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Characterization of women and youth smallholder agricultural entrepreneur's in rural irrigation schemes in Vhembe district, South Africa

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to characterize irrigated smallholder agricultural enterprises (ISAEs) in selected areas of Vhembe District, Limpopo Province. The characterization focused on the geophysical environment and on participants in ISAEs. Precipitation was at most 460mm for villages along Madimbo Corridor and 701-1380mm for those along Mutale Valley, and temperatures were 38.1°C-44.0°C (Madimbo) and 30.0°C-40.0°C (Mutale). Groundwater supplemented surface water and was utilized more at Madimbo Corridor compared to Mutale Valley. The study area was characterized as semi-arid to sub-humid, hence technologies for efficient irrigation should be promoted. Participants in ISAEs were female (94.9%), and adult (52.72%) with low education levels (67.7% ≤ secondary education). The majority (88.65%) were not formally employed (54.61% self-employed, 34.04% full-time farmers). Participants experienced some level of poverty, 68.03 per cent received low household incomes (R1001-R5000/month), 77 per cent received social grants. Interestingly, the majority (65.31%) stayed in multiple-roomed houses, had cement brick walls, and corrugated iron roofs (54.42%), and all had electricity, a stove, and a fridge. Also, majority-owned radio (96.67%), DSTV (87.45%), vehicles (65.56%), and cellphones. Participants mostly provided adequate food supply (91.84%) with three meals/day (79.38%) except during hard times where 49.56 per cent provided fewer meals mostly due to delayed readiness of farm produce. Strategies to empower ISAE participants to be more effective should consider their gender, age, education, and economic status estimated by income, asset ownership, and food security.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Improving household livelihood through smallholder-irrigated agriculture will remain a key strategy for rural poverty alleviation in most of the low-income countries, where most of the rural poor depend directly or indirectly on agriculture. In support of the above, Water Research Commission (WRC, 2009) indicated that for many decades' smallholder irrigated agriculture has been considered to have the potential to generate economic development in poor and under-developed rural areas. The antiquity of smallholder-irrigated agriculture in South Africa specifies that it suffered considerable neglect and was a mixture of success and failure. Those may have been caused by the adverse effect of water unavailability, which resulted in decreasing agricultural production leading to food insecurity, unemployment, and poverty.

With improvements in infrastructure done over the years, it was anticipated that access to reliable water for irrigated smallholder agricultural enterprises (ISAEs) would lead to increased productivity and greater returns from farming. Coupled with the improved ability of ISAEs owners to innovate socially and technologically it was postulated that new opportunities would be opened for both on-farm and off-farm income. Hussain et al. (2004) corroborated the prospects for improvement of livelihoods and the quality of life in rural areas. However, the lack of information on ISAEs is still dire. The objectives of this study were to:

- (1) Characterize the geophysical environment in which the ISAEs operated in the area under study with a focus on the existence of rivers, rainfall distribution, temperature, and the aridity index of the area under study; and
- (2) Characterize the participants in ISAEs based on attributes such as demography, household livelihoods, and household food security.

The characterization of ISAEs would inform the development of (a) relevant technologies for improving production under the existing geophysical environment and (b) pertinent empowerment strategies for participants in the ISAEs.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Study Area

The study was carried out in the Vhembe District Municipality of Limpopo Province. The specific areas were Madimbo Corridor under Musina Local Municipality and Mutale Valley under Thulamela Municipality. The focus was on irrigated enterprises that were reliant on private water supply (Madimbo Corridor) and those, which depended on communal water supply infrastructure that irrigated a huge cluster of plots (Mutale Valley). The main villages covered under Madimbo Corridor were Ha-Gumbu, Malale, Masea, Ngwele, Tshipise, and Nwanedi while those under Mutale Valley were Tshiombo, Matangari, and Maraxwe. The study area covered more than 2 270 ha of land.

2.2 Sampling Procedure

Stratified random sampling was used to obtain a representative sample of villages and households for interview (Leedy *et.al*, 2005) with the target population being women and youth SHAEs. A two-stage random sampling process was conducted using the *SURVEYSELECT* procedure of SAS. The *PROC SUREVEYSELECT* allowed for probability-based random sampling where sampling in a category or class depended on the number of units within that class. The sampling was regarded as appropriate for handling selection bias.

2.3 Data Collection

A semi-structured household questionnaire was used to survey with an emphasis on women and youth ISAEs. The total number of ISAE owners interviewed was two hundred and ninety-four (N=294) with a response rate of 75 per cent. The sample was comprised of 71 youths aged 18 to 35 years old (56 females and 15 males) and 223 women of whom 153 were adults (36-59 years) and 70 pensioners (≥ 60 years old).

2.4 Data analysis

The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22 was used to analyze quantitative data. Descriptive statistics included frequency tables and measures of central tendency. Qualitative data were analyzed using MS Excel, themes for each question were created according to participant's responses and each response was coded accordingly. In some cases, these themes were further broken down into one or more relevant sub-themes.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

According to Randela *et. al.* (2006) characterization of the geophysical environment of location of the ISAEs and of participants in these enterprises have some influence on the design and implementation of policies regulating the establishment of these enterprises. As alluded to earlier, the characterization could guide the development of relevant technologies to improve agricultural production under the existing geophysical environment and the design of pertinent strategies for the empowerment of participants in the ISAEs.

