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Some useful internet sources:

1. www.arc.agric.za and www.agis.agric.za: These sites host the Agricultural Geographical Information System Atlas – useful for all kinds of data such as rainfall, soils, temperature, land use, erosion, crop potential and more.
2. www.wrc.org.za: This site hosts many publications related to water and water use in agriculture. You can also go to www.dwaf.gov.za for information on water provision.
3. www.beeh.ukzn.ac.za This is the site for the Department of Bio Resource Engineering and Environmental Hydrology at the University of KwaZulu Natal, where you can find the following publication: Schulze, R.E. 1997. South African Atlas of Agro hydrology and Climatology. WRC Report NO. TT82/96 or go to www.agriculture.kzntl.gov.za/publications.
4. www.sagis.org.za. South African Grain Information Services. This site provides all kinds of production and economic data on grain production in SA.
5. www.statssa.gov.za This site provides statistics of all key population indicators for South Africa. It has a lot of detail on many different things for your area, such as size of population, incomes, expenditures, unemployment and so on.
6. www.idasa.org.za This site gives a lot of different information on Municipalities and can help you find information specific to the district or local municipality you are after.
7. www.treasury.gov.za This site provides information on budgets, expenditure and plans for all the provinces and municipalities in SA. You can also go to the provincial equivalents e.g. www.limtreasury.gov.za for Limpopo, It is possible also to just type in the name of the municipality when you are searching. You are likely to find their IDPs there and other useful development information or go to www.dlqta.gov.za.

Internationally there is an incredible amount of information. You can start with the following two very useful links:

1. www.fao.org: This is the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations which publishes a lot of information and statistics regarding agriculture in many different countries. See also www.faostat.fao.org
2. www.ileia.org This is the site of the Centre for Information on Low External Input and Sustainable Agriculture and has a wide range of agricultural information for the 3rd world.



Annexure A

The units of analysis as used in the different approaches

Unit of analysis	Endogenous initiative	Exogenous initiative	Collective initiative
Name of approach	Process approach	Directive approach	In-directive approach
Primary focus	Own initiative	Stakeholders or outside agent takes initiative	Motivated by agent to take initiative in own community
Relationship with society (Personal and social relationships)	The development of people in sociological defined communities. It is a micro-level approach focusing on human potential and cannot be applied as a national strategy.	The integration of geographical defined communities into a national development programme focussing on social, economic, and physical development.	The development of the human potential of a socially defined community by means of a community-based programme with the help of material resources.
Objectives (Aimed at change)	Process orientated objectives are primary and attained by means of the community setting task orientated objectives.	Task orientated objectives are primary and process orientated objectives are secondary.	Process orientated objectives are primary and the task orientated objectives are secondary.
Orientation (Identification of needs)	Self-identified needs to be addressed by participating in the process.	Problem-orientated focus on needs identified by outside person or institution.	Need (growth) orientated focus on needs identified by the community.
Principles (Self-directed goals)	The community is allowed maximum freedom and self-determination to gain self-reliance. These democratic principles mean taking full responsibility for their own future.	The community is given the opportunity to accept responsibility by means of manipulation or even force, radicalism and violence in extreme situations. The emphasis is on power.	The community is given the opportunity to accept responsibility by means of allowed (motivated) freedom of choice to gain in self-sufficiency and self-reliance. The emphasis is on participation and cooperation.
Type of action (Nature of activities)	The community helps themselves through participation and cooperation in all the phases of the process . Activities are of a cyclical nature, also known as the learning process .	The community is manipulated from outside to participate in certain activities of the agent. Activities are usually of a technical nature , also known as technical assistance .	The community is stimulated from outside to participate and cooperate in activities of the process. Activities are usually of a need-orientated (process) nature , also known as self-help .
			The community and the facilitator collectively participate and cooperate in activities of the community in all phases of the learning process stages. Activities are of a problem-solving nature , also known as integration .



Unit of analysis	Endogenous initiative	Exogenous initiative		Collective initiative
Name of approach	Process approach	Directive approach	In-directive approach	Integrated approach
Role of the community	The community is self-guided and perpetuate the process according to their own preferences.	Implies an opportunity for the community to participate in activities of the process that might lead to improvement. The role of the community is passive.	The community is motivated to participate in the process, specifically need identification, and thereby in their own activities in their own way.	The attempts of the people and the facilitator are united. The community is on the foreground and acts in its own activities while the facilitator intervenes if necessary to facilitate support.
Role of the community development worker	The community development worker is rather distinct, in theory no role is assigned. Furthermore, the role is said to be contradictory in that a measure of external assistance is allowed, also referred to as non-directive.	The role of the community development worker is directive and he/she plays a main role to introduce specific changes by taking decisions on what he/she thinks is best for the community. The role involves increasing pressure to increase the tempo of the process to satisfy stakeholders.	The role is in-directive and the emphasis is on the community to help them to make decisions, to verbalize their needs and to provide opportunities to take initiative. The community is allowed to determine their own tempo.	The community development worker work in-directive, at times more directive to stimulate the process, but always collectively and in cooperation with the community.
Role of the stakeholders: government, NGOs private sector.	The community is responsible to work out their own strategy distinct from directed programmes stakeholders or outside.	The stakeholders: government and relevant institutions have a primary role in that all community actions (task orientated) should become integrated into national programmes.	The community tend not to act to needs identified by stakeholders or outside agencies where programming takes place at a national level. The community tend to act to local issues on a micro-level.	The community is the unit of action to collectively act in cooperation with stakeholders or outside agencies that create an environment for development in communities. This mutual interaction build capacity that will contribute to national development, e.g. RDP.
Target group (People in community)	Process aimed at smallest identifiable group with the same interests, e.g. action group.	A community is usually defined geographical on local, regional and national level.	A community is usually defined socially as a group of people with the same interests and who identify themselves as a community to act together.	A community is usually defined geographically and socially in that it involves groups of people, in the same locality and with the same interests that develop collective endeavour and collective responsibility for the success of the community.
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