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# LIMPOPO


PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE


# LIMPOPO FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY

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Approved and Signed by:

  
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**Table of Contents**

No	Item	Page
	<b>Table of content</b>	<b>2-3</b>
	<b>Acronyms</b>	<b>4</b>
1.	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>5</b>
2.	<b>Legal Mandate</b>	<b>6</b>
3	<b>Problem Statement</b>	<b>7</b>
4.	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>8</b>
5.	<b>Desired Outcomes</b>	<b>9</b>
6.	<b>Food Security Dimensions</b>	<b>9</b>
6.1.	<b>Definition of Food Security</b>	<b>9</b>
6.2.	<b>Effects of Food Insecurity</b>	<b>10</b>
7.	<b>Application of the Strategy</b>	<b>10</b>
7.1.	<b>Strategic Interventions</b>	<b>11</b>
7.2.	<b>Principles of the Strategy</b>	<b>11</b>
8.	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>12</b>
9.	<b>Strategic Intervention Programmes</b>	<b>13</b>
9.1.	<b>Household Food Production</b>	<b>13</b>
9.2	<b>Micro Enterprise Projects Development</b>	<b>13</b>
10.	<b>Description of Food Security Strategic Interventions</b>	<b>14</b>
10.1.	<b>Household Food Production Programme</b>	<b>14</b>
10.2.	<b>Micro Enterprise Projects Development Programme</b>	<b>15</b>
11.	<b>Application Process</b>	<b>17</b>
11.1	<b>Legibility</b>	<b>17</b>
11.2	<b>Procedure to be followed</b>	<b>18</b>
11.3	<b>Inclusion</b>	<b>18</b>
12.	<b>Implementation of support</b>	<b>19</b>
12.1	<b>Household Food Production Support</b>	<b>19</b>
12.2.	<b>Micro Enterprise Project Support</b>	<b>20</b>
13.	<b>Roles and Responsibilities</b>	<b>21</b>
13.1	<b>Local Municipalities</b>	<b>21</b>

RESTRICTED		
13.2	District Advisory Services	
13.3	Training Institutions	21
13.4	Food Security Sub Branch	22
14.	Relationship of Limpopo Food Security Strategy with Integrated Food Security Strategy for South Africa	22
15.	Strategy Review	24



## ACRONYMS

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AMM- Agricultural Municipality Manager  
BATAT- Broadening of Access to Agriculture Thrust  
CASP – Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme;  
CBO- Community Based Organisation  
Department – Limpopo Department of Agriculture;  
DSM- District Senior Manager  
ELA- Environmental Impact Assessment  
EPWP- Extended Public Works Program  
FANR- Food, Agriculture and Natural Resource Unit  
FAO- Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations  
FIVIMS- Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information Management System  
FSSB- Food Security Sub Branch  
ID- Identification Document  
IDP- Integrated Development Plan  
IFSNCC- Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Co-ordinating Committee  
IFSNP- Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Program  
IFSS- Integrated Food Security Strategy for South Africa  
IGP- Infrastructure Grant for Provinces  
IRDP- Integrated Rural Development Programme  
ISRDP- Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme  
LDA - Limpopo Department of Agriculture  
LED- Local Economic Development  
LFSS- Limpopo Food Security Strategy  
LM- Local Municipality  
NGO- Non Governmental Organisation  
RDP- Reconstruction and Development Programme  
SADC- Southern African Development Community



## 1. Introduction

The right of access to sufficient food is enshrined in Section 27 (1b) of the South African Constitution. The Constitution obliges the State to provide legislation and other supporting measures to ensure that all citizens are enabled to meet their basic food needs.

The strategic framework for action to achieve food security was first outlined in the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP, 1994), which identified food security as a basic human need. It recognized poverty and food insecurity as the legacy of the apartheid socio-economic and political order. The RDP food security framework was then refined in subsequent policy papers, such as the Agriculture White Paper (1995), BATAT, and the Agricultural Policy Discussion Document (1999). The policies outlined in these documents were consolidated and updated in the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP, 1999), which is the policy of the Government of South Africa.

