

REFERENCES AND APPENDICES

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APPENDIX ONE

STAGES OF ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION: THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURE AND OTHER ECONOMIC RESOURCES

Van Rooyen (2000) views the diversity of southern African economies as requiring concomitant policies that take cognizance of the differing needs of different areas and countries in the SADC. He groups countries and areas in the SADC into four categories which are outlined in the following paragraphs together with the main thrust of investment and policy focus needed in each.

In the **early stages of transformation**, in which agriculture plays a dominant role in economic development, policy needs to focus on household food security through *public* investment in:

- infrastructure
- human capital for agriculture
- research and extension for staple foods crops and livestock
- promotion of food market development
- entrepreneurship development
- improvement of the bargaining and lobbying position of smallholders and promotion of women's access to support services

Countries and areas to which this applies in the SADC are southern Tanzania; parts of Mozambique; north-eastern Zimbabwe; southern Zambia; parts of Malawi; Lesotho, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia).

In **second stages of transformation**, in which the agricultural sector is a catalyst to overall economic growth, the main policy issues are household food security through *public* investment in:

- human capital
- infrastructure for non-farm and farm rural activities

And *private* investment in:

- agriculture and agro-processing
- promotion of market linkages between farm and agro-processing
- research and extension for food crops, high-value crop and livestock production
- promotion of secure and exchangeable property rights (land, water etc)
- improvement of the bargaining and lobbying position of small farmers and small, emerging enterprises

The countries and areas that Van Rooyen (2000) sees as being in the second stages of economic transformation are coastal Tanzania; northern and central Zimbabwe; southern Mozambique; Zambia; Malawi; Botswana and Swaziland; Namibia.

In the **third stages of economic transformation**, in which agriculture is 'more integrated with the rest of the economy through more efficient labour and financial markets that link urban and rural economies' (Van Rooyen, 2000:14), household food security is largely determined by wages and enterprise profits. The main policy programmes should be focused on private investments in:

- farming, agro-industry, high value crop processing, technology and extension
- promotion of flexible natural resource markets (land, water)

- protection and improvement of small-holder commercial farming and emerging enterprises
- income distribution programmes for lagging rural areas
- sustainable production and environmentally sensitive institutions

The countries and areas that are in this third stage of transformation are parts of the former South African 'homeland' areas; commercial areas in Botswana, Swaziland, Namibia, southern Zimbabwe, Swaziland; and Mauritius.

The **final stage of economic transformation** is an industrialised economy, in which the share of the labour force in agriculture falls below about 15%, and the share of food expenditure in urban household budgets drops to about 30%. Household food security in industrialised economies is a function of net household income, and policies and programmes need to be aimed at:

- the promotion of competitive resource markets
- increased price responsiveness
- flexible arrangements to engage production factors (land, labour and capital)
- linking farm production to value adding agro-processing
- direct consumer-producer linkages
- protection and safety nets for poor and lagging rural and urban dwellers
- protection for farm workers
- agro-tourism promotion
- commodifying heritage stewardship by farmers

Areas of SADC that are characterised by an industrialised economy are Mauritius and the commercial production areas of South Africa.

The two ends of Van Rooyens (2000) continuum of policy requirements for countries and areas in different stages of economic transformation, from early through to industrialised, are reflected by Slater and Maxwell (2003) in their comparison of 'old' versus 'new' food policies (Table 1 below).

APPENDIX TWO

A BRIEF HISTORY OF FAMINE IN AFRICA

While it is beyond the scope of this thesis to reflect at length on the historical roots of famine and food insecurity in Africa - which perhaps may even be traced to the exploitation of Africa for slavery from as early as the ninth century A.D. - the brief reflection below highlights structural and historical elements of food insecurity that may be difficult to measure and to address, but that are nevertheless part of the chronic food insecurity of sub-Saharan Africa.

Images of African famine victims in northern Ethiopia must be amongst the most easily-evoked symbols of hunger and starvation for the media-informed public around the world. The crisis in Ethiopia of 1983-85 generated unprecedented concern and tens of millions of dollars in donations from northern hemisphere government, public and private sectors (Rau, 1991). Though the 1983-85 Ethiopia famine was amongst the most wide-spread and severe to have afflicted Africa, it was just one of many in a long chronology of famine in Africa's 20th Century history that have resulted in mass mortality (Table 1).

In the late 19th Century African food security was characterised by a dependence on agricultural systems deeply rooted in knowledge refined and passed down for centuries; not only were a great diversity of crops grown, but social and political structures were largely centred around agricultural production and trade in agricultural commodities (Rau, 1991). Pre-colonial African famines have been largely attributed to natural disasters, during which African economies were, on the whole, not integrated with the world economy, and poor logistical capacities limited famine response options. During the colonial era, famine-related mass mortality declined, due partly to improved infrastructure networks, early warning mechanisms and interventions by colonial administrations. After African countries gained independence, however, many countries that had been famine-prone in pre-colonial history moved into a period marked by political instability where conflict and famine became increasingly intertwined (Devereux, 2001b).

Mass mortality as a measure of famine, however, is not only fraught with problems of credibility in terms of numbers (e.g. Caldwell and Caldwell, 1992), it also cannot measure the wider socio-economic and demographic implications of ongoing food insecurity for millions of African people for whom mortality is just one of many outcomes. Mass mortality, even if data were accurate, reflects the impact of food insecurity and famine on lives at *one* point in time, not the chronic undermining of *livelihoods over time*. Unfortunately images of starving people are more newsworthy and easier to convey than conditions of chronic deprivation and diminishing livelihoods (Sen, 1989), which detracts from public attention to addressing the latter. The decreases in famine-related mass mortality during the colonial era, for example, do not imply that food insecurity, and even famine, were not increasing amongst millions of African people. During this time, short- and long-term food security was being undermined by such stresses as the colonial taxation system, the widespread disruption of traditional livelihoods and food production systems, the exploitation of African labour and resources, and the multiple changes to African economic and political landscapes (Rau, 1991).

Table 1: Major famines in Africa during the 20th Century. (Sources: Devereux, 2000; Seaman, 1992; Caldwell and Caldwell, 1992; Rau, 1991).

Notes: The primary source for this table is Devereux, (2000:6) who cites multiple sources for this compilation and gives a thorough account of the varied credibility of the mortality estimates. For Devereux, ‘conflict’ includes a wide range of “socio-political crises, from international conflicts to civil war, counterinsurgency, warlordism, and localised raiding”. For those famines attributed solely to war, such as in Angola and Zaire, deaths from conflict and deaths from food shortages are impossible to separate and thus mortality estimates are left as ‘unknown’.

Years	Location	Estimated excess mortality	Causal Triggers
1903-6	Nigeria (Hausaland)	5 000	Drought
1906-07	Tanzania (South)	37 500	Conflict
1913-14	West Africa (Sahel)	125 000	Drought
1917-19	Tanzania (central)	30 000	Conflict and Drought
1922	Mozambique	Unknown	Drought
1927	Nigeria (North)	Unknown	Drought
1942-43	Nigeria	Unknown	Drought, Conflict and Government Policy
1943-44	Rwanda	300 000	Conflict and Drought
1957-58	Ethiopia (Tigray)	100 000 – 397 000	Drought and Locusts
1966	Ethiopia (Wollo)	45 000 – 60 000	Drought
1968-70	Nigeria (Biafra)	1 000 000	Conflict
1968-74	West African Sahel	100 000	Drought
1972-75	Ethiopia (Wollo and Tigray)	200 000 – 500 000	Drought
1974-76	Angola	Unknown	Conflict
1974-75	Somalia	20 000	Drought and Government Policy
1977-78	Zaire	Unknown	Conflict
1980-81	Uganda (Karamoja)	30 000	Conflict and Drought
1982-85	Mozambique	100 000	Conflict and Drought
1983-85	Ethiopia	590 000 – 1 000 000	Conflict and drought
1984-85	Sudan (Darfur, Kordofan)	250 000	Drought
1988	Sudan (South)	250 000	Conflict
1991-93	Somalia	300 000 – 500 000	Conflict and Drought
1993-94	Angola	Unknown	Conflict
1988	Sudan (Bahr el Ghazal)	70 000	Conflict and Drought
1992-93	Liberia	Unknown	Conflict
1997	Zaire	Unknown	Conflict
1995-98	Liberia/Sierra Leone	Unknown	Conflict

APPENDIX THREE

SOUTH AFRICAN FOOD-SECURITY POLICY AND PROGRAMMES

1.1 INTRODUCTION: FOOD SECURITY AS A DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY IN SOUTH AFRICA

In 1994 under the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) food security was acknowledged as a priority for policy development, and public spending was channelled into a number of development programmes such as the school feeding schemes, child support grants, community public works programmes and production loans support scheme for small farmers (Department of Agriculture, 1997).

South Africa's food security policies are seen as being framed by food security issues and interventions at both regional and international levels. South Africa is working together with the Southern African Development Community towards food security at a regional level, and is also committed to support the World Summit Plan of Action outlined in the 1996 Rome Declaration on World Food Security (Department of Agriculture, 2002).

1.2 THE INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY

By 2000, government recognised that changes were necessary to improve the effectiveness of various social programmes the government had set in place. To this end, the IFSS was formulated with the intention of integrating and streamlining the implementation of various food security programmes under the control of different Government Departments (Department of Agriculture, 2002). The issues that the IFSS embraces are extremely wide ranging, and include:

- land reform
- production of food
- procurement and marketing of food products
- processing, storage and transportation of food
- development and micro finance
- infrastructure development
- human resource development
- education and training
- research and technology development
- food prices
- international trade
- fiscal and monetary policies
- ailments related to hunger and malnutrition
- social security grants and food emergencies
- access to food legislation.

The action plan of the IFSS, the Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Programme (IFSNP) comprises of the following sub-programmes (Social Sector Cluster, 2003):

1. **Food Production and Trade Programme** – Departments of Agriculture and Health. Objectives include improving:
 - soil and water management and control
 - crop intensification and marketing

- the contribution of small-scale livestock production and marketing
- agricultural information and communication networks
- management and services.
- 2. **Community Development** – Departments of Public Works and Social Development. Objectives include:
 - creating employment
 - generating income
 - developing the skills necessary for economic empowerment.
- 3. **Nutrition and Food Safety** – Departments of Health and Agriculture Objectives include the promotion of:
 - disease-specific nutritional support
 - preventing of malnutrition
 - breast-feeding
 - knowledge and awareness of food nutrition information.
- 4. **Safety Nets and Food Emergencies** – Department of Social Development, Provincial and Local Government. The programme aims to provide short-term relief from food crises through food and other aid and rehabilitation.

More specific information on a few of the relevant existing department programmes that may partially, or completely, fall within the ambits of the sub-programmes above, has been extracted from available government documents in the sections that follow.

1.3 THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND LAND AFFAIRS (DOA)

1.3.1 Introduction

The DoA plays a central role in the design and implementation of the IFSS, and has established a food security unit to coordinate food security activities within the spheres of national and provincial government.

All the eight programmes that are currently administered by the DoA promote the enabling environment necessary for enhancing food security, through supporting the growth of the agricultural sector, rural development, farmer support and poverty eradication. The Land Distribution for Agricultural Development Program

The Farmer Support and the Development Programme, however, specifically engage with food security concerns. The latter comprises five sub-programmes (Department of Agriculture, 2003), three of which are briefly described below.

1.3.2 The Farmer Settlement Programme

The programme aims to:

- Promote the settlement of commercially viable farmers from previously disadvantaged communities, through strengthening institutional systems, providing supportive infrastructure and launching special projects
- Facilitate the implementation of Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD).

1.3.3 The Food Security and Rural Development Programme

The Programme provides for the co-ordination, development and implementation of policy and legislation on food security. During the 2002/2003 year, the Programmes progress included:

- The launch of a National Food Emergency Scheme (NFES) with a pilot distribution project of food parcels to 10 000 households, earning less than R200 per month, in five provinces namely North West, Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal. A public/private partnership initiative was also launched to distribute 10 000

bags of sifted maize, weighing 12,5 kg each, at R25 per bag, through selected traders. The aim of the scheme was to reduce the number of people suffering from food insecurity.

- The proposal for a pilot Food Security and Vulnerability Monitoring System for South Africa was submitted and approved during the year of report. The system is intended to facilitate more effective decision-making by policy-makers and other stake-holders.

1.3.4 The Agricultural Risk Management Programme

The programme aims to:

- provide a national policy framework for agricultural risk and disaster management and to design an Agricultural Risk Management Strategy,
- ensure the effective planning, establishment and implementation of an early warning system in support of risk management, which will provide adequate access to, and utilization of, timely, accurate, relevant and free information about the weather,
- and to co-ordinate post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation programmes and to develop the necessary schemes to provide farmers with assistance.

1.3.5 The Land Distribution for Agricultural Development Program

Part of the DLA Strategic Plan for 2003-2006 is a commitment to integrating the land reform programme with the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP) and the Urban Renewal Programme (Clacey *et al.*, 2003). The Land Distribution for Agricultural Development is delivered jointly with the Department of Agriculture. Provincial Land Reform Offices (PLROs) are responsible for determining appropriate strategies at provincial level that address both provincial and national land reform needs. The implementation and co-ordination of the Programme has been hamstrung in part by capacity constraints within the Department of Agriculture. By the end of 2002, 917 redistribution projects in all categories had been implemented or approved across South Africa. About 130 000 households in total have been involved and 1.48 million hectares of land. The years 2001 to 2002 were marked by an accelerated delivery of land, with a total of 140 000 redistributed in the last 6 months of 2002. The major constraints now faced in the implementation of the Programme, are budget constraints; the DLA increased its spending on restitution and the LRAD, resulting in the whole budget for the first time being spent during 2002/2003. An increase in staffing to improve capacity within the Department within unchanged budget allocations has meant the budget for the Land Reform Programme has effectively had to be reduced.

1.4 THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (DOH)

1.4.1 The Integrated Nutrition Programme (INP)

Developed in 1994, the INP aims to promote a co-ordinated and multi-sectoral approach to solving South Africa's nutritional problems. It is based on a conceptual framework that acknowledges malnutrition to be the result of complex, interrelated underlying and immediate causes, requiring ongoing assessment, analysis and action. The INP acknowledges extreme inequities in our society and targets the most disadvantaged groups through a variety of channels. It includes school feeding programmes, community nutrition projects and income generation projects (Department of Health, 2003).

Recent progress of the DoH in meeting its goals has been summarised in the following paragraphs, taken from the DoH 2001/2002 Annual Report (Department of Health, 2002).

In the 2001/2002 year of report, slightly more than R590-million was administered by the Department for the INP and poverty relief projects. Allocation to the provinces is based on a combination of poverty and health indicators.

1.4.2 The Primary Schools Nutrition Programme

One of the pivotal programmes within the INP is the Primary School Nutrition Programme (PSNP). The school feeding programme was evaluated by the Department during 2000, and their research indicated that the programme was having a positive impact on the children – in terms of improved school attendance and better learner attentiveness during lessons. It also contributed to food security of the households from which the children were drawn (Department of Health, 2002).

There were, however, a number of operational problems acknowledged, including:

- Inconsistency in provision of feeding and a low ratio of school days covered, in some instances.
- Inadequate food quality and controls for food safety.
- High supplier profit margins in some provinces and weak contract management.
- Under-expenditure due to a lack of human resources for administrative support.
- Failure to maximise potential partnerships — within the health sector and with other sectors – that would enhance the programme.

During 2001, Cabinet endorsed the following steps to improve the school feeding programme:

- Standardising feeding days to 156 school days.
- Standardising menu options.
- Implementing a strategy to identify and reach areas where poverty is most extreme.
- Including Reception Grade learners in the programme.
- Adopting a standard monitoring system.
- Increasing participation of women's groups in running the programme.

The PSNP has now been transferred to the Department of Education.

1.4.3 Growth Monitoring

Systematic monitoring of the growth of children enables health workers and caregivers to detect malnutrition at an early stage and prevent permanent damage. The tool used in primary health care clinics is the Road to Health Chart, which tracks both the height and weight of the child against the normal range for his or her age.

1.4.4 Food fortification

A food survey undertaken in 1999 showed that children in our country not only get too little food to meet their energy requirements, but they also lack important micronutrients, particularly Vitamin A and iron. This situation informed the decision to fortify mealie meal and wheat flour with a range of micronutrients. The fortification programme moved into the final preparatory phase during this year. The micronutrients that will be introduced into the manufacture of these staple foods include: Vitamin A, riboflavin, niacin, vitamin B6, folic acid, iron and zinc.

The levels of additives have been carefully researched, taking into account international experience and local consumer responses. Research on attitudes to fortification among rural communities was commissioned during closing months of the year to inform the communication strategy. Draft regulations were completed and ready for refinement by the Legal Unit as the year closed.

1.5 THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

1.5.1 Social Security

Social security covers a wide variety of public and private transfers that provide cash or in-kind benefits or both for the prevention of poverty, poverty alleviation, social compensation and income distribution. The social security system in South Africa has four major elements (Department of Welfare, 1997).

