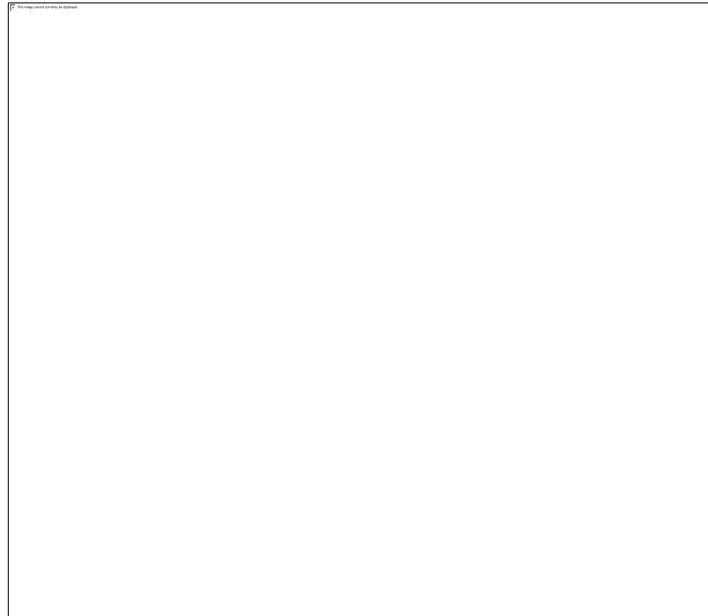


**BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION
FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**



An Analysis Of Traditional Strategies That Are Being Used To Reduce The Risk
Of Poverty. A Case Of Goromonzi

BY

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DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO BINDURA UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL
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STUDIES

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APPROVAL FORM

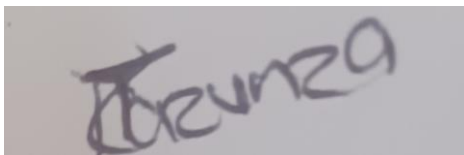
The undersigned certify that they have read the dissertation and have approved its submission for marking confirming that it conforms to the departmental requirements on research entitled: **“An analysis to traditional strategies that are being used to reduce the risk of poverty a case of Goromonzi”** submitted by **Tanatswanashe Amy Kazunza** in partial fulfilment of Bachelor of Science Honors Degree in Development Studies.

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I Tanatswanashe Amy Kazunza declare that thus research project is my original work and has never been submitted before. The information derived from the other sources is indicated and acknowledged in the project.

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DECLARATION

I Tanatswanashe Kazunza, declare that this project, titled an analysis of traditional strategies which are being used to reduce the risk of poverty a case of Goromonzi, is my original work

and has not been submitted elsewhere for academic credit. I confirm that all sources used in this project have been properly cited and referenced, and that I have adhered to the academic integrity policies and guidelines of Bindura University of Science Education.

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my family, whose unwavering support and encouragement have been instrumental in my academic journey. I am grateful for their love, guidance and sacrifices, which have enabled me to pursue my dreams. I also dedicate this work to the people of Goromonzi, who have shared their stories and experiences with me, whose resilience and determination inspire me every day.

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Last but not least, I am grateful to the Lord Almighty for fulfilling my dreams.

ABSTRACT

Poverty remains an important challenge in many developing regions including Goromonzi Zimbabwe. Understanding the traditional strategies employed by local communities to mitigate the risk of poverty is crucial for designing effective poverty reduction interventions. This study aims to identify the strategies being used by communities in Goromonzi to reduce the risk of poverty. Also to explore the key factors contributing to poverty and to propose the best traditional strategies that can be used to reduce the risk of poverty. The research uses qualitative methodology including interviews and questionnaires with the members in Goromonzi. The findings reveal a range of traditional strategies employed by the Goromonzi communities such as small-scale farming, artisanal mining, livelihood production and craft production. The key causes of poverty identified economic contraction, poor harvests and increase in basic necessities. By understanding and leveraging the strengths of traditional systems, this study contributes to more effective and sustainable poverty alleviation efforts in Goromonzi. The insights gains can inform policy makers and development practitioners on how to better these strategies.

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 4.1: pie chart showing the best traditional strategies to reduce poverty.....30

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:4.1 Traditional strategies which you think were used in Zimbabwe to reduce poverty ..	28
Table 2: 4.2 The factors contributing to poverty in Goromonzi.....	29

LIST OF APPENDINCES

Appendix 1: Questionnaires **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Table of Contents

APPROVAL FORM.....	2
DECLARATION.....	3
DEDICATION.....	4
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	5
ABSTRACT.....	7
LIST OF FIGURES	8
LIST OF APPENDICES.....	10
Table of Contents	11
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.....	13
1.1 Introduction.....	13
1.2 Background of the study.....	13
1.3 Justification of the Study.....	15
1.4 Problem Statement.....	15
1.5 Research Objectives.....	15
1.6 Specific Objectives	15
1.7 Research Questions.....	15
1.8 Definition of Terms	16
1.9 Organization of the Study	16
1.10 Summary.....	16
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW.....	17
2.1 Literature Review	17
2.2 Poverty	17
2.3 Theoretical Framework.....	17
2.3.1 The Sustainable Livelihoods Framework	18
2.3.2 Community development theory	18
2.4 Traditional strategies to poverty alleviation	18
2.4.1 Small scale farming.....	19
2.4.2 Artisanal mining.....	19
2.4.3 Livestock production	20
2.4.4 Craft production	20
2.5 Factors that contribute to poverty.....	21
2.5.1 Economic contraction	21
2.5.2 Poor harvest.....	21
2.5.3 Increase in basic necessities.....	21
2.6 Gaps and limitations in current knowledge and practices	21