3.1 Characterization of the geophysical environment of location of smallholder agricultural enterprise

3.1.1 Water sources

The ISAEs investigated were all irrigated, hence their proximity to water sources remained important. The main rivers flowing through the study area were Sand, Mutamba, Nwanedi, and Mutale with boreholes more densely distributed in the southernmost Mutale Valley compared to the north most Madimbo Corridor (Figure 1). Surface water was the main source of supply with groundwater used as a supplementary source in the study area. The ISAEs located in the Madimbo Corridor (under villages of Ha-Gumbu, Malale, Masea, Ngwele, Tshipise, and Nwanedi) used more groundwater than their counterparts located in Mutale Valley (Tshiombo, Matangari, and Maraxwe).

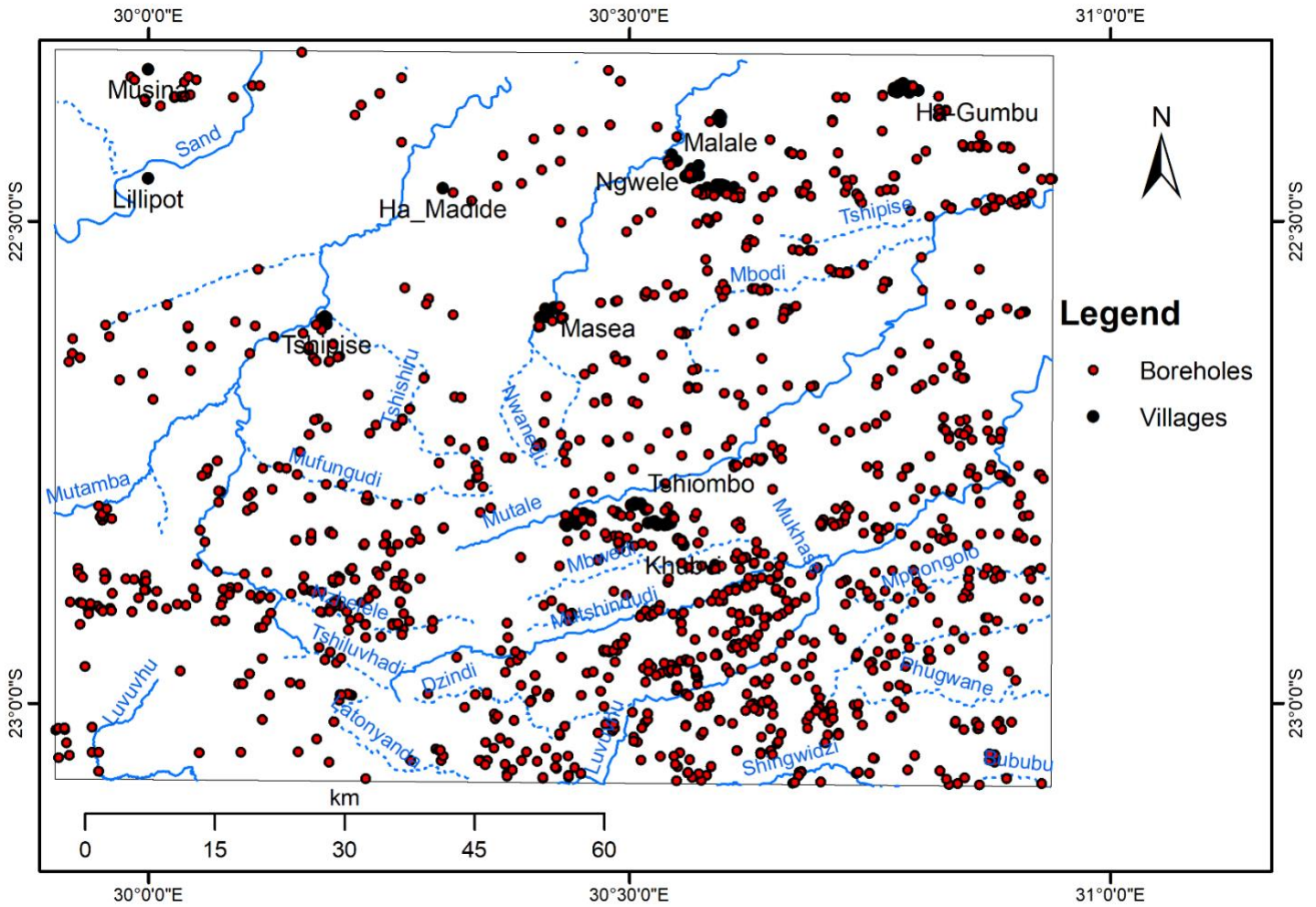


FIGURE 1: Spatial distribution of rivers and boreholes around selected villages of the location of irrigated smallholder agricultural enterprises in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province

With the boreholes more sparsely distributed in Madimbo Corridor, it may be inferred that their total yield was higher than that of the densely distributed boreholes in the Mutale Valley. The observation affirms earlier findings on the importance of groundwater in the Madimbo Corridor and broader Musina Municipal Area (Tshikolomo et al., 2013; Mpandeli & Maponya, 2014). Adams (2013) in his extensive study on the potential of groundwater to support agriculture and other related sectors also recommended a broader review of the use of groundwater in the country. Although the relative use of surface and groundwater by ISAEs reportedly varied between Madimbo Corridor and Mutale Valley, the study area used both sources and would hence benefit from technologies promoting the efficient use of water from both sources.

3.1.2 Climatic factors

Rainfall and temperature are perhaps the two most important climatic factors for describing the geophysical environment for agricultural production.