- private savings where people voluntarily save for contingencies
- social insurance comprising joint employer/employee contributions
- social assistance which includes all forms of government grants to vulnerable groups
- and social relief which is short term relief based on need

About 88% of the total social welfare budget is currently allocated to social assistance, amounting to approximately 7.5% of Government spending. The level of social assistance benefits is acknowledged as being very low in relation to the cost of living.

1.6 THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

1.6.1 The Community Based Public Works Programme

The programme was created in 1994, and aims to identify employment opportunities and needed community assets in very poor rural areas (Department of Public Works, 2002). It is a vital element of the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (ISRDS). Since its inception in 1994, the Community Based Public Works Programme claims to have created almost 76 000 temporary employment opportunities, with at least 42% of these jobs being filled by women and 43% being filled by youth (under 35 years old). In addition, over 6300 sustainable jobs claim to have been created.

Projects under the programme are divided into the following categories:

- Improved access to trade opportunities (involving infrastructure development and improving local markets)
- Directly productive (projects that provide direct, ongoing livelihood benefits such as agricultural food lots)
- Labour saving (such as water supply and the creation of crèches)
- Social cohesion (such as multi-use centres, sports centres)
- Environmental protection (such as erosion control projects)

1.7 THE IMPACTS OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES ON FOOD SECURITY SINCE 1994

The HSRC (2003b), drawing on papers from the South African Ten Year Review Research Programme, give a comprehensive overview of the social and economic impacts of government programmes since 1994. Programmes reviewed include the social assistance grant system, the poverty relief programme, the public works programme, infrastructure and services, human resource development, tourism promotion, small business promotion and agricultural extension services. The programmes are assessed against their impact on recipients, scale of engagement, targeting, durability and sustainability, and interactions and externalities. The review is extensive and in-depth and cannot be fully discussed here. Overall the review finds Government programmes have had mixed impacts. Some, in the light of the magnitude of the poverty and unemployment facing South Africa, are little more than symbolic in their scale of operation (HSRC, 2003b:29). Their very general conclusions are as follows (HSRC, 2003b:36-37):

- Government programmes have led to absolute improvement in people's quality of life in a number of areas, most particularly through investments in infrastructure and improved service access.
- These improvements are not as widely shared as they might be, owing to an increase in the number of households that need them, and to remaining weaknesses in government's administrative capacity.
- Government programmes have prevented people's quality of life from deteriorating more than they would have in the absence of its activities, especially in terms of the social assistance grants.
- There remains significant room for improvement, within the existing budget envelope, by rationalising and balancing government initiatives; some activities should most likely be dropped, others scaled up, and some merely refined."

* * * * *

The South African interventions described in this appendix do not represent a comprehensive list of all those that either officially fall under the IFSS, or that have an impact on food security in South Africa. Numerous projects and programmes under a number of different government departments are expressly aimed at having an impact on food security in South Africa, while others have an unexpressed, more indirect impact.

The available government documents outlining the above programmes claim a development-centred agenda, acknowledging the need for a socio-economic and political environment conducive to alleviating poverty and vulnerability, and requiring a multi-sectoral, integrated approach.

APPENDIX FOUR

LIST OF COUNTRIES INCLUDED UNDER 'SOUTHERN AFRICA'

Angola*
Botswana*
Burundi
Congo
Democratic Republic of Congo*
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Kenya
Lesotho*
Malawi*
Mozambique*
Namibia*
Rwanda
South Africa*
Swaziland*
Tanzania*
Uganda
Zambia*
Zimbabwe*

* Members of the SADC.

APPENDIX SIX

THE FIRST DELPHI QUESTIONNAIRE

Background information

3. Briefly describe the work that your organisation does, and by what means this work might enhance food security:

1. *Identifying and prioritizing causes of food insecurity*

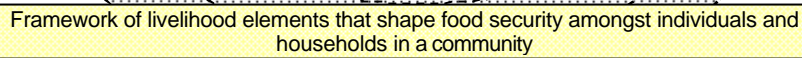
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29.9 X 63 cm

Identifying institutional issues shaping food insecurity

[illegible]

3.

1. In the table below, list the projects in each community completed within the last three years which were directly or indirectly aimed at improving food security, then fill in the remaining tabulated questions. (If you have been involved in more than five projects in total, list the five with which you are most familiar.)

[illegible]

2. Rank each of the projects you have listed in the table above from (1) – the project you consider to have been most effective in improving food security amongst the intended beneficiaries, down to the least effective in numerical order

3. Reflecting on your experience of these projects, and comparing them, list all those factors that you consider to have made some projects more effective, or successful, than others?

[illegible]

4. For the TOP RANKING and LOWEST RANKING project in each community, answer the following:

	Top ranking (name)	Lowest ranking (name)
What was the biggest obstacle you had to overcome during any phase of the project's cycle?		
Was any portion of the project budget allocated to evaluating the impact of the project? (YES, NO or UNCERTAIN)		
List any formal project evaluations undertaken at any stage during the project cycle.		
List any informal project evaluations undertaken at any stage during the project cycle		

Approximate scale: 1: 2.5
Actual size: 29.9 X 63 cm

4.
Identifying missed opportunities for enhancing food security

1. With reference to the framework outlined earlier, list what or who could have been better utilized in each community to enhance the community's food security. Think about factors amongst:

- Community members
- Biophysical environment
- Community financial, physical and human assets
- Community institutions and leaders
- Institutions outside the community

Community/ Project Name	Missed opportunities or things that could have been better utilized.....

APPENDIX SEVEN

THE SECOND DELPHI QUESTIONNAIRE

Please rate each intervention listed in the first column against the three criteria in the last three columns of the table below, by filling in a number **from 0 to 3** where:

0 = none

1 = a little

2 = fair

3 = high

For the sake of consistency between participants in the way the table is completed, please work across the table **from left to right**, completing all three columns for each item before moving on to the next item.

When you have completed the table, please save the document with the **filename as your first name** and email it back to me.

Should you have any difficulties please do not hesitate to contact me at the number below.

Again, many thanks for your participation in this research.

RATING:**0 = none****1 = a little****2 = fair****3 = high**

Food security intervention or change in approach to development projects	What potential positive impact does this factor have on food security?	What level of power do you and/or non-government organisations have to influence this factor?	What level of power do government / government bodies have to influence this factor?
True community participation in project development so that ways of meeting needs are identified by the community rather than the agent of change.			
Adopting an opportunity-focused approach by asking “what are people getting <i>right</i> ?” and building on existing strengths and resources in communities, rather than focusing on fixing problems.			
The development of government policy relevant to local-level needs through communication and feedback between grassroots and government level institutions.			
Making better use of networking with other non-government, government, and community based organisations.			
Building good relationships with beneficiaries through long term involvement in the community – a minimum of 3-5 years.			
Making better use of leaders in the community; whether traditional leaders, councillors or key community members, as well as of existing community institutions .			
Projects that address community needs holistically ; taking into consideration short-term food security, long-term livelihood, physical, spiritual and capacity-building needs of communities.			
Finding ways to make better use of the natural resources in the community for income generation and food production – i.e. making better use of the land for farming and other activities.			

RATING:**0 = none****1 = a little****2 = fair****3 = high**

Food security intervention or change in approach to development projects	What potential positive impact does this factor have on food security?	What level of power do and/or non-government organisations have to influence this factor?	What level of power do government or government bodies have to influence this factor?
Improved co-ordination and communication between government departments and sectors in working towards food security and poverty alleviation			
Developing people's skills and capacities , thereby facilitating people to find their own solutions and opportunities			
Finding ways to get past or remove the constraints placed on change-agents by funders that restrict choice of project, methods and time frames			
Recreation of strong family units, social capital , a sense of community and self-worth, and the value of existing skills and knowledge			
A shift in focus to household food gardens rather than community gardens so that the frail and most vulnerable benefit			
A government grants system that better targets the food insecure in households– such as grocery vouchers rather than cash			
Better links between short-term malnutrition interventions and interventions aimed at building long-term food security			
Working with people in the community who already show entrepreneurial skills and high levels of motivation			

RATING:**0 = none****1 = a little****2 = fair****3 = high**

Food security intervention or change in approach to development projects	What potential positive impact does this factor have on food security?	What level of power do and/or non-government organisations have to influence this factor?	What level of power do government or government bodies have to influence this factor?
Providing project development at the pace determined by community members rather than by pre-determined project time-frames			
The development of conservation agriculture practices in communities			
Market linkages between small scale agriculture and large output markets, or buyers, – nationally and globally			
Times spent by change agents reviewing successes and failures of interventions and reflecting on their role in community development so that they learn from mistakes and if necessary change their roles, their ideologies or beliefs, or the way they are doing things.			
Capacity building amongst project team			
Employing local people as part of the project team			
Improving managerial skills amongst communities to provide a platform for sustainable development			
Working with concepts or materials that are familiar to communities rather than introducing new ideas or materials			

RATING:**0 = none****1 = a little****2 = fair****3 = high**

Food security intervention or change in approach to development projects	What potential positive impact does this factor have on food security?	What level of power do and/or non-government organisations have to influence this factor?	What level of power do government or government bodies have to influence this factor?
School / primary education that is more relevant to the needs of rural people			
A better analysis of household dynamics in a community to understand how projects are likely to benefit individuals in the community			
Interventions that require material input, or other sacrifices from community members to ensure community commitment			
A greater proportion of project budgets spent on planning the project and on monitoring and follow-up			
Selecting beneficiaries who have community interests at heart rather than selfish or political motives			
A focus on people as the subject of development rather than on material goals – ‘soft’ versus ‘hard’ infrastructure development			
Mobilizing effective group work amongst beneficiaries in project development and implementation			
Finding ‘ small ’ changes at a large scale that have a wide impact, such as the introduction of vitamin-enforced maize.			

RATING:**0 = none****1 = a little****2 = fair****3 = high**

Food security intervention or change in approach to development projects	What potential positive impact does this factor have on food security?	What level of power do and/or non-government organisations have to influence this factor?	What level of power do government or government bodies have to influence this factor?
Formal agreements during project planning phases that outline the specific deliverables of all stakeholders			
Starting with income generation as the focus of interventions rather than on agricultural needs			
Working with individuals in the community rather than with groups			
Starting with small-scale projects that have fewer budget and time constraints than bigger projects to provide a basis for further work			
Building strong community institutions			
Doing a more thorough baseline analysis of the communities biophysical resources before beginning projects			

APPENDIX EIGHT

RESULTS OF THE FIRST DELPHI QUESTIONNAIRE

Table 1: List of general causes of food insecurity cited by panellists

	General causes of food insecurity cited	Number	% of total number of citations
1	Lack of income and unemployment	22	6.92
2	HIV/AIDS	19	5.97
3	Lack of desire to farm - move away from agriculture towards a focus on wanting urban employment	15	4.72
4	Poor hard infrastructure (e.g. roads)	15	4.72
5	Lack of access to farming inputs	14	4.40
6	Marginal agricultural land, including poor soil	12	3.77
7	Lack of skills and knowledge with regard to markets and economics	12	3.77
8	Lack of agricultural knowledge	10	3.14
9	Government policies based on incorrect / inaccurate/ outdated assumptions about how people construct their livelihoods	9	2.83
10	Poor water resources, or poor access to existing water resources	9	2.83
11	Lack of integration - isolation economically, socially, politically	8	2.52
12	Lack of state support for small-scale agriculture re. black farmers	7	2.20
13	State social grants systems disincentivising farming and taking responsibility for livelihoods	7	2.20
14	Poor extension services - e.g based on first world agric principles	7	2.20
15	Lack of knowledge with regard to nutritional information/education and crop nutrient supply	6	1.89
16	Unreliable rainfall or low rainfall	6	1.89
17	People fail to see potential of their land and have lost their connection with it	6	1.89
18	Lack of access to suitable commercial agricultural land	5	1.57
19	Gender inequality	5	1.57
20	Lack of access to financial credit	4	1.26
21	Lack of sense of self-worth, hopelessness and broken spirits	4	1.26
22	Lack of access to education	4	1.26
23	Uncontrolled movement of livestock	4	1.26
24	Distance to input markets	4	1.26
25	Lack of agricultural labour	4	1.26

26	Breakdown of family structure	4	1.26
27	Single parent households, child headed households, aged headed households	4	1.26
28	Agricultural extension officers undermining farmer innovation	3	0.94
29	Unsuitable NGO development models	3	0.94
30	Insecure land tenure	3	0.94
31	Lack of socio-political power	3	0.94
32	High rural food prices	3	0.94
33	Stock theft, fencing theft	3	0.94
34	Welfare mentality of all development projects - esp. government funded projects	3	0.94
35	Lack of integration of government projects and services	3	0.94
36	Difficult for agents of change or community to access government resources	3	0.94
37	Poor health and disease	3	0.94
38	Overpopulation	3	0.94
39	Conflict and crime within and between communities	3	0.94
40	Government interventions focused on short term delivery for political window-dressing, rather than long-term sustainable community development	3	0.94
41	State social grants systems at odds with LED policy pushing self-sufficiency	2	0.63
42	Focus on material wealth by development agents - not enough on social and spiritual	2	0.63
43	Politizing of issues and political corruption	2	0.63
44	Poor distribution channels of aid	2	0.63
45	Unsustainable employment opportunities draw people from agriculture, but have negative impact on agricultural production and on food security	2	0.63
46	Service providers not focusing on social infrastructure, which will create strong family units and social capital for addressing other issues such as HIV etc	2	0.63
47	Lack of capacity in group management skills	2	0.63
48	Poor understanding of rural-urban linkages amongst change agents and community members	2	0.63
49	Rural-urban migration	2	0.63
50	Poor leadership	2	0.63
51	Institutions not truly listening to people and understanding their needs - not true participation	2	0.63
52	Natural phenomena such as drought and floods	2	0.63
53	Government land-reform targeting marginal agric land	1	0.31
54	State does not appreciate complex niche-marketing of community agricultural and business enterprises	1	0.31
55	Replacement of food-producing land by forestry programme	1	0.31
56	Social selfishness from the individual to the national - putting own needs before others - spiritual deficit	1	0.31
57	Food availability at local level	1	0.31

58	Pests and diseases of crops and livestock	1	0.31
59	Littering which causes cattle to eat plastic bags and die	1	0.31
60	Veld fires, ignorance and carelessness around burning	1	0.31
61	Poor networking between NGO, Govt etc institutions	1	0.31
62	Culture of jealousy of success	1	0.31
63	Extension services and other interventions assume farming is a primary component of people's livelihoods	1	0.31
64	High expenditure on weddings and funerals	1	0.31
65	Loss of traditional values but nothing beneficial to replace them	1	0.31
66	Inappropriate farmer structures and institutions	1	0.31
67	Unsustainable grazing management systems	1	0.31
68	Apartheid ethos seeing rural areas as urban labour source lead to discouragement of agriculture	1	0.31
69	Perceptions in SA that we cannot learn from other African countries who have already experienced similar transitions	1	0.31
70	Older people only involved in agriculture - related to AIDS	1	0.31
71	High transport costs	1	0.31
72	Movement to peri-urban areas means generally poorer quality foods being eaten there	1	0.31
73	Lack of community cohesion - people come from different areas due to relocation	1	0.31
74	Loan agencies encouraging debt as the 'norm' or a 'way of life'	1	0.31
75	Government interventions that are not participatory and are poorly planned	1	0.31
76	NGO interventions tend to stick with their prescribed models of agriculture rather than asking how have people always survived here? and how can these opportunities be used?	1	0.31
77	NGOs becoming increasingly preoccupied with a focus on 'funding and survival' rather than true community development	1	0.31
78	Lack of secure funding base to enable long-term commitment to development work	1	0.31
79	Corruption amongst government employees at all levels with regard to accessing grants and funds	1	0.31
80	State policy choices do not favour issues of household food security, and resources stretched between competing policies meaning food security at household level suffers.	1	0.31
81	Lack of motivation, laziness and a expectations that community problems will be solved by other people.	1	0.31

Table 2: Causes of food insecurity cited among community institutions

	Causes of food insecurity among community institutions cited by panellists	Number	% of total number of citations
1	Gender inequality	10	9.26
2	Weak community institutions and breakdown of social networks	10	9.26
3	Tradition of not being allowed to work the soil after death of a family member or a community leader, particularly given the impact of HIV/AIDS	8	7.41

4	Decay of community institutions protecting land and crops	6	5.56
5	Poor human capacity with regard to business and economic skills	5	4.63
6	Destruction of crops by cattle and other livestock	5	4.63
7	High expenditure on funerals	5	4.63
8	Community norms driven by no sense of the future	4	3.70
9	No sense of 'place' due to high rates of migrancy and movement between areas	4	3.70
10	HIV/AIDS not openly discussed – the stigma attached to it makes addressing it difficult	4	3.70
11	Difficult for individuals to make independent decisions about use of common resources	3	2.78
12	Very few community institutions for agricultural input/output markets	3	2.78
13	Tradition of seasonal production means land not utilized all year round effectively	3	2.78
14	Disparity in land ownership and access -e.g. the poor have to rent from the wealthy	3	2.78
15	Breakdown of family structure	3	2.78
16	Cattle owners have disproportionate amount of power in decision making	2	1.85
17	Lack of confidence in self worth amongst community members	2	1.85
18	Jealousy over success of community members	2	1.85
19	Intra-household sharing of food not equal due to cultural values/traditions	2	1.85
20	Individual pursuit of political gain rather than community welfare	2	1.85
21	Traditional concepts that are outdated, or no longer useful	2	1.85
22	Incomplete transfer of power to women in the new roles of men and women	2	1.85
23	Power relations within farmers cooperatives	1	0.93
24	Communal land tenure system does not allow for rental between communities	1	0.93
25	Child-headed households	1	0.93
26	High rates of alcoholism	1	0.93
27	Short term thinking and not using people within community to meet needs	1	0.93
28	Informal communication networks twisting messages	1	0.93
29	Lack of problem solving capacity	1	0.93
30	Early learning not encouraged in the community, so crèches not prioritized	1	0.93
31	Lack of sense of self-worth, hopelessness and broken spirits	1	0.93
32	Single parent households	1	0.93
33	Credit institutions being exploited by community institutions leading to reluctance to fund	1	0.93
34	Spiritual belief of being 'wished' - <i>thakathwa</i> - for eg when people get HIV – which makes it difficult to deal with physical causes	1	0.93
35	Poor transfer of project benefits from beneficiary group to wider community	1	0.93
36	People having inflexible ideas about nutrition - no maize = no food. More children die from chronic malnutrition than acute	1	0.93

37	Conflict between community members over project	1	0.93
38	Culture of lack of planning for the future, exacerbated by acceptance of western consumerism	1	0.93
39	Conflict between community members over resource access	1	0.93
40	Lack of desire to farm - move away from agriculture and a focus on wanting urban employment	1	0.93

Table 3: Causes of food insecurity amongst leaders of community and of community institutions .

