

## **Submission ID 333: Programme in household food security: an inter-disciplinary practice strategy for community engagement in higher education**

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*The paper was submitted to the Nadeosa collection of case studies previously and available online. The paper will be further reworked into demonstrating the practice strategies that support the programme delivery and partnership model.*

### **Introduction**

This case study outlines the benefits and challenges of offering a rural community based ODL programme utilizing different practice strategies in community engagement practice in Unisa as a higher education institution. Higher education institutions rarely get involved in formal educational offerings targeting the direct educational development of people in the communities where they live and even more so targeting people living in rural areas. This is despite the fact that one of the three mandates of a contemporary university is community engagement (the others being teaching and learning and research). The case study provides a good example of how higher education institutions can extend their services to benefit poor communities around them. It reports on a unique programme that was developed by the College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences (CAES) at the University of South Africa (Unisa) working in collaboration with the South African Institute for Distance Education (Saide). The programme was developed as implementation model to support the Integrated Strategy for Food Security (2002) of South Africa to address food security problems faced by disadvantaged, poor rural and peri-urban communities in the Eastern Cape province of South Africa.

The rationale for the development of the Household Food Security programme was based on:

- The urgent need to **improve food security and nutrition** of poor rural and peri-urban households through appropriate skills development and education.
- Achievement of national food security goals by **training existing community development workers, home-based carers and other community workers, peer educators and volunteers** working within those communities.
- The acquired skills would **add value to and create synergies** with existing government, NGO and CBO interventions and initiatives within those communities and contribute to balancing the availability of relevant support services to all role players.

The practice strategy used and implemented are the following four key strategic outcomes.

- Collaborative Relationships  
The issue of partnerships involves the collaborative arrangements that defined how the project stakeholders collaborated together on this particular project. It also includes new partnerships that have emerged during the course of the project.

- Programme Design and Delivery  
The Household Food Security is a multi-faceted programme made up of many different elements. An important part of the evaluation concerns both unpacking and critically reflecting on the programme design and its delivery as a learning process for human and social capital development.
- Project Effectiveness  
The focus of this issue is on the extent to which conditions changed as a result of the programme - that is conditions in the work of the promoters, in the activities of the learners and in the work with the communities for changes in food security and nutritional health behaviour.
- Sustainability  
In order to evaluate the long term effectiveness of the programme, it is important to consider issues of sustainability on different levels and institutionalization into organisations and broader society taking ownership.

### **Background**

The PHFS (Programme in Household Food Security) targets existing community development workers, home-based carers and volunteers working within communities. On completion of the programme students are able to work closely with identified vulnerable households and together facilitate the behavioural change and learning strategies required to become more food-secure and in so doing address issues of malnutrition and hunger that characterise poor rural communities in South Africa. Successful graduates can be referred to as Household Food Security Facilitators. The programme is closely aligned to the country's Integrated Food Security Strategy and aims to improve delivery at the micro-level by building the capacity of households, a vital community development intervention.

During the iterative and participatory process of designing, developing, piloting and evaluating the programme a number of factors were identified that required special consideration as the programme evolved. These included:

- Nature of relationships between the University and various stakeholders
- Characteristics of students and promoters
- Requirements of the practical household-focussed portfolio activities and participation learning in action approach used.

These factors were closely interrogated through continuous formative evaluation processes both in the classroom and in the community as they were regarded as having the potential to impact negatively on both student access to, as well as their success on, the programme. The programme materials and delivery strategies were subsequently changed to mitigate this potential negative impact. The outcome was a programme that is innovative in pedagogical approach and unique in South Africa in terms of the content covered. The programme integrates various aspects of nutrition, food and agriculture within a household food security context, resulting in a unique programme in the region at present.

The programme employed a participatory approach in its design, development and implementation, thereby distinguishing itself from the traditional distance education practices in which a lecturer (or often a contracted external materials developer) develops study material in isolation. The final set of learning materials will be available as Open Educational

Resources (OERs) under a Creative Commons Licence (Attribution-Share-Alike). Another exciting outcome of the programme is the finding that the existing programme and its materials can easily be adapted for training students at different levels of the NQF (above and below NQF level 5.).