(a) Rainfall

According to Kotir (2011), precipitation is one of the key determinant factors for agricultural production in Sub-Saharan Africa because it is the sole source of water supply.

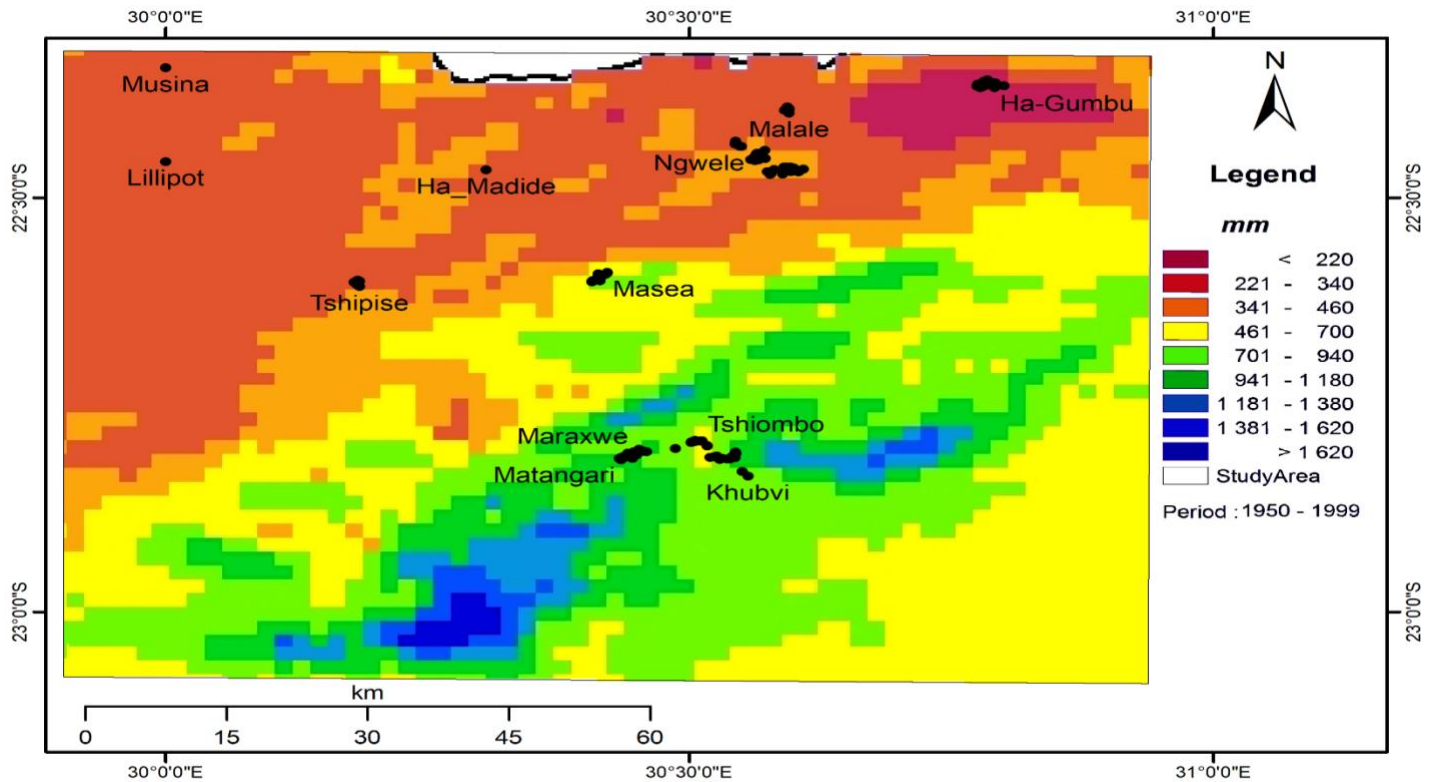


FIGURE 2: Annual rainfall around selected villages of the location of irrigated smallholder agricultural enterprises in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province

As alluded to by Omokanye et al (2018), rainfall provides water for drinking and plays a crucial role in dryland agricultural production. Precipitation influences the state of water resources in any given area (Omokanye et al, 2018). As suggested by Kala (2012), the amount of precipitation that an area receives dictates the nature of the agro-ecological setting that could prevail in that area. Also, the quantity of rainfall determines the level of streamflow and groundwater recharge in a catchment and therefore the availability of irrigation water. The Madimbo Corridor could be described as an arid low rainfall area with a maximum of 460mm/yr. Only the village of Masea in the corridor received higher rainfall of 701 to 940mm/yr (Figure 2). The Mutale Valley had rainfall of at least 461mm/yr and above. The villages of Tshiombo, Maraxwe, and Matangari were well located for good annual rainfall of between 701 and 1380mm/yr.

(b) Temperature

The temperature of an area also has a great influence on the agricultural productivity of the area.

