necessary background including studies and research done concerning the focus of this study. It presents the situation on the state of poverty, in the context of human shelter, education status, as well as food and income security. It further explains the causes of poverty and strategies that are currently in use to address poverty.

Chapter Three: Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework explains the theories that were used in constructing the conceptual framework of the study. It also provides explanations on the human centred theoretical discussions, other development theories and arguments on sustainable development, wellbeing, human centred development and the PoG concept's role in improving the welfare of households.

Chapter Four: Research Design and Methodology

This chapter provides an explanation on the research design used. The chapter also elaborates on the conceptualization of the PoG, discussing the research techniques and research tools such as HH surveys, key informant interviews and FGDs. Measurement scales in the research tools are also explained. This is followed by an explanation of sample design and methods. The chapter closes with an explanation on how data was collected in the field as well as how it was compiled, processed, cleaned and analysed.

Chapter Five: Findings

This chapter presents the findings from the study, beginning with the presentation of results from the qualitative tools used for data collection. Qualitative results from Key Informant Interview (KII) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) are grouped into themes to facilitate following the discourse of the findings.

Chapter Six: Discussion,

In this chapter the findings from house survey, focus group discussion and key informant interviews have been discussed.

Chapter Seven: **Recommendations and Conclusion**

In this last chapter recommendations have been provided for how best to improve the PoG so that it leads to improved economic impact for rural households. Later the chapter closes with a conclusion

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This literature review chapter provides an insight into the context of the study, including the details of the environment where the study sits i.e. poverty background and global and local level, causes of poverty and strategies to address poverty. The pass-on the gift concept is introduced as one of the strategies to address poverty. For this concept to succeed, it sits on indigenous practice whose influence affects the success rate of the concept. In turn both indigenous knowledge and pass-on is related to the overarching human centred development approach. However, in this study the human centred development approach was analysed from the literature point of view and how it sits to support PoG concepts. Other development theories are also discussed and compared to the human centred development approach.

2.1 POVERTY BACKGROUND

Global poverty is ever rising. According to the UNDP's (2014) Human Development Index Report, 2.2 billion people are poor or near poor. Of the 2.2 billion, 1.2 billion people live on less than \$1.25 per day. This translates into less than \$456.25 per year (UNDP, 2014:4). About 843 million suffer from chronic hunger. Unless policies that are pro-poor for the alleviation of poverty are put in place and implemented, this alarming figure will trigger social unrest and diminish economic gains. The report further highlights that close to 156 million children are stunted, as a result of under nutrition and infection.

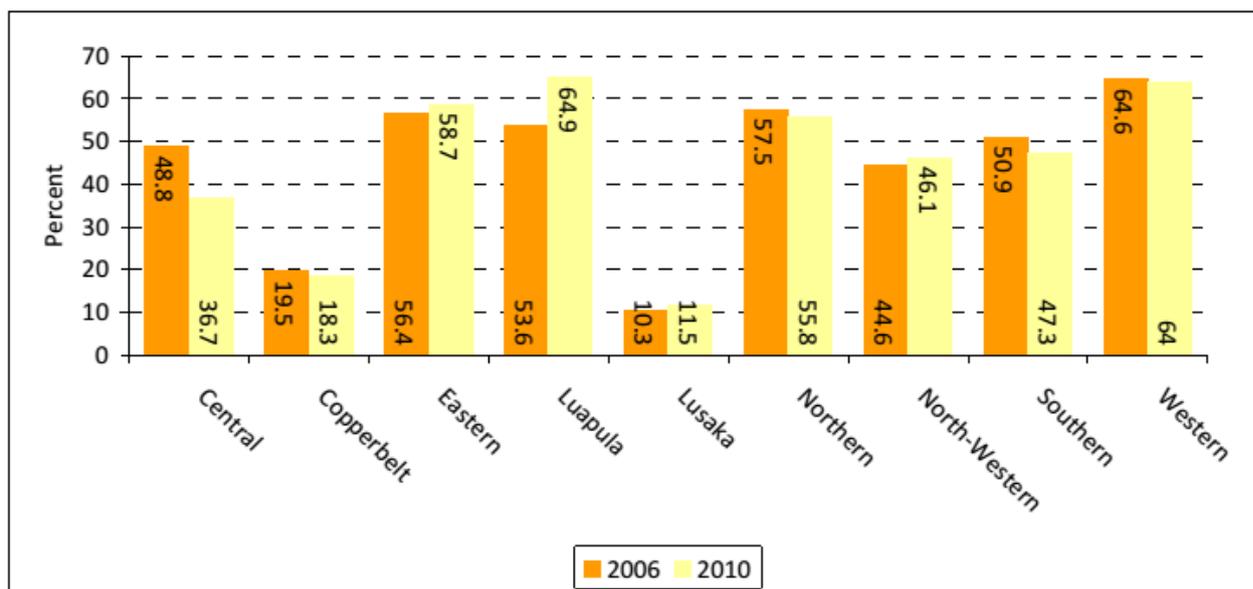
In this global picture, the World Bank (2015), reports that Sub-Saharan poverty stands at 46.8% with Zambia's poverty standing at 74.3%. According the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey of 2013-2014 report (CSO, 2015:2) the Zambian context defines poverty as lack of access to income, employment opportunities, and entitlements, including freely determined consumption of goods and services, shelter, and other basic needs. Maslow's hierarchy of needs (sited in Macleod, 2017) are air, water, food, shelter, sleep, clothing and reproduction. Above the very basic needs are needs for *safety needs* (protection from elements, security, order, law, stability, freedom from fear), *love and belongingness needs* (friendship, intimacy, trust and acceptance,

receiving and giving affection and love as well as affiliating and being part of a group (family, friends, work).

However, in order to access some of these biological and physiological needs except those that naturally exists for free consumption (e.g. air), one needs money (income) to be used for purchasing such services. Education whether it is formal or informal is used to build capacity of individuals to engage in livelihoods that sustain their lives. The question is what is the situation in Zambia with regards to the extent that citizens are able to meets these basic needs?

According to Zambia's Central Statistical Office (2012:6), Census of Population and Housing National Analytical Report, Zambia's population stands at 13.1 million with 50.7% female and 49.4 % male. Approximately 60.7 % (7.9 million) of Zambia's population live in rural areas, while the rest live in urban areas. According to the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 2010, 60 % of Zambians are classified as poor with rural poverty standing at 78% and urban poverty at 28% (CSO, 2012:181). Of the total population, 60.5% live below the poverty datum line (CSO, 2012:181). While the country is said to have reduced the rate of extreme poverty from 58 % in 1991 to 42.7 % in 2010, extreme poverty continues to be much higher in rural areas (57%) compared to urban areas (13 %). Incidence of poverty is highest in provinces like Luapula Province (64.9 %), Western Province (64.0 %) and Eastern Province at 58.7% (UNDP, 2013:16). According to the (CSO, 2012:184 and as shown in Figure 2.1 below there was an increase in extreme poverty in Eastern province (56.4% to 58.7%), Luapula province (53.6% to 64.9%) and North-Western province (44.6% to 46.1%).

Figure 2.1: Changes in extreme poverty by province, 2006-2010, Zambia



Source: Central Statistical Office (2012: 284) Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 2006 & 2010

2.1.1 State of human shelter.

Human shelter is a symbol of wealth status in rural communities. In the years 1996 to 2003, Community members used the type of house, livestock and number of educated children to rank the wealth status of fellow community members. Generally, the development of human shelter in rural Zambia is still at lower levels. While in urban areas there is an increase in the construction of better homes by individuals, progress in rural areas is still very slow. According to the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 2013-2014 (CSO, 2015) the most common type of dwelling occupied by rural / urban stratum households was traditional hut with statistics of (56 %) where as in urban areas it was detached house (46 per cent). The findings of this survey are reflected in Table 2.1 accounting for 38 % in 2010 and 46 % in 2006. In terms of progress made on human shelter the report says there was a decline by 10% in the proportion of households living in traditional huts i.e. from 66 % in 2006 to 56 % in 2010. The number of rural households living in improved traditional houses and detached houses increased from 24 to 28 % and from 8 to 14 % respectively. This translated into 4% increase in improved housing over a period of 4 years meaning that there was an annual increment of 1% per year against the Eastern province population growth rate of 2.6 per annum (CSO 2012:8).

TABLE 2.1: %AGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF DWELLING BY RURAL/ URBAN. STRATUM AND PROVINCE, 2010, ZAMBIA

2010		Type of dwelling									Total number of households (000s)
Rural/Urban		Traditional hut	Improved traditional house	Detached house	Flat/ apartment/ multi-unit	Semi-detached house	Servant quarters	Other	Missing data	Total	
Rural		56.2	27.8	13.9	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	100	1,600
Urban		5.9	13.8	45.7	18.8	10.7	2.9	2.2	0.1	100	891
Stratum	Small scale	58.1	28.0	12.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	100	1,426
	Medium scale	40.9	32.9	24.5	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.2	100	41
	Large scale	17.3	18.9	59.8	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1
	Non-agricultural	41.4	23.9	23.0	7.5	2.1	0.8	1.0	0.3	100	133
	Low cost	7.3	16.8	42.2	20.3	10.3	2.2	0.8	0.1	100	659
	Medium cost	1.7	2.8	56.5	16.2	15.7	1.6	5.4	0.2	100	149
	High cost	2.2	9.5	53.5	11.5	4.6	10.7	7.6	0.4	100	83
Province	Central	45.1	21.7	25.1	3.9	2.5	0.4	1.1	0.2	100	250
	Copperbelt	12.2	19.0	50.0	3.0	10.6	4.0	1.0	0.1	100	369
	Eastern	66.2	12.7	18.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	100	342
	Luapula	24.0	67.0	7.7	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	100	191
	Lusaka	5.5	8.9	35.9	36.1	9.4	1.7	2.4	0.1	100	366
	Northern	49.9	33.7	12.6	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	100	318
	North-Western	45.4	34.4	16.0	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	100	138
	Southern	40.7	17.0	30.7	4.7	3.8	1.0	1.9	0.1	100	311
	Western	74.9	15.4	6.7	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	100	205
All Zambia	All Zambia	38.2	22.8	25.2	7.3	4.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	100	2,491

2.1.2 The state of education

According to the CSO (2014:55) Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS) of 2013-2014 states that studies consistently show that education attainment has a substantial effect on the population and social economic issues such as health, poverty levels, employment earnings and nutrition. Education status is different according to heads of households. For example, the same LCMS 2013-14 reports that for female household population, 8.3% (urban) and 21.3% (rural) have no education while male households have 6.7% (urban) and 16.7% rural. Statistics on those that have completed secondary indicates for female households there were 8.5% (urban) and 1.4% (rural); while for male was 15.3% (urban) and 3.0% (rural). Beyond secondary school education (i.e. tertiary education) there were 6.5% (rural) and 0.8% (rural) for female households; while male households had 9.6% (urban) and 1.5% (rural).

Education status in Eastern province was not favourable. Those with no education stood at 24.4% for female households and 22.9% for male households. Coming to those that completed secondary school, shows that 1.8% for female households and 3.9% for male households. Post-secondary school education (tertiary) shows that female households have 0.9% while male have 1.8%.

Comparing education status performance to other provinces female households with no education, Eastern province is highest in number of female households with no education in

the Zambia. It is number three from the lowest provinces with populations which have very few people that have completed secondary school; and is second least in the country for people that have more than secondary education. For male households, Eastern province ranks the highest in the country with a population which has no education. It is the third lowest in the country in terms of having a population which has completed secondary school. At above secondary school education attainment, it is the second lowest with lowest number of population that has passed beyond secondary school.

2.1.1 The state of food and nutritional security

According to Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (2004:6), Zambia National Agriculture Policy aims at improving food and income security for farmers. Other than crop farming, livestock farming is the important income source for both urban and rural Zambia. National statistics on Livestock Population in Table 2.1 below shows that the Eastern Province had the highest number of agriculturally based households (311,000) (CSO, 2012:137). Of the 311,000 HHs, 60.6% (188,466) owned cattle, 38.5% (119,735) owned goats, 60.8% (189,088) owned pigs, and 4.3% (13,373) owned sheep. The report (CSO 2012:140) also indicates that there were 2,457,000 chickens owned by 97.2% of the HHs (302,292).

TABLE 2.2: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNING VARIOUS TYPES OF LIVESTOCK BY PROVINCE AND RURAL/ URBAN, 2010, ZAMBIAN

		Agriculture households (000s)	Households owning livestock (000s)	Percentage owning cattle	Percentage owning goats	Percentage owning pigs	Percentage owning sheep
	Central	185	79	61.2	70.3	9	2.5
	Copperbelt	128	17	26.3	58.4	32.5	3.7
	Eastern	311	155	60.6	38.5	60.8	4.3
	Luapula	170	36	8.9	81.9	21.3	1.3
Province	Lusaka	63	15	49.8	67.7	12.6	1.3
	Northern	274	75	22.2	70.3	28.7	2.4
	North-Western	106	28	18.8	85.7	8.3	1.3
	Southern	226	144	66.6	65.6	21.6	3.4
	Western	167	40	87.1	12.4	14.4	-
Rural / Urban	Rural	1448	561	52.1	58.5	30.4	2.9
	Urban	183	28	63.2	46.3	23.6	3.8
All Zambia	All Zambia	1631	588	52.6	57.9	30.1	2.9

Source: Central Statistical Office, Zambia; Living Conditions Monitoring Survey Report 2006 & 2010:137

TABLE 2.3: NUMBER AND %AGE DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK BY TYPE, PROVINCE AND RURAL/ URBAN, 2010, ZAMBIAN

	2010							
	Cattle		Goats		Pigs		Sheep	
	Number (000s)	Percent						
Province								
Central	410	15.7	423	20.1	35	4.3	11	9.6
Copperbelt	39	1.5	57	2.7	32	4.0	8	6.8
Eastern	601	23.0	324	15.4	470	57.8	39	33.5
Luapula	16	0.6	118	5.6	23	2.8	2	1.6
Lusaka	67	2.6	98	4.6	13	1.6	2	1.8
Northern	87	3.3	236	11.2	72	8.8	5	4.5
North-Western	60	2.3	128	6.1	14	1.8	1	0.8
Southern	979	37.5	703	33.4	126	15.5	48	41.4
Western	352	13.5	21	1.0	29	3.5	-	-
Rural/Urban								
Rural	2,452	93.9	1,986	94.2	767	94.2	108	93.2
Urban	158	6.1	122	5.8	47	5.8	8	6.8
All Zambia								
All Zambia	2,610	100	2,108	100	814	100	116	100

Source: Central Statistical Office, Zambia; Living Conditions Monitoring Survey Report 2006 & 2010 (CSO 2012:138)

The table above shows ownership of different livestock type by HHs in the Eastern Province. There were 601,000 cattle, 324,000 goats, 470,000 pigs and 39,000 sheep. Together with the 2,457,000 chickens mentioned above, there was a total livestock population of 3,891,000.

The Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (CSO 2012:248) states that “community’s nutritional status is also widely regarded as an important basic indicator of welfare in an economy”. It then goes on to qualify that households that fail to meet nutrition requirements are poorer by comparison to those that can afford to meet nutritional requirements. As the situation stands, Zambia’s nutrition status is said to be among the poorest in the world. According to Grebmer, Bestein, Prasai, Amin, Yohannes, Towey, Thompson, Sonntag, Patterson, and Nabaro (2016:34), Zambia’s Global Hunger Index rating stands at 39. This rating means that hunger has reached alarming levels. One manifestation of poverty is the poor nutritional status. One of the anthropometric tools for measuring nutritional status is “Height for age” which assesses stunting. According to the CSO (2015:161) Zambia Health and Demographic Survey 2013-14 report, stunting is a reflection of chronic malnutrition. The ZHDS 2013-2014 reports that nationally, 40 % of children under age 5 are stunted, while 17 % are severely stunted CSO (2015:157). In this situation children in rural areas (42 %) are more likely to be stunted than those in urban areas (36 %). At the provincial level, Northern Province has the highest proportion of stunted children (49 %), while Copperbelt, Lusaka, and Western have the lowest proportions (36 %). Eastern Province with 43.3% stunting is among the top four provinces with highest levels of stunting in the country. The report goes further to explain

that “mothers’ level of education generally has an inverse relationship with stunting levels; stunting ranges from a low of 18% among children whose mothers have more than secondary education to a high of 45% among those whose mothers have no education”. *A similar inverse relationship is observed between stunting and wealth. Children in the poorest households are much more likely to be stunted (47 %) than children in the wealthiest households (28 %)*”. CSO (2015:158). The poor education referred to earlier could then be driver for poor nutrition in Eastern province and not necessarily non-availability of food. The National Food and Nutrition Commission attributes the poor nutritional status of the country to a number of factors which include public policy choices, collapse in world copper prices on which the export economy was very dependent and the burden of national debt which has resulted in poor economic growth (National Food and Nutrition Commission 2006:13). Poor nutrition among children is also associated with food and income insecurity, poor agriculture policies that concentrate on promotion of cash crops such as maize and cotton thereby causing underproduction in other nutritious foods that provide proteins, vitamins and other essential mineral elements. In severe food-insecure communities, mineral supplements such as Folic acid, zinc and iron provide mothers and infants with minerals lacking for normal functioning of the body need to be provided. In contexts where there is reported variety of food production to meet nutrition requirements, however do still experience cases of malnutrition as is the case with Eastern province. Although such communities and households do have food security, lack / inadequate nutritional education causes these households to fail to make good nutritional use of available foods.

2.1.2 The state of Income security

Income is a useful asset which helps households to access basic necessities of life. Income is used to access commodities that households do not produce especially in urban areas where people rely on formal employment. It is used to supplement commodity availability gaps. In rural communities, income is used in lean food security months to buy more food as farmers wait for their crops to be ready for harvest. According to the 2006 to 2010 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey Report (CSO 2012: 147) increases in household average income and average per capita income tells a useful story about changes in welfare over time. The report says that income is an important determinant of a household’s ability to access key goods and services that increase a household’s welfare. The table below shows details of monthly per capita income by sex of household head (HHH), for rural/urban areas in Zambia. It important to note that monetary figures shown in the table were documented before the national currency

was rebased in the year 2011. After the rebasing of the currency, the current figures were divided by three. This meant for example that where in the table there is K156, 000, the current rebased figure is equivalent to K165.

TABLE 2.4: MONTHLY PER CAPITA INCOME BY SEX OF HEAD, RURAL/ URBAN. STRATUM AND PROVINCE (2010 PRICES), 2010, ZAMBIA

	2010			Number of households (000s)
	Male head	Female head	Total	
Rural /Urban				
Rural	156,000	165,000	158,000	1,600
Urban	480,000	435,000	470,000	891
Stratum				
Small scale	137,000	149,000	140,000	1,426
Medium scale	221,000	157,000	212,000	41
Large scale	338,000	236,000	326,000	1
Non-agricultural	344,000	314,000	335,000	133
Low cost	352,000	294,000	339,000	659
Medium cost	690,000	618,000	672,000	149
High cost	1,111,000	1,251,000	1,142,000	83
Province				
Central	213,000	240,000	219,000	250
Copperbelt	465,000	377,000	449,000	369
Eastern	147,000	137,000	144,000	342
Luapula	144,000	120,000	139,000	191
Lusaka	451,000	513,000	463,000	366
Northern	164,000	160,000	163,000	318
North-Western	231,000	240,000	234,000	138
Southern	281,000	267,000	277,000	311
Western	176,000	164,000	171,000	205
All Zambia	272,000	260,000	269,000	2,491

Source: Central Statistical Office, Zambia; Living Conditions Monitoring Survey Report 2006 & 2010 (CSO 2012:138)

In the Table 2.4 above, the mean per capita monthly household income as defined by the total household income divided by the number of persons in the household was K269, 497 in 2010. From the table it can be seen that Eastern province had the second lowest male headed household per capita monthly income of K147,000 (K147 rebased) coming second to Luapula province which had K144,000 (K144 rebased). Coming to female headed households, again Eastern province had the second lowest female headed household per capita monthly income of K137,000 (K137 rebased) coming second to Luapula province which had K120,000 (K120 rebased).

As of 2016 the World Bank reports that Zambia's per capita GDP stood at US\$1269.574. On a monthly basis this translates into US\$ 105 per month (K 1005). On the other hand, the Jesuit Centre for Theological Reflection (cited in Zambia Business Times, 2017) reports that the average food basket for a family of six stood at K5000 (US\$526) per month. Definitely this

constrains families to afford basic necessities for the family. This is worse off for rural households which mostly depend on agriculture with unreliable markets for their farm produce.

2.2 CAUSES OF POVERTY

If Zambia is to attain sustainable development that translates into benefits for the rural masses, urgent efforts have to be made to empower both genders, particularly women as their high vulnerability weighs down development efforts both in the short and long term. Therefore, as poverty deepens in rural areas which predominantly depend on agriculture, compared to urban areas, deliberate and appropriate poverty reduction programs should be developed in rural areas. However, this requires that current interventions are thoroughly evaluated in order to draw lessons for new development programming. Developing tailor-made programs demands that a proper cause-effect analysis is conducted in order to ensure maximum accuracy and efficiency in programming and implementation. This is one more reason why causes of poverty need to be carefully analysed. Therefore, the section that follows explains the causes of poverty.

Poverty is a serious global challenge requiring a multifaceted development approach. What is poverty then? According to Bellù and Liberati (2005) poverty is defined as “the lack of or the inability to achieve a socially acceptable standard of living”. Inoni, Chukwuji, Ogisi and Oyaide (2007), say that the poor are people who are unable to obtain adequate income to maintain healthy living conditions. The UNDP (2014:4) measures poverty based on income or consumption. This emphasizes the point that a lack of income and other basic needs is in itself a manifestation of poverty. Du Toit & Van Staden (2006:208) view poverty as lack of adequate resources, a condition many people share. Du Toit & Van Staden further attribute population growth amidst available resources as a factor contributing to poverty. Chitty and Black’s (2007:432) view of poverty closely aligns with that of UNDP; as their definition relates to a lack of basic human needs such as food, clean water, clothing, shelter, sanitation and access to health services. Vasuthevan and Mthembu (2013:227) take the poverty definition to a higher level by defining poverty as being caused by structural factors such as lack of political voice, discrimination, inequality and vulnerability to the environment. While efforts to fight poverty should aim at improving household basic needs, there is more impact if macro-level factors (i.e. structural causes) are addressed. This is the global view of poverty and its variables, but what is the situation in Zambia. What follows is a closer look at Zambia’s social economic situation and poverty situation in particular.

As stated earlier, in order to address poverty, it is important to develop strategies that tackle the root causes of poverty. This requires the identification of drivers of poverty. Some causes take place at a lower level (micro causes) while some are higher level (structural causes). The structural causes of poverty are policies, institutional frameworks and strategies that are put in place to address a development agenda. These have effects on how development processes and procedures are conducted; and can either have a positive or negative effect at the micro level.

The UNDP (2014:70) associates the structural drivers of poverty with persistent inequality. These inequalities create barriers that some people and groups encounter as they try to exercise their rights and choices. These barriers thus give rise to structural vulnerabilities often manifested through deep inequalities and widespread poverty. For example, trade liberalization and a lack of clear policies on trade can disadvantage small scale farmers in the marketing of crop and livestock while favouring and creating more opportunities for commercial farmers who already are relatively better-off, compared to small scale farmers (SSF). Strategies to address poverty should therefore align to the priorities and resources that support attainment of set targets in local contexts. This can be attainable if ideals for sustainable development and human centred development in particular are sought by policy makers and development practitioners who are charged with responsibility to translate policies into programme and project actions. The section that follows explains development strategies to address rural poverty.

2.3 STRATEGIES FOR ADDRESSING RURAL POVERTY

2.3.1 Local context sensitive development strategies

Poverty strategies should be relevant and seek to address real challenges. According to the UNDP (2014:7), policies are needed that both respond in the short term and promote long-term and sustainable access to social services, employment and social protection for vulnerable groups. The African Union (2014:7) in its CAADP on “Implementation of Strategy and Roadmap to Achieve the 2015 Vision on CAADP African Union Operationalizing the 2014 Malabo Declaration on Accelerated African Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihood”, reports that there are a number of agriculture related issues for the next decade that need to be addressed. These are challenges related to ensuring the provision of food and nutrition requirements of the population, economic inequality and poverty in rural areas. The report highlights the need for harmonizing trade regimes, measures and standards while removing non-tariff barriers within and across regional trade blocs. It further goes on to recommend domestication and implementation of regional and

continental trade agreements at a national level in order to facilitate increased food production and trade currently impacted by policy and non-policy barriers that include fragmented geographic market catchments and poor infrastructure. While it is important to domesticate production and trade policies and strategies, a pillar of success will be dependent on intra-country analysis and domestication of what is currently supported by local capacity, as well as policies and strategies that meet the felt needs of citizens' primarily using local resources and existing indigenous knowledge and resources. Analysing the local context helps in identifying the strengths and opportunities that make interventions which are not only economical but sustainable.

2.3.2 Livestock and rural livelihood

Livestock plays multiple roles in rural livelihoods. Apart from generating income for farmers, livestock is a means of accumulating capital for investment in the rural economy (Inoni et al 2007:40). According to Ogunkoya (2014:2), livestock is also considered as common means of demonstrating wealth, strengthening relationships through bride price payments and for slaughter at funerals, child-naming ceremonies or other social / religious events to honour the person or god. In Zambia among the Tonga speaking people of Southern Zambia, part of the bride cattle is used as pre-investment for children to be born from the new couple. In other words, even before the children are born, they already own cattle and it is part of this cattle after it breeds that will be used by parents to pay bride prices for male children that will have reached the age of marrying. This time around however, many tribes have also joined to charge bride prices. However, the application of the original concept as espoused by the Tonga speaking people is different. Livestock is also used as an income diversification strategy for rural houses holds Sijm (1997:97). Lee , Schiere , Bosma , Olde , Bol and Cornelissen (2013:45) report on Aid and Trade for Livestock Development and Food Security in West Africa, say small animal such as goats sheep, poultry and cane rats are important sources for provision of required capital for meeting daily expenses and emergencies for pastoral and crop farming households. According to Lee et (2013:45) small livestock are an underrated food and nutritional security for poorer households through the provision of nutrients and petty cash used for exchange for food and medicine. In Zambia, livestock is also used for animal draft power (ADP). This is for performing tasks such as ploughing, carrying firewood, poles for building, transportation of farm produce to storage centres and to markets, drawing of water and even to transport the sick to hospital. Other than these benefits already mentioned above, one with livestock such as cattle is considered prosperous as they can also produce more crops

compared to those without ADP. Commenting of mitigation measures to weather risks, Kuteya (2012), says that small holder farmers are at the most risk with weather events. He explains that it is therefore important that the farmers' means of livelihood includes livestock in order to mitigate against the weather shocks experienced in crop farming.

In examining poor households, Argent, Augsburg & Rahul (2014:19-39) explain that many antipoverty programs aim to either relax credit constraints for poor households, or to relax constraints related to their ability to acquire human capital. However, unreliable weather such as droughts can frustrate crop yields. Hence, the need to diversify to other forms of livelihoods such as keeping livestock emerges. Livestock farming does not only contribute to food and nutritional security at the household level, but may not be adversely affected by reduced rainfall as compared to crops. This is because farmers can still find a way of sharing water with livestock unlike crop fields that are normally large in size and far away from home settlements. The other advantage is that livestock also provides manure for fertilizing crops. Therefore, the benefits and impact of livestock is undeniably evident in various rural contexts.

Small livestock particularly assist poor women get more benefits when they are empowered with resources that are traditionally not under male domain such as small ruminants. This is because they can decide to sell or slaughter for home consumption without necessarily having to consult the men (Send a Cow & Heifer 2012:6)

A study by Muhammad, Steven, and Ram. (2012:4) in Pakistan revealed that empowering a household with one animal of each type increased the chances of a household to become food secure by 10.1% (for large livestock) and 128.6% (for small livestock). There is more impact where adequate capacity is developed through training in management of livestock. In Rwanda, Argent et al, (2014:19-39) report that households that received training had cows 56% more likely to be producing 1.5 litres more milk. According to Argent et al, this would correspond to a 162% increase in milk production over households that received no training.

In Rwanda, SAC works in Girinka and started the development process through training that targeted beneficiaries in preparation for receiving the cows. Trainings such as producing animal feed and building animal shelters ensure that farmers are ready to not only receive animals but also to be able to manage the animals. At the end of it all, households graduate out of poverty largely because they had acquired the skills to care and manage cows as a productive asset (Argent et al, 2014:19-39). Such credit, which combines livestock and training, is long term in nature. The road to building people's capacity starts with sharing development challenges.

Later, there is also a need to change attitudes before embarking on a long development journey with beneficiaries of development aid. Such a walk requires more empathy on the part of development facilitators than sympathy. Non-profit institutions are generally more patient with such approaches than profit driven organizations. The other option is a partnership between the non-profit and profit institutions. In this relationship, the private sector can provide finances after the non-profit institutions have completed the pre-requisites to ensure productivity and compliance for credit payment. What then should be done to promote livestock development? Livestock provision is one such development initiative. Therefore, considering the fact that aid is shifting from the poor to least developed countries (UNDP 2014:49); the PoG concept provides sustainable local capital for refinancing development aid in the long term. The section that follows explains the pass-on the gift concept as a livelihood strategy.

2.3.3 PoG as an alternative livelihood strategy

The Central Statistical Office (2012) reports that rural poverty in Zambia stands at 64% compared to that of urban (36%). In this report, Eastern province, in particular, is ranked among the three poorest provinces in Zambia. In addressing this poverty in Zambia, development partners have come in to support the government in reducing poverty by bringing on board various development initiatives to address drivers of poverty both at macro and micro-level. PoG is one such strategy as it provides a favourable exit strategy in the midst of dwindling donor aid. Another initiative that works well with the PoG concept is social cash transfers (SCT) used to support vulnerable households, especially the elderly. However, in a project conducted by Action Aid Zambia (2010), it was reported that some households that received SCT and did invest in agriculture inputs had a bigger boost of food and nutrition security as well as income security for households affected by HIV and AIDS as opposed to households that used SCTs for directly meeting daily basic needs. These households also received goats that were to be pass-on to other families once they reproduced. Animal manure from goats for example, is accessible, affordable, reliable and sustainable compared to chemical fertilizers. However, there is little effort to promote this system of agriculture as most emphasis is put on chemical fertilizer.

Send a Cow & Heifer International Zambia (2012:24) reports that the SACHZEP project which was introduced in 2004 and run up to 2012 addressed such inequalities by not only targeting poor farmers as recipients of livestock placement, but also by ensuring that community members share livestock through the PoG concept. It was hoped that wealth distribution could be enhanced through the pass-ons. Before this concept could be scaled-up for marketing, it

was necessary to build bigger livestock numbers for bulking requirements in order to ensure there are centrally known places for market linkages.

The 2012 SACHZEP evaluation report found out that among the three main livelihood strategies that households depended on, it was discovered that food crop production (80%) is the most common livelihood strategy. The second and third strategies were cash crop production (65%) and brewing (52%) respectively (Send a Cow and Heifer International Zambia 2012:16).

With SACHZEP having built bigger numbers for livestock, the ELITE project focused on organizing and linking farmers to markets. The time span from the inception of SACHZEP in 2004 to the time the ELITE was coming to an end in 2016 was 12 years of continued efforts by SAC and Heifer to help address the welfare of rural farmers in Eastern province. Although these were individual projects with specific medium time frames, continuity of initiatives addressing various development stages led it to take the form of the programme approach. The programme approach tends to have ample time to learn and address real felt needs of the community.

2.3.4 Conclusion

It is clear from the discussion above that addressing poverty is a long-term challenge. However, policies and strategies need to match up with indigenous knowledge systems in order to have a well-coordinated mechanism at implementation level. Ultimately, this is what will guarantee the achievement of reasonable and sustainable progress. The question, however, still remains as to exactly what contributing factors to poor social economic welfare of households were when significant donor support was being provided in form of PoGs in the Eastern Province. Therefore, it was important to evaluate how PoGs helped to improve the social and economic welfare of households. Equally, it was also important to assess the long-term resilience to social and economic pressures of these PoG recipients in the Katete district. However, before answers could be provided for many of these pertinent questions, it is necessary to understand the background to the subject in the study and also to clearly identify issues important to the study. The theoretical framework explains the underlying and supportive theories that shaped the study.

3 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Having discussed poverty, the next question that arose was what are the solutions to poverty? Solutions to poverty have taken various ideological forms. There is however need to understand what sustainable development is and how different schools of thought view sustainable development. Sustainable development is a term so often used widely yet understood differently in various contexts.

