

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY POLICY – SOUTH AFRICA

27 July 2015 / Constitutional Hill – JHB



SPII Report – Launch

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- INTRODUCTION
- BACKGROUND AND PROCESS UNDERTAKEN
- PROBLEM STATEMENT
- NATIONAL POLICY ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY
- FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
EXAMPLE
- WAY FORWARD



FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY MANDATE

- The right to food is entrenched in i) Section 27 (Bill of Rights): 1(b), ii) Section 28 (1c) and iii) Section 35 (2e) of the RSA Constitution.
- National Development Plan (NDP: Vision 2030 eliminate poverty and reduce inequality)
- National Policy on Food and Nutrition Security: 2013
- New Growth Path
- Nutrition Road Map
- Agriculture Policy Action Plan (APAP)
- Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP)



BACKGROUND

- Cabinet approved the National Policy on Food & Nutrition Security (NPFNS) together with Fetsa Tlala and the Household Food and Nutrition Strategy in September 2013.
- The IFSS 2000 implementation – provided evidence based policy positions for the current policy.
- Policy development process started in almost ten years back.
- Inter-Governmental Technical Working Group was established in March 2014 to work on the Policy Implementation Plan.
- Policy Implementation Plan – finalisation through a Phakisa week.



BACKGROUND

- Three consultation workshops have been hosted on the Implementation Plan,
- These were held on the 30th of Sept. – 01st of Oct. 2014 – Government stakeholders,
- 28 November 2014 – DSD Minister engaged Civil Society,
- 02 – 03 December 2014 – Government stakeholders and Civil Society with some members of Academia,
- 16 – 17 March Consultation workshop – Members of Academia & Civil Society



FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY POLICY – DEFINITION

Contextual definition for food and nutrition security

- Incorporates the four specific dimensions: i) *Adequate availability [physical, social and economic means]* ii) *Affordability*, iii) *Utilisation [handling to enhance quality, prevents nutrient loss and safety of food]* , iv) *Stability of supply [food availability should be guaranteed by the STATE now and in the future]*.
- Individuals are likely to be vulnerable to food insecurity if one or more of these conditions are not fulfilled.
- Different age groups have different daily energy intake needs [WHO].

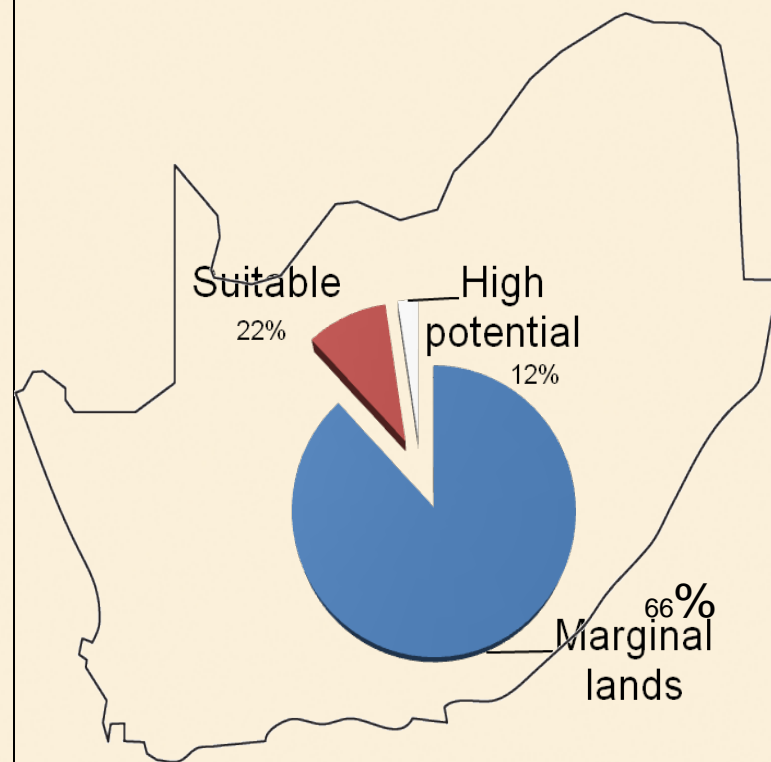
	Infant: 6-12 months	Child: 1 – 5 years	Adult /adolescent	Pregnant women
Energy (kJ) Data in Kj / 4.2 = Kcal	3 121	5693	11113	11130

- The National Food and Nutrition Security Policy defines food and nutrition security as “access to and control over the physical, social and economic means to ensure sufficient, safe and nutritious food at all times, for all South Africans, in order to meet the dietary requirements for a healthy life”.