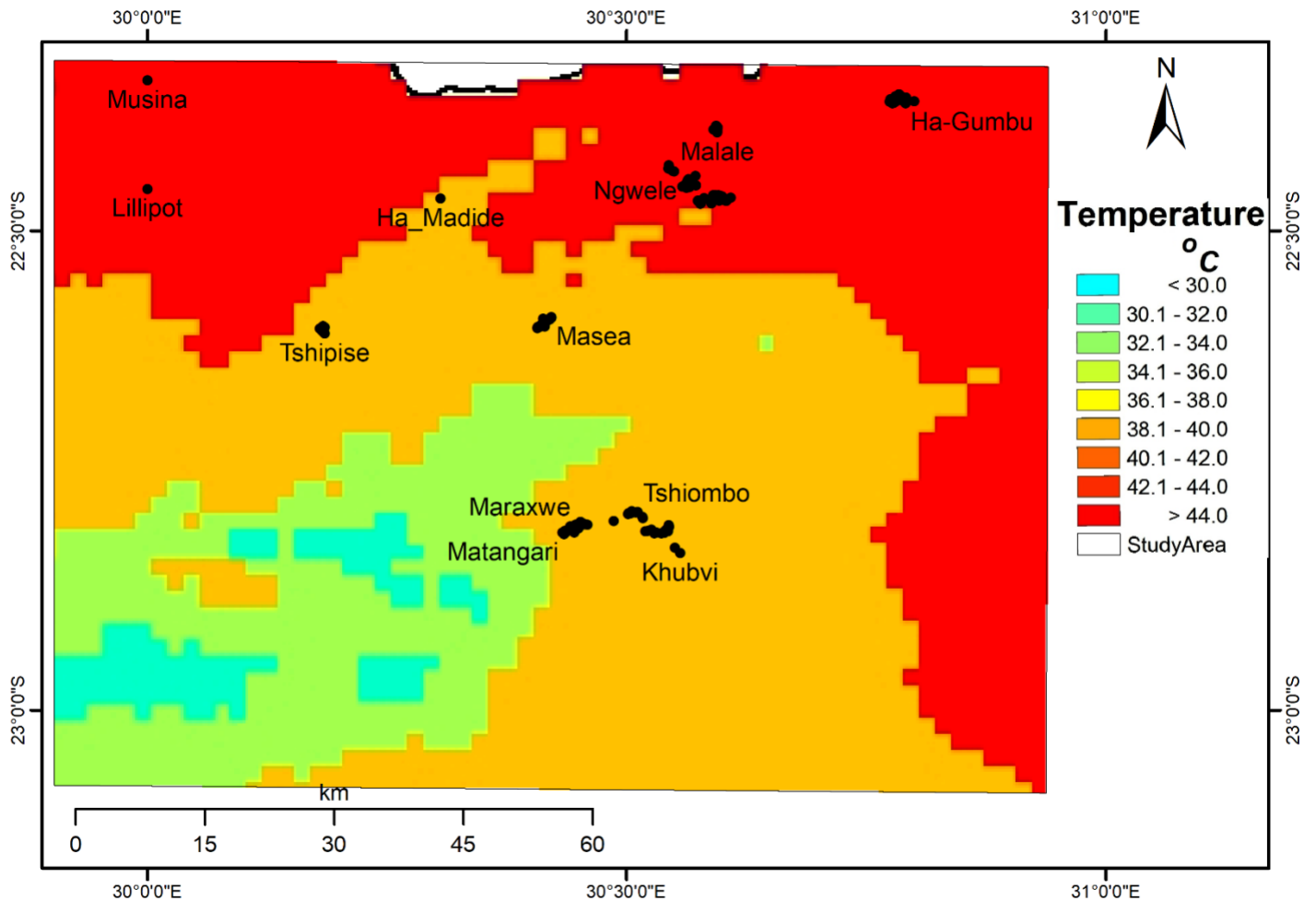


FIGURE 3: Annual temperature variation around selected villages of the location of irrigated smallholder agricultural enterprises in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province

The annual maximum temperatures in Madimbo Corridor ranged from 38.1 °C to as high as 44.0 °C. On the contrary, annual maximum temperatures in Mutale Valley were relatively lower with some areas experiencing temperatures lower than 30.0 °C while others recorded up to 40.0 °C. The study area is located in rather warmer areas associated with higher evapotranspiration rates and would therefore benefit from technologies promoting irrigation and crop water use efficiency.

(c) Aridity

To complete the geophysical characterization, an indication of aridity of the study area was essential, and this was measured by aridity index. Aridity index is a numerical indicator, which denotes the degree of dryness at a particular location based on the ratio of evapotranspiration to precipitation (Derya, *et al.*, 2009). Maliva and Missimer (2012) defined aridity as a lack of moisture and the temporary reduction in the rainfall in an area, meanwhile, the increase in aridity represents a higher frequency of dry years over an area. The aridity indexes that are based on temperature and precipitation are commonly used all over the world (Baltas 2007; Deniz *et al.*, 2011; Croitoru *et al.*, 2013; Hrnjak *et al.*, 2013; Moral *et al.*, 2015).

