



Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
Department of Health
Department of Social Development
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

**Evaluation of Nutrition Interventions for
Under 5s and the development of a
National Food and Nutrition Security Plan**

Presentation to the Joint Workshop of Portfolio
Committees in Parliament

02-03 February 2016



Purpose

- To share with the Portfolio Committees the findings and recommendations of the evaluation of Nutrition Interventions for Children Under 5:
 - ✚ Commissioned by the DPME with partner departments: Health (DoH); Social Development (DSD); Rural Development and Land Reform (RDLR)
 - ✚ Supported by the United Nations Children's Education Fund (UNICEF)
 - ✚ Completed in 2014
- To outline progress with the implementation of Cabinet directives on the management of Nutrition Interventions for Children under-5
- To outline progress with the development of the national integrated Food and Nutrition Security Plan for South Africa

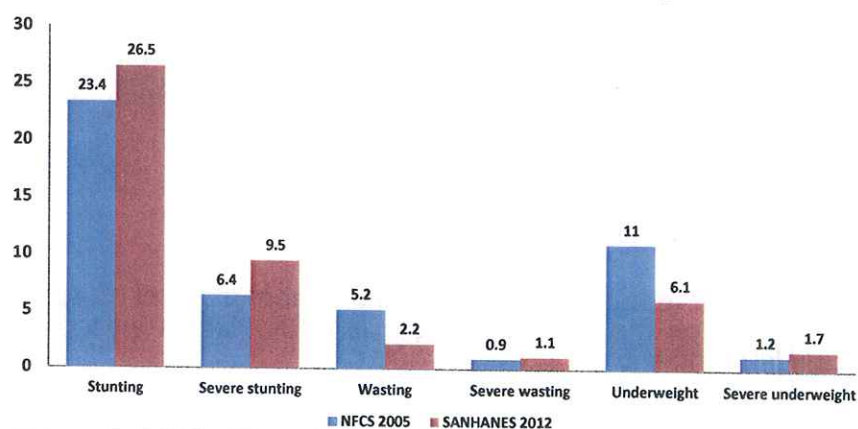
Background

- 6.3 million children under the age of five died globally in 2013, and 45% of all child deaths are linked to malnutrition (WHO, 2013)
- Boys and girls under 3 years have highest prevalence of stunting (26.9% and 25.9% respectively)
- Lack of an integrated and coordinated response from different government departments to this challenge
- Main focus on underweight not overweight and obesity, and not sufficient attention to dietary diversity

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Background

Prevalence of undernutrition in children 1-3 years



Methodology

- Evaluation study was completed in March 2014 – undertaken independently by Khulisa Management Services
- Field work was undertaken in 4 provinces, Eastern Cape, Free State; KZN and Western Cape
- Evaluation study compared South Africa's response to nutrition with 5 countries which have successfully improved nutrition, including Brazil, Colombia, Mozambique, Malaysia, and Malawi.
- Looked at 18 high impact interventions (UN) with 4 detailed case studies

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Methodology

- Study was conducted in 8 Districts across the 4 Provinces

| PROVINCE | HIGH PERFORMING DISTRICTS | | POOR PERFORMING DISTRICTS | |
|--------------|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| | District Name | Justification | District Name | Justification |
| Eastern Cape | Chris Hani | Recommendation from the EC nutrition focal person. | OR Tambo (Umthatha) | NHI pilot site Poor Child Health indicator score Poor Rural Development indicator Score |
| KZN | Umgungu-ndlovu | Recommendation from the KZN nutrition focal person. | Umkhanyakude (Mkuze / Jozini) | Poor Child Health indicator score Poor Rural Development indicator Score High poverty levels based on DSD indicators |
| Free State | Thabo Mofutsanyane | Recommendation from FS nutrition focal person | Fezile Dabi | Recommendation from Nutrition Manager in FS province |
| Western Cape | West Coast | Recommendation from WC nutrition focal person. | City of Cape Town | Recommendation from Nutrition Manager in WC province |

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Findings (1)

- In South Africa, the right to food is entrenched in the Constitution, in (i) Section 27 (Bill of Rights): 1(b), (i) Section 28 (1c) and iii) Section 35 (2e)

Section 27, Health care, food, water and social security

- (1) Everyone has the right to have access to- (b) sufficient food and water
- (2) The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realisation of each of these rights.

