Introduction

Keywords: Local agricultural practices, production, labor force survey, traditional crops, subsistence production, support, food security, livelihoods.

The South African agricultural sector is crucial in ensuring food security and livelihoods. However, despite the challenges, such as limited access to markets and technology, the sector has shown resilience and innovation. The government and various stakeholders have implemented policies and programs to support subsistence farmers. This paper discusses the role of subsistence farmers in food security and the potential for increased production and improved livelihoods.

Abstract

M. M. and M. H. H.

Addressing rural food insecurity: Should subsistence agriculture be supported as a strategy to improve food security in South Africa?
The paper concludes that given the large number of people in Limpopo who produce food primarily to meet household consumption needs, there are approximately 2 million small-scale farmers who produce food primarily to meet household consumption needs. However, estimates that these black farmers are responsible for producing only 200,000 people (less farmers are thus probably more commercially oriented), and the overall numbers of these black farmers are far lower than the levels that these figures are held to represent. The study notes that these figures are held to represent the black small-scale and commercial farmers' contributions to the national income dynamics.

In an analysis of the first wave, during 2008, of the national income dynamics, A. Serne, D. N. and Carter (2006) report that "in total, more than 1.75 million people or 4.6% of the total population participated in some form of agricultural production. It is apparent that these figures are far lower than the black small-scale and commercial farmers' contributions to the national income dynamics." In a subsequent analysis, the study notes that these figures are held to represent the black small-scale and commercial farmers' contributions to the national income dynamics.
In a study in the Eastern Cape (Fredericks et al., 2003) it was revealed that other than

Never, 2003)

and in many areas it is no longer suitable for crop production (Reyes &

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and in many areas it is no longer suitable for crop production (Reyes &
In order to discover the relationship between the incidence of stunting among children and the potential to substantially increase the amount of production, a study was undertaken. The purpose of this study was to explore the potential effects on small-scale irrigated vegetable production if the food security of households were to be reduced. The study was conducted in various locations and aimed to evaluate the impact of reduced household nutrition on the productivity of smallholder vegetable production. The results indicate that a reduction in household nutrition leads to a decrease in productivity. This is confirmed by the findings of a recent study conducted by Wang and Khosa (2002), which reported that while in a more recent study, Van der Reebe and Khosa (2002), the production for home consumption increases, the availability of produce decreases.

Despite the complexity inherent in the subsistence agricultural sector, and the poor rainfall conditions and seasonal employment, the entire food chain is strained by the need for food. Therefore, the purchase and sale of food is an issue of concern. Among other sources such as remittances (including remittances from abroad) and the exchange of produce, a greater percentage of income is earned from the sale of produce. Hence, the need for agricultural production is critical. While some households still have a buffer against poverty, where some households have income and livestock sources, where possible, this is a strategy to spread and increase household income. This study further examines the role of food security in poverty reduction and the relationship between food security and poverty reduction. The findings show that food security is an important factor in poverty reduction and that interventions aimed at improving food security can contribute to poverty reduction.
3.1 Introduction

Survey

3. The subsistence farming sector as revealed by the labour force national data and then using evidence from a recent case study.

Nutritional status (Kwesi et al., 1996:58). The amount of agricultural activity, these bases are now likely explained in terms of subsistence food needs, practices and circumstances of all those engaged in subsistence production. As a consequence of the subsistence orientation in this type of agricultural activities make a positive contribution to household food security.

Agricultural policies which suggest that subsistence agriculture is a key activity to improve agricultural productivity in the less-developed areas of South Africa.

Children and the agricultural practices of their households. They conclude...
involved in agriculture as a main source of food, making it the major source of income. This is due to the fact that the number of people involved in agriculture has increased at the expense of those involved in fishing. For this reason, this trend is explored in the context of the expansion of those who produce food. The number of people involved in agriculture has increased by more than a million people, while the number of people involved in the fishing industry has decreased. The predominant source of income for most people is agriculture, which is predominantly practiced in rural areas and by small-scale farmers.

There are four main observations: first, the overall number of people involved in agriculture.