PROBLEM STATEMENT: FOOD ACCESS & AFFORDABILITY

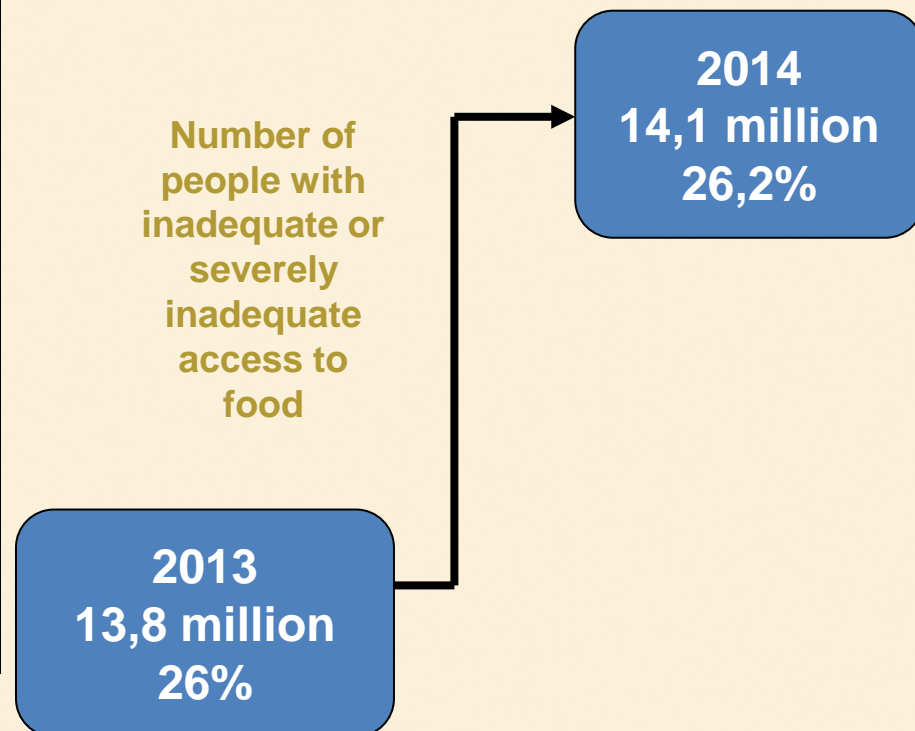
- Has **enough food available** for the whole population but access mainly due affordability is not guaranteed for everyone,
- To this effect GHS 2014 = 23.1% RSA citizens has challenges in accessing food,
- Food access [Function of = Affordability x Productivity / Hazards],
- Household food affordability = 64.7% gets income through wages,



PROBLEM STATEMENT: FOOD ACCESS

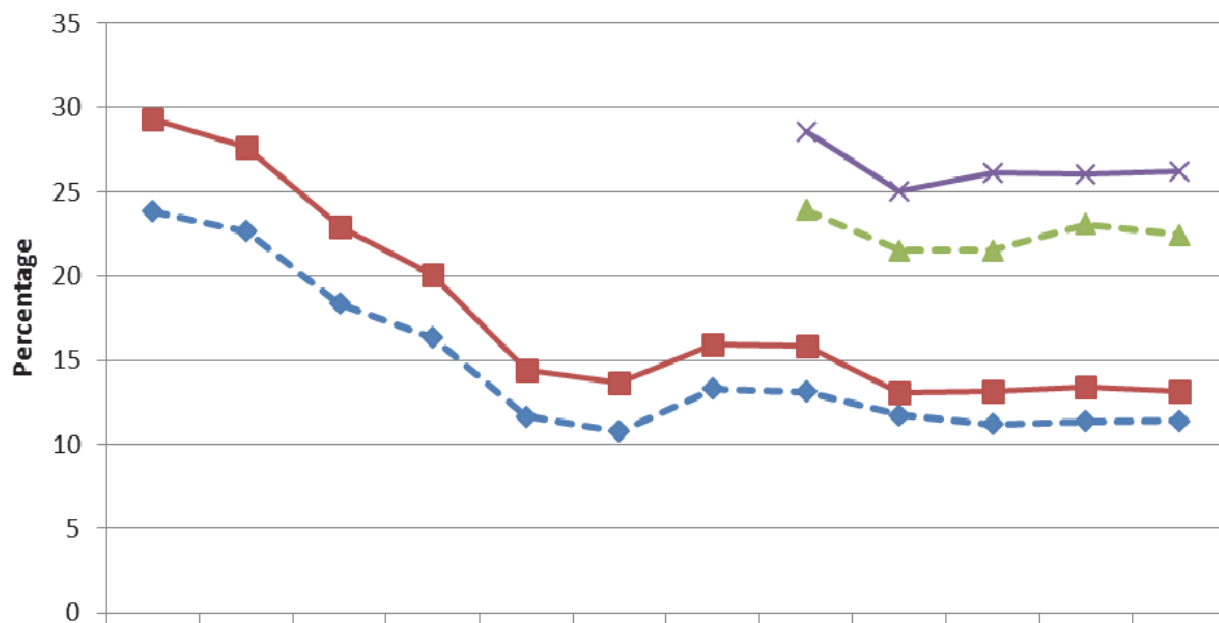
- % of households with limited access to food decreased from 23,9% in 2010 to 22,5% in 2014,
- % individuals of individuals decreased from 28,6% to 26,2%,
- Between 2002 and 2014, the percentage of households that experienced hunger decreased from 23,8% to 11,4% (individuals decreased from 29,3% to 13,1%),
- Although vulnerability to hunger has improved since 2002, it has remained static since 2011 with insignificant or no improvement.

- **The % of individuals with a difficulty to access food increased between 2013 and 2014**



PROBLEM STATEMENT: FOOD ACCESS TREND

Vulnerability to hunger and access to food, 2002–2008; 2010–2014



—◆— Vulnerability to hunger: Households

—■— Vulnerability to hunger: Persons

—▲— Complex food access: Households

—×— Complex food access: Persons

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Vulnerability to hunger: Households	23,8	22,6	18,4	16,3	11,7	10,8	13,3	13,1	11,7	11,2	11,4	11,4
Vulnerability to hunger: Persons	29,3	27,6	23,0	20,1	14,4	13,7	15,9	15,9	13,1	13,1	13,4	13,1
Complex food access: Households								23,9	21,5	21,5	23,1	22,5
Complex food access: Persons								28,6	25,0	26,1	26,0	26,2

Source: General Household Survey, 2013



PROBLEM STATEMENT: 2014 SEVERE DROUGHT

A severe drought in the major maize production areas of the North West and Free State outcomes:

- The expected maize crop is **31,0% lesser** than the 2014 crop; total maize yield per hectare decreased from 5,30 t/ha to an estimated 3,64 t/ha in 2015 - lowest maize yield per hectare since 2008. Crops Estimate Committee, 2015,
- The latest simulation by the BFAP sector model projects an increase in the white maize price of **27%** - significant implications for the maize meal prices and the affordability of basic staple food,
- The growing water crisis in South Africa as the country has approximately 76% of its full supply capacity available which is 12% less than the corresponding period in 2014 – **water restrictions in some areas.**