2.7 Summary.....	22
CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY.....	23
3.1 Introduction.....	23
3.2 Research Philosophy.....	23
3.3 Research Strategy.....	23
3.4 Research Design.....	23
3.5 Target Population.....	24
3.6 Sample Size.....	24
3.7 Sampling Method.....	24
3.7.1 Stratified random sampling.....	24
3.8 Research Instrument.....	25
3.9 Data collection Procedure.....	26
3.10 Data Analysis and Presentation Methods.....	26
3.11 Reliability and Validity.....	26
3.12 Ethical Consideration.....	27
3.13 Summary.....	27
CHAPTER 4: RESEARCH FINDINGS.....	28
4.1 Introduction.....	28
4.2 The traditional strategies which were used to reduce the risk of poverty in Goromonzi... 28	28
4.3 The factors contributing to poverty in Goromonzi.....	29
4.4 The best traditional strategies that can be used to reduce the risk of poverty in Zimbabwe	30
4.5 Summary.....	31
Chapter 5 Discussion / Conclusion/Recommendations.....	32
5.1 Introduction.....	32
5.2 Discussion of Findings.....	32
5.3 Conclusions.....	33
5.4 Recommendations.....	33
5.4.1 To the policymaker.....	33
5.4.2 To the Bindura University.....	34
5.4.3 To the Students.....	34
5.4.4 To the community.....	35
REFERENCES.....	36
Appendix 1: Questionnaires.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The intention of carrying out this study is to show that the problem aiming study hold an important worth. This unit enlightens a short summary of the background of the study, which gives context for the problem being studied and providing the reader with a clear and important grasp of the research. The research is driven by the problem statement, research objectives, and limitations questions, delimitation and significance of the study were discussed.

1.2 Background of the study

719 million people, or 9.2% of the world's population, live on less than \$2.15 a day, according to the World Bank. Extreme poverty, according to the World Bank, is defined as a daily income of less than \$2.15, as determined by the international poverty line. Multidimensional poverty recognises that poverty is more than just a lack of money. The Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative and the UN Development Programme created the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index in 2010, which measures poverty by taking into account an individual's living conditions, health care, and education. South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa had similar rates of poverty. The poverty gap is the difference between the average consumption of the impoverished person and the poverty line, expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. In comparison to other regions, South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa had larger poverty gaps—that is, the percentage of poverty that separates the typical poor person's consumption from the poverty line. Over 320 million people in Asia, according to the World Bank, are extremely poor. Not enough people are still below the poverty level. In Asian countries, far too many individuals are trying to make ends meet. In Asia, rural areas are typically where poverty is found.

Zimbabwe was an African nation with a growing economy, driven by its mining and agricultural sectors. Zimbabweans, meanwhile, are currently dealing with industrial mismanagement, hyperinflation, internal corruption, and conflict. A deeper examination of the nation sheds light on Zimbabwe's poverty situation. Even though it has decreased in Zimbabwe as a result of the country's remarkable economic success during the 1980s, the country's extreme poverty is still widespread and is marked by clear differences between urban and rural areas. According to Mhishi (2016), the World Bank, 38% of Zimbabweans lived in poverty in

2015-16. The data makes it clear that poverty in Zimbabwe is still at historically low levels. The central government has implemented strategies to alleviate poverty as a result of the high levels of poverty, which are evident in the poor people's declining living conditions, reduced employment opportunities, declining real wages, rising food and fuel prices, and acute housing shortages. These strategies are fully described in this dissertation. The most pressing issue facing Zimbabweans is food. The challenges of acquiring and producing food have been exacerbated by unemployment, poor transportation, a dearth of persons between the ages of 25 and 60, and a lack of farming experience passed down from parents to children. Numerous kids and adults are starving due to the scarcity food in the region. To ensure food security in the nation, a lot of work needs to be done. The majority of medical clinics and hospitals lack the necessary supplies, so they are understaffed. People still have to walk more than five kilometres to receive medical care, especially in rural areas. Water is obtained by drilling wells, but development is starting to seep into the community, giving tapped water to a rapidly expanding community. Townships are being built, and new homes are popping up to accommodate middle-class citizens tired of living in cities. Wells come in two varieties: manually drawn and electrically powered. Not every time a well fails, there is enough money to drill a new one. Both mechanical issues and lightning strikes can affect electric pumps. In Zimbabwe, power outages and electricity remain a big problem.

The people who live in Goromonzi District, which is in Mashonaland East, are members of the Shona tribe. The district is a rural community in East Mashonaland Zimbabwe that is spread over an area of about 9,100 square kilometres. Goromonzi District is represented in the national Parliament by the single Senate seat Goromonzi and the three House of Assembly seats Goromonzi North, Goromonzi South, and Goromonzi West. The Goromonzi district's economy is centred on informal industry, services, and agriculture. The local economy in Goromonzi has collapsed as a result of the economic problems plaguing the country, leading to high rates of unemployment and poverty that are closely correlated with the district's several theological philosophies. The primary cause of child weddings is poverty, since both the families and the girls themselves viewed marriage as a means of escaping it.

People in Goromonzi were experiencing such severe damage from poverty that they were attempting to use all means at their disposal to survive. In order to make ends meet, women are now trading sex for cash. In Goromonzi, marriage is seen as a more enduring option than child

marriages because truck drivers and Makorokoza are perceived as a transient solution to poverty. Some kids are not able to finish school in order to attend colleges or universities. As a result, this study has determined that it is essential to search for tactics that lower the likelihood of falling into poverty.

1.3 Justification of the Study

The research study will give insight into how traditional strategies can be helpful in alleviating poverty. The research's output will be more significant and helpful to the Goromonzi people, enabling them to be vigilant in halting poverty that is affecting their families. Additionally, the research will be helpful to students who are studying in various parts of Zimbabwe and around the world, providing them with a platform for future research.