The mandate of the Limpopo Department of Agriculture in as far as food security is concerned is agricultural development at household as well as micro enterprise project level utilising resources (financial, physical and human) at its disposal. The support provided is subject to availability of resources allocated to the Department on an annual basis. To this end, food security interventions implemented in the past needs to be taken a step further from household and subsistence production to commercial production through the massification of micro enterprises supported by the Limpopo Food Security Strategy (LFSS).

South Africa's food security policy is located within a broader regional and international context. At the regional level, South Africa, together with Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries is working to achieve regional food security. SADC targets national, household and individual food security. SADC's Food, Agriculture and Natural Resource Unit (FANR), based in Harare, Zimbabwe, was established in the early 1980s specifically to address food security issues in Southern Africa. In recent years, public institutions that were charged with a food security mandate have increasingly realized the importance of 'smart partnerships' with the non-public institutions.

On the international level, South Africa pledged to support the World Food Summit Plan of Action that was encapsulated in the 1996 Rome Declaration on World Food Security. The Declaration, in its broadest sense, urged the promotion of optimal allocation of natural resources, and the efficient use of public and private sector resources to achieve global food security goal. South Africa further committed itself to creating an enabling political, social and economic environment and to implementing policies to eradicate poverty. It pledged to ensure that technology development, farm management, trade and growth policies and distribution systems foster food security. As a response to the Rome Declaration, the government appointed a Food Security Working Group to investigate options to achieving food security in South Africa. The IFSS builds on the proposals made in the 1997 Discussion Document on Food Security.

In terms of the Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Program (IFSNDP), the Limpopo Department of Agriculture has the responsibility to work with and co-ordinate the efforts of the various sector Departments in integrating food security programs to reduce hunger.

The Limpopo Province is mainly a rural province and therefore joblessness, hunger and poverty are rife and have become the order of the day. This scenario leaves many rural dwellers without any resource to rely on to improve their livelihoods. The needs of the households beyond fighting hunger are massive and therefore require a total revamping of the type of support provided by LDA. Whatever support provided should be viewed along the line of graduating beneficiaries from household food production to micro enterprise projects and finally to commercial production.

## 2. Legal Mandate

The strategy derives its legal mandate from:

- 2.1 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996);
- 2.2 Integrated Food Security Strategy for South Africa, 2002
- 2.3 Reconstruction and Development Program (RDP), 1994
- 2.4 Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP), 1999
- 2.5 Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy; 2001
- 2.6 Comprehensive Agricultural Support Program: 2003;
- 2.7 Strategic Plans for Limpopo Department of Agriculture;



### 3. Problem Statement

The majority of people who reside in the rural areas have limited or no access to job opportunities as a result of little or no economic activities taking place in these areas. Since Limpopo is a rural province, the lack of economic activities leaves rural with no other choice but to depend on the economic sector they relied on for years, which is agriculture. However to embark on any agricultural activity in this sector, the people must have funds to start any production activity. These are the funds that rural households do not have and therefore rely on the Limpopo Department of Agriculture (LDA) to provide. They also seek funding from other governmental and non governmental sources.

Agricultural production at household level is aimed at allowing households to produce their own food through cultivating their backyard gardens. In ensuring sustainability for household production, the LDA will always seek technologies to assist in increasing household production which will allow households not only to produce for consumption, but to generate income from sale of surplus products. The household production technologies will require LDA to have a budget for installation of infrastructure that supports the technology.

However there are those farmers who have managed to be self sufficient in household production and who seek to expand their production to micro enterprise level. In order to establish a micro enterprise project, there is need for huge injection of capital for infrastructure development, the capital of which they do not have. Hence the support from LDA is the solution for providing the much needed infrastructure.