PROBLEM STATEMENT: 2014 SEVERE DROUGHT IMPACT

Commercial summer crops: Area planted and fourth production forecast - 2015 season

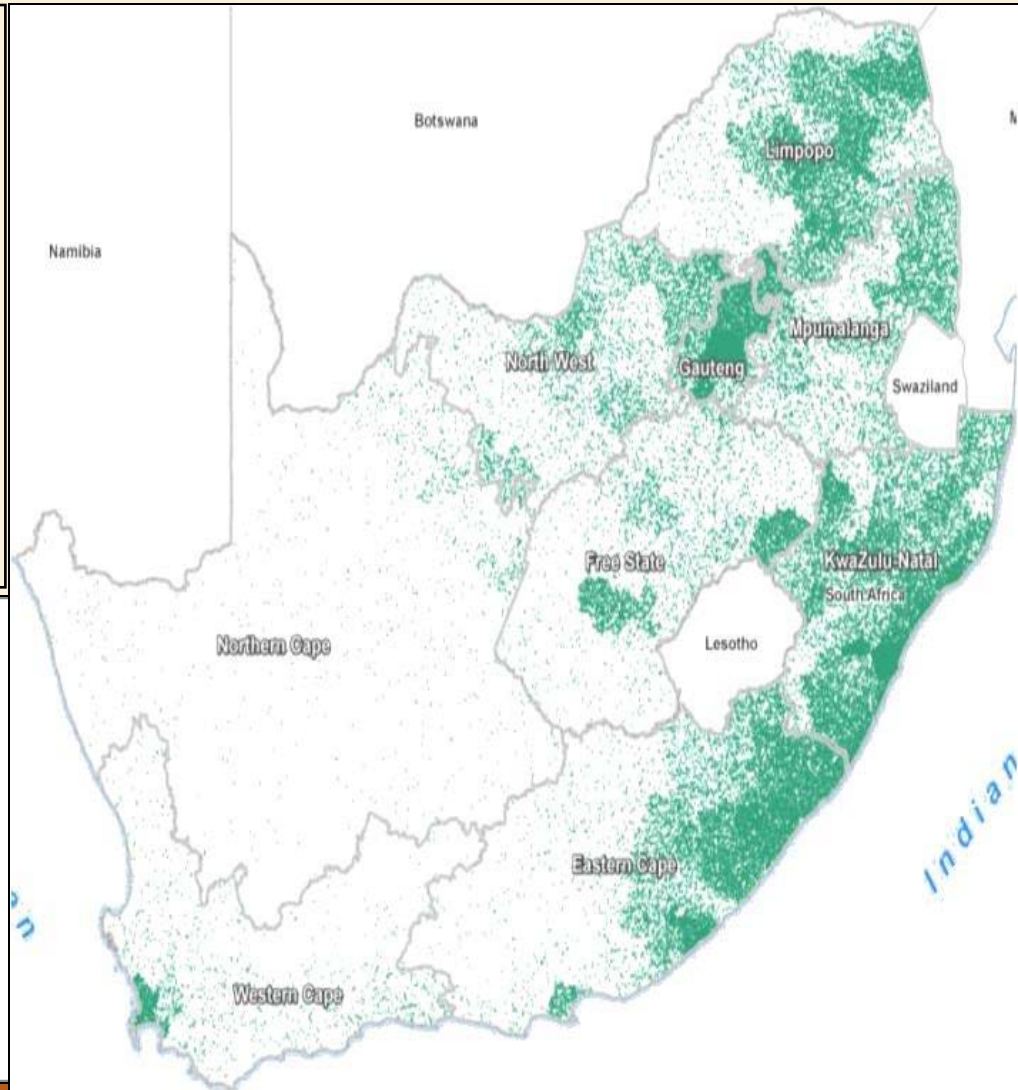
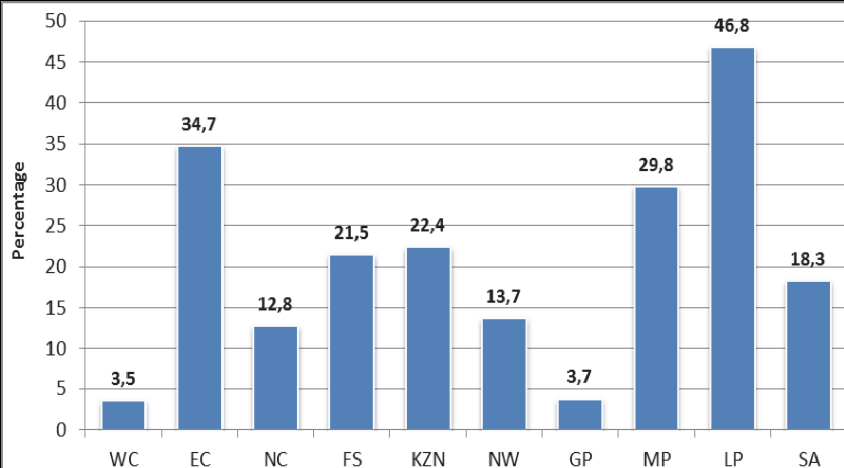
CROP	Area planted 2015 Ha (A)	4 th Forecast 2015 Tons (B)	Area planted 2014 Ha (C)	Final estimate 2014 Tons (D)	Change % (B) ÷ (D)
White maize	1 448 050	4 731 800	1 551 200	7 710 000	-38,63
Yellow maize	1 204 800	5 108 250	1 137 000	6 540 000	-21,89
Maize	2 652 850	9 840 050	2 688 200	14 250 000	-30,95
Sunflower seed	576 000	612 400	598 950	832 000	-26,39
Soybeans	687 300	942 850	502 900	948 000	-0,54
Groundnuts	58 000	66 725	52 125	74 500	-10,44
Sorghum	70 500	125 400	78 850	265 000	-52,68
Dry beans	64 000	75 815	55 820	82 130	-7,69
TOTAL	4 108 650	11 663 240	3 976 845	16 451 630	-29,11