According to De Beer and Swanepoel (2000:62-63) the concept of sustainable development was coined by the IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature) report of 1980. De Beer goes further to explain that its prominence was made possible after the environmental crisis of the late 1980 and the publication of the report by the World Commission on Environment and development in 1987 which was also called the Brundtland Report. *The Brundtland report* stated that that development would be sustainable “if it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. Though good in itself, it raises the question of stewardship on resource management to ensure this sustainability. Are development organisations and their technocrats responsible for ensuring resources for future use are sustainably managed while recipients of development aid wait on the terraces without taking any form of responsibility? The answers to the sustainability question partly lie in the nexus of development theories applied in development planning with indigenous knowledge and systems as well as natural resources in the area of implementation of development programmes.

Therefore, this section of the study report explains the concepts that made up the theoretical framework of this study. It presents the pass on the gift concept; the human centred development approach and how indigenous knowledge is vital in achieving sustainable development.

The primary concept being studied was Pass-on the Gift (PoG). The underlying assumption was that indigenous knowledge systems provided a supportive environment for the PoG to thrive in the community. In order to contribute to the body on knowledge in development studies, the study equally investigated the extent to which the PoG contributes to human centred development approach and vice-versa. The following sections explain each concept in the theoretical framework

3.1.1 Development Theories

3.1.1.1 *Human Centred Development*

Korten (1987: 145-146) calls for development that places humans at the centre of development. He calls this approach people centred development approach. This is also called human centred development. The aim of Human Centred Development (HCD) is to strengthen capacities of local institutions and society so that they can be in a position to be able to locally control development initiatives, ensure accountability, promote local initiatives more widely and promote self-reliance on decisions around solutions that address their own development challenges. In order to attain these aims, Korten suggests five concepts that support human development approach. These concepts are participation, democratic processes, government accountability, access to relevant information and gender equality.

According to Korten (2017:3-4) the World Bank and International Monetary Fund economists' view of talking about the success of income rise of \$1.00 or \$1.25 a day of poor people as a wrong measurement of development success. This view agrees with Alartartseva & Barysheva (2014: 38) who also do not believe that Gross Domestic Product is a good measuring tool for wellbeing. Referring to beneficiaries of development from World Bank and International Monetary Fund, Korten (2017:3-4), goes further to say "never mind that most of them had far better lives with a means of self-help subsistence and no income. It turns out that much of what economists celebrate as GDP growth is simply the monetization of what used to be relationships of family and community". Korten suggests that instead of relying on corporations which mainly control both the means of production as well as the creation and allocation of money, instead people should realise that each time they did something for themselves or simply engaged in a mutual exchange with their neighbour, they were actually taking back a bit of control of their lives. Korten's view seems to suggest on the need for communities to raise self-awareness on the potential that lies within their collective purpose and actions to address some of the challenges they face. Could this be what the pass-on the gift does to communities and its members? Without having to completely ignore the World Bank and International Monetary Fund development assistance, is it possible to apply development funds from these lending institutions in implementing development approaches that lead to sustainable development using concepts such as the PoG? Designing and implementing such an approach calls for inclusiveness at all levels of development processes. However, often times governments are borrowing money from these international financial lending institutions

without having engaged citizens on reasons, areas, how and where such funds will be applied in order to ensure that they become self-reliant.

With reference to concepts that support the Human-centred development, if any development initiative is to be seen as being human-centred, it must have acceptable application of concept standards at national, community and individual level. This is to mean that individuals must actively participate and exercise their democratic rights to belong and contribute to the governance of development, be able to access relevant information so that they can make well-informed decisions on development processes in their area. There must also be gender equity in the way development contributions and benefits are shared among members of the family and community. The HCD approach seems to place more emphasis on group or community action. A community in this sense must have an agreed and shared vision and determines to pursue its dreams. However, a platform for a prosperous community lays in the strength of individual households' values and practices since these are building blocks for a strong group, community and eventually a nation.

But what do other development practitioners say about the human centred development approach? According to Bellù (2011:3), human-centred development focus is put on the improvement of the various dimensions affecting the well-being of individuals and their relationships with the society. The various dimensions include health, education, entitlements, capabilities and empowerment. Nagan (2016:27) in referring to the human centred development approach defines it as an aspect of the contested theory that development needs to be human-centred and justified by a contemporary theory of human rights and development. Nagan (2016:1) also contends that the current contemporary period is focused on globalization. He argues that globalisation in itself is largely influenced by neo-liberalization. In neo-liberalized economies, accumulation of private property is key and therefore promoting the ideas of human-centred development would mean that normative priority that is given to economic development should primarily focus on human beings (Nagan 2017:27). This is neither an incentive for capitalism nor for the liberalized market economy. As a matter of principles the liberalized market economy has had negative impact on immersing local industry to the extent of contributing to collapse of third world local based economies which needed nurturing before exposing them to compete with multinational corporation which have adequate industrial capitalization and already operating at higher economies of scale compared to emergent companies. A typical case in point was the collapse and local industries in Zambia due to privatisation, loss of jobs caused by external induced austerity measures on government

and parastatals in downsizing the work force. From having National Import and Export Cooperation (NIEC) and Zambia Consumer Buyers Cooperation (ZCBC) Zambia now has foreign chain stores while the former collapsed with the advent of liberalised market economy in the 1990s. Further from the 1990s to date most of the retrenched workers remain unpaid. Although, market liberalisation came with improved service delivery, this negatively affected industrial growth that was based on local education system, natural resources and human capital; and to a large extent open market liberalisation does not lean much on human-centred development concepts.

The United Nations Development Program is another institution that uses human development in its measurement of development. The UNDP (2015:1), in an overview of the Human Development Report, alludes to the fact that human development aims at directly enhancing human capabilities and thereby creating conditions for human development. The measurement used is the Human Development Index, is a composite tool that focuses on three basic dimensions of human development. These are a long and healthy life, the ability to acquire knowledge and a decent standard of living. The three expected results are assessed by life expectancy, the number of years in school and gross national per capita income. Although this report agrees that the human-centred development approach is a practical means for the delivery of development, both measurement instruments and indicators for human development used do not effectively address extreme development continuum environments and thus do not justify using such an instrument for rural development. This is because, in the liberalized market economy, statistics for human development can overshadow ever increasing underdevelopment caused by social and economic shocks coupled with illiteracy.

Further the use of gross national statistics to measure achievement does not examine in detail how beneficiaries of development become active participants of aid and therefore does to some extent align to the ethnocentric management view. Despite some quintile analysis, this method also uses average figures where incomes or wealth of the rich, middle income, low income and the poorest are grouped together to generate average figure which are used for generalisation of income for everyone thereby hiding the poverty situation of the poorest. Although, UNDP (2015: 30) ranked Zambia Human Development at 139 out of 188 countries in the world, rural poverty in Zambia accounts for 77% compared to the 23% in urban areas. Use of gross national statistics to measure human development is therefore an elitist view that more often than not overshadows important processes necessary to bring about participatory development that uses

local resources for addressing real problems affecting the poor as well as ensuring that local culture is respected in the process of implementing development initiatives.

3.1.1.2 Culture Responsive Development and human centred development

UNESCO (2012:1-2) talks of development that should take local culture into considerations in all development initiatives. This is important because culture shapes human governance systems at both national and village levels. Culture shapes the thought patterns, livelihood choices, coping strategies, and adaptation to socioeconomic and natural shocks. Even learned professionals with a formal education and living in metropolitan setting possess a sense of culture that shapes their thinking. This is because culture also forms the core foundations of life. Although one may be educated and globally connected, one is practically faced with a challenge of either applying one's own culture in work settings, accept another culture on grounds of similarity to their culture or entirely do away with their culture and adopt a foreign culture. Between abandoning and adopting another culture lies an option for inter-culture promotion as the best option. This is because inter-culture stands to recognise the importance of respecting both one's own and another person culture. The One Zambia, one nation moto for example was coined by the First Republican President of Zambia Kenneth David Kaunda as a unifying value in a country that is host to 73 different tribes.

According to UNESCO (2012:4), culture affects the way people and communities live, their behaviour, consumption patterns as well as values that relate to how they take responsibility for environmental stewardship, and interaction with the natural environment. Thus, in designing human-centred development, culture should be part of the implementation framework. Further, culture is actually the host for indigenous knowledge systems. Just how does the PoG interact in terms of cultural integration?

The way development practitioners enter the community can show whether they are culturally sensitive or not. In the case of the SACHZEP and ELITE projects, the implementing agency (HIZ) entered the community through the traditional leaders. Traditional leaders helped in selection of areas to operationalize the PoG concept as well as ensuring verification of vulnerable HHs to benefit from the PoG concept. Traditional leaders also played, and are still playing, a major role in ensuring the sustainability of PoG groups by serving in a mediatory role in groups. Unsettled cases of conflicts in groups are handled by traditional leaders. However, complaints sometimes heard of traditional leaders not being targeted is both a genuine issue and a governance issue. Korten (1987:145) suggests all aspects of the

development programs should be accommodated in such a way to avoid a central command of economic activity which tends to use development more for maintaining national patronage systems. He says this can lead to undertaking projects that may not be economical but are mere showcases. Similarly, active involvement of traditional leaders in projects may limit participation, negatively influence decision making and innovation of group members in implementing the PoG concept. It is also assumed that in some cases, traditional leaders earn their living through their subjects. This support comes in various forms including homage, charges for deviation from acceptable norms and salaries from government (for gazetted Chiefs) as well as other forms of comparative advantage that they receive in the course of performing their functions. This generalization, however, disadvantages village heads who do not receive any formal support from government compared to Chiefs. The argument that ensues at community level is that in traditional settings, top leadership both at HH level and the community must exhibit a high sense of responsibility of being able to provide for families' basic needs.

3.1.1.3 Local context sensitive development strategies

Poverty strategies should be relevant and seek to address real challenges. As earlier alluded, according to the UNDP (2014:7), policies are needed that both respond in the short term and promote long-term and sustainable access to social services, employment and social protection for vulnerable groups. The following section below describes Zambia's Seventh National Development Plan and how it has in simplistic way integrated aspects of the HDC approach.

Zambia's Seventh National Development Plan (2017:6) covering the period 2017 to 2021 stresses on the importance of improving the human development through the use of inclusive development approach and ensuring that no one is left behind. The plan also promotes the use of coordinated efforts that use less resource to achieve more. It envisages that this will lead to economic diversification and job creation, reduction in poverty and vulnerability; reduced developmental inequalities; enhanced human development; and the creation of a conducive governance environment for a diversified and inclusive economy. The 7NDP (2017:8) also talks of working towards reducing dependency burden from 0.93 to 0.51. Relative to neo-liberal ideals of not prioritising human needs, the 7NDP (2017:30) also recognised the growing trend of citizens not caring for each other; instead families are more concerned with caring for their immediate family members while neighbours receive no attention because of being pre-occupied with meeting economic hardship demands for self-first. In responding to this sad reality, the 7NDP calls on the citizen's need to ensure that

cares for one another as espoused in Christian values is propagated for the greater good of the country. It goes further to say that “*A just society is measured by how well it takes care of its vulnerable population*”. Lack of cohesion, nepotism, tribalism, and corruption are also cited as bad vices that need to be addressed (Ministry of National Development Planning 2017:31) while integrity and good governance are espoused to be tools that will be used to ensure development is enhanced. From the foregoing the 7NDP seems to be in agreement with concepts that support the human centred development such as participation, government accountability and gender equality.

3.1.1.4 Sustainable Development Views

According to Treurnicht (sited in De Beer and Swanepoel 2000:65-66) there are four dominant views on sustainable development.

The first is the techno centric management view. This view emphasizes the maximum exploitation of natural resources in order to meet growing demands for basic needs. Emphasis is made to better management and preservation of the environment for meeting production demands. However, economic growth is gained at the expense of environmental exploitation (De Beer and Swanepoel 2000:65). Christie as sited in De Beer and Swanepoel (2000:65) also noted that there is no sufficient attention paid to ethical issues such as the preserving of the environment and hence she argues that advocates of this view do not adequately consider long-term effects of increased economic growth on the ecosystem. Brookfield (sited in De Beer and Swanepoel 2000:65) despite his innovative ideas of renewability and substitutability and supporting conservation of natural resources, does however say it is not possible to maintain a strict conservation practice. This view can only be true as long as there is no proactive stand to involve participation and empowerment of local structures that live close to the natural resources.

Equally Trainer (sited in De Beer & Swanepoel 2000:65-66) puts up an argument against the Brundtland Report; and describes points of departure for the populist view as concentrating on the concept of appropriateness with reference to global resources and justice considerations, rejects northern affluence as a goal of development and instead pays more attention to social, environmental and cultural development problems as opposed to exclusively focussing on economic issues. This argument to some extent seems to align to the human-centred development / people –centred approach in supporting the sustainable livelihood framework

and putting people at the centre of development which is elaborated in sub-section 3.4.1.2 below. Further the populists view advocates for targeting and starting with the grassroots in allocation of resources in order for people to make decision on their priorities. At the end of it all, the populist view promotes economic self-sufficiency with minimum dependency on external in-put support and use of indigenous knowledge systems for development.

The Deep ecology, questions the dominance of western reductionist views which according to Shiva (sited in De Beer and Swanepoel 2000:66) for example deals with men and women as separate entities instead of treating them as one. The deep ecology advocates replacement of old values with new ones and places emphasis on new behaviour patterns. This view, however contradicts the populist view and by overriding the relevance of engaging and valuing indigenous knowledge as essential ingredients to sustainable development, it also treats beneficiaries of development assistance as having no capacity in any way possible to contribute to the success of the development initiatives. The other challenge is that reasons and criteria for erasing values in the context of respecting and promoting indigenous knowledge systems in development falls short of UNESCO's call for culture-sensitive development UNESCO' (2012:4).

There is also the co-evolutionary view. According to Norgaard (sited in De Beer & Swanepoel 2000:66), the co-evolutionary theory approaches the aspect of environment from an evolutionary theory. This view argues that western approaches use reduction perceptions and one knowledge system and suggests on the need to open-up learning from other knowledge systems. Further, Norgaard advises on the need to avoid dealing with problems with predetermined manner, but instead to be flexible in order to cope with uncertainty. This thought is in agreement with Korten's HCD view of accountability, democratic processes and promotion of local initiatives Korten (1987:145-146, 2017:3-4). Since evolution is a process, there is need for knowledge, social organisation and technological evolution. De Beer and Swanepoel (2000:67-68) further explain that in order to promote sustainable development, there is need to ensure that development fits with local context, allows participation of local communities who hold expert knowledge of local contextual issues and on how best to solve these issues. In order to achieve full participation requires devolution of power to local communities so that capacity is built within communities. However, devolution of power as an act of changing the status quo of today's less privileged to comrades in development aid; is a notion which is not so easy to implement. This is because to many power is not easy to be shared let alone to surrender it.

From the foregoing it seems that the populist view and the co-evolutionary views seem to place their centre of emphasis on human needs, and shared learning between development agents and target beneficiaries of development. The ultimate however is a development paradigm that from conceptualisation, programme development, implementation, monitoring and shared learning has target groups of development as co-authors as well as them being partners and beneficiaries of development. Is there such a development theory?

From the foregoing discussions it comes out clearly that the meaning of sustainable development is revolved around participation, decision making, sustainable management of the environment and benefits to human-beings that accrue to both the present and future generations. While the definition of sustainable development embraces environment and humans themselves, the means to tackle environmental sustainability are humans themselves. In the analysis of development processes, humans can take positions of being the initiator, facilitator, implementer and beneficiary at the terminal end. Depending on the development facilitator's world view of development, one can either facilitate or constrain the development process. The context of humans taking these three positions raises the questions of who, when and how humans become development initiators, facilitators and beneficiaries. If not well handled sections of humans may misuse development to constrain the achievement of the real meaning of sustainable development. Therefore, there is need to explore further on development theories that help to shape the true meaning of sustainable development. The section that follows focuses on sustainable livelihood a theory that supports concepts of the human centred development approach.

3.1.1.5 Sustainable Livelihood Framework

DFID (2000) says that Sustainable Livelihood Framework (SLF) is a framework that places people as the main reason for development rather than the resources or institutions used to achieve development. The SLF is used for identifying the main constraints and opportunities people face as expressed by themselves. The approach uses community definitions and address the constraints while using the local opportunities as part of the tools for coming up with solutions to livelihood challenges. DFID explains that the SLF is not meant to be a blue print guide but that it should be contextualised and be used as more of a guide to stimulate participation and analysis of issues in diverse local contexts. Kollmair et al., (2002) lists seven guiding principles for SLF these are as listed below.

People-centred: People rather than the resources they use are the priority concern in the livelihoods approach, since problems associated to development often root in adverse institutional structures impossible to be overcome through simple asset creation.

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.

Dynamic: Just as people's livelihoods and the institutions that shape their life are highly dynamic, so is the approach in order to learn from changes and help mitigating negative impacts, whilst supporting positive effects.

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.

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 from decisions at the macro policy level and vice-versa, this relation needs to be considered in order to achieve sustainable development.

Sustainability: A livelihood can be classified as sustainable, if it is resilient in the face of external shocks and stresses, if it is independent from 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)

While the framework provides the broad structural elements for enabling sustainable livelihoods, the approach looks at the practical application of tools to ensure promotion of sustainable livelihoods in diverse contexts. According to Salam (2009:3), sustainable livelihood approach is defined as a way of thinking about the objectives, scope and priorities for development. She further says that SLA is based around the analysis of five capital assets which are human, physical, financial, natural and social. These capital assets are employed in single or combinations to create a livelihood for people. Nataliya (2014:148) also adds values as a form of social capital. In local context four of these assets except financial resources are often readily available.

Chambers and Conway (1992) say that sustainable livelihood is made possible when capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living are made available. Added to this definition Chambers and Conway (1992) also suggest the concept of net sustainable livelihoods. They state that "Net sustainable livelihoods is a measure of the number of environmentally and socially sustainable livelihoods that provide an adequate living in a context, less their negative effect on the benefits and sustainability of the totality of other livelihoods elsewhere". From Chambers and Conway's concept of net sustainable livelihoods suggest a need to look at the cost and benefit analysis of not only benefits to humans but also to the environment that supports livelihoods. This way of defining sustainable livelihood

agrees with WWF (2011:1) which explains on the need to ensure that in the course of promoting sustainable livelihood, should result in healthy ecosystem services and sustainable use of its resources. Therefore, both human and ecosystems have to support the survival of each other in order to facilitate sustainability of both components of the ecosystem. Except locals are involved, external beneficiaries to the exploitation of natural resources may not adequately be concerned with the longer-term sustainability of the natural resource base supporting local populations.

Another view is that Sustainable livelihood is a livelihood which is able to be achieved by a household even during the time of social and economic shocks and this to large extent depends on how individuals and household are able to manage their resource (Beall, 2002). According to WWF (2011:1) this points to resilience of households to afford decent living even during difficult times arising from social, economic and natural disasters or shocks. Where there is environmental degradation, sustainable livelihoods are also affected (WWF 2011:1). This view agrees with World Food Program (2017) which says that food insecurity is highest in the most fragile and degraded environments, prone to natural disasters and exposed to recurrent shocks and crises.

The various viewpoints of sustainable livelihoods suggest individual and group efforts. While an individual or household may have a complete locus of control for personal resources, communal resources such as forests, water points and pasture lands for animals require collective appreciation and efforts of nations, and communities to sustainably manage these resources. Otherwise, both individuals and entire communities will be unable to sustainably manage their livelihoods.

All in all, the SLA concepts are very much in agreement with the HCD development approach and provide good platform for supporting PoG values.

3.1.1.6 Well-being theory

Happiness is a new development paradigm originating from the Kingdom of Bhutan. In the Happiness paradigm, it is said that holistic development agenda cannot in and of itself engender societal happiness. All it does is to rather shape the material and other necessary conditions that are conducive to a society so that members are provided with best opportunity to pursue their full human potential. The NDP (2013:33) claims that this is not just a theoretical construct as there is now reliable empirical evidence demonstrating that opportunities for well-being, life satisfaction and happiness are greatly enhanced when people live in neighbourhoods that are

safe, with trust, and prevalence of ample economic security, enjoy good health and have the physical environment which has clean air and water with green spaces for recreation. In addition, they have a healthy natural resource to provide basic necessities of life; and that people are knowledgeable and have strong social networks and a sense of belonging to culture and community. The opposite of each of these situations lead towards a path of compromising human well-being.

As such the intent of policies in the NDP are designed to produce these and other well-being outcomes by providing necessary conditions that enable human beings to pursue their potential far beyond the material acquisitiveness of the current paradigm whose focus is based on gross domestic product. Why? According to the NDP (2013:12) gross domestic product is not an indicator of well-being. The hallmark of the Happiness theory / paradigm is that all these conditions are only means rather than ends. Without the knowledge, skills, and ability to achieve their potential, a person may have all the conditions listed above and more, and still be miserable. Instead, it says that “the inner transformation of our own mind sets and behaviours is as important for happiness as the transformation of these outer conditions of well-being”. (NDP 2013: 12, 34).

Mwinyi (2017) also says that there are many views advanced by philosophers and psychologists on the meaning of well-being. According to Brandt (1979) even if a person may not have lived a morally perfect life and neither made great contribution to art, world peace or progress but at a person level, lived a life that is good for his satisfaction, then one would have achieved well-being. Among other factors, Brandt (1979) goes further to say that a person’s well-being is affected by health problems, low productivity, financial challenges, loss of love and poor planning among others things. According to Anerson (cited in Mwinyi 2017:28) says that some theories of well-being in philosophy and in psychology define people’s well-being as to live well and getting what you want, feeling satisfied, experiencing pleasure, or the like. This definition respects the individual’s personal parameters for measuring well-being than the external generated definition.

Those are viewpoints of different psychologists. Generally well-being is both an external and internal generated expression of measuring achievement and hence extent of peace of mind. Why external? Well-being is externally defined in the sense that society has different criteria for measuring success and well-being. There is therefore an imposition of the definition even when the subject of assessment (individual) is unaware of the world view of his or her well-

being status. Why internal? Individuals derive satisfaction from achieving personal goals. Therefore, they exercise self-evaluation relative to environmental exposure around them. As individuals get more exposed, they experience a shift in both parameters for self-assessment as well as shift in scale of achievement. For example, television is one tool that shapes perceptions of well-being. A successful person that died in the 1900s would be rated less successful comparative to what is the definition of well-being today; however, in reality both or even the one who lived in the 1900 would have experiences a higher level of well-being than one living in the 21st century. This is because you cannot use the well-being measurement benchmarks of the 1900 today and vice-versa. The balance between personal definition and external definition can have psychological effects to the extent of causing biological dysfunctions. Departing from personal viewpoints on the definition of well-being, what do other philosophers and psychologists think of well-being.

Seligman (2011:20) a positive psychologist uses the PERMA model to define well-being. The PERMA identifies five elements namely positive emotions, engagement, positive relationship, meaning and achievement / accomplishment (abbreviated as PERMA) as being essential for well-being. He however says that well-being theory denies that the topic of positive psychology is a real thing: rather the topic is a construct well-being which in turn has several measurable elements, each a real thing and each contributing to well-being but none defining well-being. According to Seligman (2011:241) it is possible to flourish in life by merely focussing on the five elements of PERMA model. Since each element is not able on its own to qualify well-being, this theory is suggesting that a composite whole of five elements is vital for measuring well-being. These five elements in the model are also more of qualitative outcomes in a person's life. The question is to what degree does development initiatives address psychological elements of well-being compared to asset acquisition as criteria for measuring well-being. From the PERMA view point social benefits subscribe more to well-being than does economic measurement instruments.

From the foregoing, it can be deduced that well-being is a subjective concept whose definition varies from individual, community and national. What is however prominent is that the well-being approach all points to a greater degree of psychological state of feeling that one has achieved the meaning of living for a purpose. Further what is seen as a measure of well-being may just be a means used to aggregate with others in defining the ultimate composite meaning of well-being. Well-being can only be meaningful in intent and result if from design,

implementation and sharing of proceeds of development aims at ensuring that all efforts are human centred. What is outside human - centred then can only be classified as self-centred.

However, it is worth noting that due to global exchange of information of cultures, this definition of happiness is likely to always change its meanings as exposure to new ways of life creates a perceived level of well-being in-balance between different community members. Therefore, to avoid creating anxiety while facilitating development, it is ideal that working definitions be derived from what indigenous people describe as well-being bearing in mind however that as they get exposed to the outside world the definition of happiness will also undergo evolution. Therefore, a development facilitator however needs to leave room for gradual community development changes.

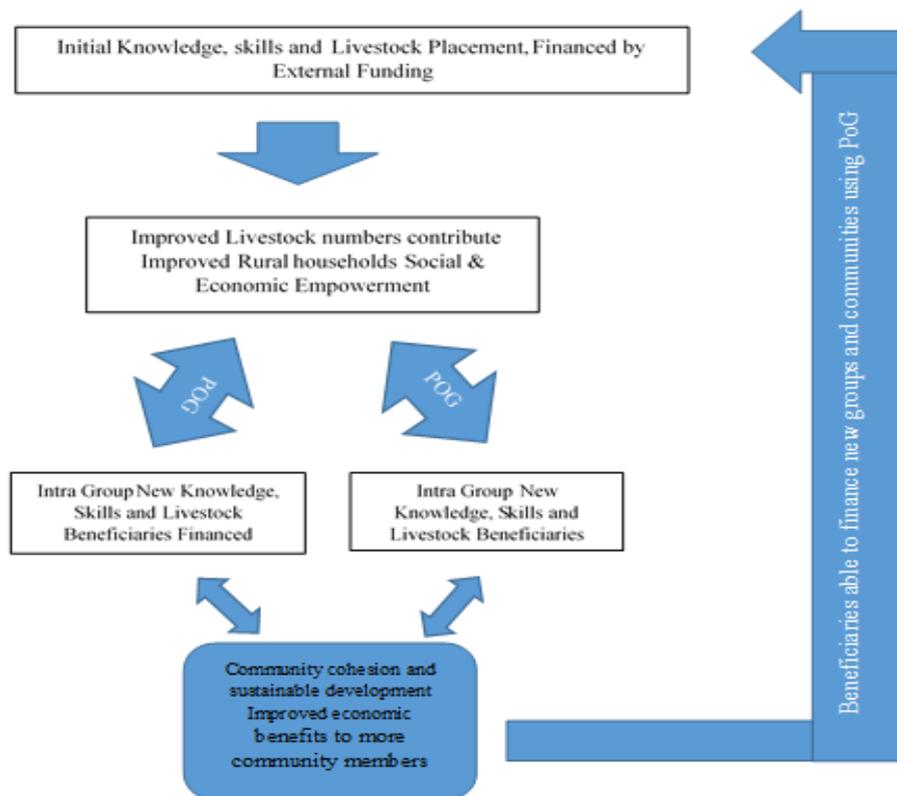
3.1.1.7 Pass on the Gift as an alternative development approach

Other than companies and foundations providing finance for development, resources for pass-on the gift are also donated by individual families that have a conviction of improving lives of others in less disadvantaged communities. Therefore, this kind of development assistance is philanthropic in nature. According to Grady (2014:2) *“Most philanthropy is directed to supporting individual and collective human initiative and ingenuity, an expression of belief that the answers to societies’ toughest challenges lie not in one institution or set of actors, but in the vast array of individuals and institutions who make up those societies, who represent different beliefs and perspectives, and approach the same problems with different solutions”*. Grady further says that philanthropic resources are growing as a proportion of total Official Development Assistance, such that as of 2011 philanthropic North-South flows from OECD DAC donors alone was at least US\$59 billion. Grady (2014:2) further goes to say that philanthropy is an immerging contributor to development cooperation. Therefore, if philanthropy has such potential, it then provides hope for communities’ greater potential to solve their problems and going even a step further by even being the pillars for institutional support for development assistance. According to Grady (2014:20), philanthropy is deemed to be less bureaucratic, enhances tangible and rapid response to community needs hence making a big difference to lives of communities. If this is how effective philanthropy is, then it is therefore a backbone for pass-on the gift and POG is also in turn a backbone for sustainable and local philanthropy. This is because community members who primarily have been beneficiaries of PoG are turned into donors by their compliance to pass-on the gift to other community members.

The question is how did the pass-on concept start and how does it operate? The PoG concept was initiated 77 years ago in the United States of America by Reverend Dan West, a founder of Heifer International (Ferrari 2013:3). The concept was later adopted by Send a Cow as a development approach. Pass on the gift is centred on 12 pillars also referred to as the 12 cornerstones. These cornerstones listed in their order are Accountability, Caring, Sustainability, Improved Animal and Resource Management, Nutrition and Income, Gender and Family Focus, Genuine Need and Justice, Improving the Environment, Participation, Training and Spirituality, (Heifer International 2017). Community / groups members are primary entrenched in understanding and appreciating the need to value these cornerstones.

As shown in the list of the 12 cornerstones, family cohesion is promoted, so is the belief in sharing of time, knowledge, skills and assets. Reports of the ELITE quarterly progress reports, showed that families were organized in groups for ease of coordination and provision of trainings (Heifer International Zambia, 2014). The PoG concept works as depicted in the Figure 3.1 below.

FIGURE 3.1: HOW PASS ON THE GIFT IS IMPLEMENTED



Using goats as an example to demonstrate how the PoG works, the SACHZEP gave each ‘first family’ an average of six (6 to 7) female goats (does). Boer bucks (male goats) were provided to improve local breeds and shared in the community. The grants were paid back through the

concept known as the “pass-on the gift” (PoG). This is where a family that received the gift passed-on to another needy family an equivalent number of livestock or seed together with the acquired knowledge and skills. It was also the responsibility of the donating family to continuously mentor the new beneficiary household (also referred to as “*child*”) until they master the art of keeping animals. Later, after their animals or crop increased in quantity, the new family that received then gave to another needy family. As reported by SAC and HIZ (2014:24) in the SACHZEP evaluation report the PoG strategy was highly appreciated by all the stakeholders, is very good and successful strategy, addresses poverty in a cost-effective way, builds social capital, helps regaining of community harmony, sharing and caring attitudes for others. The report also says that beneficiaries said that PoG has a direct impact on improving the self-confidence, dignity and self-respect among the poor farmers, who before the ZACHZEP were to some extent neglected and excluded by the society. From the foregoing, it has been stated that this concept was started in United States of America; but is this concept related to existing way of empowerment in African communities? The section that follows investigates existence of related concepts in African communities.

3.1.1.8 Passing on the gift and indigenous knowledge and practice

A traditional form similar to passing on the gift naturally exists in African communities. For example, Osotua which literally means “umbilical cord,” but it used metaphorically to refer to a specific type of gift-giving relationship is a traditional system of sharing through giving livestock among the Maasai pastoralists (Aktipis et al 2011). According to Aktipis et al, respect, responsibility and restraint are key characteristics in the Osotua relationships. The system works based on demand for livestock from one who has and is able to render help. Among the Gogo of Tanzania, this form of social capital is; locally called “Kukozwa”. In this system of local empowerment, a cattle-rich person locally called *mgoli* feels obliged to loan cattle to members of the clan (*mlango*) and in some other cases, to trustful neighbors (Rusomo, Junlin, & Mangare (2017:93-94). According to Rusom et al (2017), the loaning of livestock to relations in the community is meant to help them to rebuild their herds and also to develop relations. Sharing of livestock is also practiced in Ethiopia and is used as a collective insurance scheme. This community based insurance scheme works on the basis of gifting and loaning of livestock within pastoral communities in which those with large herds of livestock donate some of their animals while less well-off pastoralists draw support in the form of livestock received as gifts or on loan, Behnke & Muthami (2011:8). The similar approach to livestock empowerment is used Kenya Behnke & Muthami (2011:25). From these findings, it shows that there is an already existing tradition system of sharing livestock found in some communities of African countries. These indigenous economic systems are vital as they form part of economic and social totality that connects and governs the lives of its people, Lasimbang (2008:43). According to Lasimbang (2008:43), two main principles of

indigenous economic systems govern the indigenous economic systems. These are reciprocity and social responsibility which lead to the sustained and strong sense of sharing and kinship among indigenous communities.

How does this relate to the pass on the gift? In the SACHZEP project, each household received either of the following: one dairy cow, two animal draft power (cattle) or six meat or dairy goats (Heifer International Zambia and SAC, 2012). The ELITE project however only provided meat goats as well as groundnuts and sunflower seed but not any of the households in the study area (Heifer International Zambia, 2015). The communities were then provided with imported males from South Africa called Boer bucks to be used to improve the local breeds. These males were placed with families that did not receive does (female goats); however, these bucks were considered communal property and were rotated among the rest of the recipients of does. As explained earlier in the problem statement, these livestock were soft loans paid in kind by receiving families which had to also give to another needy family in return. The loan was only considered fully settled once a family gave another family the same number of livestock, together with a training package of knowledge and skills that would make the new beneficiary to be able to manage livestock and grow its numbers with minimum challenges (Heifer International Zambia and SAC, 2012:25).

Therefore, from the foregoing literature, the Osotua under the Maasai pastoralists of Kenya (Aktipis, Cronk, de Aguiar, 2011), the Kukozwa Under the Gogo of Tanzania (Rusom et al 2017), and the sharing of livestock as practiced in Ethiopia and Kenya in a collective insurance scheme (Behnke & Muthami (2011) are synonymous in a way with the pass on the gift and provide a health platform for implementing the PoG.