Various reports on poverty place the Limpopo Province among the poorest provinces in South Africa with over 60% of the population below the Minimum Living Level (R1541 pm). There is general agreement within government i.e. national and provincial that development success in South Africa will be measured by the progress achieved in the poorer provinces and rural areas towards reducing poverty.

Limpopo stood at an unemployment rate of 45% of the economically active population in 2003. This is despite the fact that between 1995 and 2000, this province has registered an economic growth rate averaging 5.5% - this was higher than the national average.



The poverty and vulnerability in Limpopo are chronic and persistent for households and individuals around the rural farming areas. The income and employment deprivation are more prevalent and increasing the vulnerability.

Low yields, limited market access, price fluctuations and limited access to production resources and services increase the vulnerability of those people who depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. These factors will impact more on the vulnerable as their levels of vulnerability will increase much more than the rest of the rural communities

Drought conditions and land degradation increase the vulnerability of rural people to both income and food deprivations. The hunger and vulnerability become more obvious during winter when water, livestock grazing, harvested crops are at their lowest.

Interventions that were designed were not effective in targeting, sustainability and visibility.

Some of the income generating enterprises that were developed were dis-incentivising the participants when their income levels were lower than welfare grants. For any beneficiary to participate there would be need for income levels to rise above the social grants and better the quality of life.

Institutional mechanisms for delivery – project planning, selection and monitoring systems did not support adequately viable and sustainable interventions. Agricultural enterprises designed and implemented from a welfare approach increase failing interventions which discourage beneficiaries.

#### 4. Objectives:

The main objective of the strategy is to ensure effective and efficient support to poor and vulnerable households to improve their livelihoods through establishment of infrastructure and provision of production inputs to enhance profitability, and the specific objectives are:

- 4.1 Provision of production inputs to households and micro enterprise projects, which will allow them to start production activities;
- 4.2 Facilitate the compilation of business plans and profiles to access funds from various sources;
- 4.3 Facilitate the development of infrastructure and functioning at household and micro enterprise projects level;

- 4.4 Facilitate capacity building of beneficiaries in all households and projects where infrastructure was established to ensure proper care and maintenance;

## 5. Desired Outcomes:

The overall outcome of the strategy is improved livelihoods through establishment of effective backyard gardens and sustainable micro enterprise projects. The overall outcome will therefore lead to food secure households and income generation micro enterprise projects as a means to participate in the 2nd economy in the Limpopo Province.

The specific outcomes are:

- 5.1 Poor and vulnerable households identified, verified and appropriately supported within the limit of available resources;
- 5.2 Food insecure households supported with production inputs, equipments and technologies to participate in agricultural activities;
- 5.3 Micro enterprise projects are identified and planned at Local Municipality (LM) level and appropriately budgeted for support through LDA;
- 5.4 Production inputs for micro enterprise projects are provided to kick-start production activities in all projects.
- 5.5 Relevant infrastructure for micro enterprise projects developed in line with properly compiled business plans and agreed infrastructure plans with the Local Municipalities.

## 6. Food Security Dimensions

### 6.1. Definition of Food Security

In order to achieve food security, it is important to understand what the term constitutes and what it means. For the purposes of this strategy, food security is defined as, "a situation that exist when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life".

This definition has distinct but inter-related components:



- **Food availability:** it depends on domestic food production and efficiency of food distribution, and is assessed in the light of the food requirements of the population. In other words, it refers to effective or continuous supply of food at both national and household level. It is affected by input and output market condition, as well as production capabilities of the agricultural sector.
- **Food accessability or effective demand:** refers to the ability of households to obtain sufficient food for all members at all times, either through production for own consumption, or through exchange. The chronically poor, who have low or variable incomes, few assets and insufficient marketable skills, are most vulnerable to chronic food insecurity. Differently put, it refers to the ability of nation and its household to acquire sufficient food on sustainable basis. It addresses issues of purchasing power and consumption behaviour.
- **Reliability of food:** refers to the utilisation and consumption of safe and nutritious food. The food must be reliable and safe to use by all.
- **Food distribution:** Equitable provision of food to points of demand at the right time and place. This spafial/time aspect of food security relates to the fact that a country might be food secure at the national level, but still have regional pockets of food insecurity, at various periods of the agricultural cycle.