	Cited causes of food insecurity among leaders of community and leaders of community institutions	Number	% of total number of citations
1	Political affiliation of leaders and politicizing of issues	15	23.81
2	Conflict between traditional leaders, councilors and political parties in community	8	12.70
3	Lack of vision and management capacity amongst leaders	8	12.70
4	Differential preference in granting access to resources based on relationships with chiefs - corruption	4	6.35
5	It suits leaders for their communities to be vulnerable - leaders interested in power rather community wellbeing	4	6.35
6	Leaders suspicious of interventions and resistant to interventions	4	6.35
7	Having to deal with leaders and get permission slowed the progress of the project	4	6.35
8	Roles of new government appointed leaders unclear	2	3.17
9	Extension officers undermining farmer innovation	2	3.17
10	Inconsistent land allocation by traditional leaders	2	3.17
11	Hierarchical traditional structure makes targeting the 'right' beneficiaries very difficult	2	3.17
12	Poor capacity amongst extension officers	2	3.17
13	Leaders lack power to implement unpopular traditions that would protect land/ resources	1	1.59
14	Key figures (e.g the wealthy, or store owners) wield a lot of power but do not necessarily have community best interests at heart	1	1.59
15	Leaders allocating too many land plots for financial kickback- plots getting too small	1	1.59
16	Leaders unwilling to be involved in initiatives, but change agents need their approval	1	1.59
17	Government focus on communal gardens, not homestead gardens	1	1.59
18	Local elite drawn to successful interventions for their own gain	1	1.59

Table 4: Causes of food insecurity amongst institutions residing outside the community

	Institutional causes of food insecurity beyond community level cited by panellists	Number	% of total number of citations
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1	No linkages between national-level policies such as the integrated food security strategy (IFSS) and local/provincial initiatives - no forum to transfer knowledge or communicate either way.	9	7.26
2	Ineffective government extension services	9	7.26
3	Lack of networking between NGOS, between Govt departments and between NGO and Government departments - wasting resources and duplicating efforts	9	7.26
4	Lack of integration between government departments and policies	9	7.26
5	NGOs and Govt interventions that are not participatory - 'top down' approach	8	6.45
6	Government policies based on incorrect assumptions – e.g. first world farming practices; the assumption that people have a desire to farm	6	4.84
7	Government does not support or protect small-scale agriculture – such as by granting some sort of protected trade	6	4.84
8	NGO and Government not having the sustained community involvement necessary for capacity building	6	4.84
9	Lack of infrastructure such as roads and communication networks	5	4.03
10	State does not openly support existing community structures	4	3.23
11	State social grants systems disincentivizes farming and taking responsibility for livelihoods	4	3.23
12	Balance of trade power lies with the big buyers, not the small sellers	3	2.42
13	Lack of attention to skill development by government before hard investments like piggerys	3	2.42
14	Welfare mentality of government, not seeking to understand people.	3	2.42
15	Lack of time spent on project preparation and feasibility analysis	3	2.42
16	Very slow process in allocation of funds by municipality; highly bureaucratic procedures	3	2.42
17	Politicization of fund procurement procedure for municipality	3	2.42
18	Unsuitable NGO development models	2	1.61
19	Isolation from markets, information, and social, political and economic isolation	2	1.61
20	Government support assumes farming is a primary livelihood component – interventions therefore not suitable	2	1.61
21	Extreme lack of capacity in new municipality of Thekwini.	2	1.61
22	Constraints due to stipulations of funders - eg. Department of Agriculture's time constraints on seed pack distribution	2	1.61
23	Government policies perse are not the problem; it is the systems in place for delivering these policies to grass roots that are the problem	2	1.61
24	Government policies prioritize commercial issues, centred around privatization and liberalization, rather than household food security	2	1.61
25	State social grants systems at odds with Local Economic Development policy pushing self-sufficiency	1	0.81
26	It suits external institutions for communities to be vulnerable	1	0.81
27	State unwilling to resolve political conflicts in communities	1	0.81
28	Corruption in government with regard to grants access, extension officers	1	0.81
29	immigration to SA from outside - govt policys	1	0.81
30	Lack of food security monitoring systems which are participatory	1	0.81
31	Govt and NGOs tend to work with same key people in community - skews dev. Projects	1	0.81

32	Ineffective communication by govt to all community members re issues such as rates, grants etc	1	0.81
33	Ministries primarily interested in harnessing votes - projects not implemented sustainably or with peoples best interests at heart - eg. KZN seed pack project	1	0.81
34	Conflict between traditional leaders and municipal authorities	1	0.81
35	Lack of relevance of formal education in the issues people face in rural areas	1	0.81
36	Attack on communal land tenure by NGOs has caused insecurity over land tenure	1	0.81
37	Communication very poor between department of health people	1	0.81
38	Poor links between government policy and feedback from grassroots level	1	0.81
39	Poor communication within Department of Agriculture	1	0.81
40	Grey areas in roles of municipalities versus provincial government. eg. With regard to jurisdiction over land issues, makes interventions and investment difficult	1	0.81
41	Government see household food security as social welfare issue, rather than an integrated policy issue.	1	0.81

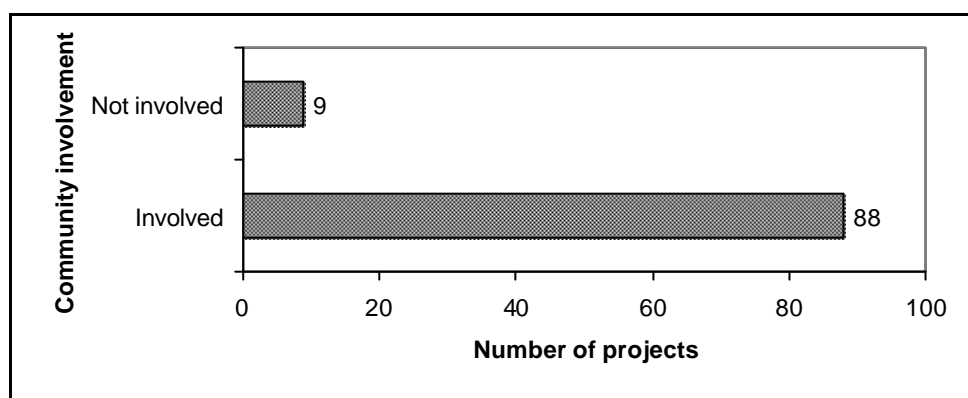


Figure 1: Number of projects in which community was cited by panellist to have participated in project planning or implementation

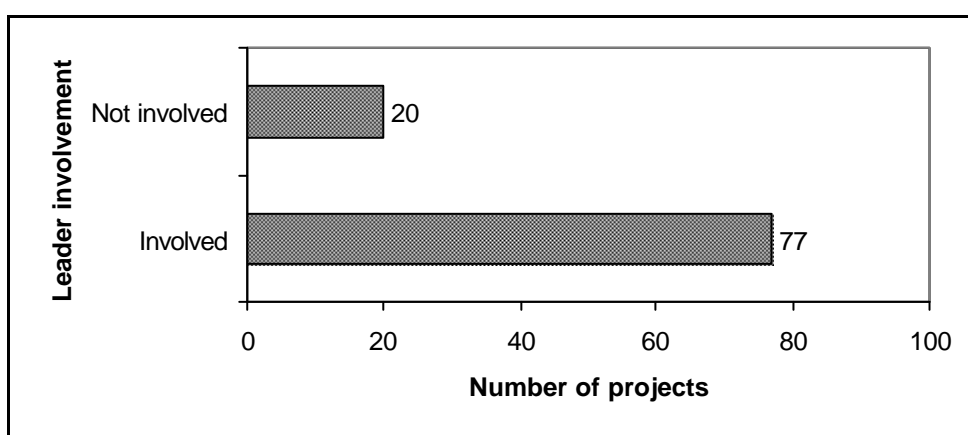


Figure 2: Number of projects in which community leader was cited by panellist to have participated in project planning or implementation

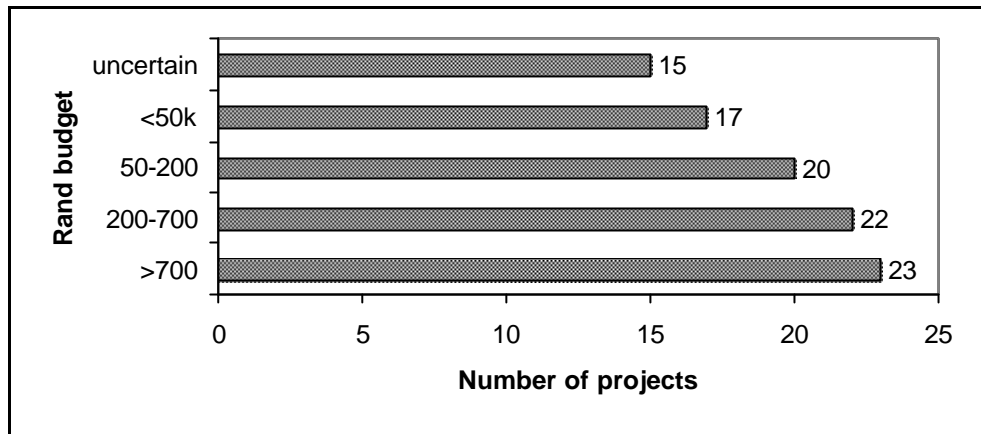


Figure 3: Distribution of project budgets of the 97 projects in KZN reviewed by panellists.

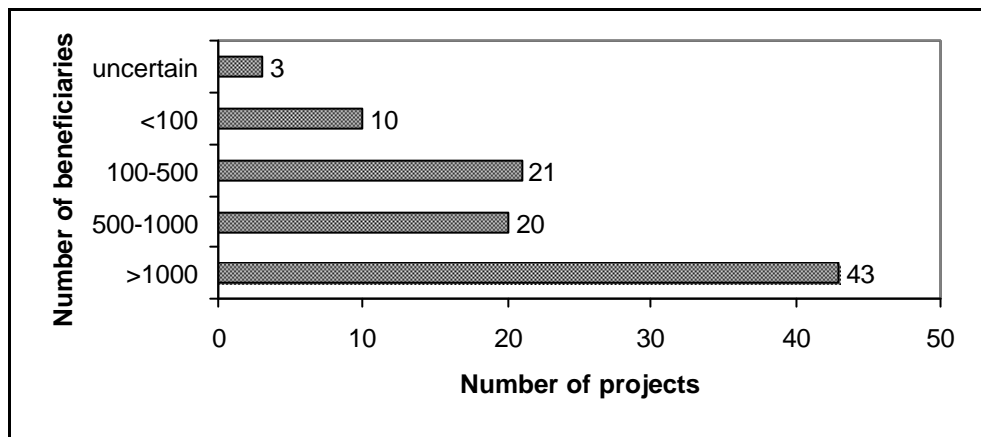


Figure 4: Approximate ranges of the number of beneficiaries the 97 projects were targeted at.

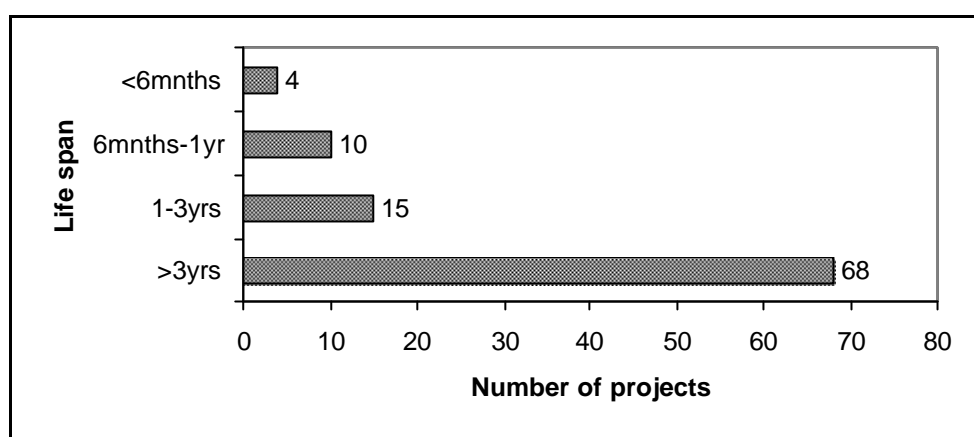


Figure 5: Range of temporal scales over which the 97 projects were conducted

Table 5: The obstacles cited by panellists to the success of 39 of the 97 projects (two projects were selected by each panellist from their own list of projects that were ranked most and least successful, the number of these came to 39, and panellists were asked to list the biggest obstacle to project success for each the top and lowest ranking).

	Obstacles to project success cited by panellists	Number	% of total number of citations
1	The difficulty in meeting both immediate and long-term needs	5	6.58
2	Difficulty in getting buy-in from whole community	4	5.26
3	Lack of capacity within agent of change	4	5.26
4	Slowness in working through and getting approval from community institutions	4	5.26
5	Constraints due to stipulations of funders - including government-funded projects	4	5.26
6	Conflict between government departments	4	5.26
7	Getting community members to talk about livestock issues	3	3.95
8	To engender an understanding of what it takes to run a business	3	3.95
9	To get people who have nothing else in common to work successfully in groups	3	3.95
10	Communicate a clear understanding of what was being offered by the project	3	3.95
11	Getting past the political or selfish agendas of those involved	3	3.95
12	Difficulty in getting commitment and involvement from dept of agric	3	3.95
13	Poor project vision, conceptualisation and planning	3	3.95
14	Jealousy of those who are successful	2	2.63
15	Getting existing groups to work together - conflict/politics between them	2	2.63
16	Long time to establish working rel in community	2	2.63

17	Building relationships with stakeholders	2	2.63
18	Lack of skills and capacity amongst beneficiaries	2	2.63
19	Difficulty in getting people to see the links between practical projects and their expressed visions for themselves	2	2.63
20	Lack of clarity of roles with regard to government departments - the funders	2	2.63
21	Bureaucracy and slowness in accessing govt funding for its own programmes	2	2.63
22	Implementing un-proven/new land-reform systems	1	1.32
23	Difficulty in getting funding for project as it was a new concept	1	1.32
24	Difficulty in getting commitment from community to fence fields	1	1.32
25	Superstitions	1	1.32
26	Pension schemes and grants	1	1.32
27	People moving out to look for employment to meet immediate needs	1	1.32
28	Inexperience of project team in housing projects	1	1.32
29	No existing strong institutional structures in community to work with	1	1.32
30	No project vision handed down from the DoH	1	1.32
31	Lack of confidence in their own abilities	1	1.32
32	"Hand-outs" mentality of funder	1	1.32
33	Illness and death of project beneficiaries	1	1.32
34	Finding sustainable market outlets for products	1	1.32
35	Getting govt to hear difficulties in implementing the PSNP	1	1.32

Table 6: Factors cited as being critical to the success of the 97 projects reviewed by panellists.