1.4 Problem Statement

In Goromonzi, poverty is leading to a number of issues and dangers, including a lack of piped water, hunger, adequate schools, and medical services. Piped water is scarce, and overpopulation contributes to the collapse of economies and the development of diseases like cholera and childhood malnutrition. Poverty is also a major problem in Goromonzi since it leads to young people abusing drugs like Mutoriro and early marriages as a means of escaping poverty. People with low incomes have a bad quality of life. If effective policies and tactics are not put into place, the poverty cycle will continue.

1.5 Research Objectives

The aim is to evaluate traditional strategies which can be used to reduce the hazard of poverty in Zimbabwe. A case of Goromonzi

1.6 Specific Objectives

- To identify the traditional strategies which were used to reduce the risk of poverty in Goromonzi.
- To identify the factors contributing to poverty in Goromonzi
- To propose traditional strategies that can be used to reduce the risk of poverty in Zimbabwe

1.7 Research Questions

The study will provide answers to the following questions.

- Which are the traditional strategies to poverty alleviation in Zimbabwe
- What are the reasons of poverty?
- Which is the best model that can be used to alleviate the risk of poverty.

1.8 Definition of Terms

According to Townsend (2018), poverty is the state in which one cannot obtain basic necessities such as food, clothing, and shelter. It also means that one cannot afford to seek medical attention, get an education, find stable employment, or engage in leisure activities because of financial limitations. Poverty is further complicated by factors like marginalisation and exclusion as well as economic indicators both domestically and internationally.

Traditional strategies refer to established and conventional approaches, methods or techniques that have been used over time to achieve specific goals or objectives. These strategies are often based on past experiences, cultural practices or established best practices are typically widely accepted and adopted by organizations, industries or societies (Baratz 2019)

1.9 Organization of the Study

Chapter one comprises of the introduction and background of the research. Also, it comprises the justification of the study, problem statement and the objectives. Also, the research questions. Chapter 2 which is the literature review. This chapter comprises what other scholars say about poverty. Also, it includes the theoretical framework like the sustainable livelihoods and community development theory. It also comprises of traditional strategies to poverty alleviation and also factors that contribute to poverty Chapter 3 which is the research methodology, the application of the research methodology. This chapter includes research philosophy, research strategy, research design, target population and the sample size. It also comprises the sampling method which is going to be used during the research. It also includes research instrument, data collection procedure and ethical consideration. Chapter 4 includes data presentation. It comprises the presentation and interpretation of research findings. Also, analysis of data, findings and interpretation of results are in this chapter. Chapter 5 which is the last chapter comprises on the discussion, summary findings and recommendations and the conclusions.

1.10 Summary

This study's primary goal was to give a thorough overview of the study's background, including an analysis of the problem description, research aims, research question, study importance, assumptions, and limits.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Literature Review

McCombes (2020) defines a literature review as an examination of scholarly information pertaining to the subject matter. It is significant because it offers a summary of what is currently known about the topic, assisting researchers in identifying pertinent theories, methods, and research gaps. The aim of this chapter is to review pertinent research on local government policies and tactics for reducing poverty.

2.2 Poverty

According to Townsend (2018), poverty is the state in which one cannot obtain needs such as clothing, food, and shelter. Poverty also includes not having enough money to pursue an education, get medical attention, find a job that pays well, or engage in leisure activities. Economic indicators at the national and international levels, marginalisation, and exclusion are some of the causes that exacerbate poverty. In order to reduce poverty in the most vulnerable areas of the world, World Vision has partnered with contributors. Adding to this definition, Ravallion (1992) defined poverty as the absence of the bare necessities that are deemed acceptable by society.

In order to solve poverty, which has multiple dimensions, social interaction as well as the provision of essential goods and services are needed. The COVID-19 epidemic has had a serious negative influence on people's health and well-being in addition to upsetting the world economy. According to Sarkodie and Owusu (2020), it is now vital to comprehend how the environment, health, and economics affect people's lives and nations. Not only does a lack of income lead to poverty, but differences in housing, health, and education also play a role. Poverty is made worse by inequality and dependency. According to Deleeck et al. (2019), poverty levels are determined by a society's ability to provide for the bare necessities of life at a particular moment. According to Tazoacha (2019), poverty is primarily experienced by people who are not only on low salaries but those who are reliant on social assistance due to financial constraints.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

2.3.1 The Sustainable Livelihoods Framework

Strategies for reducing poverty in Goromonzi can be better understood through the lens of the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF) (Chambers and Conway, 1992). This framework emphasizes the importance of assets, vulnerability and livelihood outcomes. In the context of Goromonzi traditional strategies such as small-scale farming, livestock rearing, and artisanal mining can be seen as livelihood assets that contribute to poverty reduction.

2.3.2 Community development theory

Community Development Theory (CDT) also informs our understanding of traditional strategies for poverty reduction (Kenny 2011). CDT emphasizes community participation, empowerment, and collective action. In Goromonzi, community led initiatives such as cooperatives, savings groups and traditional leadership structures have been instrumental in mobilizing resources and promoting poverty reduction (Manyena 2006)

2.4 Traditional strategies to poverty alleviation

The goal of the national plan, known as "traditional strategies," is to promote the social well-being and economic sustainability of indigenous peoples and communities, enabling them to live wholesome, dynamic, and self-governing lives (Baratz 2019). In Zimbabwe, traditional methods have been employed, preserving the long-term viability of highland agricultural systems. a cooperative effort by academics, extension agents, and industry professionals to record and comprehend native farming practices. To maintain productivity in various production systems, the locals engage in a range of indigenous practices. These include artisanal mining, small-scale farming, raising animals, community-based projects, and traditional medicine. This study examines the actions in the main domains of development, particularly those related to politics, economics, religion, and agriculture. Mahohoma and Muzambi (2020) claim that in order to combat poverty, certain traditional models were used. These conventional methods also ensure that everyone in the society is accommodated and cared for by providing a means of subsistence. By recognising the state and communities as essential partners, they draw attention to the ways in which they may work together to better communities' quality of life and foster responsible citizenship. The researcher will provide an overview of the conventional approaches being employed to end poverty. According to Machingura (2012), these tactics—artisanal mining and small-scale farming—were intended to meet people's needs while remaining in line with the cultural values of the community. Socially, people would congregate to exchange concepts. According to Maslow and Max-Neef

(2017), people would physiologically benefit from food and skills from both activities after cultivating their crops. These native tactics will be thoroughly described below.