## 6.2. Effects of Food Insecurity

The costs of food insecurity are high, since they affect all levels of social and economic life. At the household level, food insecurity leads to disproportionately high health and medical costs, high funeral expenses and low labour productivity. Within the household, food insecurity often affects the most vulnerable members of the family, namely children and women.

The costs associated with food-insecurity at the intra-household level relate to slow educational development (often of female children), stunting, etc. At the national level, food insecurity can lead to social costs as diverse as high policing, criminal and justice expenses, and low investor confidence, and its resulting loss of capital investments.

## 7. Application of the Limpopo Food Security Strategy



## 7.1. Strategic interventions

- A. **Household Food Production** which will involve the promotion of home based vegetable gardens, egg layer production and dryland maize production to identified households for them to meet their dietary requirements and to sell surplus where possible. Technologies which enhance household production to make it more sustainable will be explored such as water harvesting technology and any other identified technology.
- B. **Micro Enterprise Project Development** which includes establishment of agricultural infrastructure to promote entrepreneurship and incomes through market access. The intervention will also provide temporary jobs through Extended Public Works Programme (EPWP) during the construction of projects.

## 7.2. The Principles of the Strategy:

This intervention strategy will:

- Promote access to food through production, jobs in the sector both temporary and permanent for the willing and able members of the communities.
- Harness the potential of industry activities that help the less privileged whilst growing the long term sustainable vibrant sector in building agricultural infrastructure, promoting sustainable natural resource management, increasing human resource capacity and growing viable enterprises at all levels.
- Ensure sustainability in terms of economic opportunities, viability, social acceptability, visible impact, natural resources management.
- Build the confidence and skills of the participants and institutions that support them.
- Support participation and self development of the local people within the sustainable livelihoods approach frameworks. (Sensitize sectoral strategies and policies that are sharpened to mitigate against the trade and other shocks that affect the vulnerable. These shock result from effects price movement, globalization, cheap imports, food substitutes, unfair competition.
- Promote area wide massified interventions within local municipality IDP framework. Wherever possible, priority will be given to nodal municipalities designated by ISRDP.

- Continue searching for and using appropriate technologies that increase yields. This will be done by emphasizing improved indigenous, low cost and local technologies for higher benefits. Water, seed security and technology support will be critical for the success of this strategy.
- Increase systematic identification of the most vulnerable sectors of the community through constantly updated vulnerability mapping and register of the indigent. Food insecurity and Vulnerability Information Management System (FIVIMS) and other instruments available will be used to supply the necessary information support about vulnerable communities.
- Ensure that mechanisms for monitoring the impact and effectiveness of food security interventions are developed. The system will be such that it monitors the movement along the vulnerability line as interventions take place and threats increase or decrease.
- Make use of partnerships, programs and institutions to ensure a wholly integrated food security program.

#### 8. Target Population:

The Clientele targeted by the Food Security Strategy are as follows:

- (a) Identified beneficiaries from poor, vulnerable and food insecure households in all Municipalities of the Limpopo Province;
- (b) More vulnerable designated groups (Women, Youth and Disabled).
- (c) Micro enterprise projects.
- (d) Potential agricultural entrepreneurs who have no source of business start ups and adequate own funding but have profitable business plans and market opportunities and those who initiated their own enterprises and required support.
- (e) Poverty pockets, starting with nodal areas where there is potential to use agricultural interventions.
- (f) Indigent, unemployed able bodied who are committed to engage in productive activities but are prevented to do so by lack of resources and opportunities.
- (g) Participants in Age group 21 – 55 years old, able bodied beneficiaries who are willing and committed to participate in food production and income generating activities.