Source: DAFF– Food Security Bulletin , June, 2015



PROBLEM STATEMENT: HH's INVOLVED IN AGRICULTURE

- Only 1,9% of households practice agriculture as their main source of income.
- Majority of households (77,5%) practise agriculture as an extra source of food.
- Provinces with higher percentages of households practising agriculture such as Limpopo had better access to adequate food.

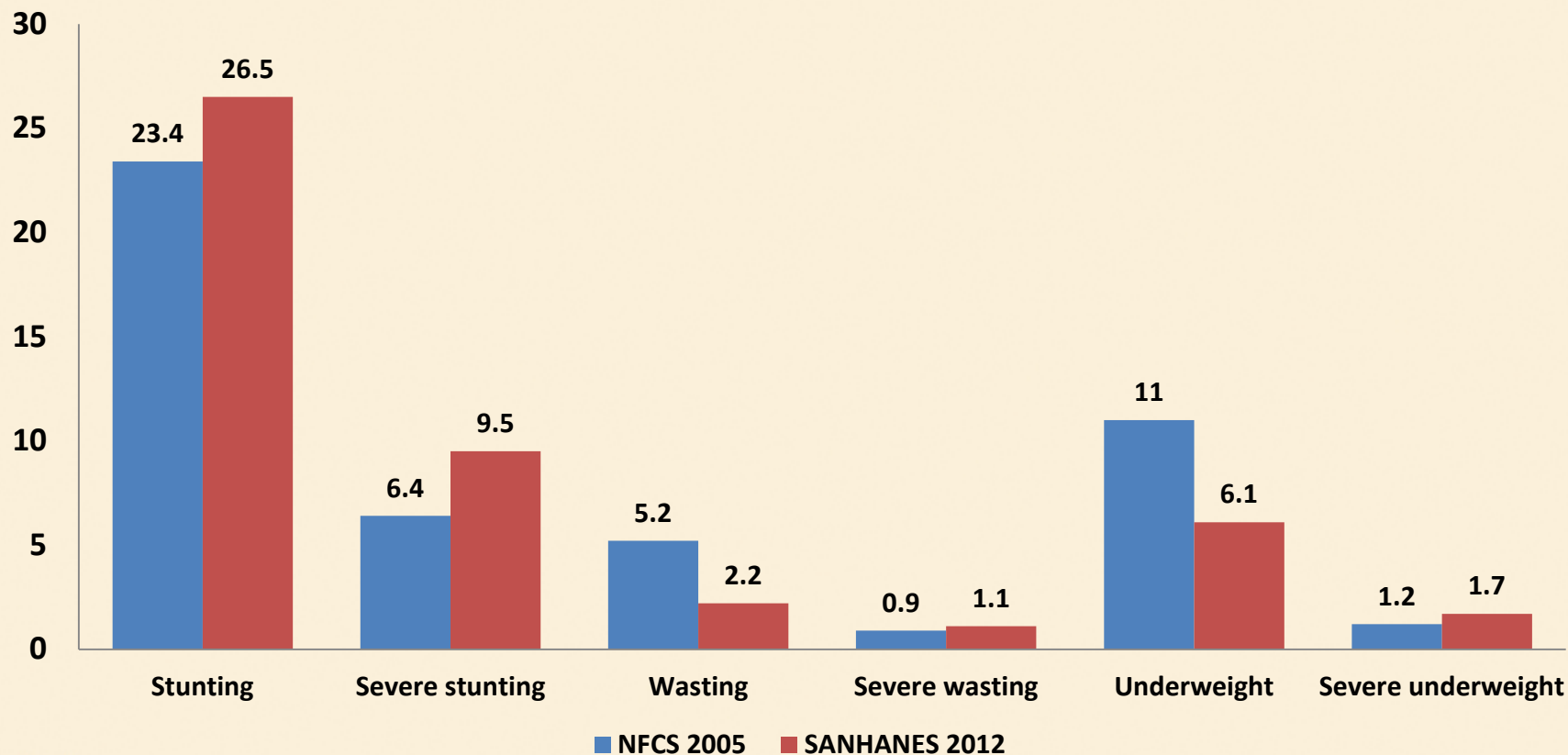


PROBLEM STATEMENT: NUTRITION TRANSITION



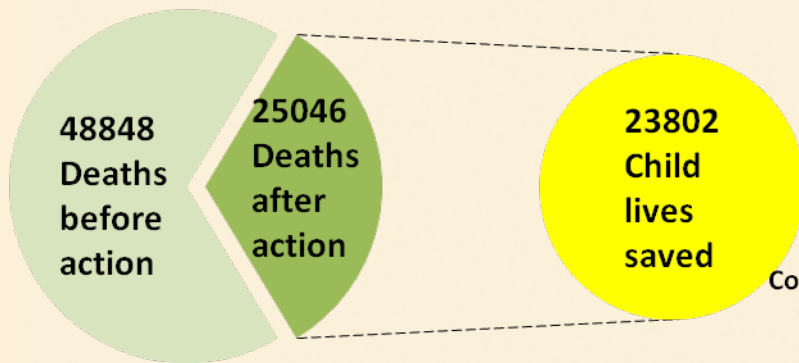
PROBLEM STATEMENT: NUTRITION CHALLENGES

Prevalence of undernutrition in children 1-3 years

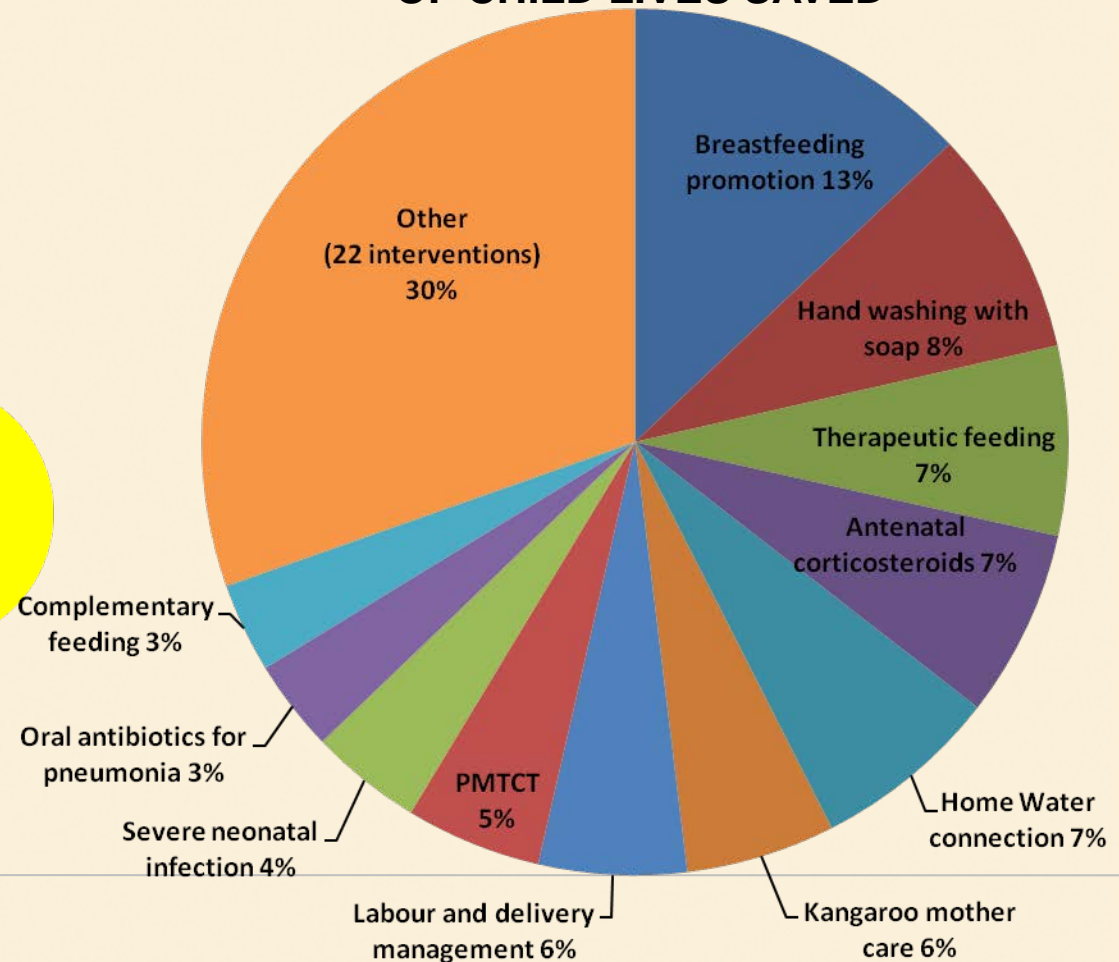


NUTRITION EVALUATION EVIDENCE: INTERVENTIONS

HOW MANY CHILDREN DIE (TOTAL)



11 INTERVENTIONS ACCOUNT FOR 70% OF CHILD LIVES SAVED



i) FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY POLICY GOAL

- » To ensure availability, accessibility and affordability of safe and nutritional food at national and household levels – aligned to the NDP vision 2030.

ii) POLICY OBJECTIVES

- **Improved Nutritional Safety Nets**

- » Expansion of the NSNP, CNDS, Cash for Work Programmes

- **Improved nutrition education**

- » Dietary diversity, 1st 1000 days of life, fortification / bio-fortification etc.

- **Investment in agriculture**

- » Promote public investment in agriculture
- » Ensure access to support services [cheap credit, inputs, research & technology and markets] by the resource poor farmers.

- **Improved market participation**

- » Promote local trade through a sustainable Gvt. Food Purchase Programme linked to the emerging agricultural sector (smallholder Producers).

- **Food and Nutrition risk management**

- » Prioritize investment in research and technology development



POLICY MECHANISMS / ENABLERS

- **INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS**

- » Timely and relevant food and nutrition security information to guide interventions
- » SAVAC, MPI, CENSUS, Centre for Food Security for SA [UP&UWC]

- **A CENTRALIZED FOOD SAFETY CONTROL SYSTEM**

- » Harmonize the current food safety and quality control system for S.A.
- » Government to regulate the domestic, import and export market
- » Enhance the enforcement of the Consumer Protection Act, product labeling and traceability