	Critical success factors cited by panellists	Number	% of total number of citations
1	Participation of community members in needs analysis and project development - project beneficiaries identified project themselves and were thus 100% committed	25	16.56
2	Human capacity building critical part of any project development	14	9.27
3	Long-standing relationship with community	8	5.30
4	Beneficiaries have existing entrepreneurial interests and skills	8	5.30
5	Working with existing community initiatives / resources, and where there is existing 'passion' amongst community members for change	7	4.64
6	Networking with all stakeholders	7	4.64
7	Long -term projects allow time to develop community relationships and trust - 3-5yrs a minimum	5	3.31
8	Buy-in of traditional leaders	4	2.65

9	Long-term experience in development	4	2.65
10	Time spent on explaining project benefits to community	4	2.65
11	Integrated project development - addressing needs in a holistic way	4	2.65
12	Facilitating people to come up with their own solutions, in their own time, rather than providing ready made answers	4	2.65
13	Method of identifying beneficiaries - the poor will jump at anything	3	1.99
14	Strong community institutions	3	1.99
15	Skill of project team with regard to relationship building	3	1.99
16	Working with individuals more effective than working with communal resources	3	1.99
17	A lot of time spent in planning phase of project	3	1.99
18	Conservation agriculture practices critical to food security	3	1.99
19	In cases where there are no other opportunities community members are highly motivated to make project work	3	1.99
20	Commercial linkages to global markets, and relationships with huge buyers	2	1.32
21	Working with familiar concepts and materials - eg. Maize - an indigenous, understood crop	2	1.32
22	Openness and honesty about budget furthers trust	2	1.32
23	Small project size means budget and time constraints less negative than in bigger projects - good basis for further work	2	1.32
24	Healthy project budget allow for more sustainable input	2	1.32
25	Capacity building amongst project team/staff	2	1.32
26	Acknowledging existing community resources and making use of these rather than external solutions	2	1.32
27	Linking community with other communities so they can learn from one another	2	1.32
28	Power to lobby for state support	1	0.66
29	Using local people in implementing projects	1	0.66
30	Scale of enterprise - bigger scale wider impact and wider market linkages	1	0.66
31	Handling of constraints of budget, funder and financial versus agric year	1	0.66
32	Meeting at least one need further trust of community in agent	1	0.66
33	Support provided at farmers own pace, not according to pre-determined goals	1	0.66
34	Giving market knowledge together with technical skills	1	0.66
35	Life-span minimum of 5 years	1	0.66
36	70% of budget should be spent on soft infrastructure, providing a platform for management skills in sustainable development resource management	1	0.66
37	Team work amongst staff and with community leaders	1	0.66
38	Volunteers essential to the projects survival	1	0.66
39	Absolute devotion of women in the community - those projects targeting women have been most successful	1	0.66
40	Projects that require material input/sacrifice from the community are more successful	1	0.66
41	An acceptance of and learning from mistakes in agent of change	1	0.66

42	Funders who do not pre-determine project approach	1	0.66
43	Identifying true community leaders, not just the loud mouths!	1	0.66
44	Providing basic infrastructure with projects	1	0.66
45	Providing interim / short term food to enable people to be able to get involved with projects etc – a 'hand up' towards alleviating vulnerability	1	0.66
46	Projects should look at the development of the individual first, as the building blocks of families, and communities	1	0.66
47	Though necessary, short-term crisis interventions may delay long-term, broad scale policy interventions	1	0.66

Table 7: Opportunities that have been missed in addressing food security, or things that could have been or could be done better.

	Missed opportunities in enhancing food security cited by panellists	Number	% of total number of citations
1	Making better use of networking with other NGOs and government bodies and other stakeholders	12	11.88
2	Need to start looking at PEOPLE as the subject of development, rather than at material goals – for example building communities instead of housing and infrastructure	5	4.95
3	Helping people more with skills development and capacity building	5	4.95
4	Making better use of leaders in the community	5	4.95
5	Doing a better evaluation of community, environment and other assets before starting project	5	4.95
6	Making better use of existing community natural resources - have to find ways of using farming as an economic resource for rural people	5	4.95
7	Making better use of key community members, rather than just traditional leaders and councillors	4	3.96
8	Need to understand more about what people already know, what their individual resiliences are	4	3.96
9	Need a coordinated structure for long term development between all government departments	3	2.97
10	Were unable to address true needs do to funder constraints	3	2.97
11	Recreation of social capital, sense of community and self-worth	3	2.97
12	Ongoing links needed between government policy and feedback from communities at grassroots level	3	2.97
13	Poor coordination between government department levels - eg municipal to national	3	2.97
14	Change agents need to start asking what the most effective role they can play is - may not necessarily mean doing what they have always done, may mean moving into other areas	3	2.97
15	Building better relations of trust with beneficiaries	2	1.98
16	Capacity building amongst agent employees	2	1.98
17	A focus on homestead gardens rather than community gardens - the sick and most needy usually are housebound and cannot participate	2	1.98
18	Better links between short-term malnutrition plans and long-term food security plans in government	2	1.98
19	NGOs need to be less steeped in their own dogmas - some are allergic to any form of scientific input!	2	1.98
20	Using church land for agriculture	1	0.99

21	Making better use of church institutions	1	0.99
22	Mobilizing people to work in groups is more efficient	1	0.99
23	Making better use of existing community institutions	1	0.99
24	Starting with business development as a focus for generating income rather than on agricultural needs	1	0.99
25	A focus on the outcome and mining opportunities in communities to get there, rather than on implementing the system your 'have in your hands'.	1	0.99
26	A better in-depth analysis of the household dynamics of the community	1	0.99
27	A formal agreement outlining stakeholder involvement/input	1	0.99
28	Greater proportion of budget spent on follow-up and monitoring	1	0.99
29	Training people to understand concepts rather than handing out recipes - so people understand 'why'.	1	0.99
30	More careful selection of leader farmers - people not politically motivated, but motivated by the communities best interests	1	0.99
31	Greater focus on planning tools that allow for immediate ownership by community of process	1	0.99
32	Recreating and rebuilding family strength	1	0.99
33	Recreation of belief in traditional strengths - eg in seed varieties well adapted	1	0.99
34	Better communication within Department of Agriculture	1	0.99
35	Need to look beyond rural areas in nutrition intervention and clinics	1	0.99
36	Government grants may be better utilized if given in the form of grocery vouchers - as in soviet union	1	0.99
37	The introduction of vitamin enforced maize is an example of a small intervention that has very wide nutritional and food security impact	1	0.99
38	More appropriate/ relevant school education in rural areas	1	0.99
39	Multi-use centres needed for development of employment skills	1	0.99
40	Need to focus on what's GOING RIGHT in people's lives - e.g. household has one meal a day - HOW DID THEY GET IT?	1	0.99
41	Integrated project development - addressing needs holistically - health, skills, coping with illness, strengthening community broad-based way	1	0.99
42	Need to find ways to keep human resources within the community	1	0.99
43	Government policy that meets the challenge of attending to both first and third world national needs	1	0.99
44	More energy spent on standing alongside people and building capacity rather than the mechanistic/technical aspects of development	1	0.99
45	Harnessing /seeking out technical expertise that meets communities where they are	1	0.99
46	Facilitating meeting between communities to enable learning between communities	1	0.99
47	Greater personnel resources devoted to the special programme on food security in the Department of Agriculture	1	0.99

Table 8: Causes of food insecurity among institutions residing outside the community to provincial and national levels, collated from part one of questionnaire one asking for general causes of food insecurity

Notes: These causes were identified by panellists *prior* to their being prompted specifically to think of institutional causes).

	Causes of food insecurity among institutions residing outside the community listed by panellists under general causes of food insecurity	Number	% of total number of citations
1	Lack of income and unemployment	22	16.92
2	Poor hard infrastructure	15	11.54
3	Government policies based on incorrect assumptions/ inaccurate/ outdated assumptions	9	6.92
4	Lack of integration - isolation economically, socially, politically	8	6.15
5	Lack of state support for small-scale agriculture re. black farmers	7	5.38
6	State social grants systems disincentivising farming and taking responsibility for livelihoods	7	5.38
7	Poor extension services - e.g. based on first world agric. principles	7	5.38
8	Distance to input markets	4	3.08
9	Agric extension officers undermining farmer innovation	3	2.31
10	Unsuitable NGO development models	3	2.31
11	Lack of socio-political power, isolation	3	2.31
12	High rural food prices	3	2.31
13	Welfare mentality of all development projects - esp. govt funded projects	3	2.31
14	Lack of integration of government projects and services	3	2.31
15	Difficult for agents/community to access government resources	3	2.31
16	Government interventions focused on short term delivery for political window-dressing, rather than long-term sustainable community development	3	2.31
17	State social grants systems at odds with LED policy pushing self-sufficiency	2	1.54
18	Focus on material wealth by development agents - not enough on social and spiritual	2	1.54
19	Service providers not focusing on social infrastructure, which will create strong family units and social capital for addressing other issues such as HIV etc	2	1.54
20	Poor understanding of rural-urban linkages amongst change agents and community members	2	1.54
21	Institutions not truly listening to people and understanding their needs - not true participation - state and NGOs etc	2	1.54
22	Government land-reform targeting marginal agric land	1	0.77
23	State does not appreciate complex niche-marketing - they impose	1	0.77
24	Replacement of food-producing land by forestry programme	1	0.77

25	Social selfishness from the individual to the national - putting own needs before others - spiritual deficit	1	0.77
26	Food availability at local level	1	0.77
27	Poor networking between NGO, Govt etc institutions	1	0.77
28	Extension services and other interventions assume farming is a primary component of people's livelihoods	1	0.77
29	Apartheid ethos seeing rural areas as urban labour source lead to discouragement of agriculture	1	0.77
30	Perceptions in SA that we cannot learn from other African countries who have already experienced similar transitions	1	0.77
31	High transport costs	1	0.77
32	Loan agencies encouraging debt as the 'norm' or a 'way of life'	1	0.77
33	Government interventions that are not participatory pr well planned	1	0.77
34	NGO interventions tend to stick with their prescribed models of agriculture rather than asking how have people always survived here, and how can these opps be used.	1	0.77
35	NGOs becoming increasingly preoccupied with a focus on 'funding and survival' rather than true community development	1	0.77
36	Lack of secure funding base to enable long-term commitment to development work	1	0.77
37	Corruption amongst government employees at all levels with regard to accessing grants and funds	1	0.77
38	State policy choices do not favour issues of household fs and resources stretched btw competing policies	1	0.77

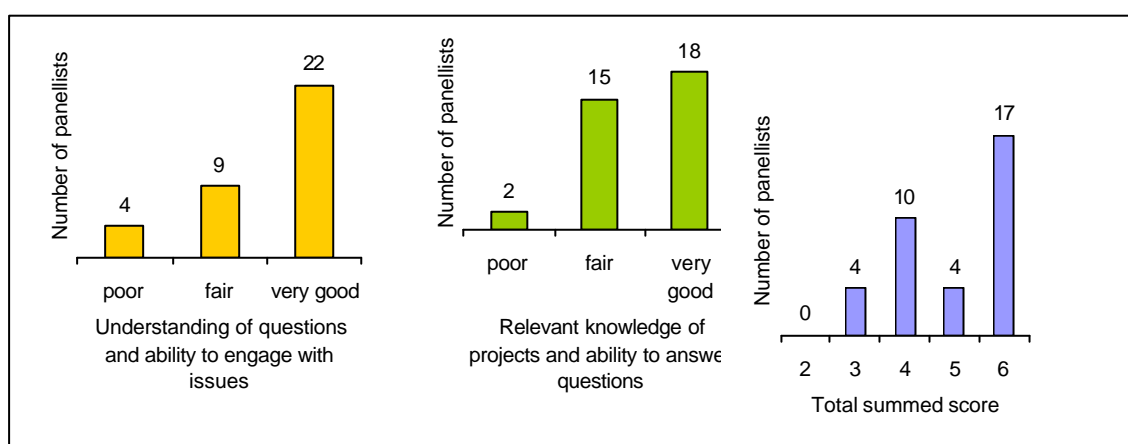


Figure 6: Rating of panellists by the interviewer against the first and second criteria, and the summed score of both these ratings.

Notes: Panellists were rated against two criteria. Since this rating was subjectively undertaken by the interviewer, it was not used to weight or validate the results in any way. They do indicate, however, that in the perception of the interviewer the majority of panellists had a very good understanding of what was being asked in the questionnaire, and most had fair or very good relevant project knowledge. Although subjective, the ratings suggest that panel selection was well-targeted, and that the questionnaire was well understood and followed by panellists.

APPENDIX NINE

THE LOCAL-LEVEL HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY

Questionnaire Survey

Introduction

I/We are conducting a survey. We are looking for information that will help us and others to understand more about how the needs of people in this community can be better addressed and would like to ask you some questions about your household. We are interviewing a total of about 50 households in the survey. However, we will *never* pass on which households participated or the names of people who participate to anyone. The information you give us is will in this way be kept confidential.

If you agree to participate, we need, if possible, to speak to the *head* of the household so that he or she can answer the questions we have. Your help will be greatly appreciated and hopefully will benefit people here in the long term.

Section One: Household information

I would like to ask you about the people living in this household.

[illegible]

QUESTION 5 CODES

1=Resident Head
2=Absent Head
3=Wife or husband or partner
4=Son or daughter
5= Father or mother
6= Grandchild
7= Grandparent
8= Mother or father-in-law
9=Son or daughter-in-law
10=Brother or sister -in-law
11=Sister or brother
12=Household help (or relative of)
13=Lodger or relative of lodgers
14=Other family
15=Other non family

QUESTION 12 CODES

0=none
1=Junior School
2=Form 1 (std 6, grade 8)
3=Form 2 (std 7, grade 9)
4=Form 3 (std 8, grade 10)
5= Form 4 (std 9, grade 11)
6= Form 5 (matric , grade 12)
7= Diploma without matric (specify)
8= Matric + Completed diploma (specify)
9=Some university courses
10=Complete university degree
11=Other (plse specify)

13. Is this house connected to an electricity supply?

1. Yes
2. No (if no go to question 15)

14. About how many days in the last month did you *use* prepaid electricity?

1. None
2. 1-10 days
3. 10-20 days
4. more than 20 days

15. What fuel does this house use to cook most of its meals?

1. Wood

2. Electricity
3. Other (specify)

16. Is there a water tap on your property?

1. Yes
2. No

I would like to ask you about what is grown by your household.

Crop Name (specify all unlisted crops grown in 4 - 10)	17. Has this household grown any [...] in the last 12 months: 1= Yes (go to question 18) 2= No (GO TO QUESTION 21)	18. About how many days did the [...] that was grown in the last 12 months provide food for? 1. less than 10 2. 10-30 3. 30-60 4. more than 60	19. Was any of the [...] sold? 1.yes (Go to question 20) 2.no	20. What was the approximate rand value of the [...] grown that was sold?
1. Maize				
2. Cabbage				
3. Spinach				
4. Mango				
5. Avocado				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

Livestock type	21.Has the household kept any [...] in the last 12 months: 1= Yes (go to question 22) 2= No	22. Specify number
1. Chickens		
2. Ducks		
3. Goats		
4. Cows		
5. Other (Specify)		

23. What is stopping this household from growing some or more food? If there is more than one reason what are the three most important reasons?

1= not enough land

2= no money for seed or fertilizer

3= seed not available

4= not enough water

5= lack of strength to do the work required, or too sick

6= not enough time

7= poor quality of crops makes it not worthwhile

8= do not know about how to grow crops

9=other (please specify)

--	--	--

I want to ask you about the loans or debts your household has.

Lender Type	24. Have you borrowed money from a [...] in the last 3 years? 1= Yes 2= No
1. Lending Stockvel	
2. Bank or building society	
3. Friend or relative outside household	
4. Money lender (Mashonisa)	
5. Money lender outside the community	
6. Other (Specify)	

I want to ask you about the items your household has purchased that it still owes money for.

Item	25. Does the household owe money to a <i>shop or bank</i> for [...] that it has bought on hire purchase? 1= Yes 2= No	26. What is the approximate amount of money still owed for [...]?
1. House or building materials		
2. Furniture or household appliances (e.g lounge suite, fridge, kettles etc)		
3. Clothing or shoes		
4. Cell phone		
5. Other [specify].		

I want to ask you about the savings and financial assets the household has.

Asset Type	27. Does the household have [...]? 1= Yes 2= No	28. What is the approximate value of [...]? (in rands)
1. Cash or savings		
2. Savings in stockvel		
3. Loans from non-household members expected to be repaid		
4. Other (please specify)		

29. Does the household receive money from anyone outside the household?

1. Yes
2. No (Go to question 30)

30. Approximately how much income is received from people *outside* the household on a monthly basis in rands?

	31. Do any members of the household regularly eat at or receive food from [...]? 1= never 2= 1-10 days a month 3= 10-20 days a month 4= > than 20 days a month
1. School	
2. Friends or family <i>outside the household</i>	
3. Other (please specify)	

Grant/ other sources of income	32. Does anyone in your household receive money from [...]? 1= Yes (if yes go to 32) 2= No	33. How many people receive [...] per month?
1. Old age pension		
2. Pension from work		
3. Unemployment insurance		
4. Workman's compensation		
5. Care dependency grant (under 18)		
6. Disability grant (18 and over)		
7. State maintenance grant for parents and children		
8. Foster care grant		
9. Child-headed households grant?		
10. Other (specify)		

Section Two.

