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Abbreviations

ULM	Umzimvubu Local Municipality
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EPWP	Extended Public Works Programme
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SASSA	South African Social Security Agency
SDS	Social Development Strategy

DEFINITIONS

Children	In terms of the Children's Act 38 of 2005, children are persons under the age of 18 years.
Community	Community usually refers to a social unit larger than a small village that shares common values.
Food Security	According to the Integrated Food Security Strategy- South Africa (National Department of Agriculture), food security is defined as physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food by all South African at all times to meet their dietary and food preferences for an active and healthy life.
Poverty	Poverty can be defined as the inability of a person to meet their own basic needs and the needs of their dependents.
Vulnerable Groups:	It is the group of people who are at the risk and not being at the position of providing the adequate social want to their family.
Youth	In line with the precepts of the National Youth Commission Act, 1996, in this policy, Youth means persons between the ages of 14 and 35.
Corporate Social Responsibility	refers to the voluntary involvement of businesses in social projects that help to improve the community in which they operate.
Responsible Tourism	It is an approach to the management of tourism, at maximizing economic, social and environmental benefits and minimizing costs to destinations. In addition, responsible tourism is tourism that creates better places for people to live in and better places to visit.
Give responsible	A process of not giving people directly money or material but to give to an identified organization.

1. Background

- 1.1 Umzimvubu Local Municipality , like any other municipalities, faces high rates of poverty and inequality. Poverty remains a real and alarming problem at ULM. It is assumed that the residents of ULM area jurisdiction are still living below poverty baseline.
- 1.2 Poverty is multi-dimensional and manifests in many ways. One of the key manifestations for people who are poor is a lack of access to basic services such as, food, water, electricity and sanitation which improves quality of life. Access to basic services significantly affects the lives of the community. Although the 2011 Census reports show that there are people who have access to refuse removal services, challenges exist in providing quality service that are sufficient, efficient, affordable and appropriate to meet the needs of communities.
- 1.3 Poverty is both a cause and result of marginalization. There is a majority of vulnerable people (women, children, the elderly and disabled) in the poor population and they face a range of social, economic, cultural and physical barriers in getting out of poverty.
- 1.5 Food security is generally viewed as closely related to poverty.
- 1.5 Poverty and food insecurity are linked to poor health and affects the healthy development of children. Malnutrition has physical and developmental effects and long term consequences.

2. Interpretation of the policy

- 1.6 ULM is committed in addressing poverty and improving the quality of life of the community of ULM, particularly people who are poor, vulnerable or marginalized. This will be done by the involvement of all the stakeholders involved in community development , including but not limited to the Government Departments, Non-Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organizations, Private sector , Business community, etc. However, there is a need to articulate the interventions aimed at meeting the needs of the very poor.
- 1.7 Furthermore the ULM needs to coordinate its efforts aimed at alleviating the plight of the most vulnerable groups with work that is most suitable for these groups so as to meet their needs.
- 1.8 It is of great importance for ULM to coordinate and empower the business community to have impact to the communities through the social responsibility programmes that the businesses are supposed to do for the communities. This can be done either by the supply of food to the needy people or certainly by the capital donations by individuals and companies through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) campaigns. Evidence

indicates that people and businesses are concerned by the poverty and suffering of others.

2. Objectives

- 2.1. The overarching outcome of this policy is to direct the work of the stakeholders in addressing the plight of the very poor through programmes and projects in order to improve the quality of life.
- 2.2. The policy sets out the criteria and procedures to be followed to establish sustainable food gardens which may act as to aid in addressing food insecurity to low income earners. Under exceptional circumstances (major natural disasters), the ULM shall also support or provide for soup kitchens.
- 2.3. In order to increase the coordination of external and internal stakeholders, the policy sets out the mechanism that will facilitate this collaboration.
- 2.4. The policy also aims to better direct and mobilize resources towards poverty alleviation efforts.
- 2.5. The policy also indicates on how to create job opportunities through EPWP for the unemployed.

3. Policy Attributes

3.1. Integrated Development Plan

- 3.1.1. This policy is aligned with the Strategic goals and supporting objectives of the IDP.
Given the current economic environment of ever higher unemployment and the increasing number of residents living below the poverty line, indigent programmes and other economic enabling measures require urgent attention”.
- 3.1.2. The IDP also notes the important of collaboration with businesses and individuals for poverty alleviation: “Collaboration with a range of partners is essential. This will require corporate social responsibility (CSR) as well as social entrepreneurship initiatives to create sustainable opportunities and promote independence over time”.

3.2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

- 3.2.1. The SDS defines social development broadly as the overall improvement and enhancement in the quality of life of all people, especially people who are poor or marginalized. At its core is a focus on addressing poverty, inequality and social ills while providing for the participation of people in their own development.
- 3.2.2. The Poverty Alleviation and Reduction Policy is in line with the Social Development Strategic high-level objectives:
- 3.2.2.1. Support the most vulnerable through enhancing access to infrastructure and services.
- 3.2.2.2. Promote and foster social integration.
- 3.2.2.3. Mobilize resources for social development.

4. Application of the Policy

- 4.1 Community needs analysis
ULM shall coordinate and conduct the needs analysis in all Wards so as to determine the skills gaps within the community that will sustain the people in terms of earning income
- 4.1.1 ULM shall identify the training institutions for the training of the identified communities.
- 4.1.2 The municipality shall facilitate the soil preparation in all wards
- 4.1.3 The municipality shall consider only those households/ organized co-operatives who have paid a commitment fee of R1800.00 per ha.
- 4.1.4 The municipality shall facilitate the soil test with the Department of Agriculture
- 4.1.5 The municipality shall consider the projects/ individuals who have paid the commitment fee from 1 to 60 ha for soil preparation.
- 4.1.6 Awareness campaign of the programme be cascaded down to the communities
- 4.1.7 Resource mobilization be including all the stakeholders

4.2 ROLE OF THE COUNCIL

- 4.2.1 The Ward Councilors shall assist by identifying the people in their respective Wards that are most poverty stricken.
- 4.2.2 The identified people or community must be reported to the office of the Municipal Manager.
- 4.2.3 Then the Accounting Officer shall delegate the relevant official to ascertain the duties.

5. Amendment and or abolition of this policy

5.1 The Local Economic Development Committee shall have the authority to recommend to the Council the approval, adjustments and improvements necessary to this policy. It is the Council that will provide the final approval of all adjustments to the policy.

6. ADMINISTRATION OF THIS POLICY

6.1 The administration of this policy shall be the primary responsibility of the Local Economic Development Unit of Umzimvubu Municipality. The Accounting Officer with the assistance of the Senior LED Manager shall ensure that the policy is implemented, managed and monitored accordingly.

6.2 The dispute on interpretation of this policy shall be determined in writing by any party concerned

6.3 The office of the Municipal Manager shall give a final interpretation of this policy in the case of written dispute.

7. PERMANENT / TEMPORARY WAIVER OF THIS POLICY

7.1 This policy may be wholly waived by the Municipal Council on temporary or permanent basis.

7.2 Notwithstanding clause 7.1 the Accounting Officer may under the circumstances of emergency temporarily waive this policy subject to reporting of such waiver to Council

8. SUSPENSION OF THIS POLICY

8.1 This policy may be repealed by the Council

8.2 This policy may be suspended by the Council