This case study illustrates practice strategies for good practice in how ODL providers should form partnerships with other stakeholders in order to address development challenges faced by communities around them. The specific NADEOSA quality standards illustrated through the case study are that:

- In the interest of cost-effective provision of education and training, collaborative relationships are formed and collaborative projects are undertaken wherever possible
- Up-to-date detailed information about learners informs policy and planning of programme development, course design, materials development, learner support and other relevant aspects of educational provision.
- Where public-private partnerships are involved the public partner takes full academic and quality responsibility, and ensures that learner rights are protected.
- Content, teaching and learning strategies and assessment are carefully structured to facilitate the achievement of the learning outcomes.
- The programme is flexible and designed with national needs as well as the needs of prospective learners and employers.
- There is a range of formative and summative assessment tasks and methods which ensure that all learning outcomes are validly assessed.

As is usually the case in most contexts, approaches to quality assurance and quality criteria evolve over time. As implementation takes place, practice on the ground tends to dictate change that is necessary to take care of new challenges that emerge. Apart from the NADEOSA quality criteria highlighted above, this case study also illustrates the possible need to add an additional criterion on community engagement, which might read as follows: *Where programmes are designed with the specific intent of supporting the development of particular communities, such initiatives should be designed, implemented and evaluated in consultation with those communities.*

#### ***Formation of collaborative relationships formed to unroll collaborative projects.***

**Formal partnerships:** A small Programme Steering Committee chaired by the Dean of the College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences (CAES) at Unisa was formally constituted during 2008 to oversee various aspects of programme development and implementation. A memorandum of agreement between Unisa (CAES) and Saide was signed during 2009 that outlined the roles and responsibilities of the two parties in the project. Saide was given the responsibility of overseeing the design and development of the programme as well as its monitoring, while Unisa CAES was responsible for offering/implementing the programme as part of its community engagement function. As the pilot unfolded this demarcation of roles was subsequently amended with Saide playing the leading role in community liaison and Unisa in writing the materials. This partnership contributed both academic rigour and effective project management skills to the programme.

**Informal partnerships:** An umbrella NGO, the Eastern Cape NGO Coalition (ECNGOC) helped the Saide team identify, sensitize and then gain access to various grass-root and

community-based organisations that were invited to participate in piloting the PHFS. These organisations willingly entered into **informal partnerships** with Saide/Unisa-CAES because the programme offered was aligned with the rural development work in which they were all involved and also would help them develop their own capacity in this regard. The diagram below depicts the different relationships that were established in order for the programme to have a positive impact. These include relationships with community service providers such as government departments, NGOs and Care-based Organisations (CBOs) implementing interventions in the communities; as well as with community leaders and households.

**Future partnerships:** Various role players in development have shown interest in the programme in 2012. These interests are playing out in different implementation strategies according to partnerships mission, goals, objectives and expected outcomes. An example hereof is working with a government department to be more involved as trainers of trainers in communities and providing technical expertise. Another example is a faith-based organisation which has identified the programme model as synergetic to their own transformational development model to build capacity with households and children in communities. The programme provides for flexible implementation models to be customized for institutionalization into in larger organisations in partnership with the Unisa, and if need to become independent programmes on a larger scale and include role-players of multiple sectors on the different levels of society. Furthermore opportunities for applied research are provided in more real-life situations and at the same time developing technology and skills.



Adapted from K. Callens K. and Phiri E.C. Household food security and nutrition in the Luapula Valley, Zambia. Food, Nutrition and Agriculture 22X0051T04. [www.fao.org/DOCREP/X0051T/X0051T04.HTM](http://www.fao.org/DOCREP/X0051T/X0051T04.HTM)

**Figure 1: Relationships between various stakeholders on the Household Food security Programme**

These informal partnerships were also aimed at providing links with communities and building relationships through the work of the students supported by NGOs. This aspect of gaining entry into communities and forming linkages with NGOs/CBOs and other stakeholders in the communities was an integral part of the programme design process. It was further facilitated for the benefit of students in the first two modules of the programme where the portfolio tasks included sensitizing as well as getting formal permission and commitment of support from employers for their students on the programme. Students also had to hold stakeholder meetings to introduce themselves not only to the community but also to other stakeholders working there in order to gain supported access to households and the communities as a whole. The NGOs were therefore not seen as service providers who worked for the PHFS only, but rather as integral stakeholders of the pilot programme.