2.4.1 Small scale farming

Small-scale farming has a lengthy history that dates back to the time before colonisation and is an important economic activity. Small scale farming is defined as agricultural production on a limited scale, typical. characterised by small land holdings, limited resources and a focus on subsistence or local market production according to Moyo (2015). Numerous research has looked at the connection between reducing poverty and small-scale farming. A study by Moyo (2015) found that small scale farming significantly contributed to poverty in Zimbabwe, particularly among rural households. Similarly, a study by Giller (2011) found that smallholder farmers in Africa were able to improve their livelihoods and reduce poverty through sustainable agriculture practices. Other studies have highlighted the importance of small-scale farming in promoting food security and improving household income. Small scale farming has been used to alleviate poverty by providing food security. Small scale farming provides a reliable source of food for households, reducing dependence on markets and improving food security. Small scale farming generates income through the sale of surplus produce, helping to meet basic needs and improve livelihoods as stated by Giller (2011). It creates employment opportunities for family members and local laborers, reducing poverty and improving economic well-being World Bank (2019). Small scale farming allows households to diversify their income streams, reducing dependence on a single source of income and improving resilience to economic shocks as stated by Mupangedzmoyo (2017). According to Kofi (2018) small scale farming empowers households, particularly women by providing them with control over resources, income, and decision making. Also, Chikandiwa (2018) stated that small scale farming contributes to local economic growth by creating demand for local inputs and services stimulating local markets and promoting entrepreneurship.

2.4.2 Artisanal mining

Hilson (2002) defines artisanal mining, also referred to as small-scale mining, as a form of mining that is normally informal and small-scale in nature. Artisanal mining is a traditional strategy for poverty reduction in many rural areas where it has been practised for generation. It is estimated that there are over 40 million people worldwide who are engaged in artisanal mining, with many more dependents stated by Seccatone (2014). Artisanal mining can be strategy for poverty reduction as it provides income generation. According to Banchrighah

(2008), it serves as a source of income for a large number of people, especially in rural areas where there are few prospects for other work. Artisanal mining creates employment opportunities for people including women and youth, who may not have other job prospects stated by Hilson (2008). It has also provided income source and creating employment opportunities, particularly women, by providing them with control over resources and income according to UNEP (2018). Also, it can help reduce poverty by providing legal protection, access to finance and training and technology transfer stated by ICMM (2019)

2.4.3 Livestock production

Scholars have emphasized the importance of livestock production in reducing poverty in rural areas. Livestock such as cattle, goat, sheep are raised for meat, milk and hides which are sold locally or marketed in urban areas according to Moyo (2015). Livestock production provides a source of income, food and nutrition for rural households improving their overall well-being and reducing poverty stated by Haggblade (2016). Also, livestock production helps to maintain soil fertility reduce soil erosion and promote biodiversity contributing to sustainable agriculture and environmental conservation according to Mafongoya and Mugabe (2016). Moreover, scholars have highlighted the role of livestock production in promoting gender equality and social inclusion. For example, Gaidzwa (2018) argues that livestock production empowers women and youth, promoting gender equality and social inclusion. Similarly, Makochehanwa (2018) notes that livestock production provides employment and income opportunities for rural households, particularly for women and youth.

2.4.4 Craft production

Craft production is a traditional strategy used by rural households in Zimbabwe to reduce poverty. Craft production includes activities such as pottery, basketry and textiles, which are sold locally or marketed in urban areas Kurwijila, (2017). Craft production provides a source of income, promotes cultural heritage, and supports sustainable tourism as stated by Moyo (2015). Also, it helps to empower women and youth, promoting gender equality and social inclusion according Gaidzwa (2018). The role of craft production in promoting sustainable development and environmental conservation. The contribution of artisanal manufacturing to environmental preservation and sustainable development. Additionally, craft manufacturing, according to Bene et al. (2016), encourages sustainable development and lowers poverty by giving rural households access to income options.

2.5 Factors that contribute to poverty

2.5.1 Economic contraction

Economic contraction, such as recession or depression can lead to poverty as it results in jobs losses, reduced income and decreased economic opportunities as stated by Kumar (2020). The 2008 global financial crisis, for example led to widespread poverty and employment according to Stiglitz (2013). According to Barro (2001) economic contraction can lead to a vicious cycle of poverty as reduced investment in human capital infrastructure and social services. Fiscal austerity measures such as reducing government spending and increasing taxes can exacerbate economic contraction and increase poverty according to IMF (2016). According to Federal Reserve (2020) monetary policy decisions such as raising interest rates, can also contribute to economic contraction and poverty.

2.5.2 Poor harvest

Food insecurity can result from poor harvests brought on by natural disasters, flooding, or pest infestations. Similarly, pests can cause food insecurity and poverty, especially in rural areas where agriculture is the only source of income (Horton, 2010). Climate change has exacerbated this issue leading to more frequent and severe weather events that impact agricultural productivity according to IPCC (2019). Poor harvests can lead to poverty by reducing income, increasing food prices and decreasing access to nutritious food as stated by Horton (2010). According to World Bank (2019) agricultural productivity is critical for economic growth and poverty reduction in developing countries

2.5.3 Increase in necessities

An increase in the cost of basic provisions such as food, water, and shelter can lead to poverty as individuals and households struggle to afford these essential items as stated by Ravallion (2008). This is particularly challenging for low-income households, who may spend a significant portion of their income on necessities according to the World Bank (2020). According to Wagstaff (2018) increases in the cost of necessities can lead to poverty by reducing disposable income and increasing inequality.