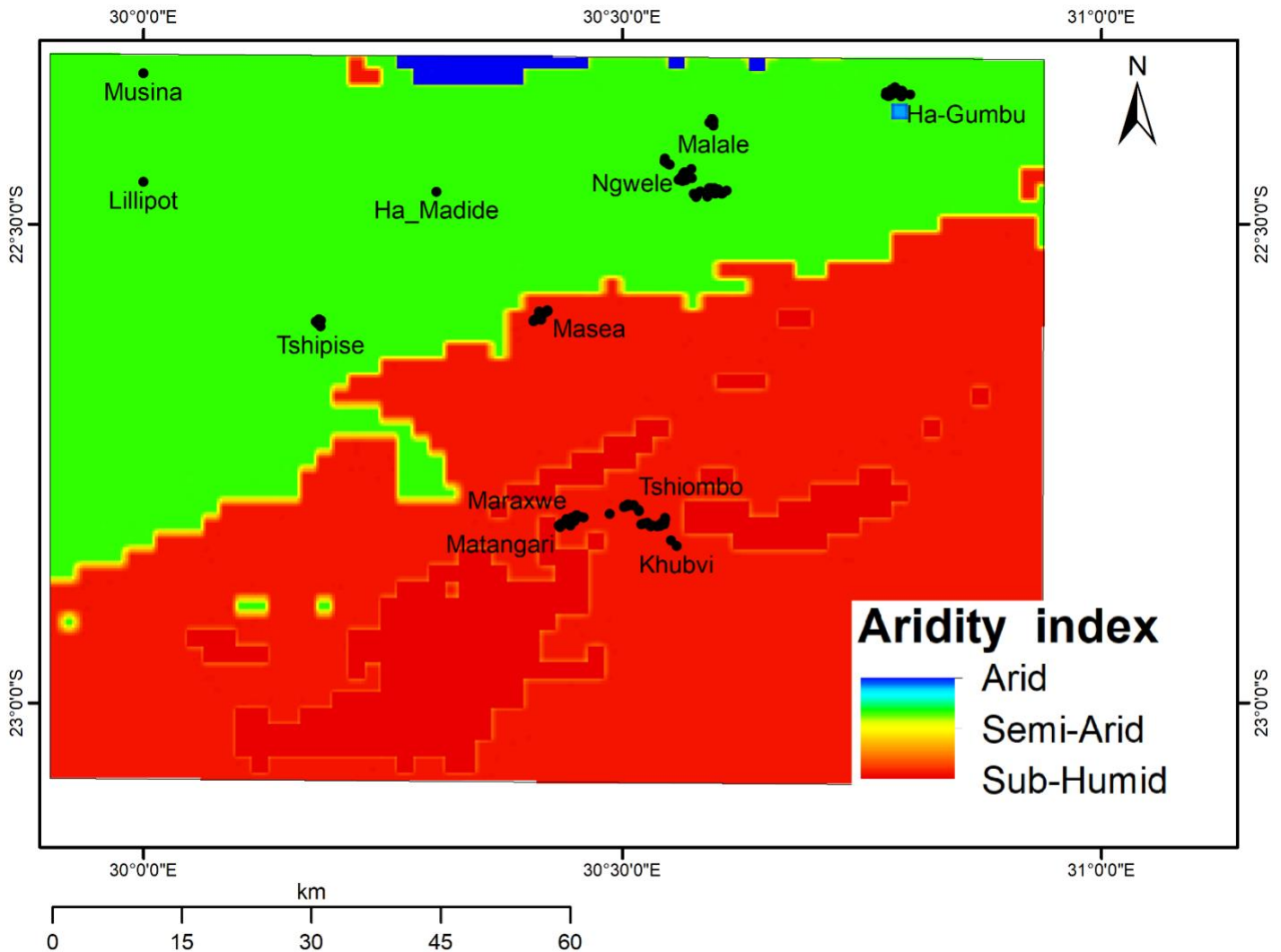


FIGURE 4: Map of aridity around selected villages of the location of irrigated smallholder agricultural enterprises in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province

As illustrated in Figure 4, the area in Madimbo Corridor varied from arid to semi-arid while that in Mutale Valley varied from semi-arid to sub-humid. An arid area is characterized by a severe lack of water resources to the extent of hindering the development of plants and vegetation. Such a lack is brought forth by the predominance of the evapotranspiration to the rate of precipitation (Derya, *et al.*, 2009). Crop production in this area is difficult except under irrigation. Semi-arid areas are characterized by low mean annual rainfall which hinders farming (Aydın, 1995). Griffins (1985) defined the semi-arid regions as those where evapotranspiration exceeds potential precipitation. Consequently, the area experiences extended spells of the dry season and shorter wet periods. In the same logic, the sub-humid areas are relatively more ideal for crop production even under rainfed conditions.

3.2 Characterization of participants in women and youth smallholder agricultural enterprises

The characterization of participants in women and youth ISAEs was based on (1) **demography** with a focus on (a) farmer position at the household, (b) farmer gender and age, (c) educational status of the head of household, household monthly income status, and (d) employment status farmer; (2) **household livelihood** with a focus on (a) household accommodation, (b) household source of energy, and (c) household appliances and cell phone owned; and (3) **household food security** with a specific focus on (a) daily food security and (b) seasonal food security.

3.2.1 Demography

The demographic features of participants in the ISAEs are explored in this section.

(a) Participant position in the household.

Most participants in ISAEs (59.52%) were heads of their household, followed by those who were spouses (19.39%) and children (13.95%) in the households (Table 1).

TABLE 1: Position of participants of irrigated smallholder agricultural enterprises in households in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province

Position in household	Number of respondents	
	Frequencies	%
Head of the household	175	59.52
Spouse to the head of household	57	19.39
Child to the head of household	41	13.95
Others	21	7.14
Total	294	100

According to Bembridge and Tshikolomo (1998), heads of households are the main decision-makers in rural farming households and as a result, the information they provide is more likely to reflect on farming and other developmental decisions of the household.

(b) Gender and age

The gender and age of participants in ISAEs are likely to influence their capacity to adapt to changes in the geo-climatic environment (IFPRI, 2015). In this study, women constituted 94.9 per cent of participants with men only constituting five per cent (Table 2). The study was, however, biased towards females in terms of sampling. Mulinyac (2017) reported that farmers within the ages of 30-34 years are likely to better understand issues involved in farming and are therefore regarded more armed with necessary information.