## 9. Strategic Intervention Programs

Strategic Programs based on the principles above will include the following:

### 9.1. Household Food Production

The aim of the program is to support poor and vulnerable households to produce food for themselves through the planting of vegetables in their backyard gardens. The identification of poor and vulnerable households will be done at local Municipality level and will involve all stakeholders. Involvement of local stakeholders such as local authorities and other sector Departments will ensure that households are properly identified and verified.

**Beneficiaries:** Individual households selected on the basis of the identification and verification process done at local Municipality level.

**Implementing Agency:** Program Managers, NGO's, CBO's that have appropriate capacity and experience in Facilitation, Entrepreneurship Development with clear Project Management record. The External Agents will be required to ensure local mentorship of the beneficiaries. The Agent will be engaged through Supply Chain Management process and will sign Service Level Agreement.

**Budget Source:** Funds will be sourced from FSSB and other sources like Municipality LED.

**Expected Outputs:** The number of participants supported in terms of production produced and income generated as well as skills acquired and the number of enterprises developed.

**Outcomes:** Sufficient household production, Sustainable Incomes, Improved livelihoods and Entrepreneurship skills of the beneficiaries

### 9.2. Micro Enterprise Projects Development:

The aim of the program will be to develop infrastructure for micro enterprise projects in the various Local Municipalities. Through infrastructure development, the program also aims to



support job creation and skills development through infrastructure development and or Area Wide Natural resources management projects that have a high labour absorption capacity. The poor and unemployed in the community where the development occurs will be targeted.

**Specific Programs:**

- Broiler Production
- Egg Layer Production.
- Dairy Production
- Vegetable Production
- Piggery Production

**Beneficiaries:** Project beneficiaries (owners), local unemployed community members, able bodied and disabled, willing and selected in a transparent manner in consultation with local community structures.

**Implementing Agency:** LDA contracted Service Providers or contracted Implementing Agent.

**Budget Source:** LDA Equitable share, IGP and CASP.

**Expected Outputs:** Developed infrastructure creating income generation opportunities. Employed participants accessing incomes through jobs and capacity building. The number of productive structures developed.

**Outcomes:** Income generation, Improved livelihoods and technical skills of the beneficiaries.

## 10. Description of Food Security Strategic Interventions

### 10.1. Household Food Production programme

The programme is divided into three main enterprises which are:

a. **Vegetable production:**

For vegetable production the poor households are provided with water harvesting technology for backyard drip irrigation system and other identified technologies. The production inputs will include seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, gardening tools and equipments. Households will be encouraged to produce more in order for them to have surplus production since this is how they could become self sufficient in household food production.

b. **Egg layer production:**

For egg layer production the households are provided with water harvesting technology and a full production unit consisting of a cage with drinkers and feeders, 36 layer chickens together with 8 bags of feed. The programme is aimed at poor households or beneficiaries who are having basic structures to accommodate the egg layer production unit.

c. **Dryland production**

For dryland production, poor households who besides owning a backyard gardens also own a piece of land allocated by the Traditional authorities, are provided with seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. The program is aimed at boosting the economic livelihoods of poor and vulnerable households.

10.2. **Micro Enterprise Project programme**

The micro enterprise programme is aimed at poor households who wish to join hands and work together in an income generating project by pulling all their resources together. The following micro enterprises are provided for in this programme:

a. **Broiler Production**

For broiler production, beneficiaries from poor households are provided with the following production package:

Infrastructure: 4 broiler houses with 1000 chicken capacity, fully equipped borehole, installation and connection of electricity or solar panels, installation of water reticulation system, 10 000 L water tank, store room, office, marketing pan, fencing and ablution block or toilet.

Production: Drinkers and feeders, once off poultry feeds (Starter mesh, Grower mesh and Finisher mesh), medication, medicine tank and sawdust.

**b. Egg Layer production**

For egg layer production, the beneficiaries from poor and vulnerable households are provided with the following production package:

Infrastructure: 4 egg layer houses with 1000 capacity, fully equipped borehole, installation and connection of electricity or solar panels, installation of water reticulation system, 10 000 L water tank, store room, office, fencing and ablution block or toilet.