2.6 Gaps and limitations in current knowledge and practices

Despite the various traditional strategies used to reduce poverty in Goromonzi, there are significant gaps and limitations in current knowledge and practices. Limited access to education, healthcare, and social services hinders the effectiveness of these strategies UNDP (2018). Also, the lack of formal markets, credits, and technology limits the potential of small-

scale farming and artisanal mining to reduce poverty Haggblade (2016) and Makochekanwa (2018).

2.7 Summary

The literature review has examined the traditional strategies used to reduce poverty in Goromonzi, including small-scale farming, artisanal mining, livestock production, fishing, and craft production. The review has highlighted the importance of these strategies in providing income, food, and nutrition for rural households as well as promoting gender equality and social inclusion.

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Yin (2018) defines research as the intentional study of a concept, issue, or topic with a particular goal in mind. It enables the researcher to their knowledge. The purpose of this chapter is to describe the study's research design, sampling technique, and data collection methods (Babbie 2016). The outline utilized for data collection and analysis is described by the author, along with the particular instruments that were chosen for data collection. This chapter demonstrates how to gather, evaluate, and present data such that it can help guide decisions and lead to well-informed judgments.

3.2 Research Philosophy

It is recommended (Creswell, 2013) that researchers set a good example to direct data gathering and analysis in their investigations. This specific methodology highlights the significance of values and beliefs that influence the research design. Examining the original research philosophy is crucial to comprehend the methodology used by a researcher. Four concepts which include positivity, realism, interpretivism, and practicality can form the foundation of a research project (Saunders et al., 2018). These guidelines specify the procedures for gathering, evaluating, and using data related to a phenomenon. Thus, a research strategy's fundamental presumptions are revealed by the research philosophy. When selecting a suitable philosophy to use, researchers should take into account the nature of knowing and truth.

3.3 Research Strategy

The study will use a measurable approach. This entails managing surveys or questionnaires and using statistical and numerical techniques to gather data (Bryman, 2016). By gathering and interpreting numerical data using mathematical techniques, a quantitative approach seeks to explain wonders (Creswell and Creswell, 2018). Because it allows for the prudent use of time and resources, the researcher chose this approach (Saunders et al., 2019).

3.4 Research Design

The framework of research techniques and methodologies selected by a researcher to carry out a study is referred to as research design (Creswell, 2013). A descriptive research design, which is a technique for characterizing the characteristics of the population, will be employed in this study (Siedlecki, 2020). It helps the researcher to design their study for success and fine-tune

their research techniques to fit the topic. According to Kumar (2011) and Saunders et al. (2018), a research design is a structure, strategy, and plan developed to look into a study problem or question and provide answers

3.5 Target Population

When a group of people live in the same physical location, they are referred to as a population (Mangwende 2014 and Creswell 2013). This notion is related to the idea of a goal population, which is the set of people the research project affects either directly or indirectly. People who live in the study's geographic area are considered to be the target group for this investigation. According to the Goromonzi Agritex officer, the researcher's demographic goal consisted of four wards in the Goromonzi area. Thirty-one households comprised the target population. Thus, the seniors of Goromonzi are the study's target population. The information provided to the public on traditional approaches to poverty alleviation was based on the presumption that younger generations would be less familiar with these approaches.

3.6 Sample Size

The number of participants chosen to reflect the greater population under investigation is referred to as the sample size in research investigations. This is carried out in order to estimate or forecast the frequency of a specific factor. A sample size, as defined by Guetterman, Fetters, and Creswell (2019), is a smaller subset of the population with similar characteristics. Using the Gills table, sample size research with 98 households with a 5% margin of error and a 95% confidence level was carried out to get precise predictions. Fifty of the ladies who answered the questions were the majority. The age range of those who gave excellent responses was 60–69 years old.

3.7 Sampling Method

The data for this study can be gathered using a variety of sampling techniques (Taherdoost 2016). However, many criteria including population size, variety, equality, and accessibility influence the choice of sampling method (Creswell, 2013). To efficiently gather data for this study, the researcher used both stratified random sampling and cluster sampling techniques.

3. 7.1 Stratified random sampling

In their study, Sekeran and Boagie (2009) suggested that basic random sampling within pre-defined groups is necessary to accomplish stratified random sampling. By dividing the population into smaller groups according to discrete attributes like income, education, age, and gender, this technique helps to increase the sample's precision. Wards are the strata I am employing for my own research. First, the four wards where the study will be carried out are determined by the researcher. Next, each ward's homes are divided into a number of age-based strata. Correlated households are selected from each level so as to guarantee that the sample size of 98 households is met. Ensuring sufficient representation of every strata in the final sample is crucial. Then, using a straightforward random sample technique, the researcher chooses a predetermined number of homes at random from each of the four wards—24 household's total. Finally, she went up to the chosen homes and asked them to complete a questionnaire in order to be included in the study. Choose other homes in the same ward at random if a household declines to participate, continuing until the necessary number of homes is attained. Kumar (2011) points out that using categorised sampling will be appropriate while working with a big number of individuals. It is possible to gather data from a representative sample of houses in each of the four wards by using stratified random sampling. In addition to being time and money efficient, it offers a decent representation of the population under study.

3.8 Research Instrument

To gather data, the researcher employed questionnaires as research instruments. Rudestam and Newton (2001) define a study instrument as a device designed to examine variables, traits, or relevant data that often influences behavioural or psychological qualities. It could be a questionnaire, rating system, test, survey, or scale. According to Sekeran and Bougie (2016), a trustworthy research instrument has been approved, may gather data relevant to the research question being addressed, help with addressing research goals and objectives, confirm or refute the study hypothesis, and not have any bias when gathering data. Questionnaires were the primary data source that the researcher employed for this study.