1. I would like to ask you about all the different foods you or other members of your household have eaten in the last 14 days (two weeks), whether inside or outside the home. Please try and remember as carefully as possible if you ate the following foods:

Item	Frequency			
	1 =none	2= 1- 3 days	3=4-10 days	4= 10-14 days
Maize				
Rice				
Bread				
Samp				
Other cereals				
Potato				
Green beans				
Squash				
Cabbage				
Butternut				
Onions				
Beans				
Carrots				
Other vegetables				
Lettuce				
Tomatoes				
Bananas				
Oranges or naartjies				
Mangoes				
Apples				
Other fruit				
Beef				
Eggs				
Chicken				
Sheep				
Goat				
Fish				
Milk				
Cheese				
Butter				
Margarine				
Cooking oil				
Tea				
Coffee				
Sugar				
Salt				

2. On average, how many meals a day did the members of your household eat in the last 14 days?

1=1a day

2=2 a day

3=3 a day

4= > than 3

Section Three. Social Capital

1. I would like ask you about the groups or organizations, networks, clubs or associations to which you or any member of your household belong. These could be formally organized groups or just groups of people who get together *regularly* to do any activity or to talk about things. An example would be a traditional dancing club or a church, or even just a group of friends who get together often. Of how many such groups are you or any one in your household a member?

2. Of all these groups to which you or members of your household belong, which one is the *most important* to your household?

[Name of group]

3. Thinking about the members of this group, are most of them of the same....

	1 = Yes, 2 = No.
A. Gender	
B. Family	
C. Religion	
D. Language	

4. Do members mostly have the same...

	1 = Yes, 2 = No.
A. Occupation	
B. Educational background or level	

5. Does this group work with or interact with groups *outside* the village/neighbourhood?

1. No	
2. Yes, occasionally	
3. Yes, frequently	

6. How many *close friends* do you have these days? These are people you feel at ease with, can talk to about private matters, or call on for help.

7. Would you say members of *this household* trust one another

1 = To a very great extent

2 = To a great extent

3 = Neither great nor small extent

4 = To a small extent

5 = To a very small extent

8. If you suddenly needed to borrow a small amount of money [about one week's income], are there people *outside* your immediate household and who are not close relatives to whom you could turn and who would be willing and able to provide this money? (Select one)

1. Definitely	
2. Probably	
3. Unsure	
4. Probably not	
5. Definitely not	

9. Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

1. People can be trusted	
2. You can't be too careful	

10. In general, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	1 Agree strongly 2 Agree somewhat 3 Neither agree or disagree 4 Disagree somewhat 5 Disagree strongly
A. Most people in this village/neighbourhood are willing to help if you need it.	
B. In this village/neighbourhood, one has to be alert or someone is likely to take advantage of you.	

11. How much do you trust....

	1 To a very great extent 2 To a great extent 3 Neither great nor small extent 4 To a small extent 5 To a very small extent
A. Local government officials	
B. Central government officials	
C. People from the NGOs that work here	

12. If a community project does not directly benefit you but has benefits for many others in the village/neighbourhood, would you contribute time or money to the project?

A. Time

B. Money

- 1 No, will not contribute time
2 Yes, will contribute time

- 1 No, will not contribute money
2 Yes, will contribute money

13. In the past 12 months did you or any one in your household participate in any communal activities, in which people came together to do some work for the benefit of the community?

1. Yes
2. No (skip to question 14)

14. How many times in the past 12 months?

15. If there was a water supply problem in this community, how likely is it that people will cooperate to try to solve the problem?

1. Very likely
2. Somewhat likely
3. Neither likely or unlikely
4. Somewhat unlikely
5. Very unlikely

16. What are your three main sources of information about what the government is doing (such as agricultural extension, workfare, family planning, etc.)?

1. Relatives, friends and neighbours
2. Community bulletin board
3. Local market
4. Local newspaper
5. Local shop
6. Regional newspaper
7. Radio
8. Television
9. Groups or associations
10. Business or work associates
11. Community leaders
12. An agent of the government
13. NGOs

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17. There are often differences in characteristics between people living in the same village/neighbourhood. For example, differences in wealth, social status, race, language or place of birth. There can also be differences in religious or political beliefs, or there can be differences due to age or sex. To what extent do any differences like these characterize your village/neighbourhood? Use a five point scale where 1 means to a very great extent and 5 means to a very small extent.

1. To a very great extent
2. To a great extent
3. Neither great nor small extent
4. To a small extent
5. To a very small extent

18. Do any of these differences cause problems?

1. Yes
2. No ? go to question 21.

19. Which two differences most often cause problems?

1. Differences in education
2. Differences in amount of land
3. Differences in wealth
4. Differences in social status
5. Differences between men and women
6. Differences between younger and older generations
7. Differences between long-term and recent residents
8. Differences in political party affiliations
9. Differences in religious beliefs

10. Differences in language background or place of birth

11. Other differences

--	--

20. Have these problems ever led to violence?

1. Yes

2. No

21. How many times in the past month have you got together with people to have a meal, something to drink, or play a game - either in their home or in a public place?

22. [IF NOT ZERO] Were any of these people....

	1 Yes 2 No
A. Of different language background/ race/place of birth?	
B. Of different wealth status?	
C. Of different social status?	
D. Of different religious groups?	

23. In general, how safe from crime and violence do you feel when you are alone at home?

1. Very safe

2. Moderately safe

3. Neither safe nor unsafe

4. Moderately unsafe

5. Very unsafe

24. In general, how happy do you consider yourself to be?

1. Very happy

2. Moderately happy

3. Neither happy nor unhappy

4. Moderately unhappy

5. Very unhappy

25. Do you feel that you have the power to make important decisions that change the course of your life? Rate yourself on a 1 to 5 scale, where 1 means being totally unable to change your life, and 5 means having full control over your life.

1. Totally unable to change life

2. Mostly unable to change life

3. Neither able nor unable

4. Mostly able to change life

5. Totally able to change life

26. In the past 12 months, how often have people in this village/neighbourhood got together to jointly petition government officials or political leaders for something benefiting the community?

1. Never

2. Once

3. A few times (<5)

4. Many times (>5)

27. Lots of people find it difficult to get out and vote. Did you vote on the last national or localelection?

1. Yes
2. No

☐

Section Four: Coping with shocks

Households sometimes have bad surprises. I would like to ask you about any bad surprises or things that have hurt the household financially in the last 3 years.

Surprise	1. Did [...] occur in the household in the last 3 years? 1. Yes 2. No	2. What was the decrease in household income from [...]?	3. How long did the surprise last (in months - specify if ongoing)	4. How much did it cost the household in total? (exc. Loss of earnings)	5. After it occurred did the household:					
					1. Yes	2. No				
					Sell assets or use savings?	Borrow money?	Take children out of school?	Reduce the amount of food purchased or buy cheaper food	Get help from others?	Use insurance ?
1. Death of household member or other family member										
2. Serious illness or injury keeping household member from normal activities										
3. Loss of regular job of household member										
4. Cut-off or decrease in remittances to household										
5. Cut-off of government grant(s)										
6. Abandonment or divorce										
7. Theft, fire or destruction of household property										
8. Failure or bankruptcy of business										
9. Other (specify)										

APPENDIX TEN

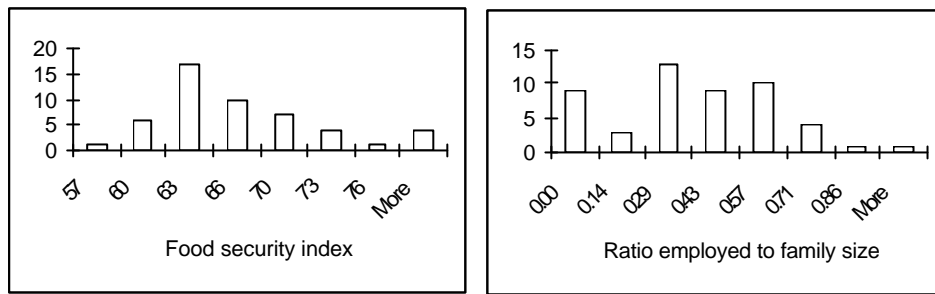
STATISTICAL RESULTS OF THE LOCAL-LEVEL SURVEY NOT INCLUDED IN CHAPTER SEVEN

Table 1: Descriptive statistics of selected indices¹ of variables measured in the household survey

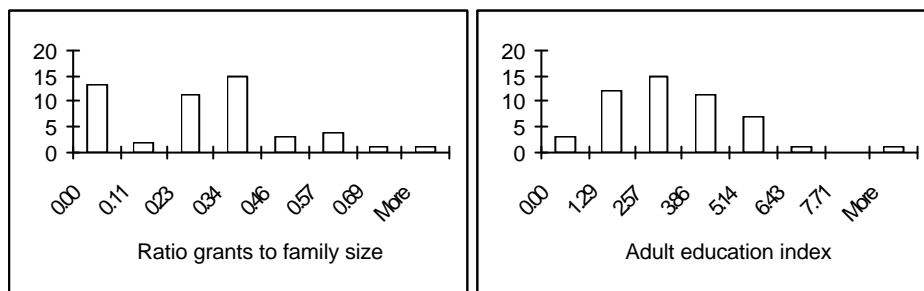
Notes: The gender of the household head is excluded from these indices since it was a binary variable. The higher the coefficient of variation, the greater the variance of that variable which is also directly comparable to the variance of the other listed variables.

	mean	mode	Std dev	min	max	Coeff of variation
Food security	65.32	62.00	5.32	57.00	79.00	8.35
Ratio employed to family size	0.31	0.50	0.23	0.00	1.00	74.41
Ratio grants to family size	0.22	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.80	81.99
Adult education index	2.45	1.00	1.70	0.00	9.00	69.66
Groups and networks	12.68	12.00	3.92	4.00	21.00	30.35
Trust and solidarity	21.04	20.00	3.17	12.00	29.00	13.86
Collective action and cooperation	5.16	3.00	3.00	2.00	15.00	58.12
Social cohesion	3.22	3.00	0.82	2.00	5.00	19.89
Sociability	2.50	0.00	2.18	0.00	7.00	72.17
Conflict and violence	2.88	3.00	0.87	1.00	5.00	30.29
Empowerment and political action	12.86	14.00	1.51	8.00	15.00	9.83
Family size	5.00	4.00	2.65	2.00	14.00	52.99
Crop volume	9.28	0.00	6.98	0.00	25.00	75.23
Crop diversity	2.14	1.00	1.86	0.00	8.00	87.04
Number of meals	3.24	3	0.59109	2	4	18.24

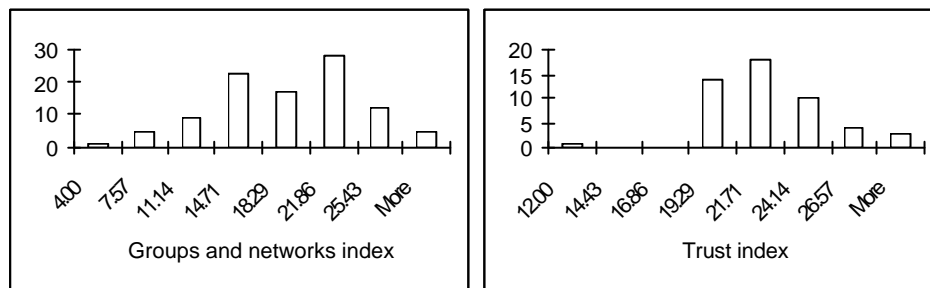
¹ Many more indices could have been synthesised using the data; the indices shown here are those that are most relevant to the research question. See Chapter Four, Section 4.6 for methodology outline.



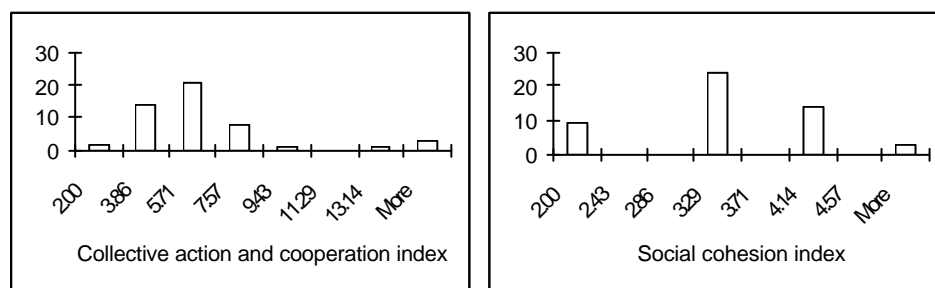
Figures 1 and 2: Histograms of the dietary diversity score and the ratio of employed to family size



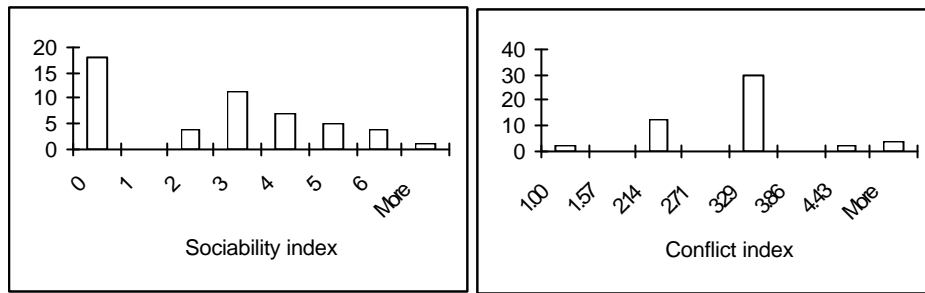
Figures 3 and 4: Histograms of the ratio of grants to family size and the adult education index



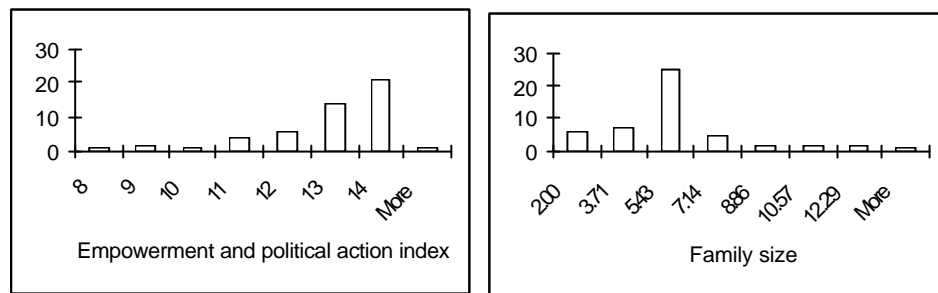
Figures 5 and 6: Histograms of the groups and networks index, and trust index



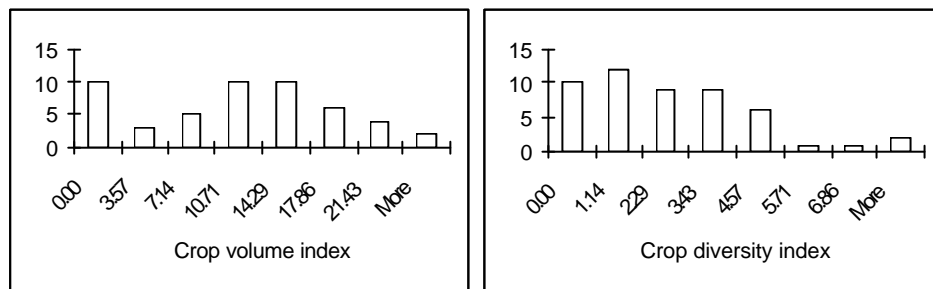
Figures 7 and 8: Histograms of the collective action and cooperation index, and the social cohesion index