3.1.1.9 The inter-relationships between the PoG, Sustainable Livelihood Approach, Human Centred Development and well-being theory

In this part of the study attention was paid to analysing the theoretical relationships that exist between the PoG, Sustainable Livelihood Approach, Human Centred Development and well-being theory.

3.1.1.10 Passing on the gift and Sustainable Livelihood Approach

The PoG talks of improved animal and resource management. The Sustainable Livelihood Approach however takes a broader view by looking at human, physical, financial capital as well as natural resource management which are means of empowering the households Saab (2009:3). Nutrition and income security on the part of the PoG is also made possible when one

has human & financial capital that will enable one to engage in production of adequate food for nutrition and surplus for income generation. Gender and family focus, genuine need and justice in PoG can be attained when social capital is attained under the SLA.

3.1.1.11 Passing on the gift and Human Centred Development

Whereas the PoG talks of accountability in general, the HCD approach is more specific by talking of government accountability (Korten (1987: 145-146). This level of accountability should lead to a situation where the right holders (communities) are able to hold duty bearers (government) accountable for service delivery.

Genuine need and justice under the PoG is only an outcome arising from the democratic processes & participation that needs to be advocated for under HCD. Gender and family focus in PoG can be seen as a means to attain gender equality under HCD. Access to relevant information under the HCD can be made possible through training, one of the cornerstones (values) under the PoG.

3.1.1.12 Sustainable Livelihood Approach and Human Centred Development

Human Centered Development approach talks of promotion of participation, democratic processes, government accountability, access to relevant information, gender equality, Korten (1987: 145-146). If all these elements of HCD approach can be combined would result in making positive contribution to achieving human and social capital under the SLA.

3.1.1.13 Passing on the gift and well-being theory

The relationship between the PoG and Well-being theory comes on participation and engagement respectively. Whereas as the PoG encourages participation, engagement under the well-being theory (Seligman 2011:20) can be used as a step to achieve participation. This blends well with strong social networks, the need for a sense of belonging and positive relationship (NDP 2013:33) which is also expressed as caring in PoG. Knowledge acquisition under the well-being theory (NDP 2013:33) and measurement of human development (UNDP 2015:1), can be enhanced through training in the PoG concept. Economic security under the well-being theory (NDP 2013:33) is a broader outcome. However, in order to achieve economic security would require promotion of income, food and nutrition security promoted under the PoG. According to the NDP (2013) a healthy natural resource is one of the indicators of well-being. This is in agreement with the PoG which specifically advocates for improved animal and resource management as important cornerstone for improving the social and economic status of communities. Other areas of common ground for PoG and well-being theory are better

environment (well-being theory) which in the PoG is stated as improving the environment. Spiritual well-being (well-being theory) or spirituality (PoG) form part of the shared values between the PoG and the well-being theory.

3.1.1.14 Sustainable Livelihood Approach and well-being theory

Analysis of the SLA and well-being theory shows that there is a positive relationship between the SLA and the well-being theory on the part on building of human, physical, financial and natural capital. In order to build these forms of capital, requires that knowledge gaining is achieved through community awareness under the well-being theory in order to create strong social networks for improving social capital. The resultant of such processes is that it will lead to creation of “positive relationship, building of trust and a sense of belonging” which are essential elements of the well-being theory. According to Nataliya (2014:147) trust is a key characteristic of human development; and goes further to say that this trust should be at individual and social level. Positive relationship, building of trust and a sense of belonging results in a sense of achievement (Seligman 2011:20, Brandt 1979) and satisfaction NDP (2013:33). From the foregoing it can be concluded that sustainable livelihood approach is a means to achieve the well-being of communities and individuals.

3.1.1.15 Human Centred Development and well-being theory

Just like in the SLA, the HCD is a vehicle that can be used to contribute to the attainment of human well-being. Whereas the HCD brings in “promotion of participation”, the well-being theory brings in “engagement” as a vital element. One of the five pillars of the HCD which is “access to relevant information” is well matched with knowledge and social networks as essential elements of the well-being theory.

3.1.2 Conclusion

From the foregoing discussions it is clear that there are many forms of development theories that attempt to address development. Three of the dominant views on sustainable development to some extent support the HCD approach except the ethnocentric view which seems far away from the HCD approach. The SLA with its broad forms of capital (human, physical, financial and natural capital) is largely in agreement with HCD and both of these theories have people at the centre of development. The well-being theory and happiness paradigm looks at the end from the beginning by primarily concentrating on the psychological and emotional state that development brings in the lives of beneficiaries and communities. The PoG has a lot in common with the human well-being. However, the PoG has practical values (cornerstones)

essential for achieving human well-being within groups and communities where Heifer International works.

Therefore, the ultimate of sustainable development debate is centred on ensuring that human well-being is enhanced. This study was meant to investigate the socioeconomic welfare (well-being) of rural households that received the pass-on the gift. All the approaches in the theoretical framework partly contribute to building of capacity of the communities for the attainment of human well-being. It is for this reason that these theories full and in part contributed to the conceptual framework for the study.

4 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This part of the report explains the design and the methodology used to undertake the study. The POG was implemented in Chipata, Chadiza and Katete districts of Eastern Province in Zambia. All in all, there were 77 groups in all the three districts that were practicing the PoG. However, the study was interested in targeting a district where, all the four livestock type (i.e. Dairy Cattle, Draft Cattle, Dairy Goats and Meat Goats) were being kept. The importance attached to assessing all the four livestock types was to investigate how all the different types of livestock performed in helping to meet social and economic needs of the beneficiary households. Leaving out a single livestock type would have left a gap in the evaluation of the PoG. In assessing all the 77 groups, it was discovered that Katete district met the criteria of having all the four livestock types being kept. Therefore, it was decided that this study be conducted in Katete district based on this criterion. Therefore, this study was undertaken in Katete (Mkaika Constituency) and Sinda (Sinda Constituency) Districts of the Eastern Province. Within these constituencies only nine groups were selected. These are the groups that had participated in the SACHZEP project and were also beneficiaries of the ELITE project through enhance trade promotion of their livestock. In total there were nine groups namely: Chankhupi and Tipewe Draft Cattle groups, Katete Bridge and Kamwanjenje Dairy Cattle groups, Tagwapo, Kalingwizi and Aonenji Meat Goats Groups, Chiwuyu Dairy Goats Group and one Non-Project Beneficiary group was interviewed. These groups were organised according to livestock type as shown in Appendix A for focus group discussions. This resulted into having five groups for FGD.

This section of the report further provides the details for the techniques used, data collection tools, as well data analysis tools. Therefore, following are details for each component of the research design, methodology, techniques and tools.

4.2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This was an exploratory evaluation study of the livestock empowerment project. In evaluating this project, a mixed method study approach was used. A mixed methods approach uses both quantitative and qualitative methods to undertake research. The quantitative methods were used to measure and analyse numeric data. In this study, quantitative data included number of livestock placements in households, livestock production figures, food security of households as well as the income and expenditure levels at a household level. To get a summery on the impact of the PoG interventions on specific social and economic variables being investigated, statistical means, standard deviations and statistical significance tests (p-values) were used.

Creswell (2009:98) describes qualitative methods as a method used to explore topics when variables and the theory base are unknown and measure non-tangible elements. According to Morse, (cited in Creswell 2009:99), qualitative methods are used to test whether the available theory is inaccurate, incorrect or biased. According to Morse (cited in Creswell 2009:99), qualitative methods can be used to explore and describe the phenomena and to develop theory. As such, qualitative methods were used to measure non-tangible elements. Qualitative study tools in this study refer to personal opinions on the project performance, interpretations of what it means to be wealthy or prosperous in the community, perceptions of what development is and reasons for poor food and income security at the household level.

Perceptions of positive or negative elements in PoG practice with regard to family and community cohesion were also variables (units of analysis) that were investigated under qualitative methods. It's worth noting that voluntary participation was respected in qualitative methods because the researcher was at least assured of getting correct information as well as personal opinions on a particular subject matter. Participation research is justified and defined by the Institute of Development Studies (2015) as both a range of methods and an ideological perspective with fundamental principles in which subjects of research become involved as partners in the process of the inquiry, and their knowledge and capabilities are respected and valued. According to the Institute of Development Studies, this is increasingly relevant for NGOs working in the global South or North, as they shift towards a more people-centered

(human centered) way of developing, delivering and assessing projects and programmes of work.

As the FAO (2001:7) further puts it, participatory methods are essential because they allow locals who understand their situation better to take part in the identification of challenges they face as well as to analyse and plan how to resolve the problems they face. Therefore, in order to allow the SACHZEP and ELITE project beneficiaries to actively participate in the evaluation of the project, tools that allow voluntary and active participation, while protecting the privacy of respondents, were developed and applied.

Members of families that were involved in the project were also offered an opportunity to interact with the researcher and other project beneficiaries in order to share successes, challenges and experiences. Focus group discussions (FDGs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) were also used to discuss the impact of livestock ownership on the socioeconomic welfare of households. The combination of house survey, FDGs and KIIs proved helpful in triangulating information collected from each method used.

4.3 VARIABLES

The study addressed key variables contained in the conceptual framework. This was done in order to have a systematic flow of information on findings and also to ensure that linkages between sets of data and information related well with overall objective of the study. Statistical associations using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were used to draw conclusions on relationships between dependent and independent variables. FDGs were used to triangulate and obtain narrative views that could not easily be obtained using house survey questionnaires. Therefore, FDGs helped to get a clear picture of how the community perceived the impact of PoG on social and economic welfare of households.

4.3.1 Dependent and Independent Variables

Dependent social impact variables investigated were social cohesion, type of housing, education status of children and indigenous knowledge practices. Dependent economic variables investigated were food security and income security of households. The main independent variable was type of livestock that households received i.e. dairy cattle, draft cattle, dairy goats, and meat goats. Other independent variables included for bivariate and analysis of variance were constituency, sex of household head, and sex of livestock recipient.

4.4 DATA COLLECTION FRAMEWORK

Data collection followed the structure of specific objectives of the study and was therefore generally categorized into focus group discussion (FGDs) for qualitative data and structured survey questionnaire administration for quantitative data. FGDs were used to collect data on specific objectives 'a' and 'b'. Information generated from these specific objectives provided an overview of the extent, practice and relationship of PoG, IK and the human-centred development approach. Then a structured questionnaire was used to answer questions related to specific objective 'd'. The information collected from the two broad data sets (FGDs and structured questionnaires) was then used to ably respond to specific objective 'd' and 'e'.

4.4.1 Quantitative Sampling method

Katete district had thirty PoG groups with 620 HHs and an average of 3,720 direct household beneficiaries. Only groups that were beneficiaries through the initial livestock placement, first passing on the gift and second pass on the gift were selected to be participants in the study. This resulted in having nine (9) groups. It is in these groups that a household survey was conducted. The household survey was conducted using a random sampling of respondents from the sampling frame of the 180 households that benefitted from the SACHZEP through receiving livestock and from ELITE project through livestock market linkages. These respondents reside in the Mkaika and Sinda Constituencies. Formerly, and before the study proposal, the Sinda Ward was part of the Katete district. However, at the time of undertaking this study, it was under the Sinda district. According to Gay et al, (cited in Bui, 2009:142), defines random sampling as a bias free method of choosing persons or items without following a pattern, thereby providing an equal chance for any item or person to be picked. In order to ensure that there was no bias in the selection of household to be interviewed Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) software was used for randomised sampling. All farmers were documented and had their codes representing households listed on the computer using the SPSS. This ensured privacy of interviewees. To avoid bias, a command was made in SPSS for random sampling as a percentage of desired sample size for each livestock type as shown in Table 5. 1. This resulted in the computer randomly marking a particular desired number out of the total list of farmers in each ward within the specific livestock type. Selected farmers were marked with one (1) and those not selected were marked with zero (0). The farmers marked 1 by the computer formed the group of farmers to be interviewed.

4.4.2 Sampling population

At the time of proposal formulation there were 180 households in the project data base under the groups selected for the study. These were small scale farmers coming from 10 livestock groups that received support from the SACHZEP and ELITE projects. All these households were directly involved in the SACHZEP project while only the meat goat groups from the SACHZEP project were involved in the ELITE project (Heifer International Zambia, 2015). The 180 HHs were distributed in groups with an average of 18 households per group. The sample population was disaggregated as follows: two (2) animal draft power groups with 47 members, two (2) dairy cattle groups with 29 members, three (3) dairy goat's groups with 46 members, and three (3) meat goat groups with 58 members. The draft cattle groups were Chankhupi and Tipewe. Dairy cattle groups were Katete Bridge and Kamwanjenje. Dairy goats were Kazipalile, Tigwilizane and Nyamusangu. Meat goat groups were Tagwapo, Kalingwizi and Aonenji.

4.4.3 Household Survey – Sample size

Quantitative studies require that sample sizes are a reasonable representation of the population. Further, determining sample size is very important because it has a bearing on the time and cost of a survey, as well as the role that a sample size plays in proving the hypothesis (Jeehyoung and Bong (2013:1). It is for this reason that quantitative sample sizes had to be mathematically determined. In this study, the Yamane (1963:886) method below was used to calculate the sample size for the 180 households population size.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Source: Determining Sample Size, University of Florida, IFAS Extension

In this equation, “n” is the sample size, “N” is the population size (180 HHs), and “e” is the level of precision. The level of precision was put at a 95% confidence level. This sample population (n) was estimated to give a maximum of 5% error. This also helped to ensure that sample results produce reliable results, as there would be reasonable representation from a population of 180 households in the study area. According to Glenn (2013:1), this formula above was applied as shown below:

$$n = \underline{180}$$

$$1 + 180 \times (0.05)^2$$

Working out: $1 + 180 \times (0.05)^2$ is expressed in the steps as below

$$= 1 + (180 \times 0.05 \times 0.05)$$

$$= 1 + 0.45$$

$$= 1.45$$

Next, dividing 180 by 1.45 obtained above is shown below

$$= \frac{180}{1.45}$$

$$= 124$$

= **124** was the sample size (n) for use in household survey.

The verbal description of the steps in the calculation above is as follows. In the calculation, “n” the sample size was derived by dividing 180 (N) the population by the answer (1.45) that is obtained by adding 1 to the product of $(180 \times 0.05 \times 0.05)$. Note that 0.05 is the error when you decide to have 95% confidence in the results to be obtained from sampling. This sample size represented 68.89% of the total population of 180 households.

Having determined the sample size, structured questionnaires were administered to 124 households. This sample size represented 68.89% of the population. Therefore, 68.89% was applied to the current number of livestock groups that received the first livestock placement, first pass-on HHs and second pass-on HHs. The specific livestock populations were distributed evenly by multiplying 68.89% with the number of HHs which received and kept a particular type of livestock. This step was also part of ensuring that sampling within livestock groups was given equal chance hence minimising bias and hence authenticity of results. This produced a sample distribution table below:

TABLE 4.1: SAMPLE SIZE ACCORDING TO LIVESTOCK TYPE

Livestock Population Sizes	Group	Number of HH	sample %	Sample Size
Animal Draft		47	68.89%	32
Dairy Cattle		29	68.89%	20
Dairy Goats		46	68.89%	32
Meat Goats		58	68.89%	40
Totals		180	68.89%	124

4.4.4 Key informant interviews

Key informants were also interviewed. Babbie (2011:179) suggests that “it is sometimes appropriate to select samples on the basis of knowledge of the population. This type of sampling is called Purposive Sampling”. It is for this reason that purposive sampling was used to select key informants. According to Marshall (1996:92), key informants are expert sources of information. Being an expert means that these are unique persons that provide unique information as a result of their status in society or role in project implementation, whether at village, district, provincial or national level. These are persons who are influential, provide expert information that is rarely disputed and are viewed as opinion leaders on particular subject matters.

In this study, key informants were chosen from the group of government institutions that actively participated in the project, community leaders found in the areas or village where a beneficiary groups were based, those considered to be role models or successful farmers as well as those considered most vulnerable in the community but never participated and were not part of the project. The reason for having such a representation was to allow for cross checking (triangulation) of information for validity of input, views and interpretation of project impact. In total eighteen (18) key informants were interviewed. These were from government, community and NGOs. Appendix B shows the list of key informants interviewed.

4.4.5 Focus group discussions

Focus group discussions (FGDs) are a means of ensuring that every group has a chance to present their own views. These can be separate interest groups of any nature classified by gender, socioeconomic status or age. The facilitator can then present the same questions for discussion to be discussed by these categories and later present results. The various findings of the different groups can be contrasted to provide useful information about each group's perceptions and priorities (FAO, 2001:33). This means that FGDs provide social groups with

the freedom to discuss issues without having a feeling that they are being observed and controlled. The benefits of using FGDs in the study was that this provided genuine input into how different classes of the same society view the challenges and solutions to issues concerning livestock in general and the PoG concept in particular. Participants to the focus group discussions were drawn from the same group members that never participated in the household survey. There were five (5) focus group discussions. The first group was for dairy cattle, the second was for draft cattle, the third for dairy goats, the fourth was for meat goats while the fifth was for non-beneficiaries of the PoG project.

For all these groups, 10 to 12 members were invited for FGDs from each group. A notice was given five days before the day of the focus group meeting to the group members of those that never participated in the household survey from the PoG groups and for the community members that live within the same beneficiary community but never benefited from the PoG support. Only the first 10 to 12 people to come for the meeting were allowed to participate in the meeting. It was therefore expected that there would be a total of 50 to 60 FGD participants for all the five groups.

Despite having made this rule for participation known to community members, the attendance, however, reached a total of 92 community members in FGD. This raised average attendance per group up to 18 participants. Although it is advisable to keep numbers low during discussions, commonly during community meetings more people attend than expected and it is disrespectful to send participants back home. The higher attendance can also be interpreted as frequent marginalization of certain members of the community regarding participation in development discussions hence the opportunity for them to air their grievances concerning development challenges. Therefore, a facilitator needs to find a way to manage larger numbers. In such situations, the duty of the facilitator was to ensure that issues are not raised repetitiously among group participants in order to manage time without infringing on any of the participants right to be heard as this would compromise the quality of data collected.

4.4.6 Data collection procedure

A structured questionnaire used was written in English. In order to ensure correct translation into the local language during interviews, three local research assistants that fully understood the Chewa language were used in conducting interviews. Key informants were interviewed by the researcher himself and one lead research assistant. Research assistants were first trained,

followed by conducting a pre-test in order to assess their comprehension levels of the questionnaires and their ability to correctly interpret key research terms in local languages.

4.4.7 Data processing and analysis

As pointed out earlier, both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods were used in this research. A household survey was conducted for quantitative assessment while focus group discussions and key informant interview tools were used in collecting qualitative data. Secondary data review was used for both qualitative and quantitative data.

In order to carry out analysis, of data the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) application software and Microsoft excel were used to analyse data. Tables were generated according to the key variables on social and economic indicators for households receiving PoGs

Secondary data from the Central Statistical Office and project documents and project reports were used to provide a basis against which a study report was assessed. Primary data from project staff and beneficiaries was collected through key informant interviews (KIIs). Observations were also used to assess some of the responses. For example, housing standards were assessed by observing the type of houses that respondents live in. Similarly, it was easy to verify whether a household has livestock by first asking and then verifying through a check for animal shelters and livestock availability signs. Focus group discussion findings were used to provide more explanation on findings from house survey and for triangulating information from key informant interviews.

4.4.8 Validity, Reliability and Authenticity of Data

Normally, when community members receive visitors, they are expectant that they will receive help in the present or near future. Therefore, they tend to alter responses to questions in order to please or get what they expect from the visitor. In some situations, the visitor may not realise that there are key people within the group that are assigned with responsibilities to answer certain questions in order to increase the chances of winning favours from the visitor / researcher. This leads to collecting information that often does not adequately represent the total truth. In order to avoid this challenge, the study used government extension officers who are in constant touch with the community to administer the house survey questionnaires. This provided an advantage because there is a long standing trust between extension staff and farmers. Further, extension staff are also able to assess whether answers being provided are underrating the situation or exaggerating it comparative to what they see on a day to day interaction with farmers.

In preparation for this challenge, during the training of enumerators, the researcher also shared with enumerators on the need to explain to the respondents on the disadvantages of providing false information or incomplete information. That is to say providing information that shows there was no impact when there was impact could be discouraging to funders and implementers. It could also show that people don't make good use of development aid compared to other areas; and this could affect future targeting of such communities for development initiatives. On the other hand, providing exaggerated information could mean that the community did not have any development challenges and can also mean that they don't need any further development assistance. This could cost the community the opportunity for them to reflect on what needs to be addressed in order to make progress. Development institutions could also consider such a community as fully developed and hence there being no further need to target the same community for further development. Enumerators were told to explain to the respondents the importance of providing honest information. Similarly, this was explained to participants before starting FGDs was very helpful in ensuring reliability and hence validity of information collected. Therefore, the use of mixed method approach helps in ensuring validity of information.

The rigorous random sampling procedure explained earlier in subheadings 4.4.1 and 4.4.3 ensured sample parameters were representative of all livestock groups. Likert scales were used for obtaining standardised responses for income source ratings, expenditure levels for basic needs and funds obtained from sale of livestock to fund education of children. Outlier figures on income were removed in order to get representative statistical data. Quantitative data collected was analysed statistically using the mean, standard deviation and p-values. The results were compared to outcomes from FGDs and KIIs and vice-versa as one way of triangulating information and validating the findings. In this way conclusions drawn on key variables analysed (i.e. shelter, social cohesion / compliance to pass-on the gift, education, food security and income security) were triangulated for validity, reliability and authenticity.

4.4.9 Ethical considerations

Since this study was meant to enrich the existing work of SAC and HIZ, consent was sought from SACZ and HIZ as part of the ethical requirements of the study. Ethical clearance was also sought through obtaining the Ethical Clearance Certificate from the Research Ethics Review Committee of the University of South Africa. In line with informed consent a public introductory meeting was held to explain objectives of the research. Prospective research

participants were also informed that they had voluntary freedom to choose to participate, refuse to participate and to withdraw from the research study. To ensure privacy and confidentiality of data, research participants were informed that instead of using names, all questionnaires for respondents would be given household identity numbers as codes. The file for data entry and analysis was also locked with a password. Respondents were also promised that analysis of results report would not reflect individual's names but rather groups and community as a whole. Consideration was also made to respect productive time of respondents. According to Salkind (2006:58-61) it is important to share findings with participants in order to ensure accountability. As such respondents were promised that a report of the finding would be shared.

4.4.10 Clarification of key terms

The following are the key term used in the study report together with working definitions.

- a. Animal Draft power. This is livestock used for labour purposes, such as ploughing and transportation. In this report it is synonymous with draft cattle.
- b. Chakhola: This term in Chewa language refers to livestock that is left with one who is keeping livestock on behalf of the owner of livestock. It is a symbol of appreciation for good management of the livestock.
- c. Food security: The ability to have sufficient and nutritious food throughout the year for meeting the demands of a household.
- d. Household: This is a group of persons who normally eat and live together (Zambia Central Statistical Office, 2012:11).
- e. Household economy: This is the measurement of the economic activities of one family.
- f. Kuvuula: A system of livestock empowerment where one with animals takes part of his/her animals and gives one to a household with none, with a view of sharing the offspring from the parent stock.
- g. Pass-on the gift (PoG): Refers to the concept of freely receiving and also in turn freely giving knowledge, skills, livestock or seed to another family without asking for compensation.
- h. Compliance: Refers to the ability of a household that received livestock either from the project or from another family to also pass-on the off spring to another needy family.
- i. Small scale farmers: Farmers who produce for consumption and have a moderate surplus for sale.

- j. Wellbeing: Being able to have food security, income security, good house, educating the children, pass on the gift and feeling loved

5 FINDINGS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the report offers a concise presentation of research findings. It also aims at generating interest into the scholarly work on PoG concept as a rural household intrinsic empowerment initiative that is contributing to the human centred development approach.

A household survey was carried out targeting 124 beneficiaries of the SACHZEP and ELITE projects. Of these households, 101 (81%) were male headed, while 23 (19%) were female headed. The questionnaire was administered as prescribed in the sampling criteria above. Data was then analysed using SPSS and Microsoft Excel. Focus group discussions were also conducted with four different beneficiary groups that received dairy cattle, animal draft power, meat goats and dairy goats and these findings are incorporated in the report for triangulation purposes. A fifth focus group discussion was conducted with a group that never benefited from the PoG empowerment initiative in order to compare views on the impact of development impact of POGs in the community. Key informant interviews were held with beneficiaries of PoG, traditional leaders and community members that practice traditional methods of livestock empowerment called “Kuvuula”.

Overall, the findings from study were grouped in themes aligned according to variables in the conceptual framework. The analysis of themes was done in stages. The first stage was to collect all data that related to the key variables in the study. This was necessary for aligning findings of the study with the objectives of the study. Therefore, under social economic well-being, compliance to pass on the gift, housing status and education of children was primarily analysed. Under economic well-being, food and income security were also analysed. The next stage was to get second level views on the impact of PoG on general welfare of households. This included emotional feelings towards PoG. Focus group discussion findings and key informant interviews were used as triangulation tools through the provision of explanations to issues from the structured questionnaire. Following below are details of the findings according to themes.

5.2 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

This study was done in Mkaika and Sinda Constituencies. The composition of research participants is as shown in FIGURE 5.1 below.

TABLE 5.1: SEX OF LIVESTOCK BENEFICIARY BY CONSTITUENCY

Constituency	Sex of livestock recipient (n=113)					
	Male	Male %	Female	Female %	Total	Total %
Mkaika	18	16%	63	56%	81	72%
Sinda	0	0%	32	28%	32	28%
Total	18	16%	95	84%	113	100%

The house survey findings show that 72% of the households interviewed were from Mkaika constituency while 28% were from Sinda. Gender balance of livestock recipients was 77% female and 23% male. Eighty-one % (81%) of the study group were male-headed households while nineteen % (19%) were female-headed households. Family composition by gender within these households was 50.13% for males and 49.87% for females. The age of household heads ranged from 28 years to 82 years with an average age of 50 years. The youth (aged 28 to 35 years) formed 14% of the study group; seventy-three % (73%) were aged 36 to 64 years while 13% of the study group were aged 65 years up to 82 years.

5.3 GROUP FORMATION AND GOVERNANCE

The study findings on group formation from project staff and key informants shows that the initial livestock groups were formed after sensitization of communities on the PoG project. The groups that followed were formed after community members heard of the project from the initial beneficiary communities and groups. The newly interested communities approached the project community on how they could benefit from the project. After sharing of ideas and experiences on the project, new groups were formed. Groups have constitutions / rules which they follow to elect their leaders. Elected leaders are in office for a period of one to two years. However, most groups have a two-year period before they hold elections to choose new leaders.

5.4 LIVESTOCK OWNERSHIP

Livestock empowerment initiatives among beneficiaries of the PoG concept have resulted in varied impacts. Out of the 124 households that were interviewed there were only 46 beneficiaries (37.1%) of the SACHZEP project participating in the ELITE project. The ELITE project had extended to some of the groups of the SACHZEP project to help with marketing of livestock only and not to give out fresh livestock placements for pass-on the gift. There were different livestock types received as shown in Table 5.2.

TABLE 5.2: NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK RECEIVED

	Number of HHs	Number of livestock received per HH	Total Number Received	% of Total
How many dairy cattle did you receive?	20	1	20	4%
How many draft cattle did you receive?	32	2	64	13%
How many dairy goats did you receive?	32	5	113	24%
How many meat goats did you receive?	40	7	280	59%
		Total	477	100%

Each household belonging to a dairy cattle group received 1 dairy cow. Therefore, all 20 HHs had a total of 20 dairy cows. This represented 4% of the total number of different livestock types (477 animals) received by families. Draft cattle households each received 2 animals resulting in a total of 64 animals. This represented 13% of 447 different livestock types. Dairy goat households each received 5 animals amounting to 113 animals and representing 24% of total number of animals given to groups. The 40 meat goat households each received 7 animals resulting in 280 animals hence 59% of the total livestock population received. Out the 124 households, 73 households out of 124 households (58.9%) received their livestock directly from the project's initial livestock placements (LP); while 51 households (41.1%) received their animals as pass-on gifts from other families.

These animals were received between 2004 and 2016. Investigation into how households that received livestock performed in terms of current livestock populations was vital as it could be used for influencing future policy and implementation on which livestock types given to households would result in a higher multiplier effect. Table 5.3 shows the current livestock population figures owned by households that received various livestock from the project initial livestock placement and as PoG from other households.

TABLE 5.3: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TYPE OF LIVESTOCK RECEIVED AND NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK OWNED BY HOUSEHOLD

Descriptive statistics for number of animals that households have now						
		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Total # of animals	P-value
How many animals do you have now?	Dairy Cattle	20	21.6	17.76	432	
	Draft Cattle	32	13.625	10.46	436	
	Dairy Goats	32	18.46875	13.15	591	
	Meat Goats	40	24.05	11.92	962	0.001
	Sub-Total	124	19.524194	13.48	2421	
How many cattle do you have now?	Dairy Cattle	20	8.75	11.95	175	
	Draft Cattle	32	3.9375	3.67	126	
	Dairy Goats	32	4.75	3.57	152	
	Meat Goats	40	3.075	4.19	123	0.006
	Sub-Total	124	4.6451613	6.16	576	
How many meat goats do you have now?	Dairy Cattle	20	1.9	3.19	38	
	Draft Cattle	32	1.78125	3.63	57	
	Dairy Goats	32	3	4.98	96	
	Meat Goats	40	11.025	7.59	441	0.001
	Sub-Total	124	5.0967742	6.82	632	
How many pigs do you have now?	Dairy Cattle	20	0.9	2.15	18	
	Draft Cattle	32	1.09375	2.68	35	
	Dairy Goats	32	0.90625	1.86	29	
	Meat Goats	40	2.275	4.99	91	0.265
	Sub-Total	124	1.3951613	3.41	173	
How many chickens do you have now?	Dairy Cattle	20	9.05	8.37	181	
	Draft Cattle	32	6.84375	6.50	219	
	Dairy Goats	32	9.8125	8.84	314	
	Meat Goats	40	7.8	4.69	312	0.353
	Sub-Total	124	8.2741935	7.03	1026	
How many sheep do you have now?	Dairy Cattle	20	1	4.47	20	
	Draft Cattle	32	0	0	0	
	Dairy Goats	32	0	0	0	
	Meat Goats	40	0.375	1.46	15	0.259
	Sub-Total	124	0.2822581	1.97	35	

The 124 HHs had a total of 2421 assorted animals with an average of 20 assorted animals per HH. Out of this total there were 576 cattle at 24% of the total population of livestock, an average of 5 cattle per HH; 632 meat goats (26% of the livestock population) and an average of 5 meat goats per HH; 173 pigs (7% of the livestock population) at an average of 1 per HH, 1026 chickens (42% of the livestock population) at an average of 8 per HH and 35 sheep which made up 1% of the total livestock population at an average of zero per HH.

Overall, dairy cattle HHs had 432 assorted livestock out of 2442 animals. This accounted for 18%. Specifically, they owned 175 cattle (30%) out of a total population of 576 cattle. Other livestock figures were 38 meat goats (6%) of 632, 18 pigs (10%) of the 173 pig population, 181 chickens (18%) of the 1026 chicken population and 20 sheep (51% of the 35 sheep population).

The dairy goats HHs owned 591 assorted livestock out of 2421 animals. This represented a 24% share of the total livestock population. Specifically, they owned 152 cattle (26%), 96 meat goats (15%), 29 pigs (17%), 314 chickens (31%). Draft cattle HHs had a total of 436 (18%) assorted livestock. Specifically, they had 126 cattle (22%), 57 meat goats (9%), 35 pigs (20%) and 218 chickens (21%).

Meat goat HHs owned a total of 982 (40%) assorted livestock. Of this number, 123 were cattle (21%), 441 meat goats (70%), 91 pigs (53%), 312 chickens (30%) and 15 sheep (43%) out of the overall population of 35 sheep.