Many of the promoters (tutors) were identified by the NGOs/CBOs. Unisa-CAES then entered into formal contracts with the promoters regarding their roles, which included conducting face-to-face sessions, marking assignments and supporting the students.

However, there were also challenges experienced with the informal NGO partnerships. For example: despite having participated in briefing meetings some NGOs had unrealistic expectations; were unclear as to the purpose of the PHFS; experienced a conflict of interest in some cases concerning payment as promoters associated with them had contracts as independent contractors with Unisa resulting in them being paid directly by the university; some NGOs did not provide any mentoring or support for their students; others found the logistical challenges associated with programme delivery difficult to manage.

Extracts from the evaluation report indicate that:

- *“All stakeholders (NGOs/CBOs and the Department of Local Government) felt they benefitted organizationally from the informal partnership through having employees that would gain capacity, expertise and skills concerning household food security. The partners felt that these employees had changed their attitudes; that they had learnt from the programme; and that the networking opportunities provided during the pilot could extend organisations’ scope of work.”*
- *“Whilst informal partnerships with NGOs and other stakeholders contribute to sustainability, the PHFS needs to move towards more formal partnerships with NGOs who can then be accountable to the community, monitor the students, and negotiate for or provide gardening resources like seeds, tools, water tanks and fencing. However it is understood that partnerships like this are not easy to secure as the sector is fluid with people tending to stay in positions for a maximum of two to three years due to funding; and then moving on to other opportunities.”*

It was clear from the programme pilot that in order successfully to implement a community engagement programme like the PHFS, any university would need to put in place strategic formal partnerships that would provide support for students and promoters that are generally situated in areas the institution does not usually service.

***Detailed information about learners informs policy and planning of programme development, course design, materials development, learner support and other relevant aspects of educational provision.***

Initially a number of assumptions were made about who the students and promoters on the programme would be and how they would be selected to participate on the programme. The

initial criteria used for selection were based mainly on Unisa's standard regulations for registering students and the employment of tutors (the promoters) plus some additional criteria determined by the project team. Among these additional criteria were that:

- a. Students needed to have successfully completed an NQF level 4 qualification and be working as community development workers or volunteers working with NGOs/CBOs in their communities.
- b. Promoters needed to have a three year tertiary qualification. (But later this had to be revisited by the core team as there were some competent promoters that did not have such a qualification. It was determined that they could also be employed by Unisa if they had at least an NQF level 5 qualification.)

As the pilot unfolded on a larger scale some of the initial assumptions about the students and promoters needed to be revised for a number of reasons:

- Despite having attained an NQF level 4 qualification, the literacy levels of many of the students were low resulting in their being unable to cope with the reading, writing and practical tasks associated with the programme. This accounted for the dropout of some students and the slow progress of others.
- Other students had been out of the schooling system for a long time and had to adjust again to the rigours of formal study. This had implications for how students could manage their time to perform the tasks and to submit them according to a set deadline. This problem, which is common amongst many ODL students was addressed by using contact sessions to provide additional training in time management and study skills. Those students without development work experience also experienced difficulty tackling the practical tasks that required them to interact with households and other stakeholders in their communities. The majority of students however were able to cope with the demands of the programme easily.
- Promoters had community development experience but faced difficulties with the requirement to 'facilitate' and not 'teach' on the programme mainly because of the nature of students on the programme but also because of its interdisciplinary and integrated nature and the need to use a participatory learning-in-action approach as well as techniques that some were not confident in using. (This is not surprising given that the dominant paradigm in South African education is highly didactic.)

These challenges, plus the drop-out rates in some groups of the first cohort of students, indicated a need to **carefully select students** to ensure commitment and participation. The problem of student attrition was thus partly addressed in the second cohort in a number of ways. The programme team, together with promoters working with the first cohort developed, amended criteria for selecting new students for the second cohort. These criteria included:

- a. An NQF level 4 qualification (matric or ABET). Other students would be considered through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) if they were deemed to have sufficient relevant experience, training and literacy levels.
- b. Provision of proof that they were involved in development work in their communities and had signed permission from their 'employer' or traditional chief.  
To ensure students understood what the programme was about and would hopefully remain committed to stay on until completion, the following requirements were also set:
- c. Attendance at an initial orientation session to familiarize students with the structure and requirements of the course.