Production: Egg laying cages, medicine tank, point of lay pullets, once-off poultry feed, medication, and medicine tank.

**c. Vegetable production**

For vegetable production, the beneficiaries from poor households are provided with the following production package:

Infrastructure: Fully equipped borehole or functioning pump house, installation of appropriate irrigation system, electricity connection, storeroom, office, water reservoir or tanks, fencing, marketing shed, and toilet.

Production: Once-off production inputs including: land preparation, appropriate seeds or seedlings, fertilizers, pesticides, knapsack sprayer, garden tools and equipments.

**d. Pig Production**

For pig production, the beneficiaries from poor and vulnerable households are provided with the following production package:



Infrastructure: 4 piggery houses with 25 sow capacity, fully equipped borehole, installation and connection of electricity or solar panels, installation of water reticulation system, 10 000 L water tank, store room, office, fencing and ablution block or toilet.

Production: Furrowing pens, medicine tank, pregnant sows, once-off pig meals, medication, and medicine tank.

### c. Dairy Production

For dairy production, the beneficiaries from poor and vulnerable households are provided with the following production package:

Infrastructure: Fully equipped kraal, a small milking parlour, fully equipped borehole, installation and connection of electricity or solar panels, installation of water reticulation system, 10 000 L water tank, store room, office, fencing and ablution block or toilet.

Production: Dairy meal, medicine tank, pregnant heifers, medication, and medicine tank.

## 11. Application Process

### 11.1. Legibility

All households, household members and beneficiaries who require support from the Department must meet the following criteria:

- To qualify for support provided by the Food Security Strategy, household members must be South African citizens who reside in the Limpopo Province.
- The applicant who is a member of a poor, vulnerable and food insecure household should possess a South African bar coded green identification book (ID).
- The applicant should also be a member of a household which has been identified and verified by the local authorities such as Traditional authority, Municipality, and sector Departments including Agriculture.

- Applicants should also demonstrate commitment to the support offered by LDA by providing labour where labour is required.
- Farmers who started through their own initiative various production activities either in their backyard or in their own projects.

### 11.2. Procedure to be followed

In order to qualify for the support provided for in this strategy, the applicants must adhere to the following process:

- In line with LDA Service Delivery Approach, that of Municipality Focus, all request for support should be directed to the LM for the attention of the Agricultural Municipality Manager (AMM).
- The AMM will through the LM staff assess all the needs and requests from households, beneficiaries and projects for verification, business plan development and inclusion in LM plans.
- The LM officials are responsible for prioritising the requests received from the poor households and beneficiaries of micro enterprises projects. The priority list from the LM can only be changed by the AMM and DSM in consultation with LM staff on the ground.
- Upon completion of LM processes, the requests that require support in line with the Food Security Strategy are then submitted to Food Security Sub Branch (FSSB) at LDA Head office.

### 11.3. Inclusion

The inclusion of any support requested by the clientele will follow the following sequence towards accessing the support from Food Security Sub Branch:

- Prioritised by the LM with the endorsement of the AMM and DSM.
- Poor, vulnerable and food insecure households which have been identified and verified.
- Business plans, cash flows for micro enterprise projects must have been compiled together with project profiles.
- All needs from the Local Municipalities are quantified and consolidated by the FSSB and a budget is developed based on these needs.



- Micro enterprises requiring infrastructure development are further submitted by FSSB to CASP co-ordination office for inclusion in the LDA annual CASP budget.