Figures 9 and 10: Histograms of the sociability and conflict indices

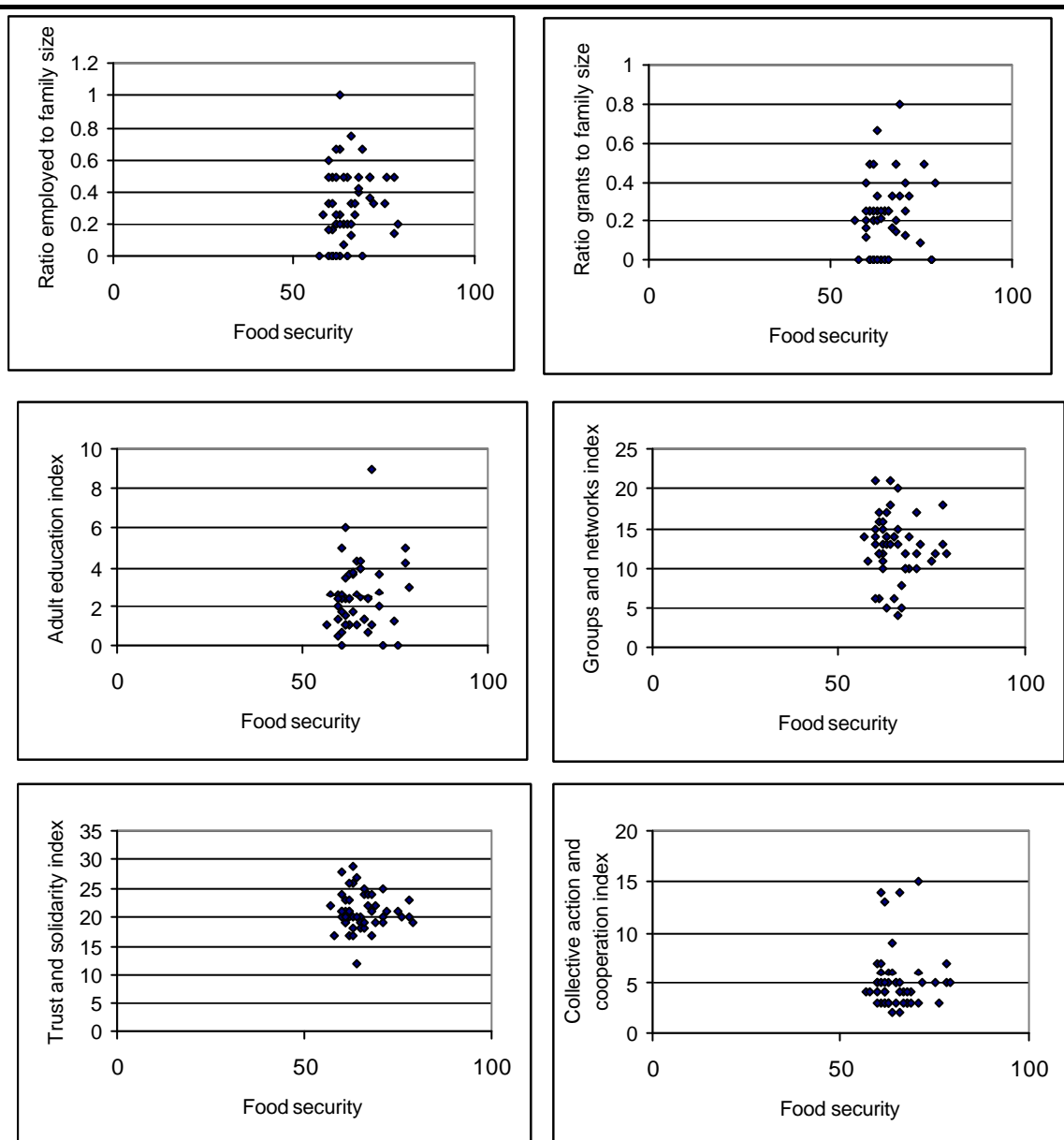


Figures 11 and 12: Histograms of the empowerment and political action index and family size

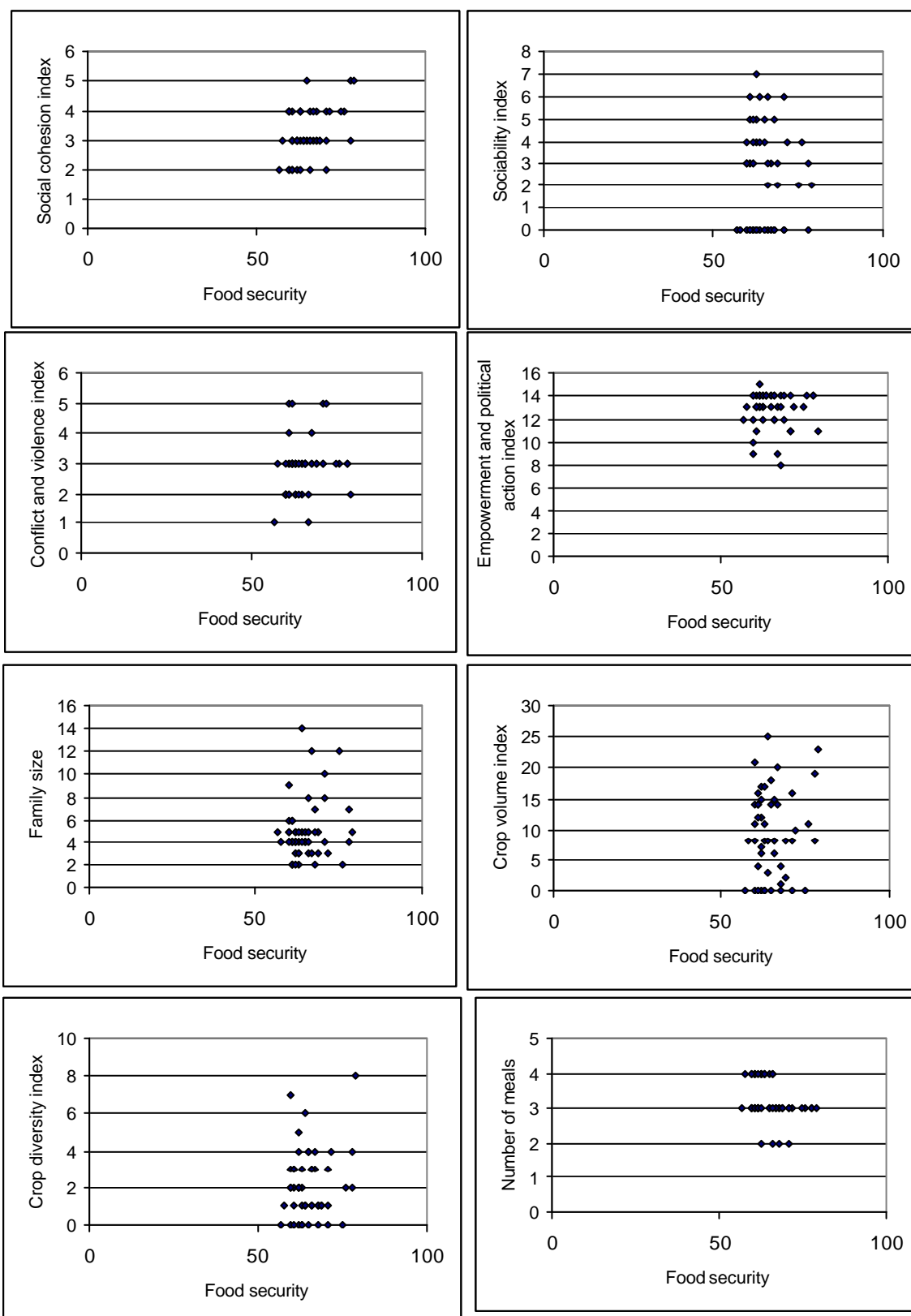


Figures 13 - 14: Histograms of the crop volume and crop diversity indices.

Notes figures 5.1 - 5.14: Note that the frequency scales for the values of each index in the histograms varies.



Figures 15-16: Histograms of the relationship between food security and: ratio of employed to family size, the ratio of grants to family size, the adult education index, the groups and networks index, the trust and solidarity index, and the collective action and cooperation index.



Figures 17-18: Scatter plots of the relationships between food security and: the social cohesion index, the sociability index, the conflict and violence index, the empowerment and political action index, family size, the crop volume index, the crop diversity index, and the number of meals per day.

Table 2: Summary matrix of results of factor analysis of indices using principle component analysis in SPSS

Notes: The indices from the household survey were extracted into factors using principal component analysis in order to establish if any were inter-correlated [and thus measuring the same or similar characteristics to other questions (Kline, 1994)]. Six of the 15 extracted factors had Eigenvalues of above 1; the indices comprising these factors and their individual Eigenvalues are listed. Factor analysis allows a focus on separate groups of variables in analysing questionnaire surveys or in re-designing them for further implementation².

Indices listed in order of highest absolute loading. Rotation method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization. Cronbach's alpha is a statistic used to test whether the resulting groups, or factors, from a factor analysis form a reliable scale to measure a single concept. A Cronbach's alpha value of greater than or equal to 0.7 is usually considered to indicate enough internal consistency and inter-correlation between questions to conclude that the scale is reliable, although values above 0.65 are often considered to be a good indication of a reliable scale (Bland and Altman, 1997). As can be seen, none of the components have alpha values above 0.65 indicating they all show poor reliability in representing single concepts.

Index	Principle components and Eigenvalues					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Groups and networks	0.79					
Collective action and cooperation	0.75					
Social cohesion	-0.45					
Crop volume		0.96				
Crop diversity		0.95				
Grants: household size			-0.73			
Adult education			0.68			
Sociability			0.64			
Food security				0.82		
Number of meals/day				-0.65		
Gender of household head					0.81	
Empowerment and political action					0.69	
Employed adults: household size						0.65
Conflict and violence						0.64
Household size						0.56
Trust and solidarity						0.51
Total factor Eigenvalues	2.39	2.24	1.85	1.68	1.44	1.25
Total % contribution of component to variance	14.93	14.00	11.55	10.51	8.99	7.79
Cronbach's alpha	0.16	0.62	-0.21	-0.15	0.35	-0.27

² In addition to undertaking a factor analysis on all the indices calculated in the survey, *all* the individual survey questions were also extracted into factors (excluding the indices that were made up of the results of a number of questions) using principal component analysis in SPSS. Fourteen of these components had Eigenvalues greater than 1. Only the component which included the questions "How much do you trust central government?" and "How much do you trust local government?" had a Cronbach's alpha value of greater than 0.65.

APPENDIX ELEVEN

EXCERPTS FROM KEY-INFORMANT, FOCUS GROUP, AND IN-DEPTH HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEWS IN THE CASE-STUDY COMMUNITY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The key-informant, focus-group, and in-depth household interviews undertaken in the case-study community aimed to capture participants' views and experiences around the key focus variables (Figure 4.2)³. In this appendix, selected excerpts from the transcripts of six of the 10 key-informant interviews, from the focus-group interview, and from the four in-depth household interviews are provided in order to add depth and context to some of the summarised points in Table 7.8 and Figures 7.1-7.4. The excerpts have been selected to ensure that any information that might compromise confidentiality and anonymity has been excluded.

1.2 KEY-INFORMANT AND FOCUS-GROUP INTERVIEWS

1.2.1 Health worker

...The health worker talks at length about the problems in the community. She says that although most do have access to purified running water and electricity, the lack of flushing toilets is one of the biggest health threats to community members. Another infrastructure issue is the danger of the children having to walk on the roads to school and back...

...Most people, she says, are unemployed, and she believes a deficit of skills in the community is largely to blame. A few work as domestic workers in the surrounding suburbs. Because so many people are unable to work, many turn to alcoholism; homemade beer, *tshwala*, is relatively cheap to make and to buy, and is brewed widely in the community...

...There are many families who rely on pensions and disability grants which must support the whole household. A big problem, however, is that a number of people do not have identity documents or birth certificates, which prevents them from being able to apply for government grants, and it is a long and difficult procedure to acquire these...

...There are many, many orphans in the community, and she believes that HIV/AIDS is largely responsible for so many deaths. Between her and the teacher who sits with her, they quickly identify four households in which both parents have died. In most cases, neighbours or other family step in to assist where they can with school fees. The health-care worker herself has two orphaned, non-family members, whom she cares for...

1.2.2 Church leader

..The pastors says there is a pattern in the community of community development committees and civic associations working well for a while, but then later people stop getting along and the committee disbands and another starts up. He gives an example: projects started by a

³ In as far as the interviews reflect an ethnographic research technique they are fundamentally reflexive in nature; the findings being inseparable from the interpretations of the interviewer (Harper, 1992; Fetterman, 1998; Handwerker, 2001) (See Chapter Four, Section 4.6.1).

people from a church in an adjacent community some years ago have floundered in conflict that has characterised the relationships between all of the people involved. Beneficiaries were later prevented by other community members from accessing the equipment donated, which resides in the community hall...

...I ask the pastor about agriculture being undertaken in the community. His response is that people are not trying to grow anything. He feels people are dependent on the hope of work in the city, and that there is nothing going on in the area to generate income. He offers that people are well placed to market their produce to surrounding areas, but that they are making no effort to set up agricultural projects such as poultry or vegetables. He shakes his head that the land as a valuable resource that is not being used....

...When I ask about what can be done to improve things, he thinks for a while and then says that what the community really needs most of all is good leadership. Someone who can instil hope and who people will follow. The big problem is the political affiliation of all existing leaders. For example he does not believe the councillors do enough to lead people well; that they have power but do not use it to mobilize people. The councillor responsible for the community, he says, belongs to the Democratic Alliance, but the community is an ANC stronghold and any community member seen with the councillor would be ostracised. Moreover, he says, the councillor is not interested in the problems of the community....The community needs leaders who are not politically affiliated, but he is not sure if this is possible. Traditional leaders are usually associated only with the IFP, thus many will not follow him either....

...There is no co-ordination and unity in the community, no “*sense of community*” among people. The pastor sees this as the biggest threat to the community. There are no linked or co-ordinated structures for community change. He feels much more could be achieved if organisations got together and co-ordinated their activities...

1.2.3 Focus group

...There are nine in the focus group. Five of them are home-based carers, and four community health workers. A big problem for them in carrying out their work, they say, is that the contracts between the health workers and the Department are only for six months, which provides no guarantee for future income. The home-based carers are not paid at all for their work, though they say they hope and expect to start being paid in the future. Each of the home-based carers is responsible for between five and nine households, but they feel that there are not nearly enough of them to care for all the households that need help in the community which, they estimate, has about 400 households. The health-care workers say that ‘most’ households in the community are single-parent, woman-headed households....The challenges for them to meet health needs in the community are great...

1.2.4 Crèche principal

...The principal is concerned that most families do not get enough food to eat in the community. For some of the children, she says, the food they get at the crèche may be all they are getting through the day....

...I ask what the community’s strengths are. She battles with this and talks to my field assistant in Zulu for a while. Eventually she says “*there is nothing here in this community*”. There is, she feels, no sense of community, and people do not help one another. The only organisations she can think of that are good in the community are the stokvels and these are only concerned with helping themselves. Anyone, she says, can join a stokvel, but they will not want you if you are not employed. People have to turn mainly to family and friends in times of need....

1.2.5 Primary school teacher

...The teacher tells me there are about 500 children from class one to standard five at the primary school. She teaches only grade one, for which there are three teachers altogether. She has 42 children in her class.....

..There are many children at the school, she says, whose parents are either dead or are already sick. She says it is very difficult for these children, but that the Primary School Nutrition Programme has helped enormously....

...The teacher identifies unemployment as the biggest problem in the community. Most of those who are employed, she says, are domestic workers, and it is women who are primarily supporting households. A concern for her is that the clinic only comes once a month, which she can't understand since she thinks there is a need for more frequent health care. The clinic came once to the school about two years ago, but has not come since and as far as she knows there is no record of growth progress in children in the community. She says many orphans do not attend the preschools, so if I measure the children there I will be likely to miss the poorest of the poor....

1.2.6 Traditional leader

...The traditional leader is a busy man, but I finally secure a time to meet with him. I start by asking him about government and NGO programmes running in the community in recent years. He says there has been little intervention by government in the community. He recalls a programme which was run by the The Valley Trust, prior to 1994, that was doing a lot of good, but his perception is this was hampered by government requirements after the new dispensation. The programme employed local unemployed people to build roads and also to clear and plant agricultural land, planting 'very good' trees. This, he says, was very beneficial because it targeted only those people who *really* needed work, and it is very difficult to go to places like Pinetown to look for work or to commute....

...Projects, he says, that come in offering money are a waste of time. These tend to get exploited by those people who *already* have money in the community and the poor do not benefit. Poor people are prepared to do anything for work, but how do you choose who is needy and who is not?....

...The most needed thing in the community, he believes, is education to help people with learning the skills they need to have....

...An additional sadness for the traditional leader is the misuse by people of government grants. Instead of sending their children to school, they send them to buy their beers! Good people in the community want children to go to school and to participate in school activities...

...Children, he continues, copy older people, they look for role models in life. What is needed in the community are not the weak role models parents are providing, but perhaps other role models from outside, or good leadership from inside the community. The High School principal is a very important figure in the community for this reason....There has been a loss of family culture, he continues, and less clear role models provided by parents....

...Aside from education, his second big wish for the community is that the problems with the pastor's church being built are overcome so people have their own place to worship. He orchestrated the donation of the land for the church but there have been so many problems with getting this built. A case, he says "*of small politics*". "*But*", he continues, "*I can say in my heart that I hope, and I believe, the problems will be overcome. People in the community*

need to have positive projects and places; it does not help that good things are happening elsewhere. People need to see things with their own eyes”...