- **FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

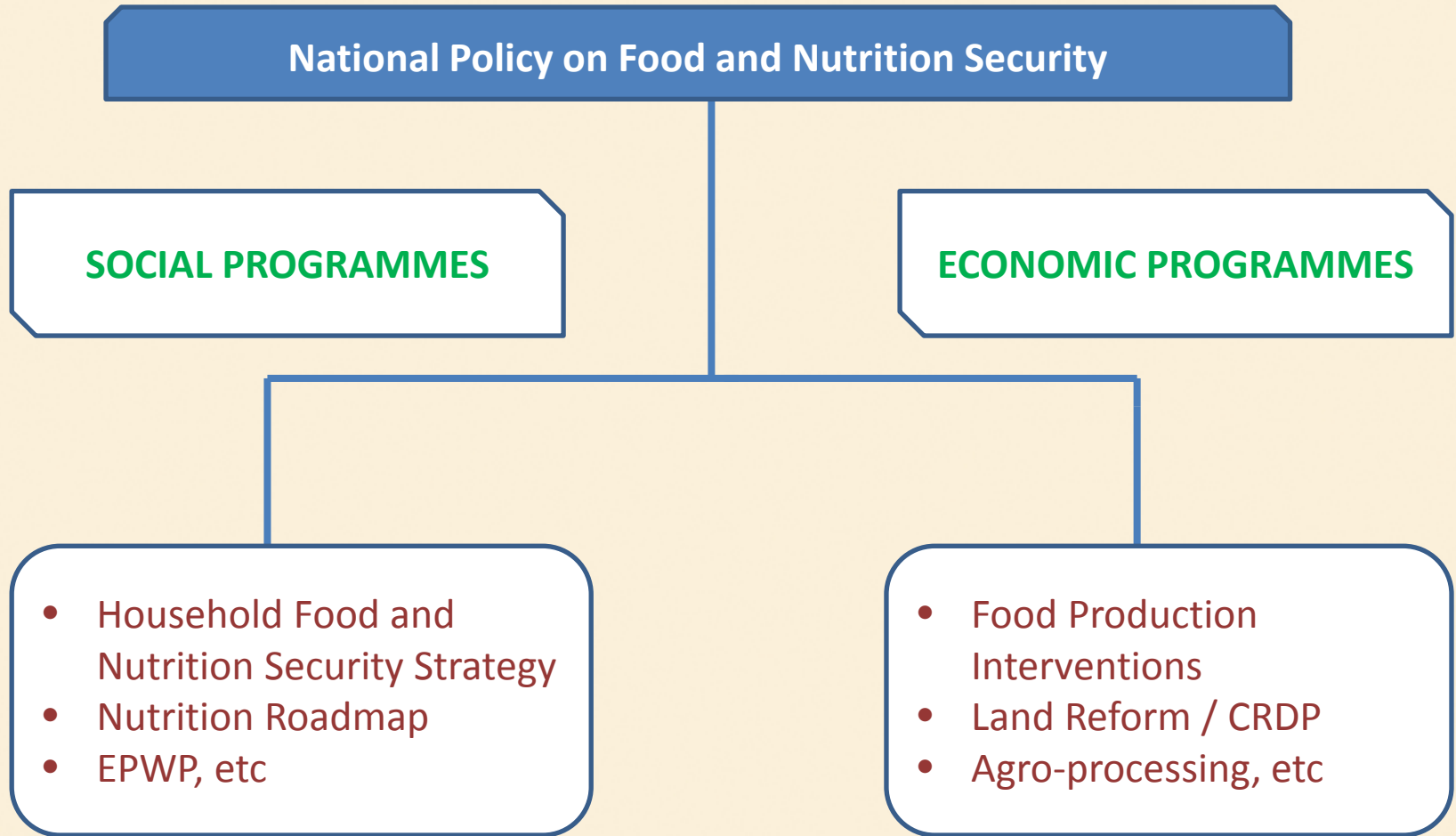
- » Country and cross boundary diseases control and pests [OIE FMD status for SA]
- » Investment in the region [marketing infrastructure, Food Reserve Facilities etc]

- **AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT**

- » Drought tolerant varieties / breeds / climate change mitigation, bio-fortification etc.



POLICY ARCHITECTURE



PUBLIC INTEGRATED PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION



FINALISATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

I.E. Establishment of food value chains for improved rural economies



South Africa

Population of 54 million people

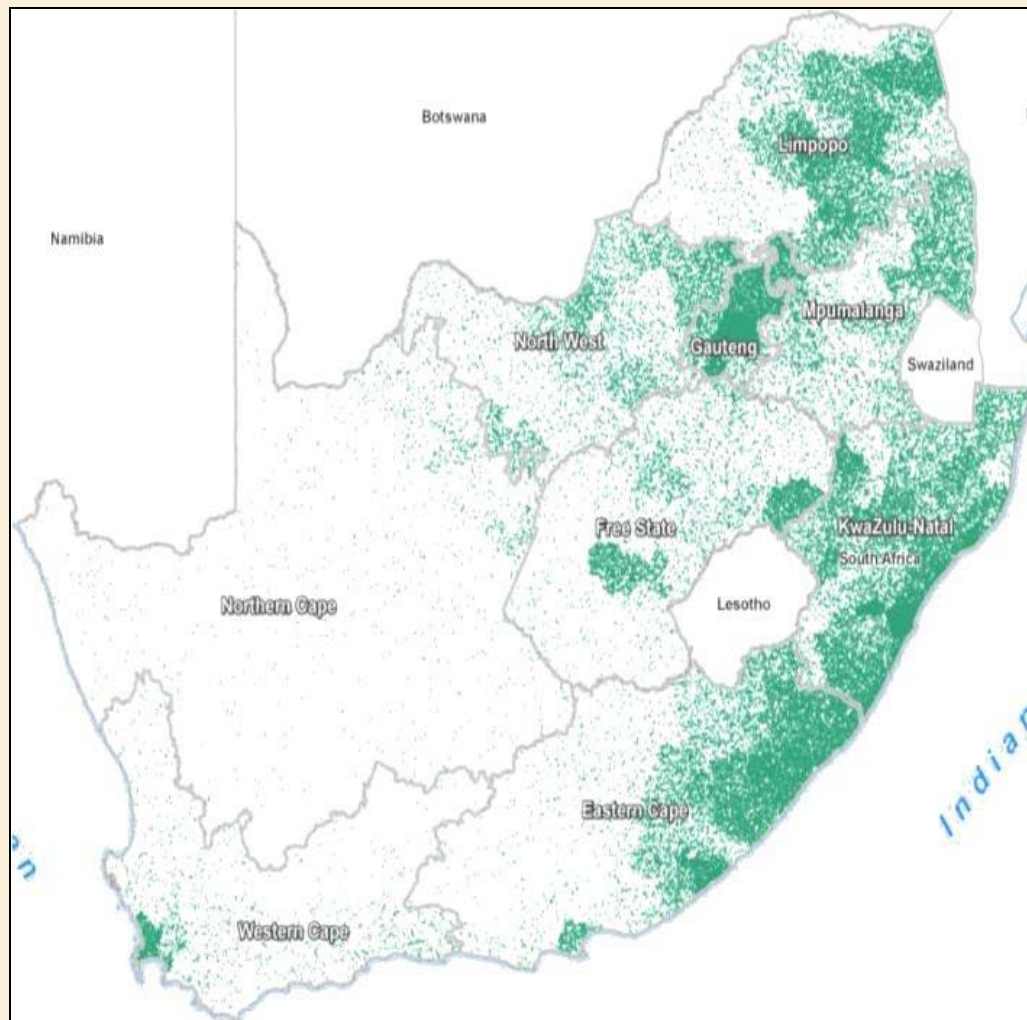
Experiencing rapid urbanization & acculturation