Only 24.15 per cent of the owners of ISAEs interviewed were youth between the ages of 18 to 35 years. In the same category of youth, nine per cent were found to be heads of households.

TABLE 2: Gender and age of participants in irrigated smallholder agricultural enterprises in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province

Demographic factor		Frequency	Per cent
Gender of the farmer			
	Male	15	5.10
	Female	279	94.9
	Total	294	100
Age of the farmer			
	18-35 years	71	24.15
	36-59 years	155	52.72
	>60 years	68	23.13
	Total	294	100
Age of the head of household			
	18-35 years	26	8.97
	36-59 years	156	53.79
	>60 years	108	37.24
	Total	290	100

The majority (52.72%) of the ISAEs were adults between the ages of 36 to 59 years. Farmers older than 60 years were the second-highest category at 37.24 per cent. This observation supports Simotwo et al. (2018) who revealed that farmers were ageing. Older farmers could be resistant to change and thus may not see the need of employing new technologies and would prefer the traditional models of farming that they are familiar with other than adopting new methods (Fussel and Klein, 2006). Farm productivity has been shown to deteriorate with the farmer's age, especially among the smallholders who largely rely on their physical labour to execute many farming responsibilities (Uddin et al., 2014, Labbe et al., 2016).

(c) Educational status and income of participants in irrigated smallholder agricultural enterprises

The importance of education in successful developmental activities such as farming cannot be overemphasized. The level of education has a strong influence on the extent to which a farmer can access new information and technology, not only through improved literacy that enables the farmers to access written information but also through the increased ability to search for information using modern information technologies. Citing Appleton and Balihuta (1996), Oduro-Ofori *et al.* (2014) described the effect of education on agricultural productivity as cognitive and non-cognitive. Cognitive effects reportedly emphasize basic literacy and numeracy that farmers achieve from education while non-cognitive effects emphasize the change in the attitude of farmers who attended school due to improved discipline introduced by formal schooling.

About one in five (18.81%) participants in ISAEs were completely illiterate, 27.84 per cent had primary education at most, with two in five (39.86%) having had some secondary/high school education. Only 11.34% of respondents had a college or university education (Table 3). Reading and writing are basic conditions for farmers to have the ability to access information available in written and electronic media (O'Brien et al., 2004a). As depicted in Table 3, the majority (68.3%) of ISAEs had an income of between R1001 to R5000. The immediate

second was the category that earned an income of R5001 to R8000. As stated by Ijatuyi *et al.* (2017), income is a potent proxy for livelihood.

As highlighted, literature is explicit about the five pillars of livelihood which includes financial capital (stocks of money or assets in liquid form), natural capital (land, water, and biological resources), social capital (rights or claim derived from group membership), physical capital (infrastructure, resources created through economic production), and human capital (Ijatuyi *et al.*, 2017).

TABLE 3: Education and income levels of participants in irrigated smallholder agricultural enterprises in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province

Education and income categories		Frequency	Per cent
Educational information			
	Never went to school	46	15.81
	ABET	15	5.15
	Primary Education	81	27.84
	Secondary school	116	39.86
	Tertiary Education	33	11.34
	Total	291	100
Monthly income status (Rand)			
	≤ 1000	25	8.50
	1001 - 5000	200	68.03
	5001- 8000	44	14.97
	8001- 15000	12	4.08
	15001 – 30 000	12	4.08
	>30 000	1	0.34
	Total	294	100
Household received social grant			
	Receive social grant	221	77.00
	Do not receive social grant	66	23.00
	Total	287	100
Type of Grant received			
	Child grant	147	63.36
	Pension grant	85	36.64
	Total	232	100

Since more participants in ISAEs were women the majority (77%) were receiving grants. Of the grant recipients, the majority (63.36%) were child grant beneficiaries. The second type of grant (36.64%) was a pension grant that is offered to those participants in ISAEs that are over 60 years.

(d) Employment status of participants in irrigated smallholder agricultural enterprises

The employment status of participants in ISAEs tends to have some influence on their adaptive capacity to adverse effects of business risks. The participants in ISAEs may need to be employed elsewhere to supplement the farming income and be able to buy required inputs to mitigate the adverse effects of business risks. For these participants, involvement in additional employment increases their adaptive capacity and makes their agricultural enterprises recover faster from the occurrence of an adverse event. In this study, 54.61 per cent of participants in ISAEs were self-employed with an associated 34.04 per cent being full-time farmers (Table 4).

TABLE 4: Employment status of participants in irrigated smallholder agricultural enterprises in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province

Employment status	Frequency	Percent
Self-employment	154	54.61
Full-time Farmer	96	34.04
Public servants	10	3.55
Unemployed	8	2.84
Other	14	4.96
Total	282	100

A lesser number of the participants were employed in the public service (3.55%) with 2.84% describing themselves as unemployed.

3.2.2 Household livelihoods

(a) Type of housing

The type and quality of a house owned by a farmer tend to be positively influenced by the amount of income earned and may positively be associated with the capacity of the farmer to manage his / her agricultural enterprise. Farmers earning higher incomes are expected to afford better houses compared to their lower-income counterparts. Accordingly, ISAE participants with higher incomes are expected to reside in better quality houses than their lower-income counterparts.