...The third thing he says, is that he has a dream for the community is to get some sort of small industry, right here in the valley, that can employ people. Outsiders who come in with handouts do no good - it does not solve people's long term problems. The community needs someone who can spend the money to have a small industry here and pay people moderately, give them work, give them long term help, not just *“a jacket today, and tomorrow they can sell it for 20c”*...

...I ask the leader about informal activities in the community. *“There is nothing!”* People are too dependent on formal employment. He feels that people got the impression that the new dispensation would simply mean everyone would have work. *“But money without knowledge or education, he says, is useless.”....*

1.2.7 Civic Association

...My interview with the Civic Association is scheduled for a Saturday morning following a meeting between the Association and the Ward Councillor. I arrive to find that the Ward Councillor did not arrive at their meeting, and that all but three of the members of the Association have thus gone home. One of the members who remain is the Association's chair...

...The three explain that the Civic Association has eight portfolios: sustainable environment, land and housing; child and youth development and education; community health (under which the home-based carers operate); roads and transportation; post and telecommunications, electricity, water and sanitation; sports, arts and culture; community safety and security; and local economic development. They explain, however, there is little happening in implementing these portfolios, their main problem being a lack of financial capacity. They explain that there is no government support for any of the community needs. The absence of interaction with the ward councillor is a big stumbling block to community development. They feel the ward councillor should be fighting for them and mobilizing for development in the community.... There is no forum for communication between the Civic Association - or others in the community - and government structures. They emphasise that one of the biggest problems is government's top-down and non-consultative approach. They feel they get nothing from government and that government do not communicate with people at the grass roots level....

...I ask what people in the community see as their biggest development need. They talk a short while and agree that it is housing. Most of the houses, the chair points out, are 'hovels' that leak in summer and are cold with drafts in winter. Another big issue, they say, is land ownership; land belongs to people in name only and is actually tribal land. This means they do not have title deeds for it and are thus unable to use their property as collateral for attaining loans or other financial leverage. They feel that part of the problem in the community is that people are not looking for alternative solutions to formal employment, but that without capital people find it difficult to invest in informal employment schemes. *“Not everyone in the community believes in the notion of self reliance”*, the Chair explains. He feels that the hand-outs attitude from well-meaning outsiders has done a lot of harm in the past. They feel it has resulted in people waiting to be given things, and not attempting to solve their own problems...

1.3 IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS WITH THE TWO HOUSEHOLDS WITH THE HIGHEST FOOD-SECURITY SCORES IN THE SURVEY

1.2.1 Household One

Mrs N's large brick house is one of the biggest I have seen in the community. The house has a veranda, security gates, and a fenced garden. It is connected to an electricity supply and has piped water. Mrs N speaks excellent English, and invites my field assistant and me into her home, which is modestly furnished. We sit down at her dining-room table to talk...

...Mrs N has a matric as well as a post-school qualification, though she does not offer what kind of qualification. She tells me her husband is a tradesman, running his own business fitting pipes, ceilings, and tiles, and that he also does electrical jobs. They have two children, a boy of eight years and a girl of eleven, both of whom attend the community primary school...

...She believes the family eats well, getting enough in terms of both quantity and quality. They are in a good situation, she says, because they only have two children and both parents generate income. She tells us that they use prepaid electricity for about 20 days a month, and make use of the electric stove as well as wood and paraffin for cooking. She admits that they occasionally have to reduce the amount of food served because there is not enough, but if this occurs everyone just gets a little less. She considers that they probably eat better in summer because prices for vegetables increase in winter due to lower availability. They also grow their own carrots and spinach all year round, but these crops definitely do better in summer, mainly because it is colder in winter and because they live near the river and it gets very cold at night with frost. Mrs N says she is responsible for the agriculture in the household, buying seed and fertilizer in Pinetown. When they still owned cows, she says, she used to put cow-dung on the vegetable garden. She would like to grow maize, but there is not enough space inside the fence, and outside the fence crops get eaten by livestock..

.. I ask her what she knows about the five main dietary food groups. She says she knows of three food groups; protein food, body-building food (which she identifies as including vegetables and fruit), and carbohydrates. They eat meat every day (the children, she says, complain that a meal is not a meal without meat!). They eat lots of vegetables - carrots, peas, green peppers, peas, onions. They also eat potatoes and rice daily, or maize. She says it is hard to say if they are eating better than most other households in the community, but she feels that they probably do because many, many households are really struggling in the community...

...In the original questionnaire, Mrs N stated that she belonged to one group, but it transpires that she actually belongs to four and is thinking about joining a fifth. One of these groups is the Church, which is very important to the family. Their Christianity (orthodox as opposed to Zionist) is a central element in their lives and they pray every morning; the family don't feel that they day will be successful unless they pray before it begins....

...The second group that Mrs N belongs to is a cooking stokvel, in which there are eight members. She says she has been part of this group for about three years. They buy the cooking ingredients in Pinetown and make things such as bread rolls with sausage (this sells for R2.50) and cooked eggs which they sell at lunch times to children at the primary and high schools and also to other members of the community. They also sell things like polony sandwiches, snacks, juice and sweets. Although the Primary School Nutrition Programme is offered at the school, her children do not eat the food this provides and come to her at lunch time to get their lunch...

...Mrs N belongs to third group, also a stokvel, which provides rotating credit to its four members each of whom put in R200 per month. Finally, Mrs N is also a member of a savings stokvel in which there are eight members. They all contribute money - any amount they wish - and Mrs N is the treasurer. The money is saved in a bank account and a record is kept of members' contributions. She is planning on joining a fifth group which she hopes to organise with other members of the church. This will be a funeral club to organise all arrangements for funerals, which are very expensive for people, and she reiterates that people are really struggling here in the community...

...She believes that people in the community are worse off on her side of the river. When I ask why this is so, she says that many people are drinking alcohol and she feels this is one of the biggest problems in the community. There are a few households who make homemade beer and sell this to the wider community; two litres costs R4.50 to purchase. There a very many people who are unemployed and they drink - men and women alike. She says she just can't understand how people can waste their money like this when it could be spent on food. Because unemployed people drink it is even more difficult for them to get employment. She shakes her head that people in the community do not seem to care about their children. They have too many children, and then do not even attempt to get birth certificates or identity documents for them. She just cannot understand why people behave in this way; she is surrounded by people like this, she says. She hopes that the new church will help people mend their aberrant ways once the building is complete and membership starts growing in the community...

...Mrs N does not know if the Civic Association is valuable to the community or not. The transformation that they have promised she sees as being very slow. For example, they promised that toilets would be built for people in the community over a year ago, but still nothing has happened about this..

...Right now the only need their own household has is for furniture, she says, and they have a plan in place to start buying some more soon. I am introduced to her two children who are called in from playing towards the end of our conversation. I ask if I can weigh them - they both seem healthy. Mrs N's daughter weighs 55.9 kg (11 years old), and her son weighs 34.5kg (8 years old). Later I confirm that Mrs N's children fall into the 96.3rd and 98.7th percentiles of the WHO/CDC reference population, both thus weighing the same as or more than 95% of the reference population (CDC, 1999)⁴...

...I leave, thinking that Mrs N's description of herself in the formal questionnaire survey as 'really happy' and as having absolute ability to make life-changing decisions is certainly consistent with her views expressed in our interview...

1.2.2 Household Two

Mrs K lives in a brick house situated on the steep, north-facing slopes of the community. We are invited in and I take in my surroundings; there is a new-looking large music system on the mantel piece, but otherwise the house is humbly furnished and has a broken linoleum floor...

...In the formal questionnaire survey, Mrs K said that she and her husband have six children and one grandchild living with them. She stated that both she and her husband have some high-school education; three of their children have completed high school and two are at primary school. The house is connected to prepaid electricity which the family use for cooking....

⁴ The cut-off for classification of being at risk of falling into an unhealthily heavy portion of the reference population is the 97.7th percentile (WHO, 1995).

...Mrs K feels that, as a family, they definitely get enough food to sustain their way of life. She believes also that their meals are enough in terms of quality, because the children are growing well and seem to really enjoy their food. Sometimes they ask for more, and there is usually more to give them. The two children who are at school are able to take money to school in order to buy lunch at the Spaza shop.....

...Mrs K says it is difficult to say if they are better off than many other families in the community. She thinks they are more or less on the same level. She explains that they know other households around them, and when it comes to summer they plant together and share ways of cooking their crops and other information; she gives the example of sharing the knowledge that young children need to eat maize that is well-ripened. They also teach each other how to grow their vegetables. They do sometimes have to reduce their food intake due to food shortages. If this happens the young ones are a priority and will always get enough. Mrs K and her daughter do all the agriculture and make all the decisions with regard to the agriculture that the household undertakes. They buy the seed in Pinetown, and always use fertilizer when they plant. They have a tap on the property for water...

...Mrs K says she does not know the five basic food groups, but she says they eat meat about twice per week, and vegetables and rice, maize or samp also are eaten daily...

...Mrs K stated in the formal questionnaire that the family only belongs to one group, the church. This is a Zionist church which she tells me now provides spiritual support and gives them hope on a daily basis. Not mentioned in the formal questionnaire, however, was their belonging to a savings stokvel with six members, which she tells me about. She finds it difficult to say which group - the church or the stokvel - is more important to the family...

...Mrs K's husband works at a factory in Ethekweni (Durban) and the income from this is the most important household resource. She sometimes bakes food and sells it in the community, but otherwise does not engage in any informal income-generating activities. The biggest need is for herself and her daughter to find employment, since it would be better if more of them in the household were working. She goes regularly to the employment bureau at a church in a nearby suburb to try and find domestic work. Her brother-in-law is living with them at the moment and his temporary employment also helps the household. Although Mrs K is struggling to find employment, she stated in the formal questionnaire that she was 'very happy' and that she had 'complete power to make life-changing decisions for her life'...

..She says that she sometimes attends the Civic Association meetings and is hopeful that the Association's plans will help the community. She tells me that they plan, for example, to put in toilets, which she feels will be of great importance...

..I ask if I can weigh the baby. Later I calculate that the baby falls into the 49.35th percentile of the WHO/CDC reference (CDC, 1999), weighing the same or more than nearly 50% of the reference population...

1.3 IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS WITH THE TWO HOUSEHOLDS WITH THE LOWEST FOOD-SECURITY SCORES IN THE SURVEY

1.3.1 Household three

Ms D's house is built of brick. The walls are plastered but unpainted and there are small holes in the tin roof. The lounge is furnished with a worn couch and chairs and a very old carpet. There are cupboards in the lounge and I can see a double bed through the open bedroom door. The home is connected to the prepaid electricity supply, which according to the formal questionnaire survey is used between 10 and 20 days of the month, mainly for cooking...

...Ms D explains that her youngest brother is in his thirties and is severely mentally and physically handicapped. The responsibility has fallen to her as the eldest in the family to take care of him. Ms D has no high school education so she says it is difficult for her to find employment. Furthermore, she cannot take any formal work that takes her away from the home since she must care for her brother. The other household members are another brother of Ms D's, in his twenties, who has a matric but is unemployed, her sister who has standard eight and is also unemployed, and two small children - a boy of 12 years and a baby girl of 15 months - who are the children of her son who stays elsewhere and sends no money. The household survives solely on the disability grant that her brother receives from the Government...

...The family eats mainly potatoes, rice, maize, flour and oil. It is difficult for Ms D to judge whether they eat better or worse than other households in the community, because she says that people do not feel free to share their situation with others. She says, however, that she knows that her house does not get enough food in terms of quality or quantity. On the whole, they eat a little better in summer than in winter because during summer they can grow maize and pumpkin leaves. Sometimes they have to reduce the amount of food they eat even further because of shortages, and when this happens everyone's food gets reduced equally. I ask if the children get lunch through the Primary School Nutrition Programme. She says that they do, but that she cannot afford to give them their own lunchbox or a rand or so for tuck money, which she sees as the norm for other children attending the school...

...Ms D undertakes all the agriculture for the household, buying seed from the Spaza shop and using water from the tap on her property. She also keeps a few chickens. She explains, however, that the lack of fencing around the vegetable garden means that goats and other animals often damage what little they do grow. Other factors she cited in the formal questionnaire as inhibiting agricultural production are: the difficulty in watering crops, poor crop quality, and lack of time to allocate to planting and caring for the crops...

...She sees the lack of food in their home as being very undermining of the well-being of their household. She points out that whatever you do you need to have something in your stomach to have energy; those who are going to school need to have energy, and she needs energy to work in the house and garden. Her grandson, in grade seven, needs school shoes but she is unwilling to reduce the amount of food he eats in order to buy these shoes since she sees food as being a greater priority...

...She does not know about the five food groups, but says that if she could afford it she would buy more fruit, vegetables, maize and flour. They would also eat meat more often and buy juice for the children. We give a lengthy description of the five food groups and which are most important in terms of quantity to be eaten. She listens to these explanations and then asks, but what if she does not have money to buy all of these? Although they do not have a

fridge, she says they do manage to eat some dairy in the form of 'Cremora' which is a brand of coffee creamer that has become a generic term. Cremora is not designed as a milk substitute but we do not have an opportunity to pursue this, so I am not certain whether she is using this term as a generic for milk powder. The possibility that she may be wasting money on this when powdered milk would be better for the household concerns me, but we do not have an opportunity to pursue this further...

...On her original questionnaire, Ms D stated that she did not belong to any groups, but during our interview she says she is a member of the church and also of a savings stokvel to which she tries to contribute R100 per month. She finds that the church provides spiritual support, praying for her brother when he is sick. She emphasises that they only provide spiritual, not material, assistance. The traditional leader sometimes assists her with paying for a car to get her brother to the doctor. Otherwise there are no important relationships between her household and other individuals or groups that make any difference to their lives...

...I ask Ms D about informal income opportunities. She says she used to sew clothes and bake, as part of a group who had had sewing machines and stoves donated to them by people who used to work in the community. They would sell the goods they made in Pinetown. Then the sewing machines and stoves were moved to the Community Hall and access to the hall is controlled by the Civic Association. The Association, she says, will not allow anyone to have access to this equipment and it is no longer being used. She can thus no longer use sewing and baking as a form of income because she does not have resources in her personal capacity to do so. The church leader and the traditional leader have tried to negotiate with the Association to allow people access to the equipment, but this has been unsuccessful. She says she does not feel there is anything she can do personally to change this situation; that it is between the traditional leader and the Civic Association and is beyond her control. I ask if she knows why the Association are preventing the machines from being used. She indicates that the obvious explanation is that someone in the Association is more concerned about their own power than about other people. The Association, she explains, is functioning separately from the traditional leader, who works with the chief. She feels that leaders in the community need to start working *together* to resolve community conflicts such as this, and work together for the good of the community...

...I weigh the baby, and later calculate that she falls into the 4.6th percentile of the WHO/CDC reference population, indicating that she weighs the same or more than 4.6% of that population (CDC, 1999). The cut-off percentile for being at risk of being underweight for age is usually 2.3% (WHO, 1995)...

...Before my field assistant and I leave, I thank her and reiterate that the information is confidential. She is an open person, and tells us that she is glad we are going around talking to individual households, because she feels that ordinary people in the community seldom get the opportunity to express their views...

...I am unsurprised that, unlike the majority of participants in the survey, she did not choose the highest ratings of personal happiness or empowerment on her original questionnaire, describing herself as 'moderately unhappy' with 'neither a great or small amount of power to make life-changing decisions'....

1.3.2 Household four

My field assistant and I go to find Ms P. We walk down the steep hillside from Mrs K's home on a sandy, rocky path. There is no access to Ms P's house by car. Ms P is not there. We go back to the road, and on our way to my car we find Ms P just finishing washing her clothes in

the river. We explain that we wish to talk to her and why, and she suggests we go back to her house with her. She places the plastic bucket of wet clothes on her head and we walk behind her along the path to her home. We reach her tiny, one-room house, which is constructed of wattle and daub with a tin roof, and has no electricity supply. Ms P gestures for me to sit on a rickety bench covered in newspaper, and finds two buckets for my assistant and herself to sit on. She is clearly by far the poorest respondent I have spoken to...

...There are five of them in the household, herself and her son who is in his late teens, and three of her younger siblings' children. She cannot afford to pay the school fees to the High School for her son to finish his schooling, but two children do attend the primary school and get fed lunch on the Primary School Nutrition Programme. The last child is a 7-month old baby. Ms P says she herself has only a junior school education...

..It is not her choice that she be left in the community to look after the children. The parents of the children, her own brothers and sisters, have all moved away to find work or get married and do not send any money to assist, but she is required to stay and take care of them because she is the eldest in the family..

...The food that they are able to get in the household, she says, is not enough. This is because they rely completely on the child-care grant for the baby and on money she gets (R370/month) from working on the roads in the community. The household occasionally, about 5 or 6 times a month, eat a meal at the home of friends or family. They do not eat any better in summer than in winter. Their main problem, she explains, is that they do not have a fridge, and in summer food that is cooked goes off very quickly. Any benefit from slightly lower prices in summer seems for her to be thus offset by the difficulty in keeping bought food fresh in the heat. She does not know about the five food groups. When we explain she says she does not feel that the quality of what they eat is too bad, but that there is simply not enough of it. They eat maize, rice and beans as staple foods. Ms P says they eat meat three days per week, and vegetables most days. When they have to reduce the food in the house because of shortages, she tries to make sure the children get enough. She would rather not eat herself than let the children go without food...