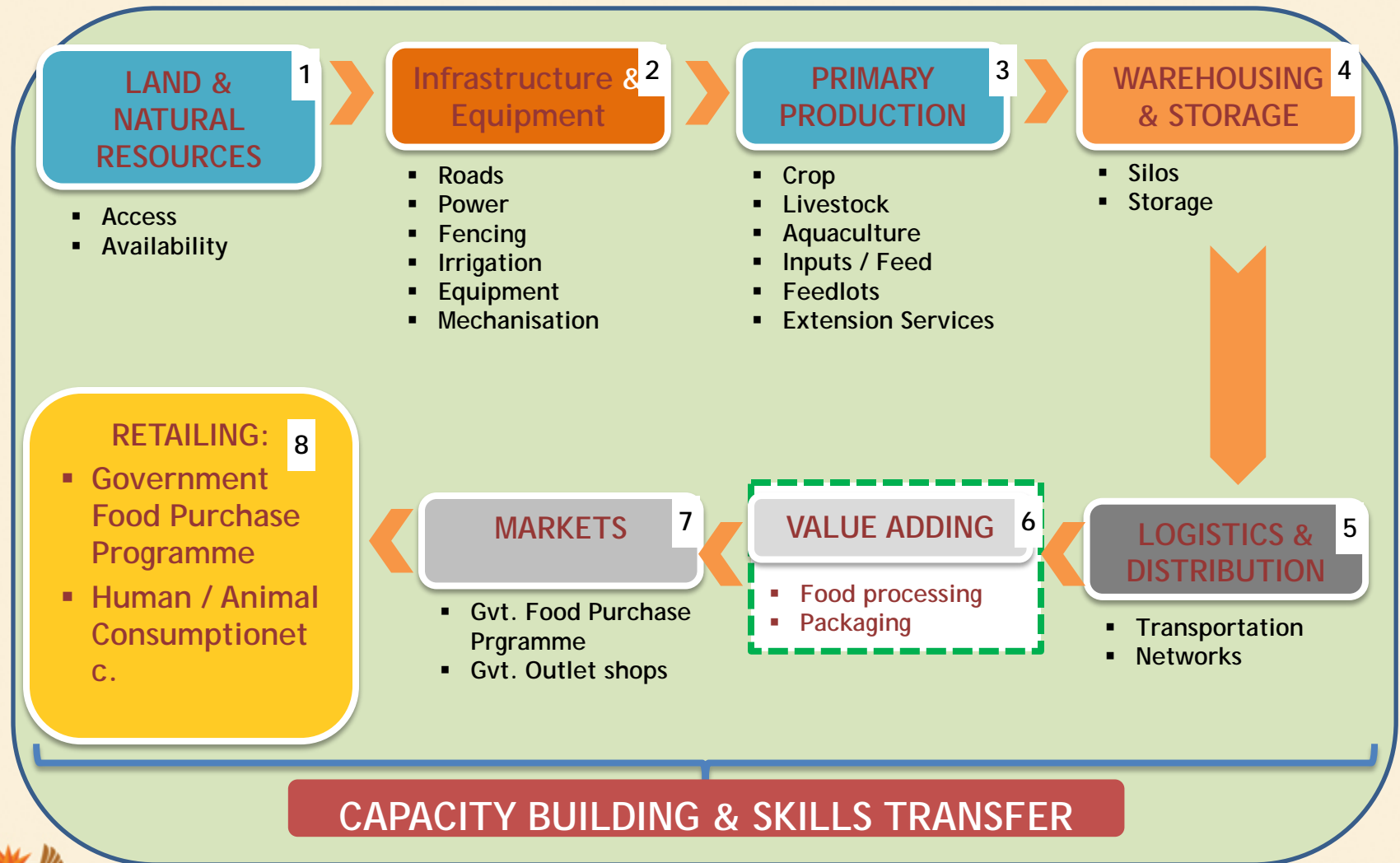
OPPORTUNITY: AGRICULTURE A LIVELIHOOD IN RURAL AREAS

- a) Involvement as Smallholder & Commercial farmers (4,7%) = 231 000 households
- b) Participation in Subsistence farming (18,9%) = 2,7 m households
- c) Not involved in productive agriculture (81,1%)

Stats SA: 2012 (GHS Series Volume IV, Food security and agriculture 2002 – 2011)