- d. Students with fee support signing a document committing them to completing the course or else refunding the money (Department of Local Government did this).

Community monitoring findings further indicated an additional two criteria that needed to be considered for future intakes:

- e. Students need to be associated with NGOs that use and need to develop capacity in the use of Participatory learning and Action (PLA) methodologies and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools in a food security learning context.
- f. Students should be guaranteed work placement at the time of registering for study to ensure supervision and support in the field (especially those in the unemployed youth category).

It is acknowledged that these new requirements will probably mean fewer students can register on the PHFS NQF Level 5 course. The benefits however lie in reducing attrition and increasing chances for student success. This will also depend on whether partners get involved in providing adequate mentorship, support and funding for students on the programme.

Promoters on the second pilot were expected to fulfil the criteria listed below and were recruited by word of mouth (for specific sites) and through an online advertisement placed on the website of an NGO that publishes a monthly newsletter for NGOs. They were required to have:

- a. A three year post-matric qualification; or an NQF level 5 one with ample evidence of community development experience;
- b. Linkages with or working for government departments, NGOs, CBOs etc working in mainly rural and peri-urban communities;
- c. A background and work experience in community development, or nutrition, community health, agriculture, homestead gardening etc was considered to be beneficial;
- d. Basic computer literacy;
- e. Situated near identified delivery sites.

However:

- f. Experience and an ability to use a participatory learning-in-action approach for purposes of facilitating learning has now been identified as a critical competence for future promoters.

For future intakes there is need to assess the promoters for proficiency in this regard and then to further develop it via focussed training. The promoters' task agreements also need to be modified to allow for an increased number of face-to-face sessions and for provision to be made for the extra transport and communication costs that initially had not been envisaged. The PHFS has also found it difficult to manage promoters that are independent and not affiliated to NGOs; therefore strategies need to be built in to cater for such independent non-affiliated promoters.

The evaluation report indicated that: *“All in all, there is a need for programme partners to carefully screen and select students and promoters more closely to try and ensure better retention and increased success levels. Increased support and structure has now been built into the revised materials to facilitate ease of teaching, learning and the development of the required competences.”*

The experience of the pilot underscored the importance of basing programme planning on accurate knowledge of prospective students. The admission requirements, support to be provided, and competencies of supporters should all be informed by the provider's knowledge of students to participate in the programme.

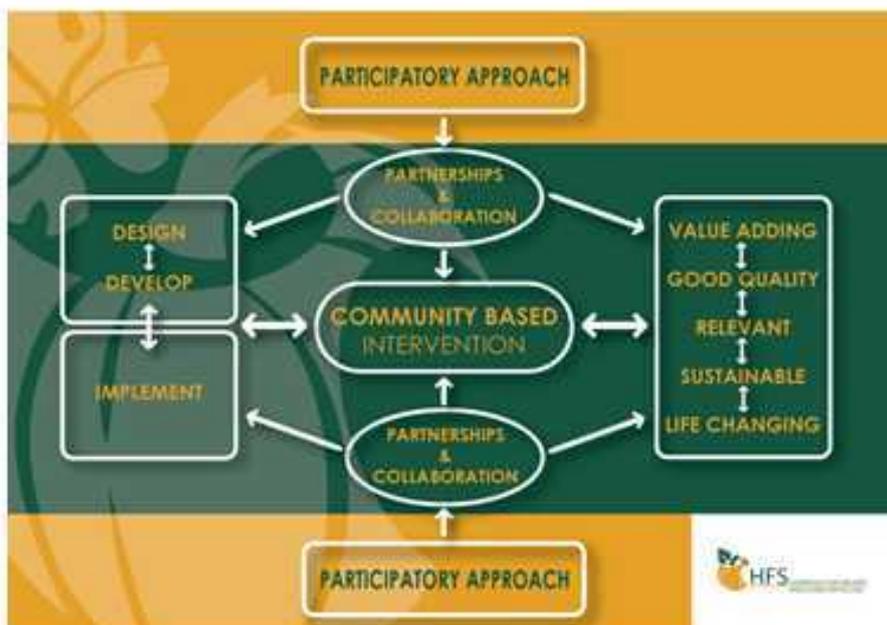
### **Programme Design**

Programme design is one of the critical aspects of educational delivery. In ODL in particular, programmes must be designed in such a way that their form and structure encourage access by learners with a wide variety of competencies and that they are responsive to the changing environments. To encourage participation and ensure impact on target communities, the Household Food Security Pilot was designed:

- with quality issues and protection of learner rights as a guiding principle,
- with carefully structured learning and assessment strategies,
- with pressing national needs and those of learners in mind, and
- using a range of both formative and summative assessment strategies.

***Where public-private partnerships are involved the public partner takes full academic and quality responsibility, and ensures that learner rights are protected.***

The approach taken in conceptualizing the programme and developing the materials was a participatory one with a group of several content experts with community development experience supported by two education consultants contributing to the initial conceptualization of the programme and the writing of the first iteration of the materials. Although several stakeholders were involved in programme and materials development, the responsibility for ensuring that high quality products were realised lay squarely with UNISA, the public provider. As illustrated below, the participatory approach was conceived as a strategy for enhancing the quality of the programme by drawing on the synergy of community capital.



**Figure 2: The approach taken in designing developing and implementing the HFS programme**

The participatory approach taken aimed to design, develop and implement a relevant, good quality, value-adding, sustainable and life-changing community development programme that would contribute positively to the impact of a community-based household food security intervention. Development of the programme was an iterative process with constant feedback derived from continuous formative monitoring processes (in the classroom and the community) that took place as the programme unfolded. The feedback was used to further refine and improve both programme delivery and the associated learning and teaching materials, and the certifying provider played a central role in this, supported by Saide.

The community development framework used in the programme was informed by the concept of participatory learning action and the Triple 'A' cycle ('**A**ssess, **A**nalyse and then take **A**ction').

- **Assess** – collecting information on current issues
- **Analyse** – interpreting the information, making sense of it, identifying areas that need improvement
- **Action** – developing strategies or action plans to solve problems and improve interventions.

This approach is followed throughout the programme and is built into both the materials and assessment activities.

***The programme is flexible and designed with national needs as well as the needs of prospective learners and employers in mind.***

The original assumption was that a relevant, good quality distance education programme could be designed, developed and used to train individuals to become competent rural development facilitators that would facilitate and provide support for rural development and poverty alleviation interventions in their rural communities.

In the PHFS, the main focus of successful student activity would be to empower households with the knowledge and skills needed to make informed decisions with regard to making choices that will affect the food security status of the household. This is relevant not only when deciding what to plant in food gardens, but also when buying or eating any food.

The programme was designed and developed with the intention that the use of an integrated participatory learning-in-action approach would enable students to develop relevant competences for purposes of providing support for the implementation of household food security, intensive homestead gardening and nutrition interventions. These areas were identified as the most pressing needs for the poor Eastern Cape communities, hence make the programme attractive to the target population. To ensure that the most appropriate knowledge and skills were imparted, much care and time was taken to design and develop a *curriculum* around a set of carefully selected outcomes that were aligned to international and national developments in the field of agriculture, nutrition and household food security.

***Content, teaching and learning strategies and assessment are carefully structured to facilitate the achievement of the learning outcomes.***

The programme consists of 6 modules covering the following subjects:

- **PHFS01K** - Introduction to Household Food Security concepts
- **PHFS02L** - Participatory Extension for Household Food Security

- **PHFS03M** - Sustainable Natural Resource Use
- **PHFS04N** - Food Behaviour and Nutrition
- **PHFS05P** - Optimizing Household Food Production
- **PHFS06Q** - Food Resource Management.

The six modules (12 credits each) have to be completed in sequence as they are all interlinked and create a natural flow so that the associated community tasks mirror the sequence that would be followed to implement a community or household intervention. In the latest version the sequence of modules 3 and 4 have been swapped to create a better flow and alignment.