![Figure 1: Numbers of blocks involved in agriculture per own account](image)


3.2 Trends in participation in agriculture

These trends are combined with household-level and individual-level data. The analysis combines data on income from agriculture with data on household income, which allows for a more comprehensive understanding of the trends. A follow-up question asks for a more detailed characterization of the income, and another question asks for a more detailed characterization of the income. The analysis explores whether anyone in the respondents' households spent any time involved in own-account agriculture over the previous 12 months, and a follow-up question asks for a more detailed characterization of the income. The analysis explores whether anyone in the respondents' households spent any time involved in own-account agriculture over the previous 12 months, and a follow-up question asks for a more detailed characterization of the income.
who were either unemployed or worked less than full time to produce this dependency on our production.

shows that, in absolute terms, younger people involved in subsistence farming

appendix describes the youth for agriculture (see eg. Albania, 2005-2006, 99). It

recent trends among those concerned with rural development. Analyze the

recession. Hence, the number of people who farm for subsistence, the Graph helps place some perspective on a
country in which for whom is subsistence. The graph helps place some perspective on the
number of people who farm for subsistence. Figure 7 shows the age and

As for the age of those engaged in agriculture, Figure 7 shows for each age

Figure 7: Sex of black farmers, by main reason for farming

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of people (millions)</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<td>2.0</td>
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Leisure activity/hobby

Extra source of income

Thick source of income

Extra source of food

Main source of food

commercially-oriented black farmers are equally likely to be women as men.

statement of homestead agriculture. What is perhaps surprising is that

onumber may in subsistence. Moreover, this is consistent with the prevalent

reason in which they exceed men by about 55%. However, the number of food

reasons of each of the main reasons, except for the extra source of food.

reasons for cash and are part of which are slightly more numerous than men in

reason. Women make up 60% of all those involved in subsistence farming. The

reason (Figure 7). Women make up 60% of all those involved in subsistence farming. The

reason, the LEI of March 2007 is used here to determine the number of

farmers who farm for subsistence is changing. Fourth, those involved in agriculture, for a main or

Aside to main

Aviation, Vol. 13, No 4 (December 2006)
Figure 3: Participation in Agriculture by Age

Percentage of Population Aged 5 to 25 Years Old Living in Agricultural Areas, 1990-2000

Source: Labor Force Survey, August 2000 (June 5, 2001)

The data show a decrease in agricultural participation among youth aged 15-65. The percentage of persons aged 15-19 decreases from 24% in 1990 to 16% in 2000. However, the number of persons aged 60-64 remains relatively constant at around 30% in both years.

The decline in agricultural participation among youth is attributed to several factors, including economic conditions and the availability of alternative employment opportunities. The data suggest that younger generations are less likely to choose farming as a career path, which may have implications for the future sustainability of agricultural activities.

Aharon Y. Noh (December 2000)
Table 2 attempts to identify correlates of some of these transitions of non-transient, however, values are shown only where the underlying number of observations was 20 or more. Table 2 examines per capita income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Income Type</th>
<th>2006</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main Source Income</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extra Source Income</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extra Source Food</td>
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<tr>
<td>Main Source Food</td>
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2007

Table 1: Transition matrix for participation in agriculture by main income source. The number of observations is smaller for a number of extra income source of income is smaller, the number who do so for both years. One implication is that while the number of those who farm food, and the almost two thirds of households who remain out of farming exceptions of the 11% of black households who remained farming for extra income, those from the one year to the next are mostly close to zero, with the major emphasis together account for 2% of all households. Moreover, even the cells above the diagonal - those for which the household remained in the same food group, many of the cells are very small, and the rows marked with bold. The values in the table are absolute frequency in the mean.

Table 1 shows a transition matrix for black households over 2006 to 2007 where nothing happened only 6.4% of black households remained in neither year.
agriculture, and/or change the household's capacity to engage in agriculture.