Therefore, meat goat HHs had the highest number of assorted animals (982; 40%) and also highest number of assorted animals per HH (25). Participants in FGDs attributed the high population of goats to the initial high number of goat livestock placements (7 goats per HH). Therefore, beneficiary households were able to multiply the number of goats at a faster rate. Goats are also viewed as a means to own cattle. Focus group discussions with meat goat beneficiaries reported that they have been able to buy cattle from the money generated from the sale of meat goats. Once they sell four to five goats, the money generated is adequate to buy one small cow. According to focus group discussions with Tagwapo, Kalingwizi and Aonenji meat goat groups, owning a cow gives them a higher social status. On the management of meat goats compared to other livestock, the FGDs reported that they find that meat goats are easier to keep as they are not easily affected by diseases compared to other livestock. Participants also reported that that availability of communal grazing land makes it easier to keep goats as they can browse the freely available vegetation. All these factors affected increased population of livestock among households that received meat goats

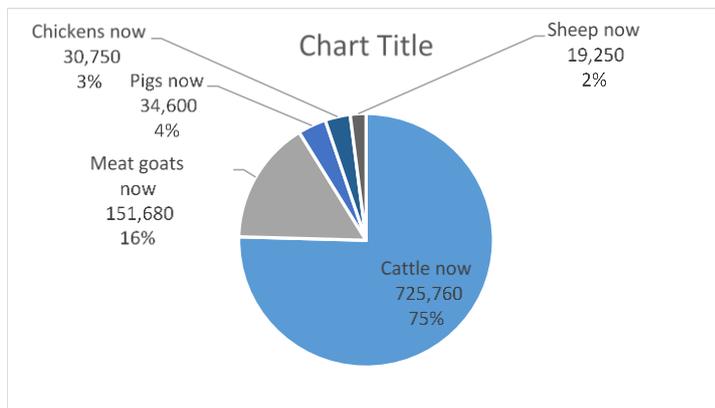
Dairy cattle households had 30% and 9 cattle per HH. It was the meat goats HHs that owned the highest percentage at 70% share of the meat goat's population.

Ownership of pigs was dominated by meat goat HHs. Chickens and sheep were dominated by dairy goats and dairy cattle HHs respectively. From the above analysis, it can be observed that meat goat HHs followed by dairy cattle HHs owned more livestock than the rest of the groups.

In general for all livestock revealed resulted in the following relationships; probability of 0.009 for general relationship (p-value<0.05), 0.006 for cattle (p-value<0.05), meat goat's 0.001 (p-value<0.05), pigs' 0.265(p-value>0.05), chickens 0.353 (p-value>0.05), and sheep 0.259 (p-value>0.05). This means that in general there is a relationship between the types of livestock received with livestock population at household's level. There is also a strong relationship between the type of livestock received and population of cattle and meat goats. However, this does not hold for pigs, chickens and sheep.

Using collected data from the HH survey, further analysis on livestock wealth for all the 124 HHs interviewed revealed the monetary value of livestock assets. This information is presented in Figures 5.1, 5.2 and 5.4 below.

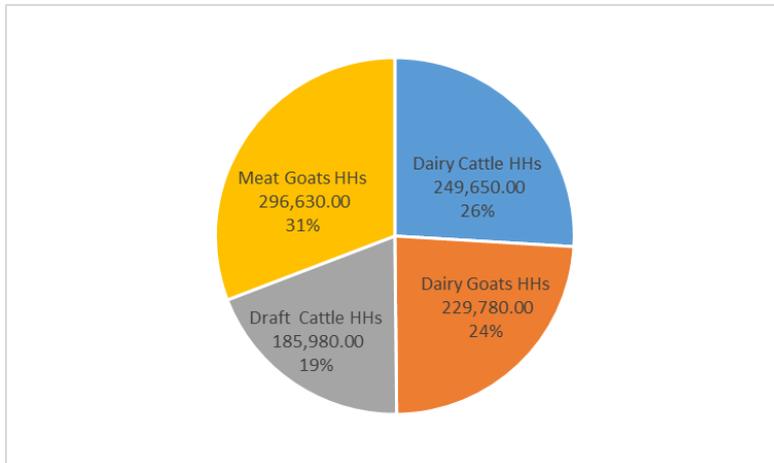
FIGURE 5.1: POG HOUSEHOLD LIVESTOCK WEALTH ASSESSMENT



In FIGURE 5.1 above, the value of livestock owned by the 124 HHs was ZMK 962,040.00 (US\$ 98,167). Cattle accounted for ZMK 725,760 (US\$74,057), meat goats ZMK151, 680 (US\$15,478), pigs ZMK34, 600 (US\$3,531), chickens ZMK30, 750 (US\$3,138) and sheep ZMK19, 250 (US\$1,964). Therefore, cattle accounted for 75% of the value of the livestock followed by meat goats at 16%, pigs at 4%, chickens at 3% and sheep at 2%.

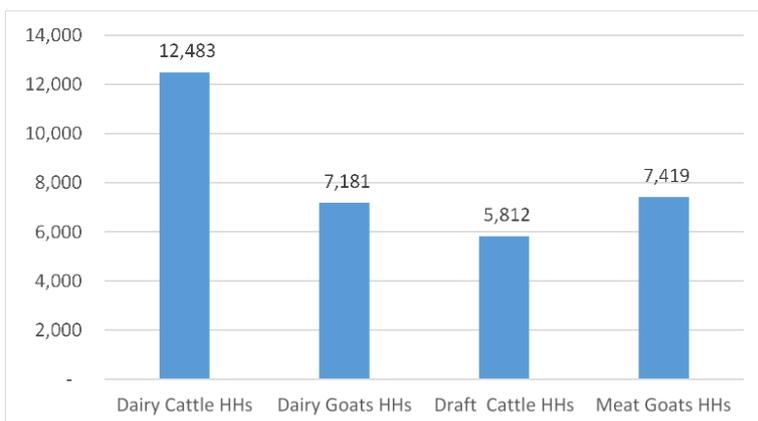
In Figure 5.2 below, dairy cattle HHs collectively owned assorted livestock valued at ZMK 249,650 (US\$25474), dairy goats HHs owned assorted livestock valued at ZMK229,780 (US\$23,447), draft cattle HHs at ZMK185,980, and meat goat HHs ZMK296,630 (US\$30,268). Households that received meat goats and those that received dairy cattle respectively owned 31% and 26% share of the total value of livestock while dairy goats HHs and draft cattle HHs owned 24% and 19% respectively.

FIGURE 5.2: MONETARY VALUE OF LIVESTOCK OWNED BY BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS



Gross analysis of income does not give a clear view of income per HH. Therefore, gross incomes for respective livestock HHs was divided by the number of households to get average incomes per HH. As shown in FIGURE 5.3, the livestock wealth at HH level for households that received dairy cattle stood at ZMK 12,483, ZMK7,181 for dairy goats HHs, ZMK5,812 for draft cattle HHs and ZMK7,419 for meat goat HH

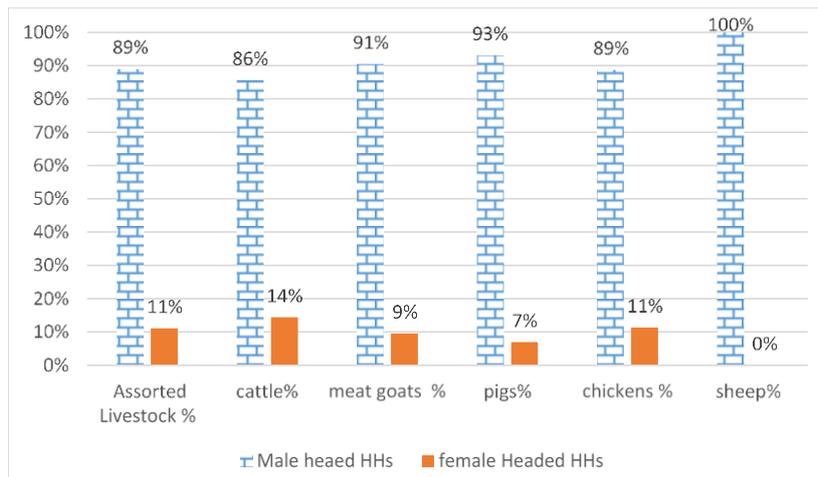
FIGURE 5.3: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD MONETARY VALUE OF LIVESTOCK OWNED



An analysis of the ownership of livestock by the gender of household head was conducted in order to assess the security / vulnerability of these households and their ability to cope with the socioeconomic demands and risks of raising livestock. Figure 5.4 below shows that male

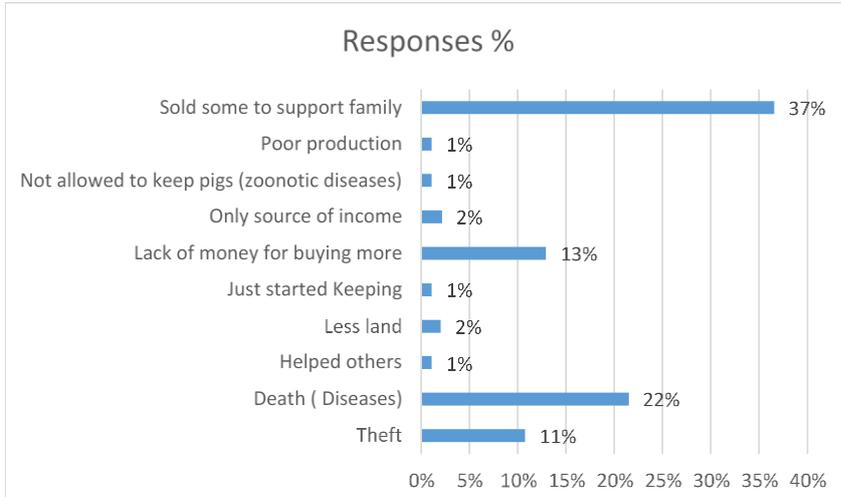
headed households own more livestock by far than female headed households. Overall, male headed households own 89% of the livestock population while women own 11%. Specifically, the percentages for livestock ownership between male and female headed HHs is 86% to 14% for cattle, 91% to 9% for meat goats, 93% to 7% for pigs, 89% to 11% for chickens and 100% to none for sheep.

FIGURE 5.4: LIVESTOCK OWNERSHIP BY GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD



Livestock numbers among families differ, some have far more while some have far less. The results on investigating reasons why some families had more animals than others generated responses that were classified in 12 similar responses. Seven (7) responses gave reasons why they had more animals. Six out of the seven (86%) responses attributed the fact that they had more animals due to the good care which they provide to animals while one response (14%) attributed this to having more female cattle that were able to reproduce more young ones. On the reasons for having fewer animals, there were 10 types of reasons, illustrated in Figure 5.5 below.

Figure 5.5: Reasons for having fewer animals



This figure shows that 37% of the respondents attributed selling of livestock to support family needs as the main cause for having less livestock. Twenty two (22%) attributed less livestock to livestock deaths due to diseases; 13% said that lack of finances to buy more livestock caused the low figures; 11% said this was due to theft while other responses were attributed to helping others, less land, had just started keeping livestock, livestock being the only source of income and poor production of animals. Generally, 10% of the respondents said that animals they have are adequate while 90% said the numbers were not adequate to address all their social-economic needs”. The general feeling of the respondents on livestock ownership by other people in the village was divided as 14% said all community members owned livestock while 86% said not all community members owned livestock.

Triangulation with FGDs revealed that dairy cattle exotic breeds had challenges adapting to local conditions. As such, most animals, especially the Fresians, died from diseases within a space of one to two years after the livestock placement to the first beneficiary households. After the death of bulls that came with the Jersey breed, farmers opted to use indigenous bulls for mating with the dairy cows. This also came with challenges. The farmers reported that Jerseys have a tendency to isolate themselves from local breeds. This resulted in prolonged periods of 2-3 years before they could be made to be in calf by indigenous bulls, resulting in prolonged periods without milk. Further, using indigenous / local bulls resulted in less milk production from the offspring.

5.5 POG IMPACT ON SOCIAL WELFARE OF HOUSEHOLDS

5.5.1 Introduction

Assessing the social-welfare of development initiatives is vital as it measures the extent to which development programmes and projects meet the social aspirations of the target group. This is because the efforts of development must aim at improving the welfare of beneficiaries. Regardless of the area of attention (whether livestock, environment, business development or relief), all development initiatives should aim at minimising social pain and improve not only the social status of communities but also increase a sense of self-awareness to address their own challenges and boost self-confidence. Ultimately, development initiatives should aim to support communities to drive the course of development agendas. The sections that follow present findings of how the PoG concept impacted the social welfare of people in the Katete district. This part of the study report addresses primarily the social welfare variables which are social cohesion, human shelter (housing) and the education levels of children.

The report highlights participants' views on livestock types they consider important and how they passed-on the gift in an effort to fulfil one of the 12 cornerstones i.e. sharing. Compliance to fulfil the cornerstone of sharing was assessed in order to measure the extent to which families demonstrated social cohesion by passing-on the gift.

Shelter or housing is both an economic and social indicator of well-being. One living in an iron roofed house is considered well-off compared to one living in a grass thatched house or a house made from mud instead of burnt bricks. Therefore, the report findings that follow show the extent to which the PoG concept impacted on the housing status of beneficiaries.

Education also is a social status issue. One with educated children is considered successful and respected in society. Therefore, an assessment of the impact of PoG on the education status of children either exemplifies or nullifies the relevance of the PoG concept on children's education status. Following are details on each of social welfare variables.

5.5.2 Social cohesion

Social cohesion was measured using compliance of households and groups as a whole to pass - on the gift to other households and community groups. However, the value of empowering others is also primarily assessed by the value that the donor attaches to the item(s) being given out. If the value is perceived to be high, then aid is seen to be genuine. However, if the value is nowhere near significant, aid can then be seen to be minimal or mere means for damping or disposal of unwanted stocks of assets. In light of the above it was necessary to assess the value

attached to different livestock by livestock recipients themselves. This was relevant to compare to the types of livestock community members received. Knowing the value attached to each type of livestock by households themselves is vital in order to align development initiatives with locally driven indigenous aspirations when solving social and economic challenges of rural household livelihoods. Within the groups the value rating of livestock also helped to assess the degree to which communities appreciate and love each other by giving out what they consider valuable. Ultimately, findings on this question were vital in addressing the specific objective “e”, which aimed at drawing recommendations on practices for improving the small-scale farmers’ social-economic welfare. Table 5.4 and Table 5.5 show the results of community livestock preference ratings.

TABLE 5.4: LIVESTOCK RANKED MOST IMPORTANT

	Frequency	Percent
Meat Goats	48	39
Dairy cattle	34	27
Draft cattle	27	22
Chickens	7	6
Pigs	8	7
Total	124	100

The general community house survey findings show that meat goats are the most preferred (39%) followed by dairy cattle (27%) and draft cattle (22%). Livestock considered second most important (Table 5.6) were chickens (41%), meat goats (25%) and pigs (22%). What about the general second ranking of livestock? Table 5.5 below shows that chickens, meat goats and pigs top the list of second ranked livestock.

TABLE 5.5: LIVESTOCK RANKED 2ND MOST IMPORTANT

Livestock	Frequency	Percent
Meat Goats	31	25
Dairy goats	1	1
Dairy cattle	8	7
Draft cattle	4	3
Chickens	50	41
Pigs	27	22
Sheep	1	1
Total	122	100

Presented above are general findings on importance for all respondents to the household survey, irrespective of the type of livestock empowerment they received. The other aspect was to investigate the preference within specific livestock groups in order to compare importance to preference ratings as well as how socially integrated livestock placements were with indigenous aspirations. This has a bearing on understanding whether every recipient was happy to receive the livestock they received from the project. Table 5.6 and Table 5.7 below show results of the findings.

TABLE 5.6: FIRST RANKED LIVESTOCK PREFERENCES BY TYPE OF LIVESTOCK RECEIVED

		1st Ranked important livestock					Total
		Meat Goats	Dairy cattle	Draft cattle	Chickens	Pigs	
Type of livestock received	Dairy Cattle	2	11	1	3	3	20
	Draft Cattle	3	0	25	2	2	32
	Dairy Goats	7	23	0	2	0	32
	Meat Goats	36	0	1	0	3	40
Total		48	34	26	7	8	124

TABLE 5.7: SECOND RANKED LIVESTOCK PREFERENCES BY TYPE OF LIVESTOCK RECEIVED

		2nd Ranked important livestock					Total	
		Meat Goats	Dairy goats	Draft cattle	Chickens	Pigs		Sheep
Type of livestock received	Dairy Cattle	8	0	0	5	5	0	20
	Draft Cattle	7	0	2	10	12	0	32
	Dairy Goats	13	0	1	8	6	0	32
	Meat Goats	3	1	1	27	4	1	40
Total		31	1	4	50	27	1	122

The findings above (Table 5.6) show that among dairy cattle households, more households (11 out of 20) still first ranked (preferred) dairy cattle despite having experienced high livestock

mortality due to livestock diseases that affected the exotic breeds. They then second ranked (preferred) meat goats (8 out of 20 HHs) in Table 5.7. Draft cattle HHs also still first ranked draft cattle as first and pigs (12 out of 32 HHs) as second best livestock option. However, households that received dairy goats preferred dairy cattle (23 out of 32 HHs) as their first rank and meat goats (13 out of 32 HHs) as their second preference. Meat goat HHs still strongly maintained that they prefer meat goats (36 out of 40 HHs) for their first rank and preferred chickens (27 out of 40 HHs) for their second preference.

The other aspect of measuring social cohesion was assessing the extent to which households were able to release animals they ranked important and treasured to empower another household, without expecting a reward from the recipient. Other than livestock factors, compliance also measures the ability of beneficiary households that received livestock to empower other needy families by providing livestock, knowledge and skills. Passing on the gift is the very heart beat of ensuring that there is a locally driven development agenda that, apart from the process of rendering socio-economic development assistance, also raises the community’s self-esteem for tackling local challenges using locally available recourses. Therefore, PoG enhance actualization of the human-centred development practice at the community level which in turn leads to social economic welfare of rural households.

Table 5.8 below presents how beneficiary households fared in socially and economically empowering other households with livestock.

TABLE 5.8: COMPLIANCE OF BENEFICIARIES TO PASS-ON THE GIFT

PoG Compliance (Did you also pass-on the Gift to another person?)										
Type of livestock	Yes	Yes	No.	No	Total	Total	Mean	Standard Deviatio	P-Value, n=124	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%				
Dairy Catt	13	65	7	35	20	100	1.35	0.49		
Draft Catt	24	75	8	25	32	100	1.25	0.44		
Dairy Goat	21	65.6	11	34.4	32	100	1.34	0.48		
Meat Goat	40	100	0	0	40	100	1.00	0.00		
Totals	98	79	26	21	124	100	1.21	0.41	0.001	

These findings show that compliance by beneficiaries to pass-on the gift to other families differed according to livestock type.

Under dairy cattle, 20 HHs were sampled and interviewed. The findings showed that 13 out of 20 HHs (65%) managed to pass on dairy cattle to other households. Out of 32 HHs that received draft cattle only, 24 households managed to pass-on animals to other families. This represented a 75% achievement on PoG compliance. Under dairy goats, the survey interviewed a total of

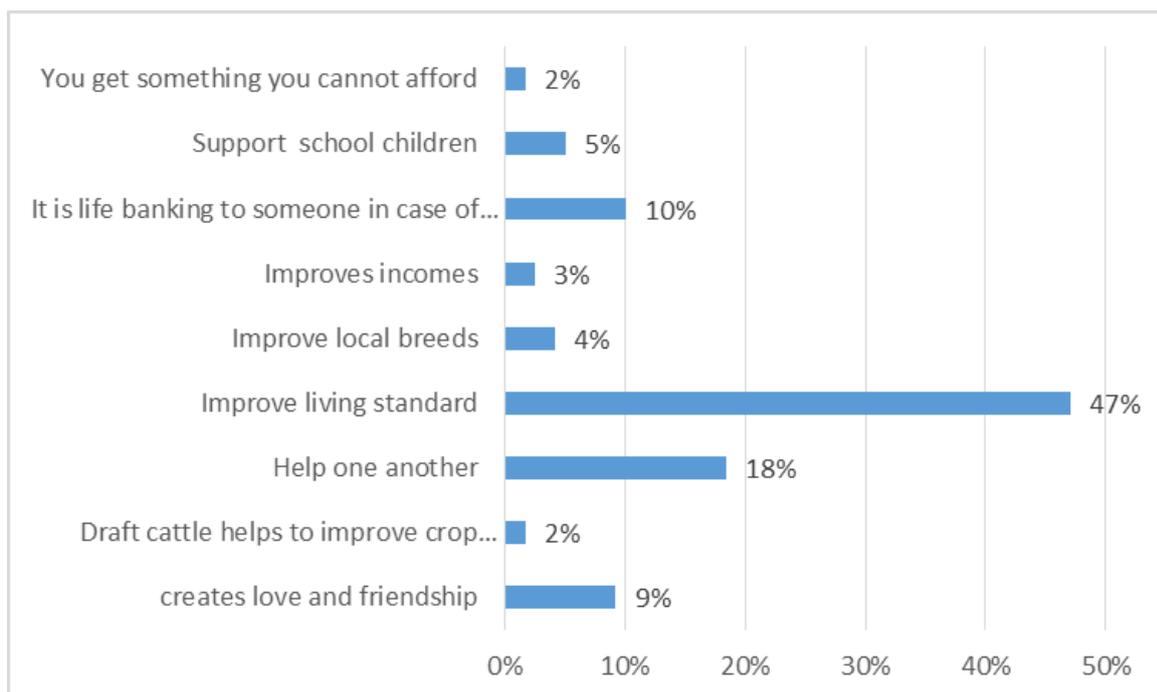
32 HHs. Only 21 HHs out of 32 HHs managed to comply with passing on the gift. This represent 65% compliance.

For meat goats HHs, the findings show that there was 100% compliance to passing on the gift to other family members as all the 40 families managed to pass on to another 40 HHs. Overall, 98 HHs (79%) out of 124 HHs managed to pass on the gift.

The results show that the mean for compliance to pass on the gift were generally within the range of 1 to 1.35 with an absolute mean of 1.21. This range of means is for the response “Yes” (1) and “No” (2) therefore these values represent proximity to either “Yes” or “No” Answer. Rounding-off these values gives 1 which stands for “Yes” answer. Therefore, in general there was compliance to pass on the gift. The standard deviations for responses were close to the mean ranging from 0.44 to 0.49; while that for meat goats was zero. The statistical significance had the p-value of 0.001 meaning there was a strong relationship between the type of livestock received and the ability of rural households to pass-on the gift.

Although 90% of the households interviewed said that livestock which they have is not adequate for meeting social-economic needs, there was a general acceptance that PoG was a good idea as (90 %) while only 1% didn’t support PoG, and 9% did not give their views. There were various reasons given on why PoG is a good idea. An analysis of reasons or views on PoG is depicted in Figure 5.6 below:

FIGURE 5.6: VIEWS ON PASS-ON THE GIFT



Forty-seven percent (47%) of the respondents said that PoG has helped them to improve living standards; 18% said that it helps to empower other needy households; 9 % mentioned that it helps to create and strengthen love and friendship in the community. Ten percent (10%) said that it is life banking because livestock can be used as a store of money and used in case of emergencies; 5% said it helps them to support school children. Four percent (4%) said it helps to improve livestock breeds in the community through the introduction of Boer bucks. Three percent (3%) said it contributes to improved incomes; 2% said it enables them to afford what they previously could not and another 2% said draft cattle help them to increase the size of land cultivated for crop production as they can use draft cattle for ploughing land. Other reasons shared during FGDs indicated that;

- It increases respect in people's lives as a result of owning livestock
- It educates most people on the importance of sharing
- It feels good and humbling to be helped and help others
- Animals are lifelong banking
- It makes one appreciate others for the help received
- It teaches something concerning godly teachings of love and sharing

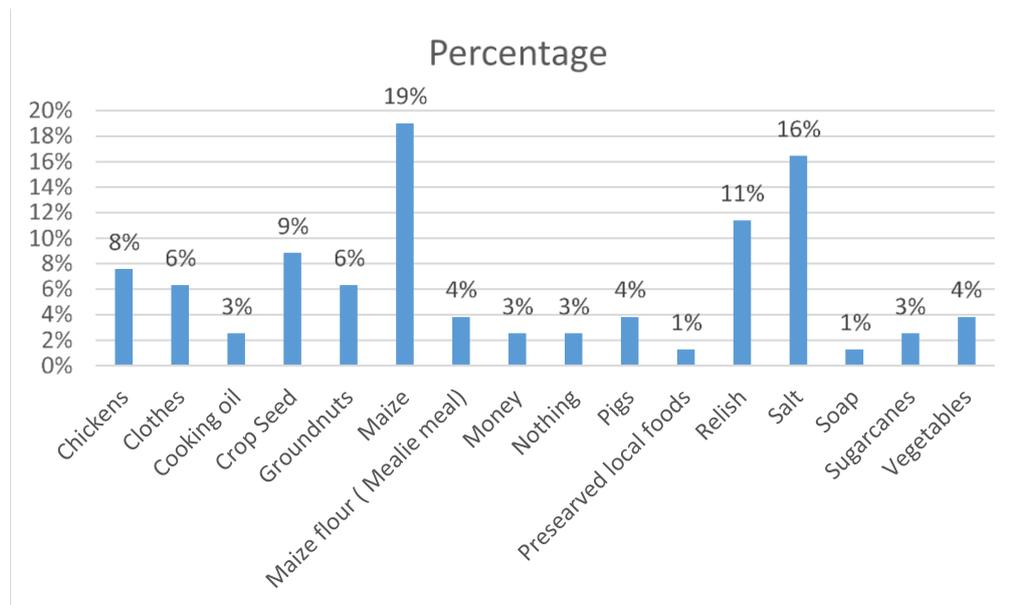
Although most beneficiaries expressed gratitude for the help rendered to them, focus group discussions with Chankhupi and Tipewe draft cattle groups reported that they still faced challenges in managing the draft cattle that they received. The beneficiaries complained that the biggest challenge was that most improved breeds died within a short period of receiving them. In order to comply with the conditions for passing on the gift, beneficiary households had to use personal funds to replace the cattle. According to most group members, this exerted financial pressure on families to not only replace animals but also to buy drugs in an effort to ensure that livestock did not die from livestock diseases. Despite these shortcomings, the group still appealed for assistance with other forms of development aid, particularly agricultural related.

As reported by Katete Bridge and Kamwanjenje Dairy Cattle beneficiaries FGD meeting, the obligations of passing on the gift to other community members was difficult. This was due to the loss of animals caused by livestock disease. Delayed calving caused further delays in multiplication of animals. In a case where a head of a household died, the spouse and children often did not have capacity to replace livestock that died in order to fulfil the PoG obligation. There was a case of one woman whose dairy cow died and later the husband also died before

passing-on the gift. Therefore, this made it difficult to pass-on dairy cattle to those waiting to receive. Such households also faced the challenge of replacing the animals and then later passing-on the offspring to the next family.

Other than livestock, community members also share a number of other things in the community. Figure 5.7 shows other things that community members share.

FIGURE 5.7: OTHER THINGS THAT COMMUNITY MEMBERS SHARE



From the table above, community members mainly share maize (19%), salt (16%), relish (11%) and crop seed (9%), chickens (8%), groundnuts (6%). Other items shared are all part of basic needs that form day to day requirements of a household. Those that are shared for non-immediate use include crop seed (9%), pigs (4%), and chickens (8%), all amounting to 21%. Seed, pigs and chickens are items that come from locally funded investment and closely related to PoG. Other items are immediate consumption items. This goes to show that the PoG concept is anchored on strong indigenous tradition of sharing in sharing in order to meet both immediate, medium and long term needs.

5.5.3 Housing status of PoG beneficiaries

As earlier mentioned in the literature review, the type of housing that one lives in is a symbol of socio-economic status. The study therefore investigated the state of housing for PoG beneficiaries before and after the project. This was done by asking the respondents whether they experienced any improvement in the type of housing that they owned and lived in before and after the project. This was important for purposes of drawing conclusions on whether PoG had any significant impact on changes in housing status. The table below shows the state of housing for beneficiaries of PoG before and after the project.

TABLE 5.9: TYPE OF HOUSE BEFORE AND AFTER THE PROJECT

Type of Livestock	Number of HHs	Iron sheets house					Mud brick house with grass					House made from poles with no iron sheets				
		Before Project	Before Project %	After project	After project	Rise /Fall %	Before Project	Before Project %	After project	After project	Rise /Fall %	Before Project	Before Project %	After project	After project	Rise /Fall %
Dairy Cattle	20		40%	19	95%	55%	12	60%	1	5%	-55%	0	0%	0	0%	0%
Draft Cattle	32	11	34%	22	69%	34%	20	63%	10	31%	-8%	1	3%	0	0%	-3%
Dairy Goats	32	12	38%	28	88%	50%	20	63%	4	13%	-13%	0	0%	0	0%	0%
Meat Goats	40	0	0%	18	45%	45%	40	100%	22	55%	-15%	0	0%	0	0%	0%
Totals	124	31	25%	87	70%	45%	92	74%	37	30%	-44%	1	1%	0	0%	-1%

The study findings in Table 5.9 on overall totals show that before the project started 31 households out of 124 (25%) had houses thatched with iron sheets. Then, after the project there were 87 HHs out of 124 (70%) with houses roofed with iron sheets. This led to 45% increase of houses with iron sheets.

Prior to the PoG project, there were 92 out of 124 HHs (74%) that were living in mud brick houses that were also thatched with grass. After project implementation, there were 37 out of 124 HHs (30%) living in houses made from mud bricks and thatched with grass leading to a reduction of 44%. For houses made from wood poles and with no iron sheets, there was only one (1) household. After project implementation, there was no household living in houses made from wood poles.

Examining major changes in shelter that took place between the households that received different livestock support showed that there was a 55% rise among dairy cattle HHs with

respect to iron sheet houses, 34% rise among draft cattle HHs, 50% rise among dairy goats HHs and a 45% rise among meat goat HHs. The sharpest decline in HHs living in grass thatched houses took place among dairy cattle HHs (-55%) followed by meat goat HHs (-15%).

However, in order to have a better understanding on the impact of PoGs on housing, Table 5.10 below provides more insight for drawing statistical conclusions.

TABLE 5.10: HOUSING STATUS OF PASS-ON THE GIFT BENEFICIARIES

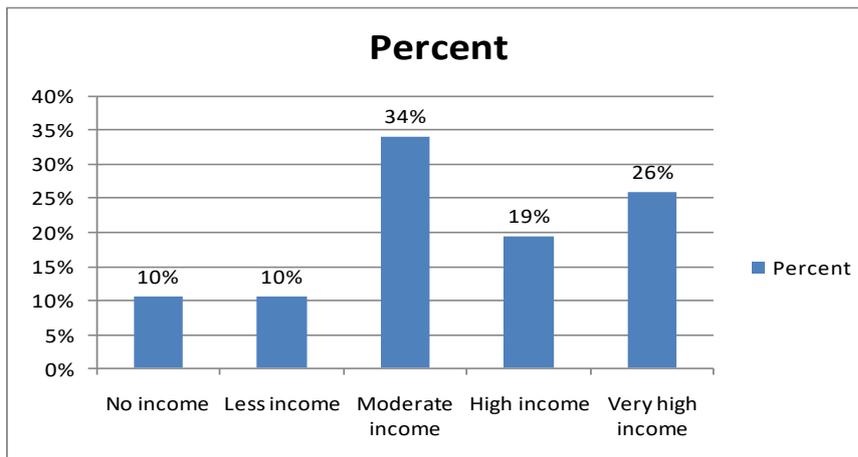
Housing status of households (Did you have a better house after the project?)									
Type of livestock received	Yes		No		Total		Mean	Standard Deviation	P-Value, n=124
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			
Dairy Cattle	9	45	11	55	20	100	1.95	0.999	
Draft Cattle	20	62.5	12	37.5	32	100	2.00	0.842	
Dairy Goats	16	50	16	50	32	100	1.81	0.931	
Meat Goats	22	55	18	45	40	100	1.55	0.504	
Totals	67	54	57	46	124	100	1.80	0.816	0.094

Examining the mean and standard deviation results shows the overall mean and standard deviation of 1.80 and 0.816. Other values are dairy cattle (1.95, 0.999), draft cattle (2.00, 842), dairy goats (1.81, 0.931) and meat goats (1.55, 0.504) and the statistical significance with p-value =0.094 meaning that there was no relationship that existed between PoG / the type of livestock received and the status of housing for beneficiaries.

5.5.4 Education status of children in PoG households

Education status of children in PoG households was another social impact variable analysed during the study. It was found out that 112 out of 124 households (90.3%) had school going children. The study also found it necessary to know how much of the income coming from livestock supported the education of children. The house survey findings as shown in FIGURE 5.8 below show that 10% of the HHs had no income coming from livestock that supported the education of children, while the remaining 90% had income coming from livestock that supported the education of children. Of this 90%, 34% of the respondents said there was moderate income supporting the education of children, 19% said there was high income and 26 % reported very high income from livestock supporting children's education.

FIGURE 5.8: INCOME FROM LIVESTOCK SUPPORTING EDUCATION OF CHILDREN



If there is income coming from livestock to support children’s education, what education achievements have been recorded among children coming from households using the PoG concept? Was there any difference by sex or gender of household head? Undertaking this assessment helped to go beyond the face value assessment of the PoG development impact by isolating critical variables essential for drawing conclusions as to which livestock types enhance real social development.

Table 5.11 presents the findings on education status of children. The three educational levels investigated were Junior Secondary School Level of Education (JSSLE) which results in a Grade 9 Examination Certification, School Certificate/General Certificate of Education which results in Grade 12 Examinations Certification and tertiary education.