THE APPROACH: AGRI-CLUSTER VALUE CHAIN



Gvt. Food Purchase Programme – possible gains & financing

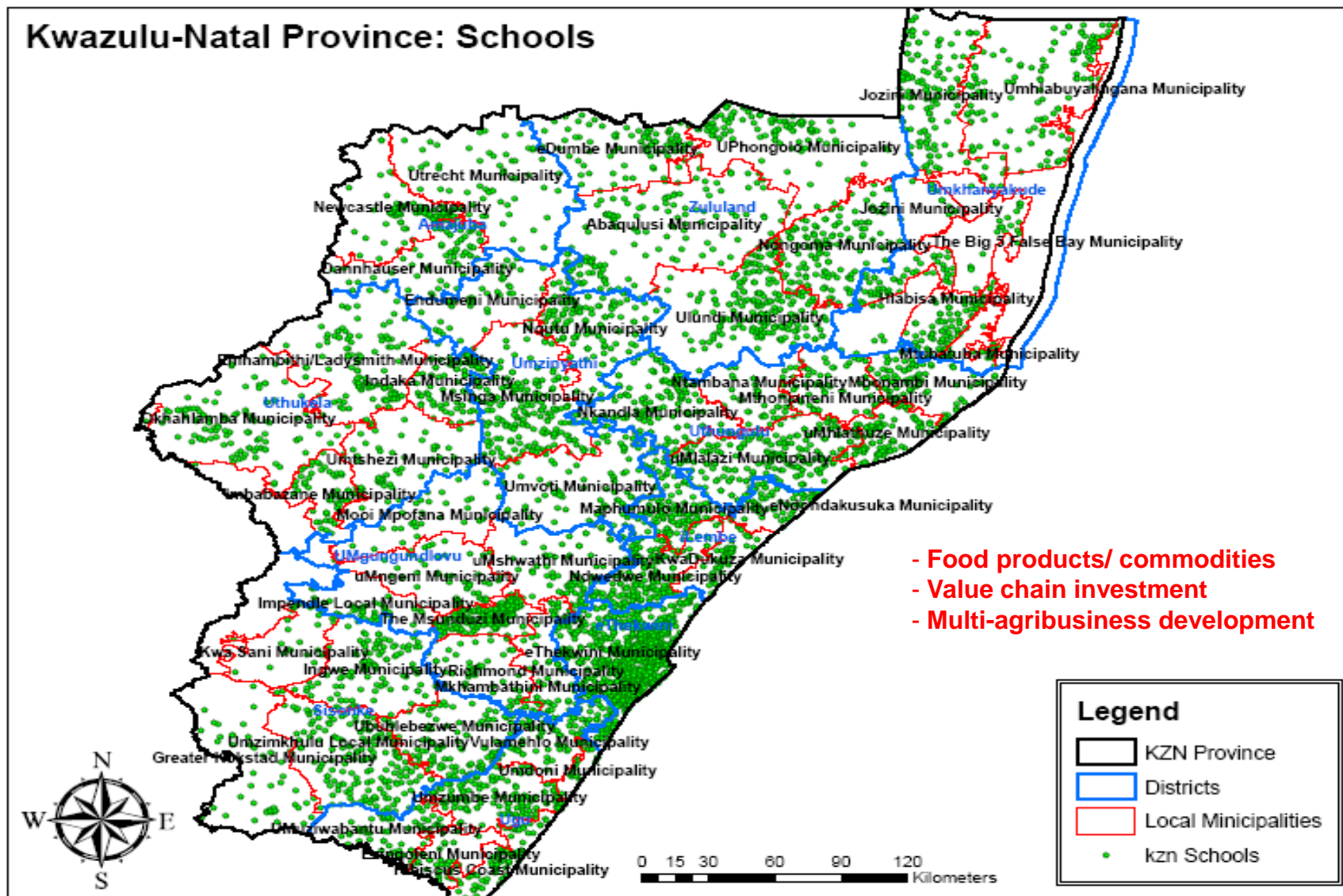
- The National Food and Nutrition Security policy pronounce Gvt. procurement as one of the pillars for policy implementation,
- Agricultural sector contribution to GDP = 3% (114 billion)
- DoBE [National School Nutrition Programme] = R 6 billion
- DSD [Social relief of distress / CNDCs] = R 265 million
- Dept. of Correctional Services = R 368 million
- DoH [Feeding at hospitals] = R1.4 billion

TOTAL = R 7.913 billion

- The State spend over R113 billion on Social Protection covering about 43% households – the poor spend over 60% on food = over R60 billion.
- Local food value chain development can be economic viable and it is a bankable business case through a value chain financing model.



Kwazulu-Natal Province: Schools



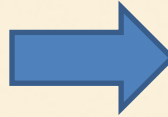
WAY FORWARD

- Finalisation of the Food and Nutrition Security Implementation Plan - to translate the broader policy objectives into tangible interventions. An operation Phakisa is planned for the 2nd week of September to finalise the plan,
- The Policy also proposed an establishment of the National Food and Nutrition Security Advisory Council to be chaired by the Deputy President – involvement of DP's office and DPME in coordinating the Implementation Plan.
- Government Food Purchase Programme – initiated in North West inline with Agri-Parks. WFP, FABCOSS, DAFF, DSD, DBE, COGTA, DCS, DSBD, other provinces etc, to work partner to prove concept.
- National Treasury revising regulations on price and other points to unlock the set asides pronounced on the SANA.
- RSA Food and Nutrition Security legislation process initiated



THE REALIZATION OF THE NATIONAL FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY POLICY GOAL WILL REQUIRE:

TRANSITION FROM FOOD ACCESS



INTO FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY



SANHANES 2012

I THANK YOU!!!!