The household's need to find supplementary sources of food throughout the
interpretations are possible a change in household size signifies a change in
interpretations except for the last cell at the bottom. Two
interpretations except for the last column (the right) is
not farming (the bottom row except for the last cell on the right is
not farming). Table 3 yields one clear insight: namely that the movement from

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<tr>
<td>Main source</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra source</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low income</td>
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<td>Low income</td>
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<td>18.7%</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
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</table>

Table 2: Average per capita monthly wage/salary income

2006-2007 average percentage change in per capita wage/salary income

African J. Nat. 4 (December 2009)
The profile of subsistence agriculture developed in the previous section largely

4. **Background to the case study**

4.1 Battering food insecurity in a suburb village

and indeed important, and indeed profound in its implications that the subsistence sector is large, complex, and indeed profound in its implications that the subsistence sector is large, complex, in terms of the scale of the subsistence sector, and the predominance of women in terms of the scale of the subsistence sector, and the predominance of women in terms of the scale of the subsistence sector, and the predominance of women in terms of the scale of the subsistence sector, and the predominance of women

![Table](attachment:image.png)

| Source: Shw, Lalitau from survey March 2006 and March 2007 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Did not farm</th>
<th>Earned income</th>
<th>Earned income</th>
<th>Earned income</th>
<th>Earned income</th>
<th>Earned income</th>
<th>Earned income</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
<td>Full time</td>
<td>Part time</td>
<td>Self-employment</td>
<td>Informal</td>
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<td>2007</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Average household size in 2006 and average percentage change

As shown, the data from the December 2009
The study focuses on households in a rural area in Buyini, where 75% of households own or share land. The average household size is 5.1 members, with a median income of KES 2,000 per month. The study found that 83% of households are poor, with a monthly income of less than KES 2,000 per month, compared to the poverty line of 20%.

The study also highlights the importance of agricultural production, where households engage in low-input subsistence farming. The study found that households have a low potential for agricultural production due to the environmental conditions and limited access to resources. The study recommends government support for these households to improve their livelihoods and reduce poverty.

The study was conducted from January to June 2005 and included a random survey of 108 households. The results were analyzed using a follow-up visit in August 2006.
that our country's farms are not where they used to be when the era of European colonization began. It is clear now that the majority of farms are now owned by large multinational corporations that are more interested in maximizing profits than in maintaining traditional farming practices. This has led to a loss of biodiversity and the decline of local food systems. As a result, many communities are struggling to maintain access to fresh, locally grown produce and traditional agricultural practices are in danger of being lost.

However, there is hope. Some farmers and community groups are working to revive local food systems by supporting small-scale farmers and promoting sustainable agriculture. By doing so, they are not only preserving a valuable part of our cultural heritage but also contributing to the health and well-being of our communities.

In conclusion, while the challenges facing our food system are significant, there are ways to address them and create a more sustainable future. It is up to all of us to take action and support local farmers, promote sustainable agriculture, and work towards a more equitable and resilient food system.
### The Local Importance of Traditional Crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Income</th>
<th>% of Households Reporting</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production of food</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collection of food</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production of vegetables</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection of vegetables</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production of livestock</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection of livestock</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Production of fisheries</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection of fisheries</td>
<td>22</td>
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</table>

Table 2: Household livelihoods

Cropping practices play a significant role in the livelihoods of households and are influenced by local conditions. In the study area, households have developed a mix of crop production and livestock management strategies. A small share of households reported growing small quantities of subsistence crops, which are kept for personal consumption. The study area is heavily dependent on agricultural production, and the volume harvested and consumed for the local market are not known to meet the needs of the community. Given the extremely low levels of household income, households do not have the resources to engage in higher-value agricultural production. Although households do not have the resources to engage in higher-value agricultural production, they are reported to grow vegetables, fruits, and other crops.
After 3 months, the economic potential of household consumption during the season.

When discussing the consumption of African vegetables, respondents

because of the limited cost of inputs and the amounts used.

have noted that 72% of households interviewed in this process ranked African vegetables as important, with high vegetable gardens being generally perceived to be a major source of African vegetables by means of getting doubled income, but African vegetables are a very important part of their diet. In the six months from May to October, for most households, African vegetables are important in their annual food

supplies. Only 3% of households grow African vegetables as they had access to

water and labor to purchase agricultural inputs.
prehensile hands are often supplemented by the use of various tools, such as tongs or pincers, to grasp and manipulate objects. These hands allow for finer manipulation and precise movements, which are essential for many tasks in everyday life.

The development of prehensile hands is crucial for an individual’s ability to perform activities of daily living, as it provides the dexterity and control needed to perform tasks, such as eating, writing, or using tools. The study of prehensile hand development in early childhood can provide insights into the neurological and motor development of young children, highlighting the importance of early intervention and support for those who may be at risk for developmental delays or disabilities.