TABLE 5.11: EDUCATION STATUS OF CHILDREN IN PoG HOUSEHOLDS

Educational status of children up to Grade 9 (Do you have children who have reached up to 9th Grade?)									
	Yes No.	Yes %	No No.	No %	Total No.	Total %	Mean	Standard Deviation	P-Value, n=124
Dairy Cattle	6	30	14	70	20	100	1.2	1.11	
Draft Cattle	21	66	11	34	32	100	0.44	0.67	
Dairy Goats	19	59	13	41	32	100	0.53	0.72	
Meat Goats	13	33	27	68	40	100	0.9	0.74	0.002
Totals	59	48	65	52	124	100	0.73	0.83	
Educational status of children up to Grade 12 (Do you have children who have 12th Grade)									
									P-value, n=124
Dairy Cattle	14	70	6	30	20	100	0.45	0.76	
Draft Cattle	26	81	6	19	32	100	0.19	0.4	
Dairy Goats	22	69	10	31	32	100	0.44	0.76	
Meat Goats	29	73	11	28	40	100	0.38	0.67	0.382
Totals	91	73	33	27	124	100	0.35	0.65	
Educational status of children up to college (Do you have children who have reached up to college level)									
									P-value, n=124
Dairy Cattle	17.0	85.0	3.0	15.0	20.0	100	0.15	0.37	
Draft Cattle	28.0	87.5	4.0	12.5	32.0	100	0.12	0.34	
Dairy Goats	32.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	32.0	100	0	0	
Meat Goats	39.0	97.5	1.0	2.5	40.0	100	0.02	0.16	0.054
Totals	116	94	8	7	124	100	0.06	0.25	

At JSSLE, a total of 91 children reached JSSLE level of education. The highest number came from households that received meat goats (40%) while least came from households that received dairy cattle (15%). The p-value = 0.002 ($p < 0.05$) signifies that there was a relationship between PoG (type of livestock received) with educational level of children up to the ninth grade.

Forty-four children reached grade 12 level of education (School certificate). The highest number came from households that received dairy goats (32%) while the least came from households that received draft cattle (14%). The p-value = 0.383 ($p > 0.05$) signifies that there wasn't a relationship between PoG (type of livestock received) with educational level of children up to the twelfth grade.

Coming to college level of education all the 124 HHs had only eight children that reached college level of education. The highest number came from households that received draft cattle (50%) while there was none that came from households that received dairy goats (0%). The p-

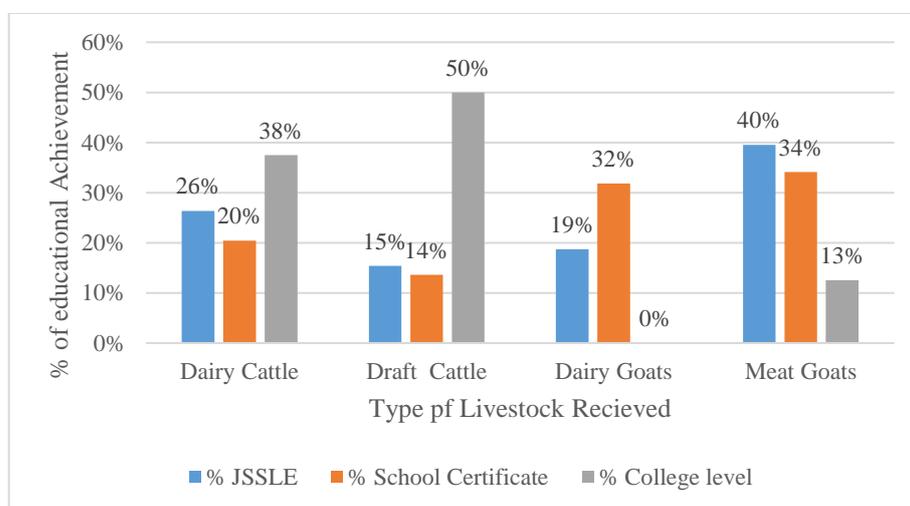
value =0.054 ($p>0.05$) signifies that there wasn't a relationship between PoG (type of livestock received) with educational level of children up to the college level.

TABLE 5.12: EDUCATION PROGRESSION OF CHILDREN BY TYPE OF LIVESTOCK RECEIVED

Type of Livestock Received	Total Number of children	Number of children reached JSSLE	Number of children who school certificate level	Number of children who college Level
Dairy Cattle	36	24	9	3
Draft Cattle	24	14	6	4
Dairy Goats	31	17	14	0
Meat Goats	52	36	15	1
Total	143	91	44	8

In terms of education progression (Table 5.12) study findings shows that there was a total of 143 children that came from 124 households. Of this number, 91 children (64%) attained JSSLE level of education, 44 children (31%) went to school certificate level while 8 children (5 %) reached college level of education. Households that received meat goats had more children. However, the progression rate fell from an initial 36 children at JSSLE level of education to only 1 reaching college level of education. Dairy cattle HHs also had a good start with 24 children at JSSLE but had only 3 children reaching college. Draft cattle had 14 children at start and only 4 reaching college level of education. The least of them all was dairy goats that started with 17 children but had none reaching college. From the look of things draft cattle and dairy cattle offer better chances for households to support their children up to college level. Deriving from statistical data in Table 5.12 above, Figure 5.9 below shows the graphical presentation according to livestock type received by households.

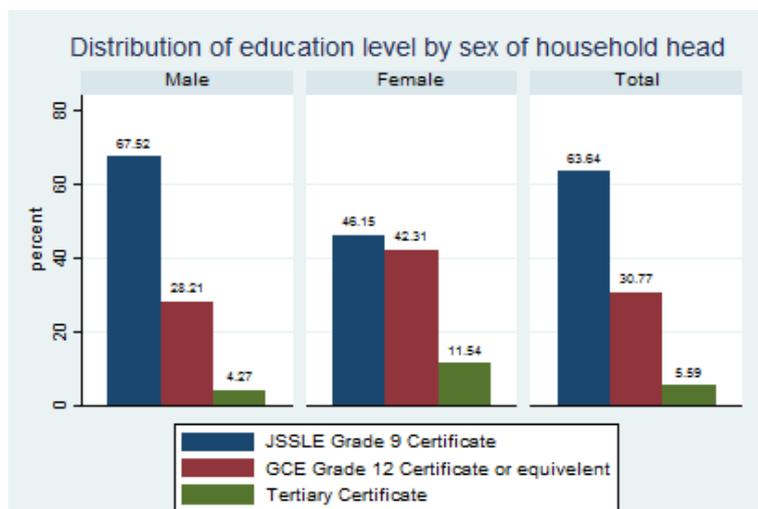
FIGURE 5.9: DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATION LEVEL BY ANIMAL TYPE



In Figure 5.9 it can be observed that JSSLE education attainment was high among meat goat HHs (40%). This was followed by dairy cattle HHs (26 %), dairy goats HHs (19%) and lastly draft cattle HHs (15%). Grade 12/GCE education attainment was again highest among meat goat HHs (34%) followed by dairy cattle HHs (26%) and lastly draft cattle HHs 14%. Coming to tertiary education, draft cattle HHs were leading at 50% of total number of children that reached college level of education. This was followed by dairy cattle at 38%. Meat goats HHs had 13% while dairy goats HHs had none reaching the tertiary education level.

Having analysed education by the type of livestock received, the next study assessment of education was examining the education attainment by gender of household head. Why this assessment? It was essential to understand the impact that PoG has on the gender and development agenda. Further, failing to examine intricate variable relationships can lead to overshadowing the progress or failure of certain development actions on gender and development.

FIGURE 5.10: DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATION LEVEL BY GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD



In Figure 5.10, we first look at JSSLE. It can be seen that under male headed HHs, 67.52% of children attained JSSLE level of education while there were 46.15% under female headed HHs that reached this level of education. Coming to GCE / Grade 12 there were 29.21% in male headed HHs against 32.31% in female headed HHs. On tertiary education, there were 4.27% in male headed HHs whereas there were 11.54% in female headed HHs.

Overall, averages show that there were 63.54% children who reached JSSLE level of education, 30.77% reached GCE/ Grade 12 and 5.59% reached tertiary level.

5.5.5 Indigenous knowledge practices

5.5.5.1 Introduction

One other social issue investigated was that of indigenous knowledge. In order to collect data on indigenous knowledge practices related to pass-on the gift, discussions were held with traditional leaders (village heads and farmers that practice Kuvuula which is an indigenous form of livestock empowerment. Following are details of the findings.

5.5.5.2 *Human-Centred Development and Indigenous Knowledge*

The specific objective of evaluating the compatibility and sustainability of the PoG theoretical framework with indigenous knowledge systems was investigated through key informant interviews (KIIs) which were held with traditional leaders, specifically aimed at investigating existing PoG related indigenous knowledge practices to livestock development. The findings of the study pointed to the fact that there exists indigenous knowledge system for social-economic empowerment as well as governance and accountability of development in the community. Below are the details of the findings.

5.4 3. Role of Traditional leaders in the PoG concept

Traditional leaders interviewed revealed that one of their main roles in the PoG activities was that of mediation in times of conflict in the groups. If one member of the group had a grievance, they took the matter to the village heads who arbitrated on the matter. Examples of cases include situations where one member takes too long to pass-on the livestock to the other family as well as alleged cases of livestock theft. Village heads said that they are responsible for working with group leadership to ensure that those that feel that they are deserving recipients of the pass-on benefit are heard. Village heads also ensure that neighbourhood watch committees are formed so that there is security in the village. They explained that neighbourhood watch committees work with state police. They report cases of livestock theft to the police for eventual follow-up action. Neighbourhood watch committees also apprehend suspected culprits where possible and take these suspected persons to Police, who are responsible for conducting further investigations and pursuing further legal actions in the courts of law. Therefore, traditional systems provide the basic unit that foster good governance, accountability and community-based security in the way the PoG is implemented.

5.5.5.3 *Kuvuula – The Indigenous Empowerment System (IES)*

This study, using KIIs, also discovered from village heads and lead farmers that there is a traditional form of livestock empowerment that currently exists in the community. Among the Chewa speaking people of Katete where this study was conducted it is called “*Kuvuula*”. By definition Kuvuula which is a system of livestock empowerment where one with livestock takes part of his/her livestock and gives to one with none with a view to share the offspring from the parent stock. The key informants revealed that there are certain conditions for Kuvuula. A person who has no livestock approaches one with adequate livestock. The provider takes time to listen to the request but does not make an immediate approval of the request. Instead he or she only promises to get back to the applicant in due course. After the applicant is gone, intra-family meetings are held where other members are briefed. If the family agrees to have more animals given out based on the Kuvuula concept, investigations into the applicant follow. Independent investigation of the applicant involves asking people living close to the applicant’s social setting for information that addresses availability of adequate grazing land and land for constructing the animal shelter or kraal. The investigation also includes family ties, and permanency of location, trust, honesty, ability to build a shelter for animals and also ability to keep livestock. If the livestock provider is satisfied, then follow-up discussions are conducted. In these discussions, the conditions for Kuvuula are given. The applicant is told the number of animals that s/he will be given. Some conditions include keeping animals in good shelters as those that the owner of livestock is using or even better. Information on good animal husbandry practice is also shared. All schedules of medication are shared, including indigenous livestock medications which are often secret. The applicant is then instructed to build a shelter. Once a shelter is complete, the applicant reports back and an inspection is done. If satisfied, a time is set for hand-over of livestock, which is done in the presence of witnesses. The witnesses are also briefed on the conditions of Kuvuula.

The duration for this indigenous empowerment system (IES) depends on the livestock type that is being given. Small livestock such as chickens take shorter periods of six months to one year. Pigs and goats take a slightly longer period of one year to two years respectively, while cattle take a period of four to as long as ten years on the basis of a contract and renewal of the contract. The number of livestock that is passed-on also depends on the livestock type that a person gives out. For chickens, a hen and cock are given. At the end of six months or one year, one hen and one cockerel is left with the person that was keeping the livestock. Similarly, this is done for goats and pigs.

The livestock left with one who was keeping animals is traditionally called “Chakhola” in Chewa language. “Cha” means “for” and “Khola” means “Kraal”. This is livestock that is left in the livestock shelter (chicken shelter, piggery, cattle kraal, goat shelter) and it is symbol of appreciation for good management of the animals. Key informants revealed that the most common IES practiced is that of pigs. For cattle, there are special cases of farmers in Katete who often give 4 to 8 cattle, which includes a pair of oxen. The oxen are meant to help the applicant with ploughing fields and enable the recipient to cultivate bigger crop fields and hence improve food security. At the end of the Kuvuula contract period, it is expected that there would be off-springs from which that person will also be given his or her cow(s). The person keeping the livestock would be given one female. Then the two oxen and four parent stocks are retrieved together with 6 out of the 8 offspring. For some, they leave a pair of oxen. However, if the person keeping the animals is still willing to keep the animals s/he is allowed to continue keeping the animals on new contract terms. If the animals are retrieved, they are sometimes given to another family requesting the Kuvuula contract.

When the head of animals grows in numbers, the owner periodically goes to the families keeping his animals and retrieves some animals, which often include the parent stock for sale. Key informants said that some owners then re-invest the income in other ventures such as building houses for rent in urban and peri-urban settings.

Two beneficiaries of this traditional concept interviewed claimed that there are more benefits beyond the one cow they receive. They said that they enjoy the benefits of ploughing bigger fields using the oxen as well as benefits from milking the animals. Proceeds from increased agriculture production as a result of using oxen, use of animal manure in crop production as well as having milk for food security and selling enables recipients of this IES to buy more livestock even before they get their payment from the owner of the animals. They, however, said that there are fewer people that offer Kuvuula for cattle compared to those doing it for small livestock.

5.5.5.4 Participants’ relationships in the Indigenous Empowerment System for Livestock

Key informants said that relationships of Kuvuula are mostly within close relatives and friends. However, there are also instances where a distant person is empowered with traditional passions based on references from a well-trusted person in the community. According to the KIIs and HH survey findings in Figure 5.6, pass-on the gift strengthens bonds and relationships between families and communities. It is a symbol of empathy where community members

address poverty challenges with a step beyond empathy to help empower one another break the cycle of poverty using PoG. In this way, Kuvuula also strengthens family bonds.

The house survey findings (Figure 5.7 also shows that community members traditionally share other things in the community including seeds, food stuffs and traditional medicines. This practice is not necessarily carried out the way PoG is done but it is a practice that is used to meet each other's needs among members of the community; and it is passed from one generation to another.

5.5.5.5 Advantages of Kuvuula

Key informants revealed that there are a number of advantages of Kuvuula. To start with, Kuvuula, as an indigenous empowerment system, it is a locally initiated and driven empowerment initiative. As such, it does not only help to raise the living standards of less privileged community members but is also sustainable. This is because the initial capitalization comes from within what local people have as opposed to dependence on externally driven sources (e.g. PoG), which may not be guaranteed. Kuvuula also raises self-esteem among those that help solve community problems through passing-on livestock to others; and this contributes to a sense of satisfaction.

Kuvuula primarily uses indigenous livestock breeds which are resistant to diseases. This tends to reduce livestock mortality rates, has a relatively low cost of feeding as they can survive on grazing only and ultimately reduces the cost of drugs. The challenges of looking for fodder and concentrates to feed animals is not an issue as animals are left to feed on communal grazing land that is left specifically for grazing under the guidance of traditional authority, using communal land-use management guidelines.

One prominent Kuvuula practitioner in Katete said that another advantage of Kuvuula is that each time one gives animals to another person; he also extends grazing land for animals and thus reduces the livestock land carrying capacity in his own land. He further said that medication for Kuvuula is taken care by the one keeping the animals. S/he has to pay costs for medication since the one keeping the animals benefits through ploughing and milking as well as collecting manure for crop fields. S/he however is free to consult the owner of livestock on the type of medication to use. His experience is that this results in good care of animals by those keeping them. This Kuvuula farmer said that he has so far empowered 18 families with cattle and that in the past five years only three cattle have died. To date, he has 83 cattle

distributed and being kept under this system while he has only 105 cattle in his cattle Kraal at home.

Most Kuvuula KIIs revealed that whenever there is a disease outbreak such as East Coast Fever and African swine fever, most farmers lose many animals. Some are left with no animals at all. They have to start afresh to sell crop produce to refinance the buying of livestock. This is not the case with those that practice Kuvuula or IES as they are able to rely on the livestock that they banked with other people in areas outside the geographical area of disease outbreak to restock the animals. They said Kuvuula therefore provides an effective mitigation risk for restocking of animals.

5.5.5.6 Challenges of Kuvuula

Key informants said that even as they spoke of the benefits of Kuvuula, there are also disadvantages compared to PoG. Kuvuula relies on the good will of an individual with adequate livestock to decide whether or not to engage with the practice of Kuvuula. Since capitalization is self-financed, there is no external influence that can force one to empower those with no livestock. Unlike PoG, this can result in delayed empowerment of households. Further, one that benefits from Kuvuula is not obliged to empower another person. This tends to cut the empowerment chain that is endless in the case of PoG.

5.5.5.7 Conclusion

There exist indigenous knowledge practices related to pass-on the gift and that support the human centred development approach. On the PoG, traditional leaders provide mediation skills when there are conflicts in groups. Traditional leaders also ensure that there is security of livestock through formation of neighbourhood watch committees and ensure compliance of members to pass on the gift to others. Therefore, traditional systems provide the basic function that foster good governance and accountability, thereby creating a conducive environment for livestock development. Kuvuula benefits recipients through improved nutrition made possible through availability of milk. Recipient households to Kuvuula also enjoy having animal draft power, manure for crops, increased crop yield, hence a guaranteed improved food and income security. Kuvuula benefits the owners of livestock through increased land for grazing, reduced labour for managing big heads of cattle, minimising livestock disease mortality risks, empowering others, and earned community respect. The disadvantages of Kuvuula are that the system relies on an individual's good will; and as such cannot be deliberately programmed over specific period of time to benefit a planned number of beneficiaries. The PoG on the other

hand is continuous and has in-belt rules that make members of the development group to be compliant to pass on the gift. Therefore, in relation to the human centred development approach principles of governance and accountability, Kuvuula is weak compared to the PoG. Kuvuula also seems not to have a deliberate strategy to strengthen capacities of local institutions. It does however, provides an opportunity for agenda setting that would drive locally controlled development initiatives and promote self-reliance on decisions around solutions that address communities' development challenges.

5.6 POG IMPACT ON ECONOMIC WELFARE OF HOUSEHOLDS

Section three of the household survey looked at investigating the economic benefits of the PoG concept which are food and income security of beneficiary households.

5.6.1 Food security

Food security was assessed by examining the number of months in a year that households are able to have adequate food at household level. Table 5.13 shows the number of households that are able to have food throughout the year.

TABLE 5.13: FOOD SECURITY OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO LIVESTOCK

Type of Livestock received	Are you able to have adequate food through-out the year?							
	Yes #	Yes %	No #	No%	N	Mean	Std Dev	P-value, n=124
Dairy Cattle	12	60%	8	40%	20	1.4	0.503	0.001
Draft Cattle	10	31%	22	69%	32	1.69	0.471	
Dairy Goats	4	13%	28	88%	32	1.88	0.336	
Meat Goats	26	65%	14	35%	40	1.35	0.483	
Total	52	42%	72	58%	124	1.58	0.495	

As illustrated in Table 5.13 above, the study findings show that only 52 out of 124 HHs (42%) are able to have adequate food through-out the year while 72 HHs (58%) are not able to have adequate food. Dairy cattle HHs that answered “Yes” numbered 12 out of 40 HHs (60%), draft cattle HHs numbered 10 out of 32 HHs (31.3%), dairy goats HHs numbered 4 out 32 HHs (12.5%) and meat goat HHs numbered 26 out of 40 HHs (65%). Generally the mean for dairy cattle (1.4) and meat goats HHs (1.35) are numerically close to 1 (yes answer) indicating that most households are food secure; while the means for draft cattle (1.69) and dairy goats (1.88) are numerically close to 2 (No) meaning that these household do not have adequate food through-out the year. The standard deviation around the mean is generally the same for all

livestock HHs except for dairy goats. The p-value =0.001 ($p<0.05$) signifies that there is a relationship between PoG /type of livestock household owns and impact on food security.

From these findings, it can be seen that dairy goats HHs are the least food secure while meat goat households are the most food secure. The household survey showed that, on average, households are food secure for a period of 8 to 9 months. These are the months from March to November. At the start of the rainy season, which is also the start of the farming season, households do not have adequate food. In order to cope with food shortage, families resort to working for food by working for money in other people's fields in order to use the income earned to buy food. This reduces time for working in their own fields resulting in less productivity and perpetual hunger in the following year.

Both house survey, FGDs and KIIs revealed that households with livestock are able to have adequate manure which they use as organic fertilizer in their agriculture fields. Therefore, even in the event that they do not have funds to buy chemical fertilizers (whose price has doubled in the past two years); manure is always there to substitute for chemical fertilizer. As such, there is food security in these HHs compared to those without livestock. Other factors that affect food security are diversification of income sources, soil fertility, rainfall patterns and socioeconomic expenditure demands on these rural HHs. Households with more livestock tend to be more food secure than those with less livestock. Those that only depend on seasonal farming have less diversified income sources that can be used for buying food in times of food shortage. Another factor is that although one may have more livestock and good crop yields, family expenditure demands such as children's school fees and buying of farm-inputs tend to drain the funds meant for buying food thereby leaving families food insecure.

There are a number of factors that affected food security. Focus group discussion findings with Chankhupi and Tipewe draft cattle groups revealed that households that received draft cattle use draft cattle for ploughing crop fields, for transportation and for the selling of farm produce to homesteads and market. Increased cultivated fields normally, results in good crop yields and hence increased food and income security for their families. However, ownership of livestock never always guaranteed food security throughout the year for all households. After the house survey analysis, a follow-up focus group discussion meeting to discuss the low food security findings as shown in Table 5.14 particularly for draft cattle households was held. More factors that lead to food insecurity were revealed. The group reported that delay in planting leads to reduced crop yields. The second factor was climate change. Even if one plants on time, poor

and shorter rainfall period may still affect the crop yields especially if the farmer didn't plant early or used early maturing varieties. At times also despite the farmer planting early and managing the field well, failure by the Farmer Input Support Programme to supply fertilizer on time leads to poor harvest. The advent of army worms which has become an almost annual problem coupled with high prices of insecticides for army worms has greatly contributed to low crop yields. Army worms effect is also more when maize that is planted late. The low price for crop produce especially maize which is a staple food makes some families with less alternative income sources to sell more maize in order to pay for children's school fees. This tends to lead to food insecurity despite producing more.

Another benefit from these female draft cattle comes through having milk for their household consumption. The benefits of milk were not only for home consumption but income that was generated from dairy cattle groups and dairy goats FGDs. Although there is a reported advantage of milk for nutritional purposes and income, the FGDs reported that the milking period for goats is short compared to that of dairy cattle. Therefore, dairy animal groups reported that the project did not fully achieve the intended objectives. This is because project beneficiaries only enjoyed a short spell of milk production due to livestock diseases and mortality.

Focus group discussion with Chankhupi and Tipewe draft cattle groups as well as Tagwapo Kalingwizi and Aonenji meat goat groups reported that another benefit was that of the use of animal manure as fertilizer in the agricultural fields. The groups also reported that they have a lot of agricultural extension services related to conservation practices in the community. One such conservation method is potholing. Locally, it's popularly known as "Gamphani". Beneficiaries reported that animal manure is placed in these potholes as fertilizer. Families that use animal manure in this conservation method get better yields on a year to year basis as long as there is significant rainfall. Another advantage reported in the FGD was that of the ability of these potholes to trap and retain moisture in the soil for longer periods. According to the FGDs, a combination of increased water retention in the soils as result of potholing and use of animal manure enables farmers to have an assurance of a reasonable crop yield even in situations of less rainfall. The groups also were proud to mention that there was reduced knowledge-illiteracy on farming as a result of receiving agriculture extension training in conservation farming and livestock management.

5.6.2 Income security

5.6.2.1 *ELITE project's role in marketing of livestock*

Both focus group discussions and key informant interviews reported that there has never been an organised market structure for livestock in Eastern province. Individual farmers sell their animals in markets at peri-urban centres as well as to those that pass through the villages to buy animals from them. However, with the introduction of the ELITE project, some meat goat groups were privileged to be linked to the market by Heifer. This was done by linking institutions that are also implementing the pass-on the gift concept to the SACHZEP groups. These other institutions supporting similar initiatives such as Plan International and World Vision have also come to their area to buy goats from the community at good prices. Such good prices arising from new market opportunities contribute to families being able to afford to buy and own cattle and the improved market has generally contributed to improved social and economic status of rural livestock keepers.

Before the ELITE, local prices of goats ranged from as low as K90 kwacha (US\$9.18) to K180 (US\$18.37). However, as a result of market linkages of SACHZEP group members to the ELITE project, they are now able to sell their goats for up to K250 (US\$25.51) each.

ELITE is also working towards having an organised marketing institution for farmers. Farmer groups are being sensitized on the importance of having such an institution which will be owned and management by the local people. Alongside this initiative, the ELITE approached the local traditional leader Chieftainess Kawaza who provided land for the construction of an abattoir. The abattoir will provide hygienic environment for holding and slaughtering of animals. It is hoped that such public health friendly infrastructure will attract business which will lead to improved demand for meat products from Katete district. What follows are details of income security at household level as well as other income-related assessment.

5.6.3 Households incomes

Assessment of income security in Table 5.14 below shows that 20 out of 124 HHs (16%) were income secure throughout the year. The rest 104 out of 124 (84%) were not income secure.

TABLE 5.14: INCOME SECURITY OF HOUSEHOLDS

Are you able to have adequate income through-out the year?									
Type of livestock received	Yes		No		Total		Mean	Std Deviation	P-Value, n=124
	#	%	#	%	#	%			
Dairy Cattle	8	40%	12	60%	20	100%	1.60	0.503	
Draft Cattle	2	6%	30	94%	32	100%	1.94	0.246	
Dairy Goats	3	9%	29	91%	32	100%	1.91	0.296	
Meat Goats	7	18%	33	83%	40	100%	1.82	0.385	0.007
Totals	20	16%	104	84%	124	100%	1.84	0.369	

The household survey results show that only 8HHs (40%) of dairy cattle HHs were income secure. The income security of other livestock beneficiaries numbered 2HHs (6%) for draft cattle, 3HHs (9%) for dairy goats and 7 HHs (18%) for meat goats. The means ranged from 1.60 for dairy cattle to 1.94 for draft cattle HHs. P-value =0.007 ($p < 0.05$) reflects that type of livestock received has impact on income security of HHs. Households that experience inadequate income security gave various reasons. These reasons are displayed in Figure 5.11. Respondents indicated reasons for low incomes as being caused by low crop yields (27%), having more children that go to school (16%), less livestock (11%), inadequate chemical fertilizer (9%), low earnings (7%) and too much dependence on seasonal income (11%). Other drivers of low income included losing time for production while taking care of chronically ill patients, expenditure on farm inputs, poor soils, poor rainfall, dependence on livestock and low productivity due to old age with inadequate external assistance. There were also respondents that attributed income insecurity to dependence on piece-work, large families and owning less land for crop production.

5.6.3.1 Income security and gender of household head

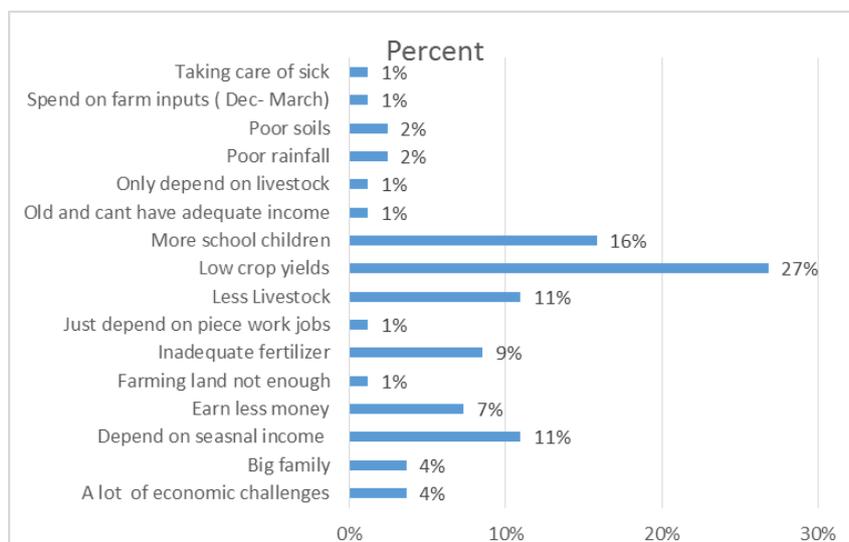
In the analysis of income security, the researcher used multivariate analysis to assess income security by sex of household head. The results of this analysis are depicted in Table 5.15 below.

TABLE 5.15: INCOME LEVELS BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

What was your highest income in 2015?						
	N	Income	Income %	Mean	Std. Deviation	Sig
Male	18	14,730.00	18%	818.3333	524.171615	
Female	94	66,545.00	82%	707.9255	2245.39534	0.837
Total	112	81,275.00	100%	725.67	2065.90169	

From the table, it can be seen that male headed households earned more income (total income of ZMK 14,730, mean=K818.33) compared to female headed households (total, K66, 545; mean, K707.92). Therefore, male headed households earned 18% of the total income while female headed households earned 82% of total income. The standard deviation was minimal for male headed households (K524.17) than for female headed households (K2245.39). This means that there is greater variance (inequalities) in income distribution among female headed households than male headed households. However, the p-value =0.837 ($p>0.05$) being more than 0.05 means that gender of household head has no impact on income level of households. The study further investigated the reasons why some households had inadequate income throughout the year compared to others living in the same area and having received the same kind of support. House survey answers to this question are shown in Figure 5.12 below.

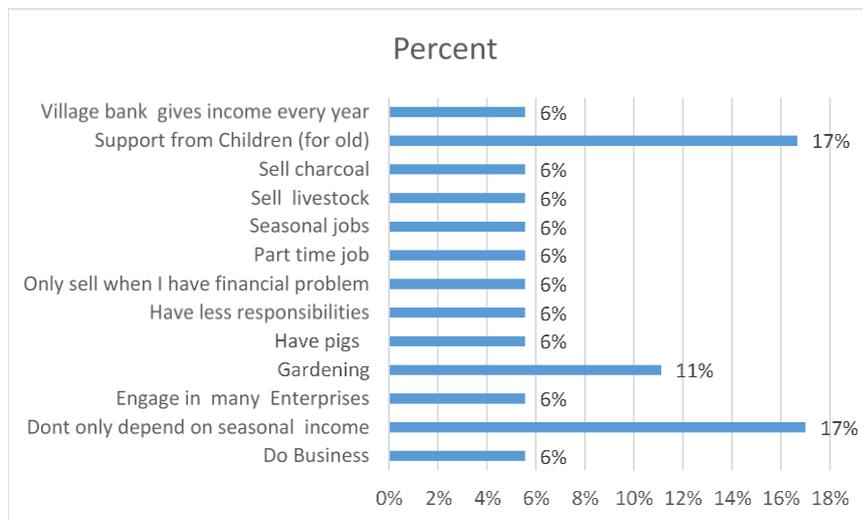
FIGURE 5.11: REASONS FOR INADEQUATE INCOME THROUGHOUT THE YEAR



Income insecurity was mostly attributed to low crop yields (27%), supporting school children (16%), dependence on seasonal income (11%) and that some HHs generally earn less income.

While 84% of the HHs are not able to be income secure throughout the year (Table 5.14), the rest said they are income secure throughout the year. The question is what makes those that are income secure unique? Figure 5.12 shows reasons that respondents provided.

FIGURE 5.12: REASONS FOR ADEQUATE INCOME THROUGHOUT THE YEAR



As shown in Figure 5.12, income security includes a number of factors. Seventeen percent (17%) of the respondents said that they were income secure due to the monetary support they receive from children. Those that don't entirely depend on seasonal income but diversify income source, also are income secure as well as those involved in gardening (11%) which is an off-season farming activity. A few attributed income security to village banking, selling of charcoal and livestock, seasonal jobs, part-time jobs, keeping and selling pigs, and trading (business). Households with smaller families were also said to be more income secure compared to those with large families.

5.6.3.2 Milk Production and Income

Another source of income was milk production from dairy cattle and dairy goats. Consequently, a similar question was asked to find out how much milk they produced and sold in the last one year. The study discovered that there were 11 HHs out of 20 HHs that had dairy cows. These households had a total of 18 dairy cows. However, there were only 8 cows that were milked. On average, each cow produced only 7.2 litres of milk per day and milking was done for 30 days in a month for a period of 7 months in a year. Therefore, the 8 HHs only managed to produce an average of 12,096 litres of milk per year with a market price of milk pegged at K4 (US\$0.41) per litre enabling dairy farmers to earn a total of K48,384 (US\$4937). This translated to an annual per HH income of K6, 048 (US\$617) from the sale of milk alone. Kamwanjenje and Katete Bridge dairy cattle group members reported that during this short period, families had adequate milk for home use and some for sale. The group said they faced challenges of loss of livestock due to diseases and having no storage vessels / facilities for milk which resulted in most milk going sour. This also resulted in reduced milk for home

consumption and adversely affected the income from the sale of milk.