...Ms P tells us that the family do not engage in any agriculture because the soil is too poor. They live on the north-facing side of the slope some way from the river, and there is no tap on the property. I look outside into the heat of the day, and the soil looks dry and eroded...

...Ms P explains that her work on the roads is organised and paid for by the Civic Association, and those families which are really in need become eligible to apply. She works on Mondays and Tuesdays from 8am to 3pm. A huge financial strain for her is that her son is ill, which means he cannot work. All he does is occasionally play soccer, but there is no remuneration in this for him. His illness also means she must pay for visits to the Doctor some 15km away by road twice a month, as well as for his medication. She pays for all of this from the money she earns working on the roads. She says she worries about her son constantly when she is working, because he can have a collapse triggered by heat or anger at any time...

...To make matters worse, a sibling who was bringing in about R800 a month to the household died few months ago, and about nine months before that another sibling who was sending R1000 / month lost his job. In response to these shocks they have had to reduce the amount of food eaten in the household and borrow money from friends....

...As stated in the formal questionnaire, Ms P belongs to a church group. It emerges while we talk that this is a Zionist church. They do not provide any assistance other than spiritual support. I point out that she also stated in the questionnaire that she belonged to a stokvel.

This, she explains, was a food stockvel where each member put in R80 / month to buy food. The problem was that she became ill and was unable to contribute for some time which led to bad feelings against her. She no longer belongs to the group and is now afraid to rejoin it, or to join any other stokvel. She wishes she could do some informal work, like sewing, but feels that this would require some kind of group membership which she is reluctant to pursue and which requires income...

..Ms P tells us that the biggest need they have is for a good house that does not leak and that has a proper foundation. She has no plans to try and do anything about this because the Civic Association promised about two weeks ago that there will be government houses provided in the community....

APPENDIX TWELVE

THE FIELDWORK PLAN FOR THE LOCAL-LEVEL RESEARCH

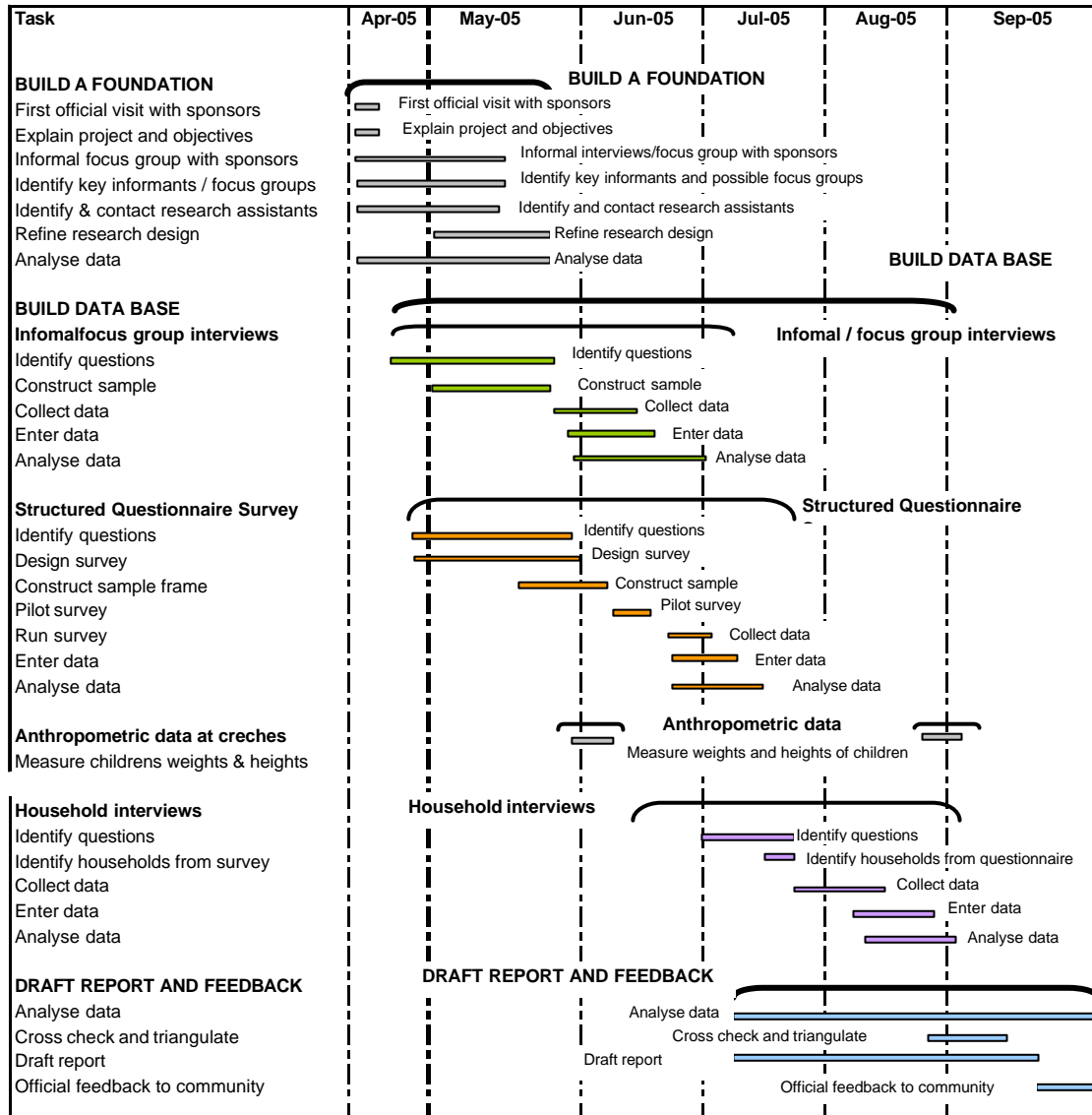


Figure 1: Gantt chart showing planned research methods, time allocated, and chronology for the local-level case-study research (after Handwerker, 2001)

APPENDIX THIRTEEN

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA FROM THE TWO CRECHES IN THE CASE-STUDY COMMUNITY

Table 1: The anthropometric data of children at Crèche One the case-study community

Notes: The columns headed WAP = weight for age percentiles, HAP = height for age percentiles, and Months = age of child in months. The reference population is the WHO/CDC International Growth Reference population. Scores that fall below the 2.3rd percentile indicate a probability that that child does not fall into the range of scores that are healthy in the reference population (WHO, 1995).

CRECHE ONE						
Child	Gender	Months	Height (cm)	Weight (kg)	WAP	HAP
1	M	39	104.8	18.2	95.06	97.76
2	M	68	109.0	17.5	14.6	3.2
3	M	66	113.0	A	A	9.98
4	F	72	102.0	16.5	8.78	0.85
5	F	45	A	13.5	10.72	A
6	M	61	A	17	19.54	A
7	F	31	88.0	12	19.58	39.19
8	M	52	85.0	12.9	1.24	0
9	M	48	98.0	16.6	48.04	17.7
10	M	20	68.0	9	0.96	0
11	M	77	A	22.3	59.13	4.36
12	F	73	81.5	13.5	0.38	0
13	F	69	105.5	18.8	47.44	11.08
14	M	28	81.5	10.6	2.66	3.23
15	F	53	88.5	A	A	0.07
16	M	52	87.5	12.5	0.76	0.01
17	M	32	85.0	14.1	56.2	5.71
18	F	88	85.5	19.5	13.1	38.24
19	M	45	115.5	16.7	61.14	A
20	F	53	A	18.1	7.055	A
21	M	61	A	19.7	66.53	A
22	F	76	A	22.3	71.96	A
23	F	68	A	17.3	22.9	A
24	F	48	A	15.3	32.71	A
25	F	16	A	13.4	10.08	A
26	F	45	A	19.1	69.58	A
27	M	61	A	12.6	54.15	A
28	M	24	A	11.5	20.28	A

Table 2: The anthropometric data of children at Crèche Two in the case-study community

Notes for Tables 9.1 and 9.2: The columns headed WAP = weight for age percentiles, HAP = height for age percentiles, and Months = age of child in months. The reference population is the WHO/CDC International Growth Reference population. Scores that fall below the 2.3rd percentile indicate a probability that that child does not fall into the range of scores that are healthy in the reference population (WHO, 1995).

Due to school time constraints it was only possible to measure children's weights, not heights, at Khololwethu Crèche.

CRECHE TWO				
Child	Gender	Months	Weight (kg)	WAP
1	M	24	11.5	22.07
2	M	74	20.5	41.71
3	F	64	17.2	31.59
4	F	70	19.5	55.09
5	M	75	23.5	77.78
6	F	44	14.6	31.48
7	F	51	17.7	71.33
8	F	49	18.8	86.51
9	F	65	13.4	0.71
10	F	56	18.7	73.26
11	F	73	22.2	77.45
12	F	70	20.9	70.8
13	F	70	14.4	1.51
14	F	56	18.9	75.7
15	M	35	13	18.69
16	M	51	17	46.77
17	M	47	19.1	90.41
18	F	56	12.9	1.15
19	F	27	13	63.46
20	M	69	21.1	64.63
21	F	62	20	76.06
22	F	59	22.5	95.09
23	M	48	16.1	37.72
24	F	73	24	70.55
25	F	35	13.9	44.6
26	M	60	15.5	6.69
27	M	49	16.7	50.12
28	M	48	15.3	23.15
29	M	72	22.7	75.33
30	F	38	14.6	59.99
31	M	61	20.5	77.46
32	M	70	19.7	33.59

APPENDIX FOURTEEN

TABULATED RESULTS OF THE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY NOT SHOWN IN CHAPTER SEVEN

Table 1: The aspects of social capital ‘information and communication’ and ‘social cohesion’

Notes: Items listed in the middle column comprise the list of options households could choose from and are listed in descending order of the total number of times they were selected by all households.

Aspect of Social Capital	Coded choices	No. of times selected by households
Information and Communication: What are your three main sources of information about what the government is doing? (Such as agricultural extension, welfare, family planning, etc.)	Radio	45
	Television	36
	Regional newspaper	22
	Local newspaper	7
	Community bulletin board	3
	Local market	2
	Local shop	1
	Groups or associations	1
	Relatives, friends and neighbours	0
	Business or work associates	0
	Community leaders	0
	An agent of the government	0
	NGOs	0
Social Cohesion: Which two differences between people in the community most often cause problems?	Differences between younger and older generations.	16
	Differences in social status	7
	Differences in religious beliefs	7
	Differences in wealth	4
	Differences between men and women	3
	Differences in political party affiliations	3
	Differences in amount of land	1
	Differences between long-term and recent residents	1
	Differences in education	0
	Differences in language, background or place of birth	0
	Other differences	0

Table 2: Summary of findings for questions addressing seven of the eight aspects of social capital addressed in the household survey.

Notes: The column labelled 'max' is the maximum reported answer for the question indicated in the row.

Aspect of Social Capital		% of households selecting...					mode	max
		1	2	3	4	5		
Groups Networks	No of groups						1	8
	Group selected by majority (84%) of households as being the most important to them						church	
	Group Diversity: main group of similar .. (1=yes, 2=no)							
	...Gender	16	84					
	...Family	14	86					
	...Religion	98	2					
	...Language	94	6					
	...Occupation	18	82					
	...Education	18	82					
	Number of close friends						1	5
Trust Solidarity	Interaction of main group with organisations outside community 1=never, 2=occasionally, 3=frequently	26	54	20				
	Ability to borrow 1=definitely, 2= probably, 3= unsure, 4=probably not, 5= definitely not	22	30	42	2	4		
	Household members trust one another... 1 =.to a very great extent 2= to a great extent 3= neither	30	30	36	4	0		
	Trust of strangers 1= people can be trusted 2=you can't be too careful	0	100					
	Neighbourhood help likely if you need it. 1=agree strongly, 2=agree somewhat, 3= neither agree	4	22	38	16	20		
	In this neighbourhood you have to be alert or someone will take advantage.. 1=agree strongly,	48	10	24	16	2		
	'How much do you trust .. 1=to a very great extent, 2= to a great extent, 3=neither great nor small extent, 4=to a small extent, 5= to a very small extent							
	...Local government	18	14	32	20	16		
	...Central government	20	14	30	26	10		
	...Non Government Organisations	30	18	24	8	20		
	Would contribute money to to projects for community benefit.. 1=yes, 2=no	58	42					
	Would contribute time to projects for community benefit.. 1=yes, 2=no	26	74					

Table 2 continued: Summary of findings for questions addressing seven of the eight aspects of social capital addressed in the household survey.

Aspect of Social Capital		% of households selecting...					mode	max	mean
		1	2	3	4	5			
Collective Action and Cooperation	Number of times participated in last 12 months in communal work for community benefit						2	3	1.5
	Likelihood of community solving a water supply problem together. 1=very likely, 2=somewhat	12	36	46	6	0			
Social Cohesion	Extent to which differences between people characterise Lower Molweni..1=to a very great extent	6	36	46	12	0			
	Problems caused by differences? 1=yes, 2=no	48	52						
	Differences led to violence? 1=yes, 2=no	52	46						
Sociability	Number of times got together with people outside the home in past 12 months						1	3	0.89
	Were any of these people of different .. 1=yes, 2=no								
	...Language	50	42						
	...Wealth	52	40						
	...Social status	82	10						
	...Religion	90	2						
Conflict and Violence	Safety from crime and violence? 1=very safe, 2=moderately safe, 3=neither safe nor unsafe, 4=not safe	4	24	60	4	8			
Empowerment and Political Action	How happy are you? 1=very, 2=moderately, 3=neither nor unhappy, 4=moderately unhappy, 5=very unhappy	58	32	4	6	0			
	Ability to make important decisions to change your life..1=totally unable to change life, 2=mostly unable, 3=somewhat able, 4=able	0	0	6	20	74			
	How often have people in the community got together to jointly petition government in past 12 months? 1=never, 2=once, 3=a few times (<5), 4= many times (>5)	0	6	76	18				
	Did you vote in last elections? 1=yes, 2=no	74	26						

Table 3: The sources for loans, debts and savings cited among households in the survey.

	Description	Number of households
From which of the following sources have you or any household member borrowed money in the last three years?	Lending Stokvel	27
	Bank/building society	11
	Friend/relative	30
	Money lender	1
	Money lender outside community	1
	Other	0
Do you or any household member owe money for any of the following purchases?	House/building materials	0
	Furniture	8
	Clothing	11
	Cell phone	9
	other	0
Does this household have any savings in ..?	Cash	33
	Stokvel	34
	Loans due	1
	Other	0
Does this household receive money from anyone outside the household?		4

APPENDIX FIFTEEN

SHIFTS IN FOOD SECURITY POLICY THINKING

Table 1: Changes in food security issues and concomitant implications for food policy in developing versus developed economies (Slater and Maxwell, 2003).

Notes: Food policy 'old' applies more to developing countries and areas, while food policy 'new' applies more to developed countries and areas.

		Food Policy 'old'	Food Policy 'new'
1	Population	Mostly rural	Mostly urban
2	Rural Jobs	Mostly agricultural	Mostly non-agricultural
3	Employment in food sector	Mostly in food production and primary marketing	Mostly in food manufacturing and retail
4	Actors in food marketing	Grain traders	Food companies
5	Supply chains	Short – small number of food miles	Long – large number of food miles
6	Typical food preparation	Mostly home cooked	High proportion of pre-prepared meals
7	Typical food	Basic staples, unbranded	Processed, branded products, more animal products in diet
8	Packaging	Low	High
9	Purchased food	Local stalls, shops and open markets	Supermarkets
10	Food safety issues	Pesticide poisoning of field workers, toxins associated with poor storage	Pesticide residues in food, Adulteration, Bio-safety issues in processed foods
11	Nutrition problems	Under-nutrition	Chronic dietary diseases
12	Nutrient issues	Calories, micronutrients	Fat, sugar, salt
13	Food-insecure	Peasants	Urban and rural poor
14	Main sources of national food shocks	Poor rainfall and other production shocks	International price and other trade shocks
15	Main sources of household food shocks	Poor rainfall and other production shocks	Income shocks causing food poverty
16	Remedies for household food shortages	Safety nets, food-based relief	Social protection and income transfers
17	Food policy forums	Ministries of agriculture, relief/rehabilitation, health	Ministries of trade and industry, consumer affairs, finance, food activist groups, NGOs
18	Focus of food policy	Agricultural technology, parastatal reform, supplementary feeding, food for work	Competition and rent-seeking in the value chain, industrial structure in the retail sector, futures markets, waste management, advertising, health education, food safety
19	Key international institutions	FAO, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, CGIAR	FAO, UNIDO, ILO, WHO, WTO