## 12. Implementation of Support

The FSSB support will be provided to all deserving and identified poor, vulnerable and food insecure households in line with the following provisions:

### 12.1 Household food production support

On an annual basis identified and verified food insecure households will be provided with support for household food production as follows:

- The area to be planted with vegetable crops or grain crops will be determined by the LM officials in order to accurately quantify the amount of seeds, seedlings, fertilizers, and pesticides required for both the summer and winter growing seasons.
- The households that require water harvesting technology and other identified technologies will be determined and quantified for budgeting purposes.
- The number of cages, point of lay pullets, poultry feeds and medication will be determined by the LM officials in order to accurately quantify the support for identified food insecure households.
- The local Agricultural advisors charged with the responsibility of co-ordinating the food security program will serve as a direct link between the food insecure households and the FSSB.
- The production inputs will be procured and distributed to all Municipalities by the FSSB in line with the list of food insecure households from such municipalities.
- The production inputs will then be issued to the prioritised food insecure households in accordance to their needs and such inputs must be signed for by the representative of the recipient households and confirmed by the LM officials.
- The LM officials will provide technical support to the beneficiary households in terms of various production processes until harvesting and marketing of surplus produce.

## 12.2 Micro enterprise project support

The support to micro enterprise projects is mainly for infrastructure development and provision of once-off production inputs to a group of beneficiaries from identified food insecure households and this support will be implemented as follows:

- An Infrastructure Plan with prioritised micro enterprise projects must be developed by the LM officials in consultation with the beneficiaries and be signed off by the AMM in consultation with DSM.
- All micro enterprise projects from all Municipalities must be consolidated into a District food security infrastructure plan which will then be submitted to FSSB for consolidation.
- All micro enterprise projects from all Districts are then consolidated into a comprehensive FSSB infrastructure plan which is submitted to LDA management for approval and support.
- The FSSB will then determine with the help of the Top Management whether the micro enterprise projects infrastructure could be implemented through LDA own procurement processes or through outsourcing to a contracted service provider.
- All infrastructural designs, bill of quantities, specifications and building plans must be approved in advance for implementation in the succeeding financial year.
- Where LDA procurement processes are followed, all bid documentations must be compiled and the bid advertised in the Provincial Bid (Tender) Bulletin before the end of the financial year to be ready for implementation at the beginning of each financial year.
- Where a contracted service provider is used to develop infrastructure for micro enterprise project, LDA through its FSSB will publish the Term of Reference in the Provincial Tender Bulletin for interested Service providers to express their interest through development of proposals for LDA to consider.
- The Service Level Agreements will be entered into with successful Bidders who will then be allocated the whole budget for infrastructure development for a particular financial year.
- All contractors allocated with the responsibility for infrastructure development will be expected to work closely and harmoniously with the project beneficiaries, LM officials, LDA Engineering Sub Branch as well as LDA FSSB.
- During construction, progress payment certificates will be issued by either Planning Engineers or LDA Engineering Sub Branch officials. Upon completion and commissioning



of the project, a project completion certificate will be issued by the Planning Engineers or LDA Engineering Sub Branch officials.

- Production inputs will be procured by the FSSB and will be provided to all projects in line with the Business plan of the project and beneficiary representative must sign to acknowledge receipt thereof. The LM officials must sign to acknowledge that the micro enterprise project received the inputs.

### 13. Roles and Responsibilities

The identified stakeholders will have various roles and responsibilities as follows:

#### 13.1 Local Municipality:

- (a) LM will be the first point of contact between the food insecure households/ beneficiaries and the Department. This is in line with the Municipality focus service delivery approach of LDA;
- (b) Identification, verification and prioritisation of poor, vulnerable and food insecure households in collaboration with local stakeholders;
- (c) Assessment of needs from households and projects;
- (d) Monitoring and evaluation of the support provided either in the form of starter packages or infrastructure and to provide regular reports on a monthly basis to FSSB ;
- (e) Keeping registers for beneficiaries and support provided as well as project profiles for accountability purposes.

#### 13.2 District Advisory Services:

- (a) Co-ordination of Municipality wide Food Security support;
- (b) Co-ordinate provision of support to all food insecure households and food security micro enterprise projects;
- (c) Co-ordination of food security status reports for the District.
- (d) Participate in District Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Co-ordinating Committee (IFSNCC).