The ISAE participants and other members of the community may, however, be beneficiaries of the government housing scheme and own higher-quality houses even if their income levels are low, hence the interest on the source of funding for house construction. The majority of ISAE participants had multiple roomed houses (65.31%) and some (31.98%) had multiple roomed houses with separate rondavels (Table 5).

The building materials used were cement bricks with roof corrugated iron (54.42%) and walls of cement bricks with tile roofs (23.81%). The majority (67.24%) had between five and eight rooms followed by 18.43 per cent with less than four rooms. The toilets were located outside in most households (89.46%) and only seven per cent had inside flushing toilets and an outside pit toilet.

TABLE 5: Housing accommodation of participants in irrigated smallholder agricultural enterprises in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province

Type of housing accommodation		Frequency	Per cent
	Single roomed house	7	2.38
	Cluster of rondavels	1	0.34
	Multiple roomed house	192	65.31
	Multiple roomed house with separate rondavels	94	31.98
	Total	294	100
Type of building material used			
	Walls of forest timber with thatch roof	5	1.70
	Walls of mud bricks with thatch roof	5	1.70
	Walls of mud bricks with a roof of corrugated iron	29	9.86
	Walls of cement bricks with thatch roof	25	8.50
	Walls of cement bricks with a roof of corrugated iron	160	54.42
	Walls of cement bricks with tile roof	70	23.81
	Total	294	100
	Total		
Number of rooms			
	≤ 4	54	18.43
	5-8	197	67.24
	9-12	40	13.65
	>13	2	0.68
	Total	293	100
Location of toilets			
	Outside pit toilet	263	89.46
	Inside flushing toilet	6	2.04
	Outside pit and inside flushing toilets	22	7.48
	No toilets	3	1.02
	Total	294	100

(b) Energy supply

Energy supply to households in the study area is shown in Table 6. Electricity allows access to information through TV media and telephone. Adaptive capacity is highly dependent on the capacity of farmers and their families to access key information and to collectively self-organize (Jones and Boyd, 2011). All participants in ISAEs had access to electricity. About 88.44 per cent used prepaid electricity which was a sign of good management to their household cash-flows. Only 11.56% had metered electricity. The majority (89.58%) paid at most R500 per month with about 10 per cent paying over R500.00 per month (Table 6).

TABLE 6: Energy supply to households of participants in irrigated smallholder agricultural enterprises in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province

Energy supply		Frequency	Per cent
Access to electricity in the household			
	Access to electricity	294	100
	No access to electricity	0	0
	Total	294	100
Type of electricity			
	Metered	34	11.56
	Prepaid	260	88.44
	Total	294	100
Cost of electricity (Rand /months)			
	≤500	258	89.58
	501-1000	18	6.25
	1001-2000	10	3.47
	>2001	2	0.69
	Total	288	100

(c) Household equipment

Table 7 shows the equipment that was owned by households of participants in ISAEs in the area under study. All participants interviewed owned a stove and refrigerator. Also, 96.76 per cent owned a radio, 78.61 per cent had an aerial TV set while 87.45 per cent owned a DSTV set. The participants in ISAEs would therefore be expected to have easy access to radio and TV transmitted information.

TABLE 7: Household equipment owned by participants in irrigated smallholder agricultural enterprises in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province

	Yes		No		Total	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Stove	258	100	0	0	258	100
Fridge	294	100	0	0	294	100
Radio	261	96.67	9	3.33	270	100
Aerial TV set	147	78.61	40	21.39	187	100
Dstv set	223	87.45	32	12.55	255	100
Donkey cart	62	36.26	109	63.74	171	100
Bicycle	27	13.57	172	86.43	199	100
Motorbike	21	26.58	58	73.42	79	100
Sedan	49	48.51	52	51.49	101	100
LDV	99	65.56	52	34.44	151	100

Perhaps important for transport provision in running their agricultural enterprises, 65.56 per cent of participants in ISAEs owned a light delivery vehicle, 48.51 per cent owned a sedan, 36.26 per cent had a donkey cart while 26.58 per cent owned a motorbike.

(d) Communication equipment

Table 8 depicts the extent to which participants in ISAEs owned the means of communication and a door to the digital world cell phone.

TABLE 8: Ownership of communication equipment (cell phones) by participants in irrigated smallholder agricultural enterprises in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province

Cell phone equipment ownership		Frequency	Per cent
Number of males owning cell phones			
	Zero	18	6.19
	One	113	38.83
	Two	97	33.33
	Three	55	18.90
	≥ Four	8	2.75
	Total	291	100
Number of females owning cell phones			
	Zero	2	0.69
	One	83	28.63
	Two	127	43.79
	Three	43	14.83
	≥ Four	35	12.07
	Total	290	100

Some 38.83 per cent of male participants in ISAEs owned one cell phone compared with 28.63 per cent of female participants. Some 33.3 per cent of males owned two cell phones compared to 43.79 per cent of their female counterparts. The likelihood of having more than one cell phone was due to lack of network which varied with the type of service providers. At the most, it was still significant to note that 18.90 per cent of the male participants in ISAEs had three phones compared to 14.83 per cent of the females. As reported, 12.07 per cent of female participants owned more than four cell phones. The means of communication seems to be more with female than male smallholder entrepreneurs.

3.2.3 Household food security

Access to food is an important aspect of characterizing participants in ISAEs and may be assessed through the use of various indicators. The choice of an indicator is informed by factors such as the feasibility of the measure and the capability to provide a multidimensional scale (Frangillo, 2000). Some indicators are categorized as process indicators reflecting both food supply and food access whereas others are regarded as outcome indicators used as proxies for food consumption (Frankenberger, 1992). The study investigated seasonal and daily food supplies for households of participants in ISAEs.