The first module is designed in such a way that it serves to raise stakeholder awareness and facilitate student entry into the communities where they will be working with households during their time on the programme. In module 2 the students get to practice and try out the various tools and methodologies they will have to use whilst doing work in the community in the classroom. The remaining 4 modules enable students to work step-by step with households in the community using the tools and methodologies learnt. Together with households the students assess and analyse the household situation and then implement interventions in the form of starting or improving existing food gardens, and encouraging improved eating and nutrition for better health and welfare. In this process the households learn alongside the students, meaning that the programme already starts to impact on the community even before the students complete the programme.

***There is a range of formative and summative assessment tasks and methods which ensure that all learning outcomes are validly assessed***

Students complete a variety of assessment tasks including assignments, workbook tasks and community based practical portfolio tasks. There also are assessments built into the study guide that help the students assess their understanding as they proceed through it.

Assessment is based on:

- work book activities/attendance – 10% (formative)
- Assignment 1 – 10% (formative)
- Assignment 2 – 20% (formative)
- Portfolio task (Assignment 3) – 60% (summative – 40% sub-minimum)

Promoters mark assignments 1 and 2 using memos with 10% being moderated. The portfolio tasks (Assignment 3) are marked by promoters but internally moderated by Unisa lecturers. Thus, a variety of assessment tasks are used on the course in order to encourage engagement with the course assignments and to evaluate students' grasp of the required skills.

***Challenges***

The first iteration of materials was not sufficiently interactive and did not give sufficient support for the practical community tasks. The materials were modified further (twice) to eliminate overlap, improve alignment and to make the materials increasingly oriented to the participatory learning-in-action approach through the use of more interactive activities embedded in the study guides (for guidance), workbooks (for self- and peer group experiential learning) as well as the portfolio (take action) activities to be conducted with households. A serious attempt followed to select appropriate learning strategies and adjust content to support learning based on the immediate context of the students and learners.

Many of the changes instituted in the materials initially came from feedback received from the field through promoters and students that were using the materials and doing the associated assessment activities. A community monitor was tasked to monitor the interface between the classroom and the community to determine whether the programme activities and processes were relevant and would help the students achieve the learning outcomes. Information from this process served to ensure alignment of materials with the assessment tasks and learning outcomes. The Project Leader, Programme Coordinator and two Education Consultants, used the feedback from the various sources to systematically edit the materials. This approach meant that the development of these materials took much longer than originally envisaged but resulted in a more relevant, interactive and structured set of resources.

The community monitoring process later revealed further challenges associated with the sequencing of modules as well as the linkages and alignment between activities and portfolio tasks that needed to be addressed. The way the materials were designed initially assumed that students would have interacted with households on completion of module 1 but in reality they were unable to establish those relationships at that time because they had little competence and practical experience of working with people to try and solve difficult and sensitive issues. At this stage of the programme it was too early to expect the students to work with households. By testing some of the tools embedded in the materials developed with selected households, the community monitor was also able to determine what sort of relevant tools and processes could easily be implemented by students in their community engagement activities. These findings were integrated into the “Take Action” (practical) section of the revised materials. The community monitor in the pilot programme played a pivotal role in ensuring that the principles of participatory community learning and development methods were reflected in the course materials and classroom.

The promoters coming from a traditional learning and teaching environment were also not familiar with the ODL approaches required. Although that they had undergone orientation, they did not initially make the link between the different kinds of activities and the learning outcomes and so were unable to adequately support the students. This meant that Modules 1 and 2 had to be revised to allow students and promoters to (in the classroom) collectively practise and gain confidence in using the participatory learning–in-action approach and to administer the tools that would be used later in the community to mobilize stakeholders and work with households. As highlighted above, in future students will start working with households only from the third module onwards.

Delivery of a programme designed to be offered using participatory learning and teaching strategies also had challenges of its own as promoters needed to be trained to use such approaches. Initially *promoter training* sessions involved orientation meetings, briefings and reviews held with programme coordinators. However, it soon became obvious that the training sessions were also good opportunities for promoters to provide feedback on programme delivery. The training focus did not focus much on course content but rather on issues such as the philosophy/approach of the programme and on how to use the materials to facilitate discussion, etc.