Questionnaires are research tools consisting of a series of questions and prompts aimed at gathering information from respondents. Since consistent responses are necessary, gathering a lot of data from a lot of people is both economical and time-efficient. The researcher may distribute the questionnaires directly or through authorised headmen or village chiefs. The researcher or software packages can readily quantify the results. However, people may perceive

questions differently, resulting in unique responses, and questionnaires may not be able to accurately capture emotion, behaviour, or feelings.

3.9 Data collection Procedure

The process of gathering data for this research included creating questionnaires and interviews questions, getting approval from the relevant authorities, and hand-delivering them to specific families. According to Creswell (2014), the researcher preserved the completed questionnaires for a later date and allowed respondents ample time to finish them. The researcher trusted the accessible members to give the surveys to the elders upon their return if there was no one in the family over 40. The following day, the researcher came back to collect the filled-out surveys.

3.10 Data Analysis and Presentation Methods

According to Field (2018), data analysis entails carrying out computations and evaluations in order to extract pertinent information for the research project. Microsoft Excel was the programme used to analyse the data for this investigation. According to Hair et al. (2019), the data was displayed using bar graphs and pie charts, and each one had a thorough explanation of the diagrams below it.

3.11 Reliability and Validity

Reliability in research refers to the consistency of study findings when executed in the same manner (Neuman, 2013). When a study is very reliable, it produces consistent results every time, showing that it is reliable. Low reliability studies yield inconsistent results, leading one to believe they are worthless. As dependable results across time and samples raise the research's credibility, reliability is essential in evaluating the quality of a study (Field, 2018). Research with careful reliability makes it easier for readers to judge how reliable the study's findings are (Creswell, 2014). Similar to dependability, validity plays a role in determining the calibre of research. It indicates the level to which the study's findings accurately reflect the things they are supposed to (Hair et al., 2019). The researcher ensured that the sample being used for the study is typical of the population being studying. Then ensuring that the data being collected is measured and recorded reliably throughout the study. Use of measures and instruments that are reliable and valid for measuring the constructs that are being interested in. Establishing of

a causal relationship between the variables being studied. Then the use of appropriate statistical methods to analyse the data and draw relevant conclusions. Another use of appropriate research design thereby ensuring the research design used for the study is appropriate for the research questions. As such, both reliability and validity are essential in attaining useful and quality research.

3.12 Ethical Consideration

Ethical issues are vital in research because they ensure that the participant's rights, self-respect, and well-being of the human members are protected. Informed Consent whereby the researcher before starting the study, should obtain the informed consent of the members to ensure that they understand the aims, methods, risks and benefits, and their rights to participate or withdraw from the study. The researcher confirmed that the identity of participants was kept confidential and their privacy was respected. Then she also ensured that participants were not harmed physically, emotionally, or psychologically through the study. The researcher ensured that her research design and study protocol was approved by an appropriate ethical review board. The ideas that organise research design and methods are referred to as ethical considerations in research. Informed permission, voluntary involvement, anonymity, confidentiality, risk of damage, and results communication are some of these values. Researchers are required to follow a code of ethics when collecting data from subjects. Human research may be conducted to better living conditions through investigating behaviours, real-world scenarios, successful therapies, and other topics. There are significant ethical considerations in both the selection of the research topic and the execution of the study. These factors serve to protect research participants' rights, improve the validity of the study, and preserve ethical and scientific integrity.

3.13 Summary

The background of the research study, including the study's methodology, was covered in this chapter. It also examined validity and reliability concepts by analysing the research tools employed in the study.

CHAPTER 4: RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter offers an analysis of conventional methods for lowering Goromonzi poverty rate. Questionnaires were distributed to families in Goromonzi as the primary tool used for data collection to gather information. This chapter's analysis of the data was quantitative, and the data was displayed using bar graphs and pie charts along with a succinct synopsis of the data the diagrams showed. The information presentation's primary goal was to discuss the objectives of the study. Before moving on to a thorough examination of the research, which would be presented through pie charts and graphs, the researcher gave an overview of the chapter by including demographic information and replies.

4.2 The traditional strategies which were used to reduce the risk of poverty in Goromonzi.

To discover the existence of traditional strategies which were used to reduce the risk of poverty, the researcher asked elder people the strategies which they used to lessen the risk of poverty.

According to the respondents, they not only employed these techniques to lower their risk of poverty but also learned that other communities had adopted similar tactics. To get a better understanding of traditional strategies used to reduce the risk of poverty, the researcher classified the traditional strategies to be a yes or no results shown below

Table 1:4.1 Traditional strategies which you think were used in Zimbabwe to reduce poverty

Traditional strategies	Percentage	
	Yes	No
Small scale farming	81%	19%
Artisanal mining	75%	25%
Community-based initiatives	60%	40%
Water harvesting and management	45%	55%
Small grain production	64%	36%

Table 4.1 clearly shows the response from people on small-scale farming, (n=79,81%) pointed out small-scale farming was used as a traditional strategy to reduce poverty whilst a total of 19

elders which is equivalent to 19% responded that small-scale farming was not used as a traditional strategy. The table then shows that (n=73, 75%) agreed that artisanal mining is one of the traditional strategies being used to reduce poverty while the other (n=25, 25%) did not agree that artisanal mining is one of the traditional strategy used.

60% of the participants which is 59 people agreed that community-based initiatives were used as a strategy to reduce poverty whilst 39 people did not agree that it was used as a strategy. Water harvesting and management was a traditional strategy used to reduce the risk of poverty according to (n =44, 45%) whilst the other majority of people (n=54, 55%) disagreed that it was used to reduce the risk of poverty.

Small grain production is one of the traditional strategies used to reduce the risk of poverty as stated by (n=63, 64%) whereas the other elders did not agree (n=35, 36%). This simply shows that the majority agreed to small grain production as a strategy.