(a) Seasonal food supply

Respondents were asked pertinent questions to assess the level of household food supply across seasons as guided by Bickel et.al. (2000). Based on Frangillo et al.(1999), households with low levels of supply of nutritious food were regarded as food insecure.

TABLE 9: Seasonal supply of food to households of participants in irrigated smallholder agricultural enterprises in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province

	Yes		No		Total	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Adequate food supply	270	91.84	24	8.16	294	100
Seasons with fewer meals	60	20.91	227	79.09	287	100
Skip meals	36	14.46	213	85.54	249	100
Go to bed without meals	7	2.92	233	97.08	240	100

In this study, up to 91.84 per cent of the ISAE participants indicated that they had adequate food supply. The majority of participants (79.09%) also pointed out that they had no seasonal shortage of food (Table 9). Accordingly, the participants revealed that they never experienced situations where they had to skip a meal (85.54% of respondents) or go to bed without a meal (97.08%). Perhaps rather unexpected were the responses of 81.15 per cent of participants who felt summer was the most difficult season for food supply while 11.48 per cent thought the winter season was rather difficult. With summer being the production season of most crops even under rainfed conditions, one would not expect it to be the most difficult season for food supply in the area under study.

(b) Daily food supply

With regards to the daily supply of food to ISAE households, respondents were asked to provide general perceptions on the number of meals per day and numbers during difficult periods.

TABLE 10: Daily supply of food to households of participants in irrigated smallholder agricultural enterprises in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province

		Frequency	Per cent
Number of meals per day			
	One	1	0.34
	Two	54	18.56
	Three	231	79.38
	Four	3	1.03
	Five	2	0.69
	Total	291	100
Meals per day hardest period			
	None	1	0.44

	One	18	7.96
	Two	112	49.56
	Three	91	40.27
	Four	4	1.77
	Total	226	100
Meals per day other period			
	None	1	0.44
	One	7	3.08
	Two	44	19.38
	Three	172	75.77
	Four	3	1.32
	Total	227	100

About four in five (79.38%) of participants indicated that they generally had three meals per day with two in five (40.27%) having received the same number of meals during difficult times while three in four (75.77%) participants had the same number of meals outside the difficult times (Table 10). The provision of three meals per day in the majority (79.38%) of ISAE households tends to support their earlier view that food supply was generally adequate. It is worth noting, however, that half (49.56%) of respondents received two meals per day during difficult periods with fewer (19.38%) of them having received the same number of meals outside the difficult periods.

(c) Reasons for fewer meals

As alluded to, half (49.56%) of participants in ISAEs received only two meals per day during difficult periods with one in five (19.38%) of them having received the same number of meals outside the difficult periods. It was therefore deemed necessary to establish the main reasons for those ISAE households not being able to provide three meals that would cater for breakfast, lunch, and dinner.

TABLE 11: Reasons for fewer meals in some households of participants in irrigated smallholder agricultural enterprises in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province

Reason	Frequency	Percent
Lack of enough money to buy food	55	25.20
Shortage of Food	3	1.10
Summer days are longer and require more food than other seasons	43	19.30
Produce on the farm are not yet ready	116	54.40
Total	217	100

The majority (54.4%) of ISAE households provided fewer meals because the produce on their farms was not yet ready for consumption (Table 11). One in four (25.2%) of the respondents indicated that they lacked the money to buy food, hence the provision of fewer meals as a survival strategy. About one in five (19.3%) of the respondents suggested that they provided fewer meals as summer days are longer and require more food, a reason that seemed to contradict the expectation.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Considering the geophysical environment, the study area had variable precipitation with low rainfall (at most 460 mmpa) received by villages along the Madimbo Corridor and medium to high rainfall (701 to 1 380mmpa) received by those along the Mutale Valley. The annual maximum temperatures ranged from 38.1 °C to 44.0 °C (Madimbo Corridor) and 30.0 °C to 40.0 °C (Mutale Valley). The study area relied on surface water supplemented by groundwater which was utilized more at Madimbo Corridor compared to Mutale Valley. The area was characterized as semi-arid to sub-humid, hence technologies for efficient use of irrigation water should be promoted.

With regards to demography, participants in ISAEs were mostly female (94.9%), and adults of 36-59 years (52.72%) with rather little education where 27.84% possessed primary while 39.86% had secondary education. The majority of participants (88.65%) were not formally employed (54.61% were self-employed and 34.04% were full-time farmers). Participants in ISAE probably experienced some level of poverty with 68.03 per cent receiving low household incomes (R1 001 to R5 000 / month) and 77 per cent dependent on social grants. It was interesting to note that 65.31 per cent of participants stayed in houses with multiple rooms mostly with cement brick walls and corrugated iron roofs (54.42%). They all had access to electricity and possessed a stove and fridge. Majority owned radio (96.67%), digital satellite television (87.45%), and vehicle (65.56%). They all had cellphones except for 6.19 per cent of males.

Also worth noting is the fact that 91.84 per cent of ISAE participants reported having had an adequate food supply with 79.38 having provided three meals per day. However, the situation was different during hard times where most (49.56%) provided two meals with only 40.27 per cent maintaining three meals. As revealed by participants, the reason for the provision of fewer meals was mostly delayed maturity of farm produce.

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