5.6.3.3 Dairy goats' milk production and income

The HH survey findings show that there were 32 dairy goats beneficiary HHs. However, only 5 HHs with an average of 6 goats per HH had lactating goats. They milked goats for an average of 18 days in a month. With each goat producing 2.5 litres of milk per day, a HH was able to produce 67.5 litres of milk in an average milking period of one and half month in a year. The composite of the 5 HHs were able to produce 2,025 litres of milk in a year. Further, the FGD revealed that goat milk sells for K2 (US\$ 0.2) per litre. Therefore, the 5 HHs earned K4, 050 (US\$413) and an average HH income of K810 (USD83) per year.

Focus group discussion reported that very few people benefited from the initiative compare with other groups that received other livestock types. This is because the group experienced a lot of livestock theft cases. The researcher observed that livestock shelters were built close to houses. It was explained by livestock owners that they build such shelters close to houses for fear of theft. As such, the group requested that in the future it would be ideal to be assisted with other development initiatives.

5.6.3.4 Expenditure on basic needs

Expenditure is dependent on available income. Expenditure tells you of how much income a household is able to generate, spend and save. Savings levels affect investment decisions. A household with higher savings is able to invest without having to rely much on external funding such as loans and grants. It is for this reason that the survey investigated on expenditure and savings levels at household level.

TABLE 5.16: EXPENDITURE LEVELS

Statistics	Food expenditure measurement	Food Expenditure (ZMK)	School expenditure measurement	Food Expenditure (ZMK)	Clothes expenditure measurement	Clothes Expenditure (ZMK)	Farm inputs expenditure measurement	Farm inputs Expenditure (ZMK)	Others Expenditure measurement	Others Expenditure (ZMK)
Mean	4.83	5128.6	3.22	1539.81	2.44	406.16	3.4	1128.15	2.27	217.62
Mode	5	3360	4	0	2	200	4	510	2	0
Sum	599	635946	399	189397	303	49145	421	139890	281	26985

Table 5.16 shows that generally more funds were spent on food which has a mean expenditure of K5, 129 (US\$523) per annum. This is followed by expenditures on school fees and other requirements for school children (K1, 540/ US\$157), farm inputs (K1128 /US\$115) clothes

and other minor expenditure items (K218/US\$22). There is a higher expenditure variation on food, school and other expenditure. This is attributed to expenditure ranges of zero to K18, 000 (US\$1,837). It is also important to note that the reported average expenditure per annum does not take into account food that households produce on their own but rather what they buy after they have depleted own produced food stock. Details of the two main sources of income are presented below.

5.6.3.5 Main Sources of Income

Table 5.17 and Table 5.18 show the 1st and 2nd ranked sources of income. Under the 1st ranked source of income, generally all households from recipients of various livestock said that crop farming is their highest source of income. In dairy cattle HHs, crop farming gave them the highest income of K108,500 / US\$1,1071; while dairy goat HHs had the lowest income coming from crop farming of K57,650 / US\$5,883. The gross income was highest among meat goats (K134, 855 / US\$13,761) and dairy cattle HHs (K109, 400 / (US\$11,163). Dairy cattle HHs had the highest average household income of K6, 078 / US\$620 followed by meat goat HHs (K3, 371 / US\$344).

Tagwapo, Kalingwizi and Aonenji meat goat group's focus group discussion plenary presentations reported that the introduction of Boer bucks, increased the growth rate and size of goats both for the originally intended beneficiaries and the wider community, whose animals were also being serviced by Boer bucks. This resulted in improved sale prices for meat goats compared to local breeds which sell at lower prices. From the proceeds of goat sales, participants in the FGD reported that some households have been able to build better houses.

TABLE 5.17: FIRST RANKED INCOME SOURCE

Beneficiaries	Income Sources	Income source Frequency (%)	Income Source Rating	Income Source Amount (K)	Gross Income	Income /HH	Specific Income Source Average Earning/HH (K)
Dairy Cattle HHs	Livestock	11%	Moderate	600	109 400	6 078	300
	Crop farming	83%	High	108 500			7 233
	Gardening	6%	Moderate	300			300
Dairy Goats HHs	Livestock	25%	Very high	13 980	100 710	3 147	1 748
	Crop Farming	56%	High	57 650			3 203
	Trading	6%	High	2 200			1 100
	Gardening	13%	Very high	26 880			6 720
Draft Cattle HHs	Livestock	6%	High	4 000	103 540	3 236	2 000
	Crop Farming	81%	High	92 100			3 542
	Crop Gardening	6%	High	3 600			1 800
	Piece work	3%	Very high	3 000			3 000
	SCT	3%	High	840			840
Meat Goats HHs	Livestock	45%	Very high	58 880	134 855	3 371	3 271
	Crop Farming	55%	Very high	75 975			3 453

Under the 2nd ranked source of income (FIGURE 5.17), all HHs recorded livestock as their 2nd ranked highest source of income with a score of 53% (dairy cattle HHs), 31% (dairy goats HHs) and 44 % (draft cattle HHs) and 55% (meat goats HHs). However, an analysis of “Income Source Amounts” in the table still showed that crop farming earns them more income than livestock. Therefore, these findings in both Table 5.17 and Table 5.18 confirm that crop farming, followed by livestock, are the two highest sources of income.

For crop farming under 1st ranked source of income rating, gross income was highest among meat goats (K134,855 / US\$13,761) and dairy cattle HHs (K109,400 / (US\$11,163). Coming to 2nd ranked sources of income, gross income was highest among draft cattle HHs (K90, 980/US\$9,284) followed by meat goat HHs (K53, 890/US\$5,499). However, per HH average income for 2nd ranked income source was highest among draft cattle HHs at K2, 843 / US\$290 followed by dairy cattle HHs at K2, 480 / US\$253. This analysis shows that dairy cattle, meat goats and draft cattle HHs, chronologically, have crop and livestock as their two highest sources of income. However, of all these livestock HHs, dairy cattle and meat goat HHs have higher average HH incomes. This could be attributed to the role that initial empowerment of dairy cattle and meat goats had on improving crop production productivity.

TABLE 5.18: SECOND RANKED INCOME SOURCE

Beneficiary Types	Income Sources	Income source Frequency (%)	Income Source Rating	Income Source Amount (K)	Gross Income	Income per HH	Income Source Average earning (K)
Dairy Cattle HHs	Livestock	53%	High	14820	47 120	2 480	1482
	Crop Farming	16%	High	20000			6666.67
	Trading	21%	High	8100			2025
	Piece work	11%	High	4200			2100.00
Dairy Goats HHs	Livestock	31%	Moderate	10510	51 370	1 605	1051
	Crop farming	25%	Very High	17600			2200
	Not applicable	6%	Not Applicable	0			0
	Trading	6%	High	6400			3200
	Gardening	6%	Very High	8700			4350
	Piece work	19%	High	6480			1080
	Remittance	6%	High	1680			840
Draft Cattle HHs	Livestock	44%	Moderate	15950	90 980	2 843	1 139
	Crop Farming	13%	High	32850			8 213
	Trading	16%	Moderate	12200			2 440
	Gardening	6%	High	18900			9 450
	Piece work	6%	High	4100			2 050
	Remittances	6%	High	2800			1 400
	SCT	6%	High	1680			840
	Bricklaying	3%	High	2500			2 500
Meat Goat HHs	Livestock	55%	High	28390	53 890	1 347	1290
	Crop Farming	43%	High	19500			1147
	Trading	3%	High	6000			6000

5.6.3.6 Income Savings

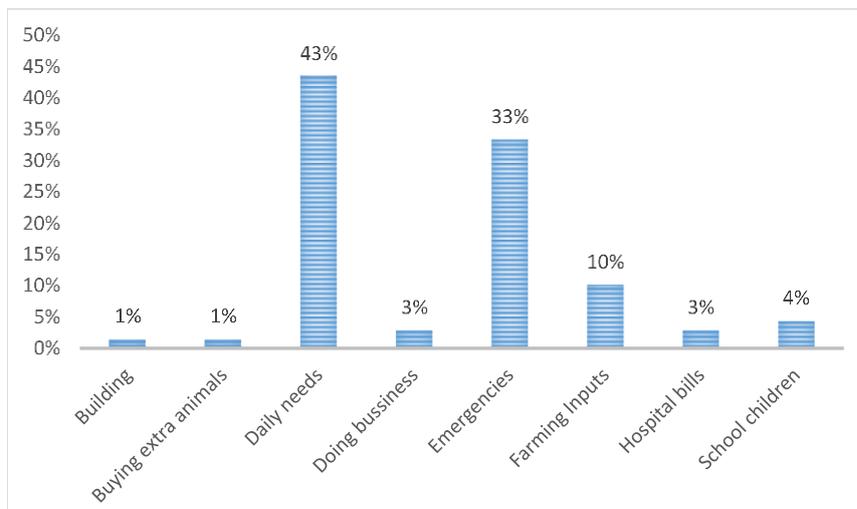
The study findings revealed that 51% of HHs were able to save money over a year while 49% were not able to save any income. As reflected in Table 5.18, the 63 HHs were able to save K129, 810 (US\$13,246) per year which translated into an average HH income of K2, 060 (US\$210) per year. The study also revealed that dairy cattle HHs had an average income of K11, 571 (US\$1,182); draft cattle HHs were at K658 (US\$67); dairy goats HHs at K793 (US\$81) and meat goats HHs were at K2, 190 (US\$223).

TABLE 5.19: INCOME SAVINGS PER YEAR

	#of HHs	Money saved	Average Income
Dairy Cattle HHs	7	81000	11,571
Draft Cattle HHs	19	12500	658
Dairy Goats HHs	32	25360	793
Meat Goats HHs	5	10950	2,190
Total # of HHs	63	129810	2,060

Simply knowing about the amount of income savings does not provide in-depth knowledge around how rural households use the savings. For this reason, the study investigated on the use of money. The graph below presents a summery analysis of the use of savings by the rural HHs.

FIGURE 5.13: USE OF SAVINGS



An analysis of the figure above shows that 43% of HHs use savings to meet household daily needs. Thirty-three % (33%) use savings on emergencies. Emergencies are unforeseen circumstances such as funerals and the effects of natural disasters such as poor harvest due to droughts. Buying farming in-puts in preparation for the next farming season uses 10% of savings. The remaining 12% of savings is used for school children’s expenses (4%), hospital bills (3%), financing small businesses (3%), investing in buying more livestock (1%) and building or rehabilitation of houses (1%).

5.7 SCALING UP OF POG CONCEPT.

In the recent preceding was a presentation of study findings on the impact of PoG on the social and economic welfare of rural households. Now in this section of the report arises another question related to the former. The concept of passing-on the gift has also been elaborated under sub-heading 1.6.1; so is indigenous system of passing on livestock under sub-heading 2.4.18. What follows now is the presentation of research findings on the scaling up PoG arising from key informant interviews at national level. The findings presented here are as a result of holding one on one interview with key informants in government and NGOs at national level.

It is interesting to note that while most governments are seen to be bureaucratic and take long to adopt new practices, this has not been the case with the Zambian Government. Other than social cash transfers which are being implemented by the Zambian Government through the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS), key informant interviews study findings revealed that this ministry is also implementing the pass- on the gift concept in all the district of Zambia. Goats and chickens are used in this exercise. The ministry gives one goat per household which in-turn also gives to another family a female off-spring. Where

chickens are used only three (03) chickens are given to each family. As this programme is country wide, it is helping in ensuring that livestock distribution is enhanced even in areas that have less livestock. The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock however is not implementing the PoG concept. Instead, there is a deliberate livestock re-stocking exercise that is being implemented countrywide by government. This is mostly involving cattle restocking. Improved cattle breeds have been provided in the livestock breeding centres where it is expected that local farmers will benefit through loan granting and also by improving the indigenous breeds.

Heifer International Zambia has also taken cattle to Luapula province which traditionally has all along been a non-cattle rearing province. The Pass-on concept is being used. Other than these areas, HIZ has also implemented pass-on in Central Southern, Muchinga and Copperbelt Provinces of Zambia. Keeper Zambia foundation has implemented PoG concept in Western and North western Provinces of Zambia. Plan International has implemented this concept in Eastern, Central and Northern Provinces of Zambia. Kasisi Agriculture Training Centre under the Catholic Church has implemented the PoG in Lusaka Province while Action Aid Zambia has implemented this concept in partnership with Keeper Zambia Foundation and Farmer Organization Support Programme in Western and Muchinga Provinces of Zambia. Self Help Africa in Northern Province, Vision Africa in Luapula province, Village Water Zambia is implementing the concept in Central province. From this coverage it then can be seen that all the 10 provinces of Zambia have been covered by the PoG concept.

5.7.1.1 Challenges of National Scaling up of PoG concept

The study revealed that there is a challenge of limited resources on the part of government to reach more families with the pass-on the gift concept. While MCDSS is happy with reaching out to all the districts of Zambia one goat and 3 chickens given in the pass-on is not adequate to end poverty. There is need therefore for more resources to not only provide more and increased number of livestock per household but also to reach more families.

5.7.1.2 Lack of Coordination in PoG data compilation

The other challenge faced by MCDSS is that of limited resources to monitor pass-ons. As PoG is an endless chain of empowerment where one family provides livestock off-springs to another there aren't enough resources to enable extension staff to continuously track the impact of pass-on the gift. As a result, while it may be true that pass-on is happening, it is however not easy to tell the compliance levels. It is also not easy to exactly know how much PoG is contributing to the development of livestock at national level. It is only in current project pilot areas where

one can draw statistical inferences on the impact of PoG. Although most Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are implementing PoGs, the sharing of information on the livestock population with Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MFL) is very minimal. Where in isolated cases such information is shared with camp and district staff, such information is not shared with provincial and national level information centres for integration and harmonization with overall livestock population census. Such challenges make it difficult for MFL to collate data into one database where it can be deduced on the impact of PoG on livestock development countrywide.

5.7.1.3 Implications for policy formulation and review

As long as there is disjointed implementation of development initiatives such as PoG, sharing of lessons may not impact on wider policy impact. It is however worth noting that MCDSS other than implementing PoG is implementing the Social Cash Transfers (SCT) in 78 districts with a case load of 242,000 beneficiaries as at the year 2016. Social Welfare Department which is under the MCDSS has a good model framework for data collection and collation. This makes it possible to adequately have information on the fingertips on the performance of SCTs unlike PoG data. There is therefore hope that there lies an assertive atmosphere for more government institutions to implement PoG at higher scale if only it can be demonstrated how effective it is in impacting on livestock development and ultimately improved social-economic welfare of rural household. However, this will require more collaborative efforts by NGOs, government and other development institutions to engage on promoting PoG concept.

5.8 POSITIVE FACTORS AFFECTING THE POG CONCEPT

5.8.1 Gender, family focus and cohesion

KII discussions revealed that women's empowerment was given special attention owing to the vulnerability that women face in livelihood diversification. This is seen in the HH survey findings that show that 84% of the beneficiaries were women (Table 5.1). Although the main target group was vulnerable women, a family approach was promoted. As such, this approach enables both genders to work together and share culturally enshrined gender roles to the benefit of the PoG concept. In a situation of a female headed household, a male close relative was identified by the beneficiary to take up the roles that are done by males. The training in the 12 cornerstones also enables the groups and community to have a holistic view of development. The holistic approach to development does not only result in family cohesion but also social responsibility for the community and environment.

5.8.2 Involvement of key government departments

Project reports also show that both the SACHZEP and ELITE used key government line ministries to implement the projects. Veterinary Department handled all matters that related to animal health, the Department of Community Development handled all group formation and development processes needs.

5.8.3 Use of exotic male breeding stock

The HH survey, KII interviews and FGDs all indicated that use of local female breeds together with male exotic breeds helped improve animal sizes. The period for animals to reach maturity for marketing was also shortened. Dairy cattle and dairy goats also produce more milk compared to indigenous breeds. For example, local goats that previously had a live weight of 18 to 25 kilograms now weigh 35 to 70 kilograms. As a result, household incomes have increased and this has enabled beneficiaries be able to afford basic needs that they previously could not easily afford.

5.9 NEGATIVE FACTORS AFFECTING POG

5.9.1 Distributing the same livestock type to all group members

The findings show that a specific livestock type was distributed according to a group's geographic location. For example, in specific areas households received only dairy goats. In another separate geographic area far from the dairy goat group, they were provided with draft cattle and so forth for meat goats and dairy goats. This approach deprived certain areas and families from receiving the livestock type of their choice. Exotic breeds faced challenges to adapt. This was also due to minimal adherence on the part of farmers to comply with animal health management requirements such as periodic deworming and dipping in order to curb internal and external-parasites. As such, only the livestock that managed to adapt to local conditions such as cross breeds between Boer goats and local breeds performed well.

However, for dairy cattle and dairy goats, groups complained of high incidences of livestock diseases and deaths which led to further livestock losses. This made it difficult for many HHs to pass-on the gift to others on time as they had to find a means to replace the lost animals with new local breeds before proceeding to pass-on the gift. Further, this reduced compliance to pass-on the gift resulting in some groups and communities owning less livestock compared to those that had disease resistant livestock (meat goats and draft cattle).

5.9.2 Poor management of livestock

As noted, imported dairy cattle breeds of Jersey and Fresians failed to adapt to local conditions. KIIs revealed that when these stocks reached the area, Jersey milk cows were vaccinated against East Coast Fever. Unfortunately, Fresians were not vaccinated. This resulted in high mortality of Fresians. As a result, up to now, there are only few farmers that still keep Jerseys while there are none that are keeping Fresians because they all died. The vaccinated offspring performed better compared to parent stock in terms of resistance to diseases.

There was also inertia by farmers to adopt the establishment of fodder banks that were supposed to offer supplementary feed to animals. This affected the availability of supplementary feeding options, forcing animals to depend on natural grazing lands. This was true especially during the dry months of the year when communal grazing lands are dry. Traditionally, few farmers are able to appreciate the importance of buying drugs for the treatment of animal diseases and pests. Also, very few are willing to pay or have their animals vaccinated against East Coast Fever. The other setback is that despite the fact that Katete district is privileged to be one of the only two districts in Zambia with Artificial Insemination (AI) services which are meant to help improve local breeds of animals, farmers rarely make use of this government provided resource for the improvement of livestock breeds.

A lack of entrepreneurial mind set is present as many farmers do not take farming as a business. This factor could contribute to unwillingness on the part of farmers to spend on livestock drugs and associated livestock management costs. Although, some exotic livestock breeds were lost due to diseases, AI avails local farmers with low-cost option to replace lost breeds as opposed to importing animals from other areas. Unfortunately, small scale farmers (SSFs) are failing to take advantage of locally available AI services. All these factors contributed to the poor performance of exotic breeds in the district in general and study area in particular.

5.9.3 Poor marketing system for livestock

Following the end of the SACHZEP, the ELITE project only came in to help some of the groups to market their animals but did not provide them with new livestock placements for PoG. KII interviews revealed that there exists a challenge for the marketing of livestock and dairy milk. Unlike maize, cotton and tobacco, there has never been an organised market for livestock. There is no dairy marketing organisation and no dairy marketing structures. Parmalat, the dairy company based in Lusaka, brings milk all the way to Chipata the provincial headquarters of Eastern province and does not buy milk from local farmers. Local farmers market milk on their

own. Additionally, there is no organisation or platform that represents livestock farmers; even the marketing of livestock is not coordinated. SSF sell their animals as individuals wherever they can find a market. SSF individually sell their meat goats at K180 (US\$18) each.

There is, however, a new Katete Meat Goats Cooperative (to be renamed Katete Livestock Cooperative) supported by the ELITE project to which livestock groups can join voluntarily. Each livestock group is able to buy a maximum of 10 shares with each share costing K700 (US\$71). Individual farmers buy shares through their respective groups. As members, they will also be able to sell their goats through this organisation, where they will be paid K280 (US\$29) per goat. The goats are to be sold, on behalf of farmers, to better markets where they fetch good money. After selling at K280 (US\$29), there will be a deduction of K30 (US\$3) per goat as a contribution to meet administrative, marketing as well as drug and storage costs associated with marketing livestock. As long as farmers will buy into the idea and with good management, it is hoped that the challenge of marketing livestock will be a thing of the past. If livestock marketing is resolved, it should be noted that milk marketing still remains a challenge to be addressed and there exists no innovations to address this challenge. Further, production levels may not meet quantities for milk companies to come to Eastern province to buy milk until dairy milk numbers are grown.

Under the anticipated Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock project to be funded by the World Bank, there are plans to build a market centre. This is meant to help farmers by having an abattoir, improved housing, and an office for a caretaker, a night paddock where animals are kept as well as a crash pane

With all these actions it is hoped that beneficiaries of PoG will derive more socioeconomic benefits from livestock ownership.

5.9.4 Livestock movement ban

The livestock movement ban that has been in force since pre-independence of Zambia has greatly contributed to under-development of livestock industry in the province and Katete district in particular. Even if more livestock empowerment initiatives are promoted in the province, this will not yield much fruits until structural causes to marketing of livestock such as livestock ban is lifted. Key interviews revealed that for the livestock ban to be lifted, requires that livestock laboratories and clinics be constructed first for testing of animals for East Cost Fever before they can be allowed to cross to the other parts of the country. As the situation stands, Eastern province can only rely on local market within the province for marketing of

live animals which is resulting in lower prices comparative to other parts of Zambia such as Southern province, Lusaka and Central province which enjoy the bigger market along the line of rail.

5.9.5 Water scarcity

Focus group discussion expressed concern over erratic rainfall patterns due to climate change (*kusintha kwa nyengo*) which has resulted in inadequate water availability for livestock. They reported that generally, Eastern Province, and Katete district in particular, is a dry area. Although it falls in agro-ecological zone II in which there is supposed to have moderate rainfall, longstanding dependence on extensive agricultural practice, coupled with poor land use management has led to compromised sustainability of natural water sources. By just observing the landscape, one can see that there is significant deforestation that has taken place over a long period of time. This has caused the river catchments to be depleted of forest cover. In turn, this has affected the underground hydrological system leading to the drying up of those streams and rivers from which animals have been drinking water freely.

As soon as the rains end in March, water stops flowing into rivers and they start drying up by the months of May and June. Around August and September, farmers have to provide water for their animals from boreholes. This often creates problems as boreholes are specifically meant to provide clean and safe drinking water for humans. Further, available boreholes are not adequate to cater for the needs of households. It is common to see women spend hours in line waiting for their turn to draw water. In some areas, the borehole pumps run without stopping for 24 hours as women take shift turns just to have water for their household use. Therefore, taking additional water for livestock is putting a heavier work load on women and children.

Additionally, local rules do not provide for prioritisation of drawing water for animals as part of the reason for having boreholes. This leaves men and boys to find time to take animals to distant places so that they can drink water. The distant areas where animals go to drink water are also havens for dangerous snakes such as the black mamba. The result is that some animals die due to snake bites. Therefore, water availability also affects animal health and is seen as an obstacle to increasing the number of animals for passing on the gift to the next waiting households.

5.9.6 PoG targeting of distant beneficiaries

Household survey findings showed that the targeting of distant beneficiaries for PoG was

viewed as a challenge. There are many households that live close to those who received livestock; however, the recipients passed on the gift to distant needy people, excluding poor neighbours and relatives who lived near them. Focus group discussions, however, reported that when a group with households that have livestock wants to pass-on, it does not choose the receiving household. Rather, it waits to be approached by an organised group that is ready to undergo training and is able to implement the pre-pass on protocols on basic requirements such as the building of standard animal shelters. Due to a lack of initial interest at the start of the project by neighbours, existing livestock groups have no option but to respond to well organized and interested distant groups that requested inclusion. This leaves the poor nearby community members out.

Focus group discussions with a non-project beneficiary also revealed that they never joined / belonged to the group. As a result, they missed receiving animals because assistance comes through groups. They also said at that time they didn't have as much interest as their friends and that is why they didn't participate. It was until recently that they developed interest after realizing the importance of joining groups and knowing benefits that come with belonging to development groups.

Respondents in focus group discussions also attributed livestock theft to people that don't have livestock. If livestock theft is to be minimised, there is a need to ensure that neighbourhood households also have livestock. Other challenges included animals dying due to livestock diseases, frequent sale of animals to meet the education needs of children, and lack of capital to refinance the restocking of animals.

5.9.7 Discrimination in targeting of beneficiaries

5.9.7.1 *Gender segregation in targeting of households*

Key informants said that priority targeting of women was seen as gender discrimination. They stated that, although women are more affected by poverty, there are also many men that are vulnerable and hence the need to create some level of balance when empowering HHs. It was also seen in some communities as a ploy to change power relations between men and women. As the situation stands, this may cause some socioeconomic imbalance as men are seen to be losing economic status to women. Despite this viewpoint by some respondents, Heifer devotes significant effort using a family approach rather than an individual approach when implementing the PoG concept.

5.9.7.2 Non-targeting of traditional authorities

Another challenge raised by key informants was that traditional leaders such as village heads and chiefs are not targeted as beneficiaries of the PoG concept. The study revealed that these leaders are not even members of the groups. They only participate as arbitrators when there are conflicts and cases that are beyond the group members' ability to resolve. As a result, although traditional leaders face similar challenges as their subjects, they feel marginalised by not being targeted as direct beneficiaries of development projects. They then end up being socially and economically poorer than the subjects that they preside over. Further, this violates the human centred development approach aims of capacity strengthening of local institutions and self-reliance among traditional leaders. Within the PoG values / cornerstones, marginalising traditional leaders contradict the "Sharing and Caring" cornerstone. In triangulating this complaint from beneficiaries, focus group discussions alluded this approach to the fact that involving traditional leaders in development groups tends to lead to these leaders overriding group members' active participation as they infrequently challenge contributions made by traditional leaders. Some group members said that since in some instances spouses to some village heads were direct beneficiaries to the development initiatives, this should provide sufficient benefit to traditional leaders. There was, however, still an argument that there were traditional leaders that did not benefit even in kind through spouses but only contributed to arbitrating cases.

5.9.7.3 Non-compliance in passing on the gift after official project phase-out

Key informants said that in some areas there were a few reported cases in which some HHs were reluctant to pass-on the gift to other households when the first and second phase of the SACHZEP project ended. This changed when the implementing agencies again came back into the district to implement the ELITE project whose focus was more on marketing than following up on pass-ons for SACHZEP financed groups. As such, this tended to affect the rate at which the PoG was implemented.

5.10 ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

Having analysed all the factors that affected the PoG concept, this section presents a summary of findings from the house survey. According to this study, there is an understanding that the PoG concept had a social and economic impact on the welfare of rural households.

From the findings above, it is clear that there is a relationship that exists between the type of livestock and the ability of a HH to pass-on the gift (p -value =0.001). Meat goats and draft

cattle were easily passed-on to another; dairy cattle and dairy goats were not so easily passed on. The low rate of passing-on the gift for dairy cattle and dairy goats could have been caused by the high livestock mortality rates that characterised the initial livestock placements.

The low correlation (p-value = 0.094) between the type of livestock received and housing status is attributed to a low priority given to housing. Families are producing and generating incomes below expenditure demands for basic needs. Therefore, there is still not adequate savings to invest in improved housing. The relationship between livestock and education is only strong up to a Grade 9 level of education (p-value = 0.002). As children reach higher education levels, such as Grade 12 (p-value = 0.383) and tertiary (p-value = 0.054), only a few families are able to afford to meet educational costs, forcing them to drop out or not even attempting to go to the next level.

From the study findings it has been shown that crop production is the main source of income followed by livestock production. There is also limited income diversification among rural households as they mostly depend on seasonal income. In such circumstances, the priority of families is to meet food security requirements of the family and only then do they sell the surplus for income. This is the primary reason why there is a strong relationship between livestock type with food security (p-value = 0.001) as well as a strong relationship between livestock type and income security (p-value = 0.007). Although the study revealed that male headed household earned more than female headed households, there is however no correlation that exists between income levels and sex of household head (p-value = 0.837).

5.11 CONCLUSION

There are multiple factors that affect the success of the PoG concept. In order to improve on the implementation of PoG, and eventual sustainable socioeconomic welfare of rural households, there is a need to harness the positive factors and work towards improving the negative factors. There is no single institution that can resolve the challenges of PoG; rather, the use of a multi-sectoral approach will contribute to robust and relevant solutions.

6 DISCUSSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, discussions on the findings are organized around the outline of the specific objectives of the study and how they relate to indigenous knowledge and concepts of the human centred development approach, which are capacity strengthening of local institutions, accountability, promotion of local initiatives and self-reliance. Finally, the chapter concludes with recommendations.

6.2 THE ROLE OF THE POG CONCEPT IN ENHANCING THE HUMAN-CENTRED DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

Promotion of Participation: The PoG enhances the human-centred development approach. Primarily, the PoG recognises the central role of local people to end poverty. This is in line with the Human-centred development approach concept of promoting local participation.

Instead of the relief approach, which works well in emergency situations, the PoG aims to empower poor HHs on a longer term by making them active participants in solving local challenges. Therefore, the PoG also helps to ensure that these household are also able to empower others through the cornerstone of sharing and caring thereby supporting the promotion of self-reliance. All recipients of pass-on the gift animals are required to participate in learning how the concept works and must demonstrate commitment by constructing the animal shelters before they can be given animals.

For genuine participation to take place, there is need for respect of local values. The PoG concept generally respects local values. Community entry done through traditional leadership when starting the project showed recognition and respect for the important role that traditional leaders play in development. Community entry is also a tool that can be used to validate critical issues of concern between local leaders and ordinary community members. This can also help to prioritise development actions by social classes within the same community as development issues vary according to social status of social groups within the community.

Enhancement of Democratic Processes: In order to allow for democratic processes to prevail in the groups, traditional leaders ensure that they do not interfere with group decisions. However, trying to limit the group involvement of traditional leaders in order to allow for free group participation of subjects has resulted in marginalisation and poverty of some of these traditional leaders. If what transpires with PoG is similar to other development initiatives, then apart from the tangible benefits of empowerment that beneficiaries receive, they are also being

exposed to more shared learning than traditional leaders. In the long term this may create an imbalance in the social dynamics of governance and knowledge about sustainable development between traditional leaders and their subjects. Further, this could be a possible source of development facilitation conflict in the future.

It would therefore be ideal to find means of also empowering these traditional leaders by targeting them alone as a social group, while they at the same time provide oversight functions over the development groupings of their subjects. Further, this would also provide as a new PoG model for testing and demonstrating the role of traditional leaders in domesticating the PoG as well as hybridisation with Kuvuula or indigenous empowerment system.

The provision of training, livestock empowerment within and between groups and communities, education and training and facilitating full participation of group members are vital empowerment and good governance elements towards capacity strengthening of local institutions (HCD) and help to promote local initiatives and self-reliance all of which are the aims of HCD approach.

Government accountability: Accountability in the PoG does not only address government accountability talked about in the human centred development approach, but goes further than this as communities don't only engage government staff for provision of extension services but within groups, each recipient of livestock has a duty to pass-on the gift of knowledge, animal husbandry skills, and livestock to another household.

Access to relevant information: Primarily, all project activities in the SACHZEP and ELITE were conducted through groups. This was because, it is easier, cost effective and time saving to reach many beneficiaries through the group approach than reaching out to individual households. Therefore, community members were encouraged to form groups in order to access various forms of empowerment. The ability of PoG groups to link with relevant institutions such the Veterinary Department, Community Development and other groups waiting to receive gifts through pass-on, enhanced access to relevant information. Trainings within and between groups as well one-on-one mentorship between families that were giving out animals and those receiving animals enables recipients of pass-ons to have relevant information for proper management of livestock as well as potential livestock markets.

Gender equality: Gender equality which is also one of the five pillars for the HCD approach is enhanced in PoG. As opposed to targeting one gender in a family, the PoG concept encourages a family approach. This tends to bring on board the strengths of both gender and

each family member in complementing the weakness of the other gender. This approach is also an application of gender as enshrined within local culture and indigenous systems. It also leads to family and community cohesion not forgetting the development of knowledge and skills by children in the successive generations.

Love and belonging: Receiving help and helping others leads to building of self-confidence, feeling loved and the satisfaction that comes from extending love to others. This traditionally tallies with the “*Umunthu*” values which literally means being human. It is a social ideal that emphasises on the importance of having a sense of being cared for and also caring for those around you. Financial success in itself is not “*human*” enough if it does not translate into benefits accruing to the needy around. Despite some challenges faced along the way in implementing the PoG, this congruency of local definition of being human with PoG concept agrees with the well-being theories advanced by the Seligman (PERMA model’s) needs and as well the happiness paradigm. Further, the congruence of honouring the local definition of being human with the PoG concept creates a healthy mix that makes the concept a locally acceptable development approach.