Section 28, Children

- (1) Every child has the right-
 - (c) to basic nutrition, shelter, basic health care services and social services

Section 35

- (a) Everyone who is detained, including a sentenced prisoner, has the right to adequate nutrition (s 35(2) (e))

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Findings (2)

- South Africa has a good mix of health and nutrition policies which should address the immediate, basic, and underlying factors associated with poor nutrition.
- Enabling factors for implementation include:
 - ✚ Nutrition is strategically important
 - ✚ Nutrition is an integral part of provincial war on poverty
 - ✚ Common understanding exists of the central role nutrition plays in poverty alleviation (e.g. in KZN).
 - ✚ A common operational plan and approach across sectors (as seen in KZN with Operation Sukuma Sakhe - OSS)
 - ✚ Use of community-based workers to extend the reach of services to households and communities where appropriate
 - ✚ Best practices exist of coordinated case management at local level for food insecure and malnourished households and individuals (e.g. OSS)
 - ✚ Use of mass media communications and road shows to spread "nutrition" messages

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Findings (3)

- South Africa has placed emphasis on food production and not nutrition or consumption of nutritious foods
- Nutrition programmes have been not fully effective in reducing malnutrition because they focused primarily on providing food to the needy and do not effectively address the underlying causes of malnutrition
- Underlying causes of malnutrition include:
 - ✚ poor household access to food
 - ✚ inadequate maternal and child care
 - ✚ Illness
 - ✚ poor access to health services, and
 - ✚ limited access to clean water and sanitation

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Findings (4)

- Common attributes of the Nutrition Response of the 5 comparison countries (Brazil, Colombia, Mozambique, Malaysia, and Malawi) were as follows:
 - ✚ Effective coordination;
 - ✚ Common operational plans across all relevant sectors
 - ✚ Focus on quality of food consumed and dietary diversity;
 - ✚ Conditional cash transfers; and
 - ✚ Common metrics for tracking food and nutrition interventions across all sectors
- These countries have successfully improved their nutrition performance.

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Findings (5)

- Compared to the 5 comparison countries, South Africa does not (yet) have a single or coherent strategy, policy or regulatory system to realise the right to food as set out in the Constitution to facilitate and ensure food security for all citizens.
- There is also no coordinating body above line ministries which can hold them accountable in terms of their contribution to nutrition.
- South Africa does not (yet) have the following:
 - ✚ One national leadership and governance structure for food security and nutrition (like SANAC for HIV)
 - ✚ One comprehensive, integrated National Food and Nutrition Security Plan
 - ✚ One budget for food security and nutrition
 - ✚ One Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework
 - ✚ One set of indicators
 - ✚ One set of coherent Food and Nutrition Security legislation

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Findings (6): Legislation, Policies, Strategies, and Special Programmes related to Nutrition in South Africa

| | Responsible Department | Legislations, Policies, Strategy, Special Programmes |
|--------------------|------------------------|--|
| Legislation | | |
| 2012 | DoH | Regulations Relating to Foodstuffs for Infants and Young Children. Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act 54 of 1972 - <i>Marketing of Breast Milk substitutes</i> |
| 2012 | DoH | National Health Act 61 of 2003 |
| 2010 | DoH | Regulations Relating to the Labelling and Advertising of Foodstuffs. Update to Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act 54 of 1972 (last amended 2012/01/19); Guidelines relating to the labelling and advertising of foodstuffs. |
| 2006 | DSD | Children's Act 2005 |
| 2004 | DSD | Social Assistance Act 2004 |
| 2003 | DoH | Regulations Relating to Foodstuffs for Infants and Young Children. Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act 54 of 1972 (updated 2003) - <i>Food Fortification Regulations</i> |
| 1996 | | Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 |

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Findings (6): Legislation, Policies, Strategies, and Special Programmes related to Nutrition in South Africa

| | Responsible Department | Legislations, Policies, Strategy, Special Programmes |
|--------------------|------------------------|--|
| Regulations | | |
| 2008 | DoH | Regulations Amending the Regulations Relating to the Fortification of Certain Foodstuffs (No. R. 1206 of 2008) |
| 2003 | DoH | Regulations Relating to the Fortification of Certain Foodstuffs (No. R. 504 of 2003) |
| Policies | | |
| 2014 | DSD | Early Childhood Development (ECD) Policy |
| 2013 | DoH | Infant and Young Child Feeding Policy (revised) |
| 2013 | DAFF / DSD | National Policy on Food and Nutrition (in process) |
| 2013 | DoH | Infant and Young Child Feeding Policy (replaces 2007/8 policy) |
| 2011 | DoH | The Tshwane Declaration of Support for Breastfeeding ²⁰ |
| 2010 | DoH | The National Integrated Nutrition Programme – Policy Summary and Guide |
| 2007 | DoH | A Policy on Quality in Health Care for South Africa 13 |
| 2002 | DAFF | The Integrated Food Security Strategy for South Africa |