In conclusion, prehensile hands are an essential component of human dexterity and have a significant impact on an individual’s ability to perform daily activities. The study of their development and the factors that influence it can help us better understand the neurological and motor skills that are critical for human function and independence.
The summer of 2005/2006 was delayed by a month or two, so it was during the
season of 2005/2006 that the reservoir levels started to decline. The reservoir was
reduced to 50% of its capacity in mid-October, during the months of October and
November. The water levels in the reservoirs were at their lowest point since 1998,
when they were reduced to 20% of their capacity in mid-October. This reduction
was due to the use of water for irrigation purposes, and also because of the
continued drought conditions, which led to a decrease in the water levels.
cropland management and plant propagation. Over the years, the extension services only reach those people participating in the projects.

services. Department of Agriculture and Environment (DFAE) delivers services.

and sustainable vegetable production (Knowle, 2003) who note that most

other researchers (see Knowle & Oomen, 2003) who note that most

the slope in order to reseed the water flow. Much of the rain can down

in the smaller home gardens. It was observed that people did not plant

concentrating on reducing their effects.

increasingly where villagers, especially women, are aware of the

benefits of promoting home gardens. The vegetable garden projects

and the success of the Inter-Village Dubbing and Vegetable Garden

project (IVDVG) are supported by vegetable garden projects in the

Since 1995, the Cairns Regional Department of Agriculture and the University of the South Pacific (USP) have been working to promote sustainable vegetable production (Knowle, 2003) who note that most

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Since 1995, the Cairns Regional Department of Agriculture and the University of the South Pacific (USP) have been working to promote sustainable vegetable production (Knowle, 2003) who note that most
Despite the problems experienced with the water and borehole pumps over the years, the pumps were introduced as they saw the benefit of these under certain circumstances. The pumps, however, are not sufficient to maintain or replace the traditional harvesting methods. Although the cost is small (a few hundred Kshs), the efficiency required for irrigation is not achieved. The project was installed in 2002 and has been in operation since then. The success of these two projects, both of which have more borehole pumps, is the main focus of this study.

The emphasis on cash crops that are ready for harvest is desirable from the point of view of household income. The replacement of these crops with modern crops could lead to increased household income, particularly for women. The project was installed with the aim of improving water supply, particularly for crops that require constant water supply. The project has been successful in providing water for crops, which in turn has improved the household income.

However, the project has also faced challenges. The project has not been able to provide sufficient water for crops, which has led to the need for supplementary irrigation. The project has been unable to provide sufficient water for crops, which has led to the need for supplementary irrigation. The project has been unable to provide sufficient water for crops, which has led to the need for supplementary irrigation.
current form of support is relatively ineffective, as it does not significantly
ly to support agricultural production in such contexts. If shows that the
levels of poverty in the prevailing situation illustrate the complexities in
deresa于e and over exploitation of poor and very poor and
ere involved in this type of production. Given the interrelationships between
poor households' food and other entitlements, it also highlights the complexities
in securing food as well as ensuring household income to meet subsistence. The
case study shows the importance of the type of agriculture for many
people and access to food.

People among the subsistence producers should be taken as evidence of why the importance
substitution is a rapid process over the years, from one country to the other, the household
numbers of their food supplies. Although substitution in this and other types of
households' food supplies, it is evident in agricultural means of subsistence
harmful - are engaged in agriculture as a means of supplementation
million people from over 22 million households, mostly residing in the former
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products and in home-pumping. However, they were few more striking about the interrelation of the LPM in Mwala is not the
Homelands tend to operate in marginal areas, lack of appropriate support in the case study. As noted in section 2, many subsistence farmers in the former determination of current production capabilities in subsistence agriculture can only reflect in the in which block longer practice subsistence agriculture can only reflect in the formality, a lack of appropriate attention to the seemingly martial conditions.

Further, the promotion of certain crops and livestock which can enrich

Alternative methods of soil fertilization

Evaluation initiatives need to be more qualitative in nature, and thus further research in a number of diverse

Therefore, the need for immediate and continuing support in the form of government and non-government initiatives, to determine the impact of production and non-production activities, and to identify the numbers of people affected by subsistence farmers are engaged in agriculture. These findings have implications for policy in support of the food security.

Abdul B. How (December 2009)


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