PoG and Indigenous Empowerment System: Although there are significant benefits of PoG, a lack of deliberate acknowledgement of Indigenous Empowerment System (IES) and livestock drugs is a missed opportunity that hampers the possibility for sustainable IES and low-cost livestock disease control. It also deprives small scale farmers of opportunities that can be tapped into in the local resource base, not only for developing local drugs but also for creating employment opportunities through promoting the use of local herbs for improved and properly packaged veterinary medicines. This development also infringes on the HCD aims of promoting local initiatives and self-reliance.

6.3 COMPATIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY OF POG THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK WITH INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS

The study findings show that the PoG theoretical framework has both strong and weak links with indigenous knowledge systems. Culturally, the local inhabitants of Katete live in family clusters. This type of social setting allows community members to share challenges and solutions. Sharing and caring is a social norm that builds family and community bonds. This is true for both celebrating the good moments as well as facing the difficult moments. Thus, Kuvuula, the IES is practiced to ensure that social and economic empowerment is facilitated and serves as a possible fall-back in times of livestock depletion. It also enhances promotion

of local initiatives and self – reliance advocated by the HCD since it does not depend on external funding. Therefore, examining the principles that guide the PoG concept, commonly known as the 12 Cornerstones, shows that the PoG theoretical framework is sustainable and compatible with both IKS and HCD approach. Above all, it also supports the improvement of the socioeconomic welfare of rural households.

However, during the study it was noticed that in both the KIIs and FGDs, were some weaknesses of the compatibility of the PoG theoretical framework with indigenous knowledge systems. There was inadequate consideration of indigenous knowledge systems, for one thing. This fact discouraged farmers from entering into discussions on the use of native livestock drugs. Farmers use local drugs for de-worming, and treatment of livestock diseases. However, there has not been any documented and shared research carried out to investigate the potency of these drugs by relevant professionals. This is what may lead to a lack of recognition of such indigenous livestock drugs for use in development projects. As most projects are short term, reliance on government regulations on livestock management rather than innovating around indigenous drugs may have been seen to threaten livestock health and hence the success of the project. The use of indigenous drugs once domesticated may lead to reduced livestock mortality.

The involvement of traditional leadership at the implementation level, however, played a major role in ensuring that groups were guided in a smooth roll-out and running of the PoG initiative. Traditional leaders, as custodians of culture and tradition, play an important role in ensuring that there is peace, harmony and development in the community.

As pointed out earlier, the use of indigenous drugs in livestock treatment was not part of implementation. Although communities use traditional drugs, this knowledge is not easily shared. Inadequate consultation associated with providing the same type of livestock to all households belonging to the same group could also have led to poor livestock management. When real preferences for addressing poverty are missed, although communities may accept what has been offered to them, resource poor households receive such development assistance as second or third alternatives. Often primary choices made by the masses are made because the intended beneficiaries possess adequate indigenous knowledge and skills, as well as knowing the strengths and weaknesses of various livelihood options in local conditions. As discussed earlier among all livestock provided, only meat goats matched people's choices of the most important livestock.

Group governance of PoG groups is very strong. This is seen in a stronger adherence to group rules than to individual member's decisions. HH survey results showed that some members of groups had poor relatives and close neighbours who equally needed development assistance but were not empowered because they never showed preliminary interest in joining development groups. Although they later showed interest, it was group-to-group decisions than individual decisions that mattered most in deciding who next to be given livestock. Wealth distribution was also enhanced when one group gives to distant groups. Although this comes at the cost of needy loved ones, this fact demonstrates that individual preferences that might breed intra-community corruption and nepotism are overcome by adherence to group governance rules and procedures. It is also true to say that this attribute is vital for supporting accountability and good governance under the human centred development approach and forms good foundation for good governance and accountability at national level.

The result of the findings showing that traditional leaders were not actively targeted beneficiaries has two opposing governance issues. On one it demonstrates separation of powers in exhibiting good organisational governance to avoid abuse of office. However, marginalisation of community leaders poses a weak point of compatibility and sustainability of PoG theoretical framework with IKS because it is not African to see the elders starve or lack food while the children are flouring. If subjects are exhibiting more improved social and economic status while traditional leaders remain in abject poverty, over time this can psychologically and morally be equivalent to dehumanizing the stature associated with leadership. Traditionally, a leader is a source of inspiration and a refuge for subjects. Therefore, marginalisation of leaders in empowerment does not only deprive traditional leaders of socioeconomic rights and access to development assistance as entitled individuals but misses an opportunity to assess how traditional leaders can serve as role models in the implementation of development policy and practice. This would also make them less dependent on their subjects for their livelihood. In other words, leaders need to work hard as a way of demonstrating to their subjects what good leadership looks like, even at a family level. It would always be wrong and unsustainable to provide handouts to traditional leaders while denying them an opportunity to access empowerment that would contribute to their role modelling to subjects, economic independence and human dignity.

6.4 POG IMPACT ON SOCIAL COHESION

The compliance to pass on the gift p -value=0.001 being less than 0.05 means there is a strong relationship between the type of livestock owned by households and ability of households to

pass-on the gift. Social cohesion improved as a result of sharing livestock through PoG. Most HHs managed to pass-on the gift to other needy HHs. The HHs that received animals felt loved in the community and as such they also were eager to empower other HHs. The distance between groups giving out livestock and those receiving were greater and this was a sign that groups rendered help to others without discriminating based on relations or personal bias. This spirit of helping those that are willing to be helped is motivated by the PoG cornerstone number seven (Genuine Need and Justice). It is also in support of a human centred development approach concept of participation and keeping communities united.

There is, however, a need to revisit ways in which those that lose animals due to diseases or other calamities are re-empowered. After a thorough investigation, it can be determined as to whether the loss of animals was due to negligence or circumstances beyond a beneficiary's control. The current reports of families in a status of poverty being required to remain with an obligation to replace and pass-on the gift despite losing the original animal(s) may in some cases contradict social norms of grieving with the grieved and can lead to simply cosmetic social cohesion.

6.5 POG IMPACT ON SHELTER

There was an increase in the quality of shelter for HHs. According to Table 5.8, PoG contributed to a positive improvement in the social welfare of HHs through improved quality of shelter. Most HHs that lived in grass thatched houses managed to build new households roofed with iron sheets. This improved the social welfare of these HHs as they don't have to rely on cutting grass to re-roof their houses periodically. The reduction of that particular burden can lead to improvement in quality time for resting and /or re-investing this time in other productive social and economic ventures.

However, despite these changes on housing status the general result is that changes were hypothetically insignificant. The reported p-value of =0.094 in Table 5.9 shows that there is no relationship that exists between the PoG /type of livestock a family owned and the type of housing they live in now after the project.

6.6 POG IMPACT ON EDUCATION

The p-value of = 0.002 for JSSLE shows that PoGs had significant impact on education at the lower levels (Figure 5.10). However, the impact was less at the School Certificate (p-value =0.383) and College level of education (p-value =0.054).

Households that rear meat goats are able to help more children reach JSSLE level of education. However, it is dairy cattle through stable incomes from the sale of milk that makes a greater impact that enables more children to reach the GCE level of education. When it comes to tertiary education, draft cattle make the greatest contribution to funding education as draft cattle are used for cultivating larger crop fields. The excess crop yields, after meeting food security requirements, are sold for income that is partly used to fund education. Not only that, draft cattle themselves have high market value and when sold enable families to meet high tertiary education fees. Such benefits from cattle marketing could be more if livestock movement ban which has been in existence since the 1950s is lifted in the near future. Households with smaller livestock are usually not able to afford these fees without selling many of their animals which, if done, may lead to depletion of livestock resulting in food and income insecurity and later failure to pay even for children's education needs at lower levels of education.

In terms of children's education achievement by gender of household head (Figure 5.10), the PoG had more impact on male headed HHs up to JSSLE. Overall, however, the PoG concept achieved better education results among female-headed HHs. Female headed HHs results were below average for JSSLE, but above average for GCE and tertiary education. Against all odds, female-headed HHs have more children reaching higher levels of education than male headed HHs. Why? Female-headed households often lack a diversified source of livelihood. This worsens in old age if they do not have livestock or economically capable children to support them. Therefore, securing education for children of these households, is a long-term social safety net for parents in old age. In many male-headed household, women and children feel secure with increased income. This security is, however, short term and may not be noticed by many. Further, men in male-headed households also control the use of income. In some cases, this may result in a non-prioritisation of children's education, leading to the increased dropout rate noticed in Figure 5.10.

6.7 POG IMPACT ON FOOD SECURITY

The food security for these households improved due to their participation in PoG. Most households that did not have adequate food security throughout the year are now able to have enough food. Food security is highest among dairy cattle HHs (60%) and meat goat HHs (65%). Draft cattle household are generally supposed to be able to cultivate enough land and get higher crop yields. However, the household survey findings revealed that 69% of the households are food insecure (Table 5.14). A follow up focus group discussion to probe further on these survey outcomes revealed more. The FGD participants brought out various factors that affect food

security despite having draft cattle. Among these factors are low crop yields due to late planting, shorter rain period due to climate change, and delay in receiving fertilizer from the Farmer Input Support Programme which is specific to maize production. The constant outbreaks of army worms affect crop yields also. Further, even though Eastern province is known as the major producer of maize and other food crops as cited in the literature review, this might not always translate to food security as most of the food produced is sold and income used for financing household basic needs. Dependence on maize as a staple food also for preparing maize flour pulp locally known as “Nshima” could play a negative role in diversifying food diets and food security amidst various maize production challenges. This could be a contributing factor to the high levels on stunting due to malnutrition

Income security has a relationship to food security. Thus, the improvement in income contributes to food security. Often, when food runs out, as long as a HH has income it is able to use the income to buy food for the family. Similar to HHs that have animal draft power, HHs with meat goats are also able to multiply livestock numbers more quickly. These goats also provide the HHs with manure to fertilize their field, thereby saving on money that most farmers spend on chemical fertilizers. Further, due to bigger number of goats, they sell goats every year to meet both income and food security needs. Income from the sale of livestock is used in times of food shortage to buy food. Therefore, according to Figure 5-4, male-headed households are more likely to be both income and food insecure compared to female-headed HHs. The p-value =0.001 (Table 5.12) shows that there is a strong relationship between PoG (the type of livestock owned by households) and food security at household level.

6.8 POG IMPACT ON INCOME SECURITY

While there were significant improvements in food security, income security did not significantly improve. Generally, only 18.25% of the HHs are income secure. Goats contributed more to average annual incomes (US\$111 per HH) while dairy goats contributed the least to income (US\$42 per HH). Segregated by gender, male-headed HHs earned four times more than female-headed HHs. This makes female-headed HHs more financially vulnerable, thereby impacting negatively on their socioeconomic welfare. An average saving of US\$210 per year is mostly used for meeting daily basic needs, emergencies, buying farm inputs and paying for the educational costs of children (Figure 5.14). However, these earnings are still not significant enough to bring about the socioeconomic welfare of rural HHs. Despite this income security scenario, there is very high correlation (p-value = 0.007) between the type of livestock owned and its impact on income security at household level.

HHs that have draft cattle earn more income from the sale of crop produce. This increase is the result of increased land cultivation using draft cattle. As earlier alluded, those with meat goats are able to have livestock numbers increase more quickly. These goats also provide HHs with manure to fertilize crops, thereby saving money that most farmers without livestock spend on chemical fertilizers. Focus group discussion revealed that by comparison, goat manure is advantageous over cattle manure because it does not cause weed germination and growth in crop fields. The reason for this is that because goats are browsers, unlike cattle which eat grass therefore goats do not take in seed from grass while cattle do.

Further, these HHs are able to sell goats every year to meet both income and food security needs. Dairy cattle generate more income than dairy goats, which produce a lower quantity of milk. However, both dairy cattle and dairy goats improve the nutrition of household members. Incomes are not however adequate due to high cost of basic needs.

On livestock population (Table 5.3), the PoG contributed to a general increase of livestock population. Dairy cattle beneficiaries had 432 animals, draft cattle HHs (436 animals), dairy goats (591 animals) and meat goats HH with the highest (962) animals. All in all, there were 2421 assorted livestock owned by 124 HHs. Goats multiply faster than cattle. As a result, these farmers were able to regularly sell goats and use the money to buy cattle and pigs. This demonstrates that, if well managed, ownership of small livestock can lead to ownership of larger livestock (cattle), whose value in monetary terms is higher than small livestock. The challenge of owning cattle is that cattle breed slowly. Cattle is also rarely sold to meet immediate and small financial family needs, due to the social prestige that is attached to owning cattle. Cattle however helps HHs when it comes to paying for tertiary education which requires more money for fees compared to costs for lower level education. It is also seen that it is good to diversify livestock in order to broaden income sources which serves to mitigate financial and food security shocks among rural households. This diversification contributes to income and food security. From the findings (Figure 5.3), it is meat goats HHs and dairy cattle HHs again that have more livestock diversification; hence, leading in livestock monetary value.

6.9 COMMUNITY LIVESTOCK PREFERENCES

Having discussed various benefits of livestock empowerment using the PoG concept, the question is what would the community preference be now in order to achieve the greatest impact if a new livestock placement were to be started today? As observed in the findings (Table 5.4), meat goats, dairy cattle and draft cattle respectively were ranked among the top

most important livestock. Under the second most important livestock (Table 5.5) chickens topped the ranking with meat goats and pigs following respectively.

While the projects empowered the communities with dairy cattle, draft cattle, dairy goats and meat goats, it is only meat goats and chickens that primarily suite the priority aspirations of beneficiaries. This could be the reason why HHs that received meat goats have had more success than others HHs in terms of the number of HHs that successfully passed-on the gift. Meat goat HHs also gained income security and experienced an improvement in shelter. Therefore, PoG might have more impact if empowerment initiatives were aligned with local preferences. Despite the challenges of dairy cattle diseases, HHs that received dairy cattle were still interested in keeping dairy cattle. It could be that those whose dairy animals survived derived more income benefits and hence have an income security motivation as compared to other community members. Since livestock is seen by the community as a form of banking then it is important that meat goats and dairy cattle be used as primary drivers to improve food and income security. For day-to-day expenses that may not require selling larger livestock, the community preference of chickens should be promoted as part of a livestock diversification together with pigs. However, pigs have their own challenges of African swine fever. With the current environment of farmers failing to appreciate the importance of buying and administering drugs for livestock, this might prove a challenge to implement.

6.10 TARGETING OF BENEFICIARIES

According to the study, there were more female beneficiaries than male. For example, in this study sample, the recipients of both dairy cattle and dairy goats were female. Coming to meat goats, 25 out of 40 beneficiaries were female while there were only 3 males in draft cattle. However, the use of the family approach to promote the PoG concept counteracted this seemingly gender bias. Even though women are the target beneficiaries, the implementing agency promoted family cohesion by ensuring that both husband and wife actively participate in every training. Female beneficiaries who didn't have spouses were encouraged to find a male family member who would fill the gender role of male in ensuring that the shelter and other male gender roles of the community and family were performed. Further, family decision making and benefits that accrued from livestock are shared and enjoyed by the whole family.

6.11 HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIES OF POG BENEFICIARIES

Crop and livestock farming respectively form the major part of the rural household economy among recipients of livestock through the pass-on the gift. Crops such as maize, groundnuts,

sunflower and soy beans which mainly depend on rainfall are grown by the farmers. Major livestock kept are cattle, goats, pigs and chickens. However, it is meat goats, dairy cattle and draft that they consider most important (Figure 5.4).

According to the study findings, dairy cattle and meat goats' households have improved income levels while dairy goats HHs have a better economic outlook. Crop farming contributes an average of K4375.16 per households per annum (Table 5.17) while livestock contributes an average of K1829.75. Crop and livestock productivity yields K4393.45 (US\$462.46) per annum per household. This only makes up 36% of annual per capita GDP value of (K12060.915) (US\$1269.57). Other complementary sources of income to support the household economy are trading, piecework and social cash transfer which caters for those aged 60 years and above and supported by government. From this analysis it is all clear that what sustains the rural households is their ability to produce food that last them for at least 8 to 9 months of the year.

6.12 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VARIABLES AFFECTING THE POG CONCEPT

Analysis of findings in chapter five shows that livestock type affects the outcome of the PoG concept in several ways. The livestock type determines compliance to pass on the gift. HHs that have cattle feel that they are losing out more by passing on bigger livestock compared to those giving out small livestock. This is because cattle take longer period to produce offspring that will be given out to another HH. This is not the case with goats.

Livestock diseases lead to high livestock mortality which in-turn prolongs the time period for replacement before livestock can be passed-on to the next family. However, the challenge of diseases faced by these rural farmers is mainly caused by small scale farmers not considering livestock farming as a business. If farmers take livestock farming as a business, they will be able to adhere to the buying and regular administering of drugs in order to prevent and treat livestock diseases at early stages of infections. Also, most Katete farmers practice free range livestock farming which exposes their animals to diseases. Further, although they may generate income from the sale of livestock or livestock products, they rarely re-invest part of the funds to prevent livestock diseases. Other challenges include water scarcity during the dry season. During this time most animals are dehydrated and prone to both diseases and snake bites as they drink from the same water source where dangerous snakes have their habitat. Water challenges, coupled with a lack of fodder banks, contribute to poor animal nutrition leading to increased animal losses which in-turn affect the livestock numbers available for effecting PoGs.

6.13 POG SUPPORTIVE FACTORS TO HCD APPROACH

Participation to join the groups was voluntary. This was based on households and groups that were willing to form groups and ask for inclusion in PoG activities from the project and existing PoG groups.

On democratic processes, the free will exercised by community members to decide to form groups either as first recipients of livestock placements or as beneficiaries of PoG is good sign of democratic processes supporting the human centred development approach. This is further enhanced by trainings in the 12 cornerstones which also enables the groups and community to have a holistic view of development. Sustainability to group democratic processes is enhanced through periodic election of group office bearers.

Relevant government departments such as Veterinary Department and Community development are always on hand to offer extension services to the PoG groups. This has made it possible to ensure that there is sustainability of PoG supportive services to group strengthening and provision of veterinary services after the end of the two projects. To date these groups still receive this support from government departments thereby fulfilling government accountability to provision of extension services beyond project phase off.

Access to relevant information is key for making informed decisions in development participation. In the PoG initiative, this information is mostly received by group members through the groups where they belong. This information is mainly in the form of knowledge and skills on the management of livestock.

The affirmative stand to ensure that households rather than individual members of households are targeted as project beneficiaries, led to gender participation in both the SACHZEP and ELITE projects. Key informant interview discussions revealed that women's empowerment was given special attention owing to the vulnerability that women face in livelihood diversification. The result of this affirmative stand was that 84% of the beneficiaries were women (Table 5.1). In context where poverty is extreme for both genders, targeting of women only can be discriminating to male gender and can conflict the gender equality advocated for under the HCD approach. This is because lack of empowerment to community members affects everyone regardless of gender. This may have extreme effects especially for the aged who may have lost energy and opportunity to generate income for investing in ventures to bring them financial security.

6.14 POG CONSTRAINING FACTORS TO HCD APPROACH

Lack of initial interest and motivation to join groups affected some households from benefiting in the PoG initiative. Some community members who only see immediate direct benefit as motivation to join groups tend to miss out on the long-term benefits of development initiatives. This attitude to development is sometimes caused by dependence syndrome on external assistance than internal capacity to solve own challenges; and affects genuine participation. The side-lining of traditional leaders in active participation and targeting for PoG beneficiary presents a bias and prevents full participation.

Although government departments are keen and available to offer extension services, lack of adequate funding and transport affects efficient delivery of services and at times compromises government extension staff accountability to provision of extension services. Despite this challenge, PoG groups seem to enjoy access to relevant information to enable them manage their livestock.

Coming to gender equality, an affirmative action to target more females, can disadvantage struggling males in the community. This can also be used as a source of perceived discrimination against male gender.

6.15 CONCLUSION

The PoG concept recorded notable progress since its inception. Communities where the PoG is being implemented are definitely different from those where this concept has not yet reached. One thing is clear that the concept is highly valued in the community even in the face of the challenges that beneficiaries face, especially the loss of initial livestock animals due to adaptation and livestock management challenges

6.16 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This study was not evaluating the SACHZEP and ELITE programmes as per se. Neither was it aimed at evaluating the performance of implementing institutions. It was rather motivated to investigate how the concept of passing on the gift affects the socioeconomic welfare of rural households with a special interest in assessing five social and economic variables of: social cohesion, housing (shelter) status, education of children, food security and income security. The study did not use a house survey questionnaire on non-project beneficiaries for comparisons of quantitative data analysis but rather used the 2010 national statistical data as a baseline. Comprehensive national census is conducted after every 10 years in Zambia. The last

census was conducted in 2010 and the next will be in 2020. Therefore, it was difficult to obtain some of the latest data because census had not yet been conducted.

Geographically, the study was confined to the project areas under the former SACHZEP project. Only one meat goat group members of the SACHZEP that is linked to the current ELITE project for marketing of livestock was included in the study.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

These recommendations are presented around the research objectives. The recommendations point out measures that should be taken in order to help improve the small-scale farmers to have an improved social-economic welfare. These recommendations are based on the research findings and the conclusions.

7.1.1 Recommendations for enhancing the human-centred development approach

- a. If the human centred development approach is to be anchored in sustainable development, there is a need for it to influence the development framework of every development project. Most importantly, it would gain much more appreciation if right holders (rural households) are sensitised so that they can demand that any development is designed to suit their felt needs. These felt needs are enshrined within indigenous knowledge and livelihood options, as well as their culture and practices. Without such considerations, development concepts and programmes will not easily adapt to local contexts. This will lead to an end result of unsustainable “white elephant” programmes and projects that are abandoned after project phase-out.
- b. The technocrats should take an interest in documenting indigenous knowledge systems and indigenous skills relating to culture and the development of livestock management. This will provide a platform for not only designing affordable and sustainable animal health interventions but also motivating the sharing of ideas and building of self-confidence that comes from the recognition of local knowledge and skills by technocrats.
- c. Passing-on the gift has already laid a platform for sustainable human-centred development. What remains is to enrich the development approach so that they enhance a humane approach to development.

7.1.2 Recommendations on compatibility and sustainability of the PoG theoretical framework with IKS

- a. Kuvuula, as an indigenous empowerment system (IES), can be used as a platform for further sensitization of community sharing and as a means to lobby for recognition and eventual adoption and promotion of IES by government and other development institutions. The mere fact that it's not formalised (non-programmed) by the owners who practice it makes its scale-up challenging. Further, failure by communities to consider Kuvuula as a serious livestock ownership and management option at a wider scale restricts its accessibility by many resource-poor community members.
- b. IES should be promoted alongside PoG. PoG helps in quick distribution of livestock whereas Kuvuula will ensure that there is locally financed livestock development. Households that have completed PoG can move into Kuvuula as a way of reducing grazing and browsing land carrying capacity, reducing livestock management costs and mitigating livestock losses due to diseases. Integration of an indigenous system into livestock development policy will enable government to recognize citizens as partners in the government's livestock development programme. One way would be for government to identify areas where Kuvuula is practiced in other cultures and use them as special purpose vehicles for livestock development.
- c. Indigenous livestock drugs should never permanently be viewed as risks. Instead, livestock professionals need to invest urgent efforts to conduct research on improving the potency of indigenous drugs so that there is a locally available drug for use in animal health. Investment in indigenous livestock drug improvement could be a direction taken by government.
- d. Traditional leaders, often not targeted as beneficiaries of PoGs despite being vulnerable, need to be considered for livestock placement and PoGs. However, a practical field approach will have to ensure the sustainability as well as continued democratic and good governance of groups belonging to their subjects as advocated for under the human centred development approach. Such an approach will lead to the empowerment of other vulnerable traditional leaders.
- e. To avoid bias and wrong targeting, there will be need to put measures that ensure that vulnerability assessments of HHs include traditional leaders. It will be important to include a mechanism that encourages the active participation of community members in the presence of traditional leaders while at the same time ensuring these leaders

comply with the PoG concept. This can provide an opportunity for domesticating the process and ensuring the sustainability of the PoG theoretical framework with IKS.

- f. There is need to consider promoting the PoG concept in a group where participants are exclusively traditional leaders. In this model, traditional leaders would have to pass-on among fellow traditional leaders. This would also provide an opportunity to assess compliance levels to the PoG concept at levels from village heads to Chiefs. Additionally, it offers an opportunity to learn how traditional leaders may innovate local level policy to promote livestock development and the socioeconomic welfare of their subjects. This could provide an opportunity to address structural causes of poverty in local contexts. Such an extension of PoG would enhance the possibility of promoting indigenous livestock empowerment more widely and may form a platform for cross-breeding the PoG with IES.
- g. Since projects have a specific lifespan, there is a need to promote the use of a traditional institutional framework as a constant support to provide a long-term oversight of development initiatives. This is evident as the PoG concept functions well with traditional leaders playing an advisory and mediation role.
- h. In order to adequately measure the quantitative and qualitative scale and impact of Kuvuula, there is a need to carry out an in-depth study of Kuvuula and similar traditional livestock empowerment systems in Zambia where the communities are traditionally livestock keepers.
- i. There is a need to encourage the use of indigenous knowledge around animal health. The use of conventional methods to process drugs can turn traditional livestock drugs into “conventional” leading to an improvement in the efficacy of both traditional livestock drugs and practices. This is vital as extension staff are not always adequate to meet the demands of farmers. Investing in the improvement of indigenous knowledge can greatly help in reducing demands for extension services.
- j. Although there is significant progress in the implementation and scaling up of the PoG concept, there are severe challenges of water scarcity in the Eastern Province which require both short term and long-term interventions. Short term interventions include boreholes, water dams and promotion of water harvesting technologies. Long term measures will have to address the restoration of natural water sources through conservation which have the capacity to sustainably replenish underground water reservoirs essential even for borehole water.

7.1.3 Recommendations on the socioeconomic impact of the PoG Concept

- a. Study findings in Chapter five show clearly that there was a high compliance rate to PoG in groups that received meat goats. It is therefore important that this livestock type is on the priority list of livestock to be promoted.
- b. However, in order to balance PoG with the ability of families to afford to pay for higher education level fees and expenses, there is a need to promote larger livestock such as dairy cattle, which help families earn adequate income for supporting school children, buying food in times of food shortage and re-investment into other forms of livestock.
- c. There is need for rights holders to lobby for opening of tertiary institutions in Katete. This will help reduce distances to colleges and universities thereby enabling learners to save money on lodging and only pay for tuitions. In this way more children will reach tertiary education level.
- d. As observed also in Figure 5.10 of Chapter Five above, there are more female-headed households that have children reaching tertiary education levels. There is, therefore, a need to investigate the underlying factors in this scenario between male-headed and female-headed households because female headed households earns less compared to male headed households.
- e. Sensitizations on financial management need to be conducted in order to promote an understanding and appreciation on the importance of participatory financial management in families. This will help in effective utilization of resources that may be seen in the increased number of children completing school in both male and female headed households.
- f. Having animal shelters constructed close to homes for fear of livestock theft could result in outbreak of zoonotic diseases. It is important that communities are sensitized on the need to leave adequate spaces between human and animal shelters. In order to achieve this, traditional leaders should be the first ones to be sensitized as they are responsible for providing regulations on village settlements, housing and animal shelter patterns in the villages. The current situation, seen during the study, where animal shelters are mingled with human settlements for fear of livestock theft, can only bring more disease risks to both livestock and humans. However, implementing this measure will also call for more presence of Police services who can work hand in hand with community neighbourhood watch groups in order to curb crime in the community.
- g. Despite the progress made on improving the welfare of rural HHs, there is still a need to promote the diversification of food and income sources. Livestock is just one of

several initiatives that contribute to enhancing the social and economic welfare of rural households. Rural households need to diversify income and food security options.

- h. One way of building strong households is to promote holistic development. This will help to enrich existing interventions. Therefore, instead of opening new programme areas with different interventions, it would be ideal to enrich existing initiatives as part of encouraging holistic development, improved socioeconomic development; but also, as a way of promoting the HCD aims of building sustainable capacity of local institutions to handle development challenges.
- i. Value addition on agricultural products should be encouraged so that small scale farmers increase net gains on livestock and crop farming investments.

7.1.4 Recommendations on socioeconomic variables affecting PoG

- a. In implementing development programs and projects, it is important that recipients of aid are consulted and where possible should be offered the kind of support that suits their aspirations. Similarly, instead of providing one type of livestock to members of each group, which is more or less similar to placebo treatment in medical research, each household should be given an opportunity to decide the type of livestock they think can improve their socioeconomic welfare.
- b. Although there were major challenges associated with the management of exotic dairy cattle, there is still a need to promote the empowerment of families with dairy cattle in order to boost income security, vital for meeting socioeconomic expenses.
- c. The promotion of livestock development and marketing structures is a good development and is long overdue considering that livestock provides a reliable source of income and food security throughout the year. Thorough value chains for each livestock type and product should be assessed in order to help make the economic decisions that will best leverage net gains from small scale farmers' investments in agriculture
- d. There should be increased efforts to educate small scale farmers on the value and importance of investing in drugs, fodder banks and improved animal shelters in order to properly manage both local and improved breeds.
- e. More water points for animals should be constructed in order to achieve sustainable livestock management while waiting for interventions that will address restoration of natural water sources.

- f. In the long term, it is important that the conservation of natural water catchment areas and river banks are protected and restored for sustainable water availability.

7.1.5 Suggestions for further research

Since the project was implemented with the active participation of relevant government ministries at the local level, this research provided an opportunity for evidence-based analysis and reporting to improve programming, as well as developing policy and practice recommendations on the PoG concept as an alternative sustainable development approach. There is however need to consider the following in pursuit of improving the PoG contribution to human centred development and indigenous knowledge development.

- a. There is need to investigate the scale of PoG and other indigenous forms of PoG implemented in other parts of Zambia. Due to various cultural and traditional settings, the PoG impact on the social and economic welfare of beneficiary households and communities may also vary across the country. It would be necessary to undertake a study on how different institutions are designing and implementing the PoG to fully understand the differences. It is also necessary to investigate the motivating and hindering factors in various cultural settings in order to avoid a ‘one size fits all’ application of development aid in diverse contexts.
- b. Another area of research will need to look at forms of indigenous empowerment initiatives practiced among main pastoralist groups and how these practices impact on the welfare of rural household comparative to the government approaches used. This could provide a new opportunity for indigenous driven sustainable development approaches worth scaling up, modifying or cross-breeding with the PoG concept.
- c. There is also need for in-depth research on the factors that affect child education in male and female headed HHs. This will have to be comparative for HHs that received empowerment initiatives and those that did not receive empowerment.
- d. The study did not administer a household survey on non-project beneficiaries but instead used the 2010 Central Statistical Census report as a baseline. Results for data elements covered in this report must have changed over time and may not have provided an accurate baseline now. There is, therefore, a need to consider inclusion of a house survey for non-project beneficiary HHs in the same geographical location in the next similar study as a control for comparing the impact of PoG interventions.
- e. Non-involvement of children could have provided limited interpretation on the impact of PoG on the social and economic welfare of rural households. The fact that PoG is

not adequately translating into more children reaching higher levels of education may mean that adults are undervaluing the importance of education to children. It could also point to poor financial management practices. It is therefore important that future studies take the involvement of children and youths as part of an important study group.

- f. The study investigated food security and not nutritional security. As such anthropometric measurements which are used for assessing nutrition status were not used. It is therefore recommended that a nutritional assessment be conducted to assess nutritional status of PoG beneficiary households. This will provide information of whether food availability (food security) translates into nutritional security among recipients of pass on the gift.

7.2 CONCLUSION

Despite some noted shortcomings, the findings of the study revealed that the PoG concept has contributed to the improvement of the welfare of the rural households in Mkaika and Sinda Constituencies in the Katete District.

The PoG concept supports the human-centred development approach in ways such as promoting, local initiatives, self-reliance, improving governance systems at local level through ensuring that groups have an independent but transparent and indigenous sensitive development approach, ensuring the upholding of gender equity while respecting local culture and traditions. Equally, the PoG theoretical framework largely agrees with the IKS. This is despite the fact that there are areas that require improvement in research and use of local livestock drugs for low-cost and sustainable livestock management. The PoG concept has been adopted countrywide; however, these initiatives are not coordinated which results in a lack of consolidated data that can be used to draw quantitative and qualitative conclusions on the influence of the PoG concept on livestock sector development.

On social welfare, PoGs have contributed to an improvement in community cohesion (unity). Attitudes of people toward receiving and giving improved as a result of the PoG concept. There is also a slight increase in the number of HHs that have changed from living in grass thatched houses to iron-roofed houses. This increases dignity and raises self confidence in the community. It was also noted that many families were able to use income generated from the sale of livestock and crop produce to buy farm inputs, send their children to school and build savings accounts for use in times of emergencies. However, despite female-headed households earning a quarter of what male-headed HHs earn, they were still able to support more children

to reach higher levels of education than male-headed households. This demonstrates that PoGs have real socioeconomic impact and increase hope for resource poor households.