Findings (6): Legislation, Policies, Strategies, and Special Programmes related to Nutrition in South Africa

| | Responsible Department | Legislations, Policies, Strategy, Special Programmes |
|-------------------|------------------------|---|
| Strategies | | |
| 2013 | DAFF | Strategic Plan for DAFF 2012/13 to 2017/18 |
| 2013 | DoH | Roadmap for Nutrition in South Africa 2013-2017 |
| 2012 | DoH | Strategic Plan For Maternal, New-Born, Child and Women's Health and Nutrition in South Africa 2012-2016 |
| 2012 | DoH | South Africa's National Strategic Plan for a Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal and Child Mortality in Africa (CARMMA) |
| 2012 | National Planning | National Development Plan 2030 |
| 2010 | DoH | PHC Re-engineering |
| 2009 | DoH | Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative |
| 2002 | DAFF | Integrated Food Security Strategy (IFSS) |
| 2001 | DOE | White Paper on Early Childhood Education in South Africa |

Findings (6): Legislation, Policies, Strategies, and Special Programmes related to Nutrition in South Africa

| | Responsible Department | Legislations, Policies, Strategy, Special Programmes |
|---------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Special Programmes | | |
| 2013 | DAFF | Fetsa Tlala ("End Hunger") ²⁹ food production intervention |
| 2011 | DSD | Food for All Campaign |
| 2009 | RDLR | The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) |
| 2008 | DAFF | Ilima/Letsema project |
| 2006 | DAFF | Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Programme (IFSNP) |
| 2004 | DAFF | The Comprehensive Agriculture Support Programme (CASP) |
| No date | DSD | Sustainable Livelihoods Programme |
| 1991 | Treasury/SARS | Tax exemption for nutritious foods |
| No date | DAFF | Zero Hunger |

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Findings (7): High Impact Nutrition Interventions

| | High Impact Interventions (Responsible Government Department) | Total Score |
|----|--|-------------|
| 1 | BANC (Basic ante-natal care) – education and supplements, timing. (DoH) | 81.3% |
| 2 | Food fortification - Vitamin A, Iron and Iodine*. (DoH) | 80.0% |
| 3 | Early Childhood Development - food in ECD centres. (DSD) | 75.0% |
| 4 | Management of moderate malnutrition including targeted supplementary feeding* (DoH) | 68.8% |
| 5 | Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) and Zinc* (DoH) | 68.8% |
| 6 | Micronutrient supplementation, including Vitamin A*. (DoH) | 66.7% |
| 7 | Deworming. (DoH) | 66.7% |
| 8 | Management of severe malnutrition* (DoH) | 66.7% |
| 9 | IMCI (Integrated management of childhood illnesses) (DoH) | 66.7% |
| 10 | Growth monitoring and promotion including the use of Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurements (DoH) | 50.0% |
| 11 | Access to (nutritious) food, food prices (DAFF, DSD) | 50.0% |
| 12 | Breastfeeding support* (DoH) | 44.4% |
| 13 | Complementary feeding* (DoH) | 37.5% |
| 14 | Food access (e.g. food parcels, soup kitchens) (DSD) | 33.3% |
| 15 | Food security (DRDLR & DAFF) | 25% |
| 16 | Nutrition education and counselling (part of all of these) (DoH) | 22.2% |
| 17 | Improving hygiene practice (including in relation to water and sanitation) (DoH, DWA and local government) | 18.8% |
| 18 | Household food production and preservation (home gardening) (DAFF, DSD) | 18.8% |

Findings (8)

- With respect to nutrition interventions, 9/18 interventions scored positively for implementation effectiveness – mostly clinical interventions from the Health Sector and ECD food support
- Remaining 9 interventions scored significantly lower - mainly Health Sector behaviour change interventions and food access and agricultural interventions
- Factors contributing to strong implementation include: nutrition sensitivity/specificity; nutrition expertise in health sector; clear targets for pregnant women and children under-5, and standard operating procedures/guidelines

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Findings (9)

- Nutrition better mainstreamed in the health sector when part of more “clinical” health services, compared to behavioural change services such as counselling.
- DSD’s food access interventions mainstreamed but inadequately - lack of guidelines and monitoring to address quality of food provided, and lack of targeting of young children most vulnerable to malnutrition
- No policies govern the inappropriate marketing of unhealthy (obesogenic) food to children – DoH has now compiled

