

Determinants of Food Accessibility of the Rural Households in Sekhukhune District Limpopo Province, South Africa

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KEYWORDS Food Security. Social Grants. Employment Opportunities. Agricultural Production. Limpopo Province

ABSTRACT Using the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS), this study investigated food accessibility of rural households. The study was conducted in 21 villages in Sekhukhune District, Limpopo Province. A sample of 36 extension workers and 602 household members participated in the study. The study used both qualitative and quantitative methods. A multi-stage random sampling technique was used to select the final respondents, who came up to 602 households. The research was analysed using the Software Package for Social Scientists (SPSS version 20). Descriptive analysis was done. The results from the extension workers indicated that there are six accessing strategies, while the results from household members indicated that 80% of them lack food access. The findings highlighted and reinforced the importance of social grants, the promotion of accessing strategies, employment opportunities, agricultural production as a facilitating factor to improve food access, and household food security in Sekhukhune District.