REFERENCES

- Action Aid Zambia. 2010. *Project for Reduction of Nutritional Vulnerability- Evaluation Report*. Lusaka. Zambia
- African Union. 2014. *Implementation strategy and Roadmap to Achieve 2025 Vision on CAADP African Union: Operationalizing the 2014 Malabo Declaration on Accelerated African Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihood*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Alatartseva, E and Barysheva G. 2014. *Well-being: subjective and objective aspects*. International Conference on Research Paradigms Transformation in Social Sciences 2014. Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences 166 (2015) 36 – 42. Elsevier. Science Direct
- Argent, J. Augsburg B, and Rasul I. 2014. *Livestock asset transfers with and without training: Evidence from Rwanda*. Organizations. Volume 108, December 2014, Pages 19-38
- Aktipis, C, A, Cronk, L and de Aguiar, R. 2011. Risk-Pooling and Herd Survival: An Agent-Based Model of a Maasai Gift-Giving System. *Hum Ecol* 39, 131-140. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10745-010-9364-9>. Accessed: 15th February, 2020
- Babbie, E. 2011. *Introduction to Social Research*. 5th edition. Chapman University, California: Wadsworth CENGAGE Learning. Chapman University.
- Beall, J. 2002. *Living in the Present, investing in the future: household security among the urban poor in urban Livelihoods: A people-centred approach to reducing poverty*. Rakodi, C and Lloyd-Jones, T. (Eds) Earthscan. London United Kingdom, 71-87.
- Bellù, L.G. and Liberati, L.G. 2005. *Impacts of Policies on Poverty. The Definition of Poverty by Agricultural Policy Support Service*. Policy Assistance Division, FAO, University of Urbino, "Carlo Bo", Institute of Economics, Urbino, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO. Rome, Italy
- Behnke, R. and Muthami D. 2011. The Contribution of Livestock to the Kenyan Economy – Part II. IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative. IGAD LPI Working Paper No. 03-11
- Brandt, R.B. 1979. *A Theory of Good and the Right*. Oxford University Press 1979 xiii, 362pp

Bui, Y.N. 2009. *How to Write a Master's Thesis*. University of San Francisco, California: Sage Publications.

Central Statistical Office (CSO) [Zambia].2012. *2010 Census of Population and Housing: National Analytical Report*. Central Statistical Office. Lusaka, Zambia.

Central Statistical Office (CSO) [Zambia]. 2015. *Living Conditions Monitoring Survey Report 2013-2014*. Central Statistical Office Lusaka. Zambia.

Central Statistical Office (CSO) [Zambia]. 2015. *Living Conditions Monitoring Survey Report 2006 & 2010*. Central Statistical Office Lusaka. Zambia.

Central Statistical Office (CSO) [Zambia]. 2011. *Selected Social Economic indicators 2010*. Central Statistical Office. Lusaka, Zambia.

Central Statistical Office (CSO) [Zambia], Ministry of Health (MOH) [Zambia], and ICF International.2014. *Zambia Demographic and Health Survey 2013-14*. Rockville, Maryland, USA: Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Health, and ICF International.

Chambers R. and Conway G.R. 1992. *Sustainable rural Livelihoods: Practical concepts for 21st Century*. Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Discussion. The University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9RE, UK, Paper No.6

Chitty, KK and Black, BP. 2007. *Professional nursing: concepts and challenges*. 5th edition. Missouri: Saunders.

Council on Social Work Educationhttps.2016. *Definition-of-Economic-Well-Being*.

[https://www.cswe.org/centres-Initiatives/Initiatives/Clearinghouse-for-Economic Well-Being/Working](https://www.cswe.org/centres-Initiatives/Initiatives/Clearinghouse-for-Economic-Well-Being/Working). Accessed on 21st October, 2018.

Creswell, J. W. 2009.*Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Third Edition. SAGE Publications, Inc. Los Angeles. London. New Delhi. Singapore. University of Nebraska-Linkon.

De Beer, F. and Swanepoel, H. 2000: *Introduction to development Studies*.2nd Edition. Oxford University Press

DFID (2000): *Sustainable Livelihoods Guidance Sheets*. Department for International Development.

http://www.livelihoods.org/info/info_guidancesheets.html. Accessed on 23rd July, 2017

Du Toit, D and Van Staden, S.J. 2006. *Nursing sociology*. 3rd edition. Pretoria. Van Schaik Publishers.

Ferrari, P.U. 2013. *Annual Report 2013*. World Avenue, Little Rock, AR/USA 72202. Heifer International.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation. 2001. *Social-Economic and Gender Analysis Programme: Intermediate Level Hand Book*

Glen, D.I 2013. *Determining Sample Size*. IFAS Extension. University of Florida, USA

Grady H. 2014. *Philanthropy as an Emerging Contributor*. UNDP

Grebmer K. Bestein J. Prasai N. Amin S. Yohannes Y. Towey O. Thompson.J Sonntag A. Patterson F. and Nabaro D.2016. *Zambia's Global Hunger Index*. International Food Policy Research Institute. Washington, DC/ Bublun/ Bonn

Heifer International Zambia.2012. *Final Evaluation Report Send A Cow Heifer Zambia Eastern Province Project II (SACHZEP)*.Lusaka .Zambia

Heifer International Zambia.2014. *Goat Value-Chain Study and Market Survey Report*. Lusaka. Zambia

Heifer International Zambia 2015. *Second Quarter progress Report for ELITE project*, Chipata, Zambia

Heifer International. 2017. *The 12 Cornerstones*. <https://www.heifer.org/ending-hunger/our-approach/values-based-development/passing-on-the-gift.html>. Accessed on 24th November, 2017.

Inoni, O. E., Chukwuji, C. O., Ogisi, O. D. and Oyaide, W. J 2007. *Alleviating Rural Poverty: What Role for Small – Holder Livestock Production in Delta State, Nigeria*. *Agricultura Tropica Et Subtropica* Vol. 40 (2).

Institute of Development Studies. 2015. *Participatory Methods: People working together around the world to generate ideas and action for social change*. <http://www.participatorymethods.org/>. (Accessed: 16th July 2015).

Jeehyoung, K. and Bong, S.S. 2013. *How to Calculate Sample Size and Why*. Seoul, Korea. Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Seoul Sacred Heart General Hospital.

Kollmair, M. and Gamper, St. 2002: *The Sustainable Livelihood Approach. Input Paper for the Integrated Training Course of NCCR North-South*. Development Study Group. University of Zurich.

Korten. D.C. 1987. *Third Generation NGO Strategies: A Key to People-Centered Development*. National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration. World Development, Vol. 15, Supplement. Pergamon Journals Ltd, Great Britain.

Korten, D.C. (2017). *A Living Earth Economy for an Ecological Civilization*. International Week, University of Alberta Keynote. January 30, 2017 page 3

Korten, D.C. 2017. *Living Earth Economy*, U of Alberta, Page3of 10

Kuteya, A. 2012. *Agricultural Policies and Food Security Challenges in Zambia: Presentation at the Africa Lead Champions for Change Leadership Training*. Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI), Chisamba, Zambia.

Lasimbang, J.2008. *Indigenous Peoples and Local Economic Development*. Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP. Local.glob - Issue No. 5, 2008

Lee J, Schiere H, Bosma R, Olde E, Bol S and Cornelissen J. 2013. Report 745. *Aid and Trade for Livestock Development and Food Security in West Africa*. Wageningen UR Livestock Research. AB Lelystad

Marshall, M.N. 1996. *The key informant technique*. Family Practice 1996; 13: 92. Oxford University Press, Great Britain

McLeod, S.2017. *Maslow Hierarchy of Needs*.

<https://www.simplypsychology.org/maslow.html>. (Accessed on 30th December 2017)

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. 2004. *Zambia National Agriculture Policy 2004 to 2015*, Lusaka, Zambia

Ministry of National Development Planning, 2017: *Seventh National Development Plan 2017-2021*. Lusaka, Zambia

Muhammad K.B, Steven S., and Ram, P. 2012. *Livestock and Rural Household Food Security: The Case of Small Farmers of the Punjab*. Working Paper 1207.School of

Agricultural and Resource Economics Pakistan. School of Agricultural and Resource Economics. The University of Western Australia, Crawley, WA 6009, Australia. University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan.

Mwinyi, M.O. 2017. *Impact of Brucellosis on Social-Economic Well-being of Cattle Farmers in the Western and Southern Provinces of Zambia*. University of Zambia, Lusaka.

Nagan, W.P. 2016. *The Concept, Basis and Implications of Human-Centred Development. Promoting Leadership in Thought that Lead to Action*. Volume 3, Issue1, October 2016 pp (27).

Nataliya, P. 2014. *Trust as wellbeing factor*. International Conference on Research Paradigms Transformation in Social Sciences 2014. Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences 166 (2015) 147-151. Science Direct. Russia)

National Food and Nutrition Commission (NFNC) [Zambia]. 2006. *National Food and Nutrition Policy*. Lusaka, Zambia

Nyong, A., Adesina F, and Osman Elasha B. 2007. The value of indigenous knowledge in climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies in the African Sahel. *Mitigation Adaptation Strategy Glob Change* (2007) 12:787-797. Springer Science+ Business Media B.V., Nairobi, Kenya.

Ogunkoya, F. T. 2014. *Socio-economic factors that affect livestock numbers: A case study of smallholder cattle and sheep farmers in the Free State province of South Africa*. University of South Africa, Pretoria.

Rusomo T, Junlin H and Mangare C. 2017:93-94. *The role of social networks as survival strategies in agro-pastoral communities in arid and semi-arid lands in Tanzania*. Asian Development Policy Review. DOI:10.18488/journal.107.2017.52.90.99. Vol. 5, No. 2, 90-99. 2017 AESS Publications

Saab S. 2009. *Sustainable livelihood approach in rural development: Expert Group Meeting on Adopting the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach for Promoting Rural Development in the ESCWA Region*, Beirut. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Salkind, N.J. 2006: *Exploring Research*. 6th edition, Pearson Education Publishers, Upper Saddle River, NJ

Seligman, M. 2011. *Flourish: A Visionary New understanding of Happiness and well-being*. Free Press. New York, USA.

Sijm, J. 1997. *Food security and policy interventions*. Amsterdam: Thesis Publishers.

NDP Steering Committee and Secretariat.2013. *Happiness: Towards a New Development Paradigm*. Report of the Kingdom of Bhutan.

UNDP.2014. Human Development Report 2014. *Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience*. United Nations Development Programme, 1 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA

UNESCO.2012. *Advancing a Human Centred Approach to Development: Integrating Culture into the Global Development Agenda*. Think Piece.13 March 2012.

University of Wollongong Australia. 2015.

<https://www.uow.edu.au/student/wellbeing/UOW112638.html> (Accessed 21st October 2018)

United Nations Development Programme.2014. *Human Development Report 2014 Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience*. Published for the United Nations Development Programme.

UNESCO. 2012. *Advancing a Human Centred Approach to Development: Integrating Culture into the Global Development Agenda*. Think Piece (8).

UNDP. 2015. *Overview Human Development Report 2015 Work for Human Development*.1 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA

Vasuthevan, S and Mthembu, S. 2013. *De Haan's health of South Africa*. 10th edition. Juta, Cape Town.

World Bank. 2015. *Poverty and Equity*.

<http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/region/SSA>. (Accessed: 4th November 2014).

World Bank.2015: *Zambia Economic Brief. Powering the Zambian Economy*. Issue 6 p (9). The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/THE WORLD BANK 1818 H Street NW Washington, DC 20433 USA.

World Bank: *World Bank National accounts data and OECD National Accounts data files*.
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?locations=ZM>. (Accessed 02 January, 2018)

World Food Programme. 2017. *Sustainable livelihoods and ecosystems*.
<http://www1.wfp.org/sustainable-livelihoods-and-ecosystems>. (Accessed on 16 December 2017)

WWF Nepal Office 2011. *Sustainable Livelihoods- A Sustainable Livelihoods Mainstreaming Strategy*. WWF-World Wide fund for Nature (Formerly World Wildlife Fund), Kathmandu, Nepal

Zambia Business Times. 2017. *Food Basket remain at about K5,000 per family – JCTR*.
<https://zambiabusinesstimes.com/2017/06/14/food-basket-remain-at-about-K5000-per-family-jctr/>. Accessed on 17th December 2017.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: LIST OF GROUPS INTERVIEWED

S/No.	Group Name	Type of Livestock Received	Comments
1	Chankhupi	Draft Cattle	Chankhupi and Tipewe Draft Cattle groups interviewed together
2	Tipewe	Draft Cattle	
3	Katete Bridge	Dairy Cattle	Katete Bridge and Kamwanjenje Dairy Cattle groups interviewed together
4	Kamwanjenje	Dairy Cattle	
5	Tagwapo	Meat Goats	Tagwapo Kalingwizi and Aonenji Meat Goats groups interviewed together
6	Kalingwizi	Meat Goats	
7	Aonenji	Meat Goats	
8	Chiwuyu	Dairy Goats	
9	Non-Project Beneficiary Group	None	

APPENDIX B: LIST OF KEY INFORMANTS

Key Informant number	Institution	Place
1	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Lusaka
2	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Chipata
3	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Katete
4	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Katete
5	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services	Lusaka
6	Heifer International Zambia	Lusaka
7	Heifer International Zambia	Chipata
8	Heifer International Zambia	Chipata
9	Self Help Africa	Lusaka
10	Katete Goat Marketing Association	Katete
11	Ministry of Commerce	Katete
12	Community Livestock Auxiliary	Chipata
13	Ministry of Agriculture	Chipata
14	Village Water Zambia,	Lusaka
15	Traditional leadership	Munzunza Village, Katete
16	Traditional leadership	Ndelemanani Village, Katete
17	Traditional leadership	Kawalala Village, Katete
18	Traditional leadership	Kamcenje Village, Katete

APPENDIX C: CONSENT FORM

UNIVERSITY OF South Africa

COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

P.O. BOX 392

0003, PRETORIA.

I am a student from the University of South Africa conducting a research on Evaluation of Pass on the Gift Concept on Socio-Economic Welfare of Rural Households: A Case of SACHZEP and ELITE Project in Katete District, Zambia.

You are invited to participate in this research. The information from this will be useful in ensuring that correct decision is made on the project designs as well as suitable types of livestock to use in empowering rural families in order achieve best results for those receiving development assistance.

In order for you to participate there is a questionnaire which has been developed for you to answer. The answers that you will give during this interview will be confidential. In order to protect the privacy of your answers, your name will not be written. Equally there will be no mention of your name in the report.

You can choose to participate, refuse to participate, withdraw from interview or refuse to answer some of the questions that you are not comfortable with. If there are any ethical issues of concern, on this study you can refer them to, The Departmental Chairperson-ERC, Department of Development Studies, Room TvW 4-25, UNISA, and Pretoria.

Name of Interviewer:

Signature: Date:

The above information has been fully explained and do fully understand and consent myself to participate in this research study.

Signature.....Date

APPENDIX D: PERMISSION TO CONDUCT THE STUDY



Send a Cow Zambia
Plot 6562 Olympia Extension,
P.O. Box 37474,
LUSAKA.

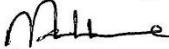
20th May, 2016.

To Who it May Concern

This letter serves to introduce Mr Jeremiah Mbeve who is a University of South Africa Student studying for a Masters in Development Studies. He is in his final year of study and is now currently in the process of collecting data for the Master Research. The title of his study is ***"Evaluation of Pass on the Gift Concept on Socio-Economic Welfare of Rural Households: A Case of SACHZEP and ELITE Project in Katete District, Zambia"***. The findings from this research study will help Send a Cow Zambia and its partner institutions to improve on the design and delivery of livestock empowerment initiatives in rural communities.

Your participation and assistance will greatly be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,



Caroline Mukosa
Country Director - Send a Cow Zambia

C.C. Programme Manager, Heifer International Zambia, Chipata

APPENDIX E: QUESTIONNAIRE

PART 1: STRUCTURED INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

Instructions: Tick✓ appropriate and fill in further information in the dotted spaces.

Section 1: Demographic Data

1. Sex of Livestock Recipient: 1=Female 2= Male
2. Constituency Name: 1= Mkaika 2=Sinda
3. Sex of household head 1= Male, 2=Female
4. Age of household head: years
5. How many are you in this family: Male.....Female.....

Section 2: Livestock Empowerment Initiatives

1. Were you part of the ELITE project? 1=Yes, 2=No
2. Did you receive any livestock from the project? 1=Yes, 2= No
3. What type of livestock did you receive?

Type and number of animals I received

Type	Cattle	Pigs	Goats	Chickens	Sheep
Number of livestock					

4. How many animals did you receive?
5. Who gave you the livestock?1=SACHZEP Project 2= ELITE Project, 3= SACHZEP PoG, ELITE PoG
6. In which year did you receive these animals?
7. How many animals do you have now?

Type	Cattle	Pigs	Goats	Chickens	Sheep
Number					

8. Are the animals that you have adequate for your needs? 1=Yes, 2= No
9. Why do you have fewer livestock?
10. Do all people have livestock in your village or settlement? 1=Yes, 2= No
11. Do you think “Passing on the Gift” is a good idea? 1= Yes, 2= No

Explain.....

12. Did you also pass-on animal(s)? 1=Yes, 2= No.....

13. If “Yes” what type of livestock did you give to another farmer?

14. How many animals did you give?

15. What else do you share?

Section 3: Economic Benefits of PoG Concept

1. Are you able to have adequate food throughout the year? 1= Yes, 2= No
2. How many months do you have adequate food in a year?
3. Do you have adequate income throughout the year? 1=Yes, 2= No

Explain:

4. What type of livestock did you sell in the last 1 year?

Year	Number Sold	Type of Livestock	Price	Income
2015				

5. How much milk did you produce and sell in the last 1 year?

Years	How many dairy animals do you have?	How many litters of milk per day do you sell?	How many days do you milk per month	How many months in year do you milk your cow?
2015				

6. How is your expenditure rating and levels on basic needs in the last one year?

7. What are your two main sources of income to support you in meeting these family needs? Fill in the table below:

Where do get main sources of your income? List all sources, then rate them	5=Very high income 4= High income 3= Moderate income 2= Less income 1=No income	How much money do earn per year?

8. Are you able to save some money each year? 1= Yes, 2= No
 9. How much are you able to save each year?
 10. How do you use the money that you save?

Section 4: Social Benefits of PoG Concept

Sub-Section 1: Social Cohesion

- What type of livestock do you consider most important?
 Ranked Number 1:
 Ranked Number 2:
- Did you pass –on the gift to another household?
- How far is the household that you gave the pass-on to from your home?
 1=Very near, 2 = near, 3= Far, 4 =Very Far.
- Do you live with this person in the same village/ settlement area? 1= Yes, 2= No
- Are you related to this person? 1= Yes, 2= No
- Why did you choose this person to give livestock?
- Did you willingly give livestock from the project? 1= Yes, 2= No
- Do you have neighbours or relatives near you that are poor? 1= Yes, 2= No

Sub-Section 2: Shelter

Type of House	Before Project Started (Tick appropriate)	After the project started (Tick appropriate)
Iron sheets house		
Mud brick house with grass		
House made from poles with no Iron sheets		
Other (specify)		

Sub-Section 3: Education

1. Do you have school going children? 1=Yes, 2= No
2. How much income comes from livestock to support education needs of your children?

	5=Very high expenditure 4= High expenditure 3= Moderate 2= Less Expenditure 1=No Expenditure	How much do you spend per year?
Food		
School requirements (fees, uniforms, books etc.)		
Clothes		
Farm inputs (fertilizer, seed, etc.)		
Others (others specify)		

3. How many children have you managed to support as result of having livestock up to Grade 9, 12 and college level of education?

PART 2: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Section 1: Livestock Groups

1. What do you know about passing on the gift?
2. What was the objective of the SACHZEP / ELITE project?
3. Do you think that it achieved the intended results? Discuss
4. What went well in the project? Discuss
5. What didn't work well? Discuss
6. If the project was to be extended how would you like it to be designed and implemented?

Section 2: None – Project Beneficiary Group

1. Do you know about the Heifer/ SACHZEP / ELITE Project?)
2. What was the objective of the Heifer/SACHZEP / ELITE project?
3. Why didn't you participate in the project?
4. Do you think that it achieved the intended results? Discuss
5. From you point as an observer, what went well in the project? Discuss
6. What didn't work well? Discuss
7. If the project was to continue what would you recommend?

PART 3: KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW

Section 1: Human-Centred Development and Indigenous Knowledge

1. Do we have traditional livestock development strategies? Explain
2. Is this knowledge of traditional development systems/ strategies still being used?
Explain
3. If the answer is NO could you give reasons?
4. How much of indigenous knowledge is used in the livestock project implementation?
Explain
5. How effective is this livestock related indigenous knowledge?
6. What should be done to improve livestock-related indigenous knowledge?

Section 2: Project Staff and Stakeholders

1. How were the pass-on the gift groups formed?
2. How are the leaders in these groups chosen?
3. How often do these groups choose their leaders?
4. Do these groups have constitutions or written rules?
5. List things that you were happy with about the passing on the gift of livestock? Explain
6. List things that you were not happy with about the passing on the gift of livestock? Explain
7. What is currently working well concerning livestock among small scale farmers?
8. What should be done to improve the small-scale farmers' living standards?

Section 3: Key Informant Interview Questionnaire

a. Group Formation and Management

- i. How were the pass-on the gift groups formed?
- ii. How do you choose your leaders?
- iii. How often do you choose your leaders?
- iv. Do you have a constitution or written rules in your group?

b. Evaluating the extent to which the PoG concept has influenced livestock development sector in Zambia. Information to be analysed together with national livestock population statistics

Questions

- i. Which part(s) of Zambia are you using the passing – on the Gift concept?
- ii. How has this concept influenced the development of livestock in project / programme target areas? If there are any statistical reports could you share the results?
- iii. What positive lessons have you learnt along the way in implementing this concept?
- iv. What challenges have you experienced in implementing this concept?
- v. Would you associate the broader development of livestock in your project area(s) to this concept? Yes / No. Explain

- vi. Would you associate the broader development of livestock in Zambia to this concept? Yes / No. Explain
- vii. What should be done better on Passing-on-the Gift concept in order to effectively contribute to livestock development in Zambia?

Thank you for the support

APPENDIX F: ETHICAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE ISSUES BY UNISA



**DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
RESEARCH ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE
APPLICATION FOR ETHICS REVIEW AND CLEARANCE**

Date: 23 October 2015

Ref
#:2015_DEVSTUD_Student_06
Name of applicant: Mr J Mbewe
Student #: 32276761

Dear Mr Mbewe

Decision: Ethical Clearance

Name: MR J Mbewe

Student in the Department of Development Studies; Supervisor Dr Madziakapita A

Proposal: The impact of Passing-on the Gift on the rural household economy: A case of Katete District, in Zambia

E-mail: Jmbewe2010@gmail.com

Qualification: Masters Degree in Development Studies

Thank you for the application for research ethics clearance by the Department of Development Studies' Research Ethics Review Committee for the above mentioned research. Your application was reviewed in compliance with the Unisa Policy on Research Ethics by the Department of Development Studies' Research Ethics Review Committee on 23/10/2015.

The proposed research may now commence with the proviso that:

- 1) The researcher/s will ensure that the research project adheres to the values and principles expressed in the UNISA Policy on Research Ethics.
- 2) Any adverse circumstance arising in the undertaking of the research project that is relevant to the ethicality of the study, as well as changes in the methodology, should be communicated in writing to the Department of Development Studies' Research



University of South Africa
Preller Street, Muckleneuk Ridge, City of Tshwane
PO Box 392 UNISA 0003 South Africa
Telephone: +27 12 429 3111 Facsimile: +27 12 429 4150
www.unisa.ac.za

Open Rubric

Ethics Review Committee. An amended application could be requested if there are substantial changes from the existing proposal, especially if those changes affect any of the study-related risks for the research participants.

- 3) The researcher will ensure that the research project adheres to any applicable national legislation, professional codes of conduct, institutional guidelines and scientific standards relevant to the specific field of study.

Note:

The reference number 2015_DEVSTUD_Student_06 should be clearly indicated on all forms of communication. [E.g. Webmail, E-mail messages, letters] with the intended research participants, as well as with the Department of Development Studies' Research Ethics Review Committee.

Kind regards,



Dr LJ Ntema
Departmental Chairperson-ERC
Department of Development Studies
Room TvW 4-25
Tel 012 429 2121
E-mail: ntemalj@unisa.ac.za



University of South Africa
Pretorius Street, Muckleneuk Ridge, City of Tshwane
PO Box 392 UNISA 0003 South Africa
Telephone: +27 12 429 3111 Facsimile: +27 12 429 4150
www.unisa.ac.za

APPENDIX G: DAIRY CATTLE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION NOTES

1. What was the objective of the SACHZEP / ELITE project?

Answers:

- The aim was to reduce poverty

2. Do you think that it achieved the intended results? Discuss

3. **Answers:**

- Yes, the intended results were fulfilled

4. What went well in the project? Discuss

Answers:

- Cattle multiplied and we manage to also give others
- We sell animals to raise money for sending children to school
- Income from the sale of animals also helps us to solve other financial problems that we face in our families

5. What didn't work well? Discuss

Answers:

- All the exotic cattle died. We just had to buy new indigenous cattle to replace the animals that died
- These exotic breeds made us to waste money through buying drugs in effort to treat diseased which affected cattle

6. If the project was to be extended how would you like it to be designed and implemented?

Answers:

- We would like other development agriculture related initiatives to help us.

APPENDIX H: MEAT GOATS FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION NOTES

1. What was the objective of the SACHZEP / ELITE project?

Answers:

- The aim was to reduce poverty and poor knowledge illiteracy in agriculture

2. Do you think that it achieved the intended results? Discuss

Answers:

- Yes
- Because poverty reduced
- We belt good houses out of the money we made from selling goats
- We sent children to school using the money from goats
- We also bought household goods and cattle

3. What went well in the project? Discuss

Answers:

- There was reduced illiteracy because of receiving trainings in conservation agriculture (Gamphani) and how to take care of livestock. We use goat manure to put in agriculture fields. If you apply this goat manure the harvest is as good as a person that that uses fertilizer.

4. What didn't work well? Discuss

Answers:

- The market prices for livestock were falling down. The prices fall down so much at times such that you have to sell more goats in order to pay for children's school fees. We only benefit when NGOs come to buy animals to take to other areas because they buy at good prices unlike braai stand businessmen.
- Inadequate water due to reduced rainfall

5. If the project was to be extended how would you like it to be designed and implemented?

Answers:

- Passing on the gift should continue so that everyone benefits. This will help in stopping cases of theft if everyone has animals
- Village heads should also participate and benefit from the PoG

- Since poverty does not end, we are asking for layer chickens and sheep. From layers we will be able to sell eggs every day. Sheep is also rarely stolen

APPENDIX I: DRAFT CATTLE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION NOTES

1. What was the objective of the SACHZEP / ELITE project?

Answer:

- It was to help reduce our poverty.

2. Do you think that it achieved the intended results?

Answer:

- Yes, the project achieved the intended results. Although some people lost their animals through dying because of diseases, those that remained with animals are still benefiting.

3. What went well in the project? Discuss

Answer:

- These animals reproduced and families were able to give others animals also.
- We use cattle for ploughing agriculture fields. So, we able to cultivate bigger fields unlike before and we don't have too much work such that we can find time to rest.
- We also use cattle for transportation of farm produce and taking things to the market for sale
- Because of cultivating bigger fields, we have good crop yields for food and selling some for money that helps us to pay for school fees and uniforms,
- We also get milk for home consumption from these animals

4. What didn't work well? Discuss

Answer:

- Our biggest problem that we face after receiving the animals was that these exotic breeds (N'gombe zacizungu) died within a short period after receiving them. In order to comply with the conditions of passing on the gift we had to use personal funds to replace the cattle. Since we were still in a situation of not having many sources of income most group members, families we faced financial pressure to find money for replacing these animals.
- Because we didn't want other animals to die also, we had challenges of finding money for buying drugs in effort to ensure they did not die from livestock diseases.

Answers:

- Exotic cattle which they brought to us failed to fit in with our environment and so most cattle died.
5. If the project was to be extended how would you like it to be designed and implemented?

Answers:

- We need more refresher trainings and visits so that we continue learning more
- The project worked well. However, poverty was just reduced but it is still there. Therefore, we are asking to be helped with other development so that the remaining poverty is completely be eradicated.
- Cattle take up 2 or 3 year before giving birth. This delays the multiplication of animals unlike goats which produce every year. Draft cattle are also mainly used for cultivating our agriculture field where the crop produce is only harvested and sold one in a year. However, for other groups that received dairy cattle we have heard that they are making more money from the sale of milk. Equally those with goats are able to sale goats more frequently to earn some money for supporting school children and buying other things needed at home. So, we also want to be helped with dairy cattle and meat goats to supplement draft cattle.

APPENDIX J: DAIRY GOATS FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION NOTES

1. What was the objective of the SACHZEP / ELITE project?

Answers:

- The aim of bringing livestock was to end poverty and reduce illiteracy through trainings

2. Do you think that it achieved the intended results? Discuss

Answers:

- No, the project didn't achieve much. This is because most dairy goats die due to animal diseases. Thieves also stole a lot of our animals. Currently there are only 3 families that have a total of 43 dairy goats.
- For me I keep a lot of dogs, which help to guard my dogs from being stolen by thieves

3. What went well in the project?

Answers:

- Nothing went well because we didn't meet our expectations.
- Those that have animals are able to have milk for home consumption.
- Often, we leave milk from one goat for home consumption. If you have five goats that ready for milking, you leave one for home consumption milk and then milk from the other four is for sale.
- One goat gives you 2.5 liters of milk per day
- In one week, we only manage to have eight (8) 750 millilitres
- The who months we only manage to produce 24 bottles of milk
- We only milk 3days in a week to give chance for kids to also suck from their mothers so they can grow healthy
- We sell our milk at ZMK 2 per bottle of 760 millilitres to our fellow villagers

4. What didn't work well? Discuss

Answer:

- Due to the problem of death of animals and thefts, we were not able to achieve what we wanted

5. If the project was to be extended how would you like it to be designed and implemented?

Answer:

- If the program has to work well in future, we are asking for more of other types of assistance such as meat goats. We have seen from groups that received meat goats that they are better off than us.

APPENDIX K: NON-PROJECT BENEFICIARY FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION NOTES

1. Do you know about the Heifer/ SACHZEP / ELITE Project?)

Answers:

- It is an organization that gives animals to farmers?

2. What do you know about the passing-on the gift?

Answers:

- When a person receives an animal, you keep that animal. When that animal produces young ones you also give another the same type and number of animals as a free gift.
- It is a free gift that is given to members that belong to groups. If you make a group and you are united, then you can receive help as a group.
- When you are helped, you also are supposed to give off-springs to another group the same number of animals that your group received as a way of sharing.

3. What was the objective of the SACHZEP / ELITE project / Heifer?

Answers:

- They wanted to help reduce poverty by giving us animals to keep so that it helps us in our families.

4. Why didn't you participate in the project?

Answers

- We didn't join the groups.
- Animals were given to those that belonged to the group. Assistance of development comes through groups and since we didn't belong to the group that is why we didn't receive animals.
- At that time when Heifer came, we didn't have interest of joining groups like our friends and that is why we didn't participate. Now we have interest to join groups because we have seen development at our friends' houses

5. Do you think that it achieved the intended results?

Answers:

- Yes, it achieved the intended results but to some it didn't.

6. From you point as an observer, what went well in the project? Discuss

Answer:

- Some people that received animals never cared for animals when they were sick so many animals died from “*Chigodola*” (East Cost Fever) but some families still have some animals
- Before animals died those that had animals were better than because they had milk to eat and sale. Even now those that still have dairy cattle for example the Katete Bridge group members are still selling milk and making money from the sale of milk.
- They observed that milk production for consumption and manure for use in crop production helped beneficiaries very much because they were able to make enough money for taking children to school and buying fertilizer.

7. What didn't work well? Discuss

Answer:

- After animals died, became poor again and started suffering again. This is not good.
- After an animal died, group leaders collected the dead animal, skinned it and sold the carcass to raise funds. If family that lost this animal was able to pay prescribed monetary contribution, then the group used the money raised from the sale of carcass together with what a family has paid to buy another animal to give the family that lost the animal.
- The other sad thing is that some of the communities have completely lost that type of breed of animals.

8. If the project was to continue what would recommend

Answer:

- We need to lessons on how to keep animals so that there can be less livestock dying due to diseases.
- We have now realised the importance of belonging to the group and the PoG is helping families. So, we are also requested for animals but we can request that our request is considered we can like to be given disease resistant livestock.
- We can like to have meat goats.
- We still ask for “anyanchioto” government extension workers to be visiting frequently and monitor how animals are being managed. Group members should also should be reporting cases of livestock diseases to Veterinary

Officers quickly so that they can be assisted with the treatment of animals in good time.

- Please don't refer to the failures of other groups. Instead help us also because we have seen the benefits of livestock and PoG, so we will take good care of animals