4.3 The factors contributing to poverty in Goromonzi

Table 2: 4.2 The factors contributing to poverty in Goromonzi

RESPONSE		%
1	Economic contraction	40%
2	Poor harvests	25%
3	Increase in necessities	5%
4	Lack of access to healthcare	20%
5	Limited access to education	10%

The majority of the respondents (40%) indicated that economic contraction is a major cause of poverty in Goromonzi. The economic downturn brought about by the COVID-19 epidemic resulted in severe poverty. As the pandemic resulted in a decline in economic activity leading to job losses and reduced incomes. Also, twenty-five percent (25%) stated poor harvests as another cause of poverty. Crop failure and poor agricultural productivity have contributed to food insecurity and poverty. Crop failure results in food shortages and increased poverty.

Five percent (5%) mentioned an increase in necessities as a cause of poverty. The rise in prices of essential goods has made it difficult for many to afford basic needs, pushing them into poverty. The rise in necessities which include food, fuel, and electricity. The other (20%) of respondents highlighted a lack of access to healthcare. Inadequate healthcare services and lack of access to medical treatment have exacerbated poverty.

While the other (10%) of the respondents indicated limited access to education as a cause of poverty in the community. Disruptions in education due to the pandemic have affected the ability of children to access quality education, perpetuating the cycle of poverty.

4.4 The best traditional strategies that can be used to reduce the risk of poverty in Zimbabwe

The researcher conducted questionnaires aimed to capture the most effective traditional strategies to be used to reduce the risk of poverty. Elders of the community proposed the best traditional strategies to reduce poverty in their community which is caused by poor infrastructure, high prevalence of diseases, and high school dropout. The proposed best strategies include artisanal mining, small-scale farming, livestock production, craft production, and community-based initiatives

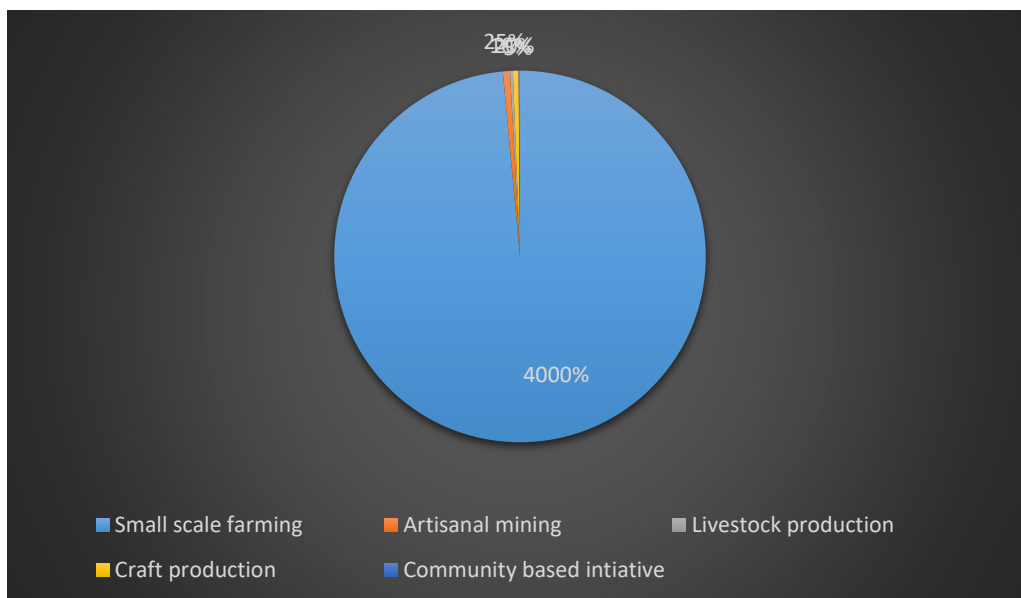


Figure 4.1: pie chart showing the best traditional strategies to reduce poverty

The majority of the respondents 40% stated that small-scale farming is the best traditional strategy to reduce the risk of poverty because it provides a reliable source of food for households reducing the dependence on markets and improving food security. The other 25% of the respondents stated that artisanal mining is the best strategy to reduce poverty as it provides an income source for many people in rural areas where employment opportunities are limited as they are mining lithium. 20% of the respondents indicated craft production is another best tradition as people are producing pottery, basketry, and wood for sale to make a living. Livestock is another best strategy as indicated by 10% of the respondents. Livestock production is the best strategy as raising animals like cattle, goats, and chickens provides a source of income and food. 5% of the respondents indicated that community-based initiatives are the best traditional strategy as communities come together to support each other through savings groups and cooperatives.

4.5 Summary

A measurable overview of the research-derived questionnaire results was provided in this chapter. The summary contained information on the age, gender, and ward of the participants in addition to the response rate. It also provided an overview of the study findings drawn from the collected data.

Chapter 5 Discussion / Conclusion/Recommendations

5.1 Introduction

This chapter serves as a summary of the main research findings and offers suggestions based on these findings, acting as a sort of study conclusion. It concludes the research process by providing a summary of the important discoveries. Furthermore, the research results are consistent with the study objectives

5.2 Discussion of Findings

This study identified the traditional strategies used to reduce the risk of poverty in Goromonzi. The findings revealed that small-scale, artisanal mining, community-based initiatives, livestock production, and craft production are essential in mitigating poverty. These strategies are essential in fostering economic empowerment, improving food security, and enhancing resilience among community members.

Small-scale and artisanal mining, for instance, provides an alternative source of income for community members, reducing dependence on external factors according to Muteshi (2020). Community-based initiatives, such as savings groups and agricultural cooperatives, offer a safety net and promote economic empowerment. as stated by Chagutah (2019). Livestock production improves income and food security and provides a sustainable source of income for community members according to FAO (2019).