**13.3 Training Institutions:**

- (a) Conduct training needs analysis amongst beneficiaries of food security interventions with the purpose of developing a training programme to develop their skills base;
- (b) Provide skills development service to the beneficiaries of Food Security interventions, especially income generation micro enterprise projects;
- (c) Capacitate project beneficiaries in technical and agribusiness skills;
- (d) Provide regular capacity building reports to LM, District and FSSB.

**13.4 Food Security Sub-branch:**

- (a) Co-ordination of food security programme within LDA;
- (b) Consolidation of the needs from all Local Municipalities and District;
- (c) Budgeting for food security interventions for all Local Municipality needs.
- (b) Provide overall monitoring and evaluation of the food security interventions and food security strategy and conduct strategy reviews as and when a need arises.

**14. Relationship of Limpopo Food Security Strategy (LFSS) and Integrated Food Security Strategy of South Africa (IFSS)**

The Limpopo Food Security Strategy (LFSS) derives some of its mandate from the Integrated Food Security Strategy of South Africa (IFSS). The IFSS provides for the basic understanding of food insecurity in the South African context and some of the issues raised are relevant and pertinent to the Limpopo Province.

The strategy identifies food security as part of the section 27 Constitutional rights in South Africa. On these rights, the Constitution states that every citizen has the right to have access to sufficient food and water, and that "the state must by legislation and other measures, within its available resources, avail to progressive realization of the right to sufficient food.

South Africa faces the following key food security challenges: The first is to ensure that enough food is available to all, now and in the future; the second, is to match incomes of people to prices in order to ensure access to sufficient food for every citizen; the third is to empower citizens to



make optimal choices for nutritious and safe food; the fourth is ensure that there is adequate safety nets and food emergency management systems to provide people that are unable to meet their food needs from their own efforts and mitigate the extreme impact of natural or other disasters on people; finally, to possess adequate and relevant information to ensure analysis, communication, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the impact of food security programmes on the target population.

The vision of the Integrated Food Security Strategy is to attain universal physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food by all South African at all times to meet their dietary and food preferences for an active and healthy life. This statement is also a definition of food security by the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nation (FAO).

Its goal is to eradicate hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity over 2015. And its strategic objectives are to:

- (a) Increase household food production and trading;
- (b) Improve income generation and job creation opportunities;
- (c) Improve nutrition and food safety;
- (d) Increase safety nets and food emergency management systems;
- (e) Improve analysis and information management system;
- (f) Provide capacity building;
- (g) Hold stakeholder dialogue.

The IFSS approach is the development approach. This approach entrenches public private civil society partnerships and focuses on household food security without overlooking national food security. It operates on the following basis:

- Firstly, food security interventions will ensure that the target food insecure population gains access to productive resources;
- Secondly, where a segment of the target food insecure population is unable to gain access to productive resources, then food security interventions will ensure that segment gains access to income and job opportunities to enhance its power to purchase food;
- Thirdly, food security interventions will ensure that the target food insecure population is empowered to have nutritious and safe food;

- Fourthly, where another segment of the target food insecure population is still unable to access sufficient food because of disability, extreme conditions of destitute – food security interventions will ensure that the state provides relief measures that may be short-term to being medium-term and sustained basis, depending on the nature of given interventions;
- Fifthly, food security interventions will proceed from an analysis that is grounded on accurate information and the impact of which - in eradicating hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity - is constantly monitored and evaluated.

There is a direct linkage between what the Food Security Strategy in Limpopo tries to address with what the IFSS for South Africa is addressing at a national level. As a Province, all relevant stakeholders must work together to address issues of food insecurity experienced by poor and vulnerable households.

The creation of the Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Co-ordinating Committee is a right step in the right direction for all relevant stakeholders to address food security challenge in the Province in a coordinated manner.

#### 15. Strategy Review

The strategy will be reviewed as and when it becomes necessary as a result of the dynamic times Limpopo Province finds itself at present and in the future.