The PHFS had certain expectations of the students. For example, they were expected to submit assignments and complete portfolio tasks related to community work. The students in turn had their own assumptions and expectations of the programme. For example: initially students thought that the PHFS would be like other Unisa courses with theoretical content,

assignments and examinations; that certificates would be acquired and then the student would move on to something else, without any plans or intention to continue working in the field. These expectations and the nature of the course were made very clear to the second cohort of students at an initial orientation session that served to inform the students about what to expect.

*Communication* was an important factor in the implementation of the programme. With the first cohort, communication was relatively smooth and regular as the small numbers meant that direct contact was possible with each promoter and with the students themselves. However, communication became more complex with the extended number of promoters and students taken on in the second cohort. The programme provided Netbooks and 3-G cards to promoters that enabled more effective communication with project team members. There however were additional communication costs associated with the use of the netbooks and the promoters' own personal cellphones that had been overlooked in the initial costing of the programme. These posed challenges to the optimal use of the technology for communication purposes.

The evaluation report said that: *"While these Netbooks certainly assisted promoters with communication challenges mainly through the use of email, the lack of sustained funds to be used for airtime did not make this as successful a solution as it could have been. In addition, problems with connectivity and the lack of IT skills in rural areas also caused some communication problems."* These findings have been taken forward by Unisa through the incorporation of the relevant costs into future student fees.

Overall the evaluation report had this to say about the programme: *The need for food security in South African households is unquestionable and a programme like the HFSP that attempts to address this issue is tackling a very real area of need. It is also important that cadres of skilled community workers who can make a difference in the lives of people in rural areas are developed and remain active locally. Ideally, in this instance these people would be the students trained by the HFSP and who continue working in communities after the programme has ended. The programme was effective in that promoters and students were selected, the curriculum was designed and developed, and the programme was implemented. Assignments were submitted and the students moved, albeit slowly, through the modules. In addition, some level of community engagement started to take place. The programme was also effective in that a certain amount of skills transfer took place resulting in both the students and promoters gaining in confidence and knowledge. Promoters from NGOs felt that they were now able to make decisive and objective decisions in the community.*

### **Conclusion**

Programme design and development were premised on the integrated participatory learning-in-action model. This approach has great potential for enabling students to develop relevant competences for purposes of providing support for the implementation of household food security, intensive household food production and nutrition interventions for poor rural communities. Thus, through the formation of partnerships with relevant stakeholders in the community, Unisa extends its educational services to poor rural communities and helps in the alleviation of poverty.

Much care and time was taken to design and develop a curriculum around a set of carefully selected outcomes that were aligned to national and international developments in the field of

agriculture, nutrition and household food security. The pilot programme was therefore a good example of how institutions can align their programmes with international, national and student needs in mind.

Developing distance education programmes for ordinary community people with limited academic competencies entails providing sufficient, carefully structured support in order for students to experience success. Providers should therefore be fully aware of such implications and build into their programmes effective support mechanisms. In this pilot, this support was provided through well –designed, high quality materials that were jointly developed through stakeholder partnerships as well as integrated assessment and focussed student support mediated by trained facilitators. Thus, forming strategic stakeholder partnerships with appropriate stakeholders in the community is one approach towards ensuring high quality programme outputs in cost-effective ways. In this pilot, the participatory approach used in designing, developing and implementing such an interdisciplinary programme required additional stakeholder interactions and support at different levels. This has implications for lead-in time and financial resources required

The piloting of the PHFS was a challenging exercise but the outcomes proved to be innovative, exciting and highly encouraging. There was evidence that students on the programme were already getting involved with vulnerable households to find solutions to food insecurity and other related problems. These activities need to be tracked over a longer period of time and documented in order to measure programme effectiveness. As an added bonus the PHFS delivery model evolved in such a way that it can easily be modified to suit the different requirements and circumstances of participating stakeholders.

The programme outcomes and findings can be taken as a practical reflection of what it takes to design and deliver such a potentially life-changing programme at many diverse sites. It also illustrates a number of good practices around several of the NADEOSA criteria; namely the value of forming partnerships, public partners taking full responsibility for the quality of programme delivery where partnerships with private partners are involved, the importance of basing programme development on detailed information about potential students, aligning programme development with the needs of the nation and of students, and building into programmes a diverse range of both formative and summative assessment methods.