The study findings align with existing research emphasizing the importance of community-driven approaches in poverty reduction according to Muteshi (2020). The results also show highlight the importance of addressing the underlying factors contributing to poverty, rather than solely focusing on symptoms as stated by Kwaramba (2017).

By understanding and building on these traditional strategies, development initiatives can be more effective in reducing poverty and mitigating its risks. The study findings contribute to the existing body of knowledge on poverty reduction and risk mitigation, emphasizing the importance of community-driven approaches and addressing underlying factors contributing to poverty.

5.3 Conclusions

In conclusion, the study conducted identified several traditional strategies that can be used to reduce the risk of poverty in Goromonzi. These traditional strategies consist of small-scale farming, Artisanal mining, Livestock production, Craft production, and Community-based initiatives. Thus, the government must take action by creating and applying traditional strategies that support the communities, such as small-scale farming, Artisanal mining, Livestock production, Craft production, and Community-based initiatives, and educating people on some other traditional strategies to be used to ensure long-term sustainability.

5.4 Recommendations

After performing the study and obtaining pertinent data that is consistent with the study objectives, the researcher has seen the most effective traditional strategies to be utilized to reduce poverty, and she wishes to provide some recommendations.

5.4.1 To the Policymaker

Promote and support the use of traditional strategies such as small-scale farming, Artisanal mining, Livestock production, Craft production, and Community-based initiatives by providing training, teaching, and resources to farmers and communities.

Develop policies and programs that prioritize sustainable farming practices that promote soil management, improved land management, and climate change adaptation.

Ensure that smallholder farmers have access to acknowledgment, market information, and infrastructure development, such as rural roads, irrigation systems, and storage services.

Facilitate the development of farmer organizations and associations to enhance farmers' bargaining power and increase access to markets.

Encourage multi-sectoral partnerships between agriculture, health, and social welfare sectors to provide more combined approaches to reducing poverty.

Inclusive, policymakers should prioritize the presence and promotion of indigenous knowledge in policy formulation and application to effectively reduce poverty, improve food security, and strengthen rural livelihoods.

5.4.2 To the Bindura University

Incorporate the study and documentation of traditional knowledge and strategies used for poverty alleviation in the curricula of relevant departments such as agriculture, rural development, and community development.

Conduct research, outreach programs, and community engagement activities aimed at promoting traditional strategies, so that students can gain experience in these important aspects.

Establish a platform for local community members to share their experiences and knowledge on traditional strategies for poverty reduction, utilizing this to foster more innovative experiments, and community programmers to foster inclusive economic development.

Encourage students' engagement in community-based participatory research programs through community extension engagement programs to gain experience in traditional knowledge, design community development initiatives, and promote the integration of Indigenous strategies into modern standards.

Facilitate inter-disciplinary collaborations across faculty, academic departments, and research institutions to enhance holistic and complete approaches to poverty reduction strategies.

Overall, as a higher education institution, Bindura University should promote the use of traditional knowledge in research, outreach, and community engagement activities, students should gain useful knowledge for current engagement in technical and commercial outcomes impacting sustainable agricultural production, food security, and poverty reduction outcomes.

5.4.3 To the Students

Learn about and appreciate the traditional knowledge and strategies used by local communities to lessen poverty. This can be done by studying the history, geography, and culture of the area.

Encourage and promote the use of sustainable agriculture practices that preserve soil health, biodiversity, and the environment, such as crop rotation, agroforestry, and mixed cropping.

Participate in advocacy programs that promote and facilitate community-led initiatives on poverty reduction. Students have a serious role to play in raising awareness of these strategies.

Emphasize the importance of community leadership and effective communication among community members to maintain and promote indigenous strategies to reduce poverty.

Strengthen their local engagement skills and be practical in advocating for and supporting policies that help and empower low-income communities to develop and promote indigenous knowledge.

Overall, students can play an important role in reducing poverty in their communities by learning about, supporting, and implementing traditional strategies that have proven to be active for many generations.

5.4.4 To the community

The community has to practise small scale as the best traditional strategy which helps them to provide a reliable source of food for households, reducing dependence on markets and improving food security. Also, it generates income through the sale of surplus produce, helping to meet basic needs and improve livelihoods.

The community has to practise Artisanal mining that involves income source for many people, especially in rural areas where alternative employment opportunities are limited. Also, it creates employment opportunities for people including women and youth who may not have other job prospects. It contributes to local economic development by generating revenue and stimulating economic activity in surrounding communities.

The value of livestock production is very important because raising animals like cattle, goats and chickens provides a source of income and food.

Also they have to practise craft production as local artisans produce crafts like basketry, pottery and wood carvings for sale which brings income.

Community bases initiatives is very good traditional strategy as local communities work together to support each other through savings groups and cooperatives.

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SECTION A

Please help by putting a tick on the following Indigenous strategies that you think were used in Zimbabwe to reduce poverty.

Appendices 1

		YES	NO
1.	Small scale farming		
2.	Artisanal mining		
3.	Community-based initiatives		
4.	Water harvesting and management		
5.	Small grains production		

SECTION B:

Would you please tick true or false on the factors which you think causes of poverty?

		TRUE	FALSE
1	Economic contraction		
2	Poor harvests		
3	Increase in basic necessities		
4	Lack of access to healthcare		
5	Limited education		

SECTION C

Please tick the best indigenous strategies which can be used to eradicate poverty?

		YES	NO
1	Small scale farming		
2	Artisanal mining		
3	livestock production		
4	Craft production		
5	Community based initiatives		

SECTION D: A DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

1. Which gender correctly describes you

Male

Female

2. Which age group do you belong to

40 years to 50 years

51 years to 60 years

61 years to 70 years

71 years to 80 years

4. Please tick the ward in which you come from

WARD	TICK
Mudzudzu	
Yafele	
Chinyika	
Tafirenyika	

APPENDIX II