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Findings (10)

- Leadership for nutrition is more visible in the Health Sector at all levels than for other sectors. In general if post lower than director nutrition is invisible
- All departments have staff shortages and lack nutrition-trained personnel. Community workers can contribute (as in KZN/EC) but support, oversight and monitoring by nutrition-trained supervisors is crucial
- Nutrition knowledge among health staff eg nurses is inadequate except for nurses in KZN. There are stock-outs of key commodities, a shortage of information, education and communication materials
- Operation Sukuma Sakhe in KZN is a useful model for integrated service delivery – including nutrition interventions

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Recommendations from the Nutrition Evaluation Study

- Elevate Nutrition of under 5s to the level of an **output** of Outcome 2 on Health, and so include in the Medium-Term Strategic Framework
- Develop a **well-defined Nutrition Plan** for nutrition outputs across all sectors that operationalises national priorities and investments in nutrition to achieve integrated and consolidated goals
- As part of the Nutrition Plan create **common indicators** for tracking Food and Nutrition across all sectors
- Ensure **stronger coordination** between the individual line ministries responsible for the implementation of nutrition interventions

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Recommendations from the Nutrition Evaluation Study

- Establish a **National Nutrition Council** as a coordinating council, which has broad representation from key government sectors and programmes, civil society, suitable involvement of the private sector, to mobilise all sectors around nutrition.
- Change focus of services and communication across relevant sectors to **focus more on promotion and prevention**, exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding, dietary diversity, hygiene education and to help create an enabling environment:
- Health sector to use the PHC reengineering process to ensure clinics and CHWs provide **growth monitoring and provision of nutrition advice** and targeted supplementary feeding and provide appropriate space for counselling

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Recommendations from the Nutrition Evaluation Study

- Promote use of **healthy and diverse** food:
- Improve **Training, Knowledge and Skills** of health, agriculture and social development employees (including ECD Managers) to expand knowledge and skills (e.g. diagnosing malnutrition; nutrition education, and teaching communities to plant and care for gardens).
- Improve focus on **food security**
- Reduce frequent **stockouts for food supplements**, ORS, Zinc, as well as equipment such as breast pumps and posters.
- DSD and War on Poverty unit in DRDLR to establish at Provincial level **case management approach**, based on household vulnerability and determinants of malnutrition

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Outcomes of the presentation of the Evaluation Study to the Executive

- Findings and recommendations of the Evaluation Study were presented to the Cabinet Committee on 25 March 2015
- Cabinet Committee noted these and made further recommendations about addressing the nutrition situation in South Africa
- Recommendations of the Cabinet Committee were accepted by Cabinet on the 15th April 2015

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Outcomes of the presentation of the Evaluation Study to the Executive...

- The development of an integrated and comprehensive National Nutrition Plan for South Africa, which holistically addresses nutrition issues, focusing on the pre-conception period, the first 1000 days of life, Early Childhood Development, and Grade R. While the focus of the evaluation was on children under-5, the National Nutrition Plan should address **all nutrition issues** pertinent to children, in various environments, including households, communities, schools and Primary Health Care settings.

That the Nutrition Plan for South Africa should:

- reflect a common vision across government departments, and entail a unified set of national goals and objectives, indicators and targets for monitoring progress, as well as a common budget for implementation of activities;
- enable the country to address problems such as hunger, malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies that affect physical growth and cognitive development, especially among children, as directed by the National Development Plan 2030.

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Outcomes of the presentation of the Evaluation Study to the Executive...

- ❖ contribute towards building sustainable communities by involving and empowering them to establish their own food systems, amongst others, through home food production, access to markets and promotion of local cooperatives, supported by a range of community-based workers;
- ❖ draw lessons and expand best practices from integrated approaches for addressing hunger, malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, such as Operation Sukuma Sakhe in KwaZulu-Natal Province;
- ❖ draw comprehensive lessons from international best practices about how countries have dealt with nutrition challenges;
- ❖ expand focus beyond quantity of food (access) to the quality of food and dietary diversity;
- ❖ Improve the quality of foods provided to children and households through food banks and food parcels, and consistently revisit;

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Outcomes of the presentation of the Evaluation Study to the Executive...

- ❖ improve hygiene practices (such as the washing of hands);
- ❖ include nutrition issues in school curricula and invest in key messaging around nutrition in education for communities;
- ❖ provide continuous skills development for nutrition, health and development workers;
- ❖ fast track the finalisation and implementation of a regulatory framework for restricting marketing of unhealthy foods to children and households;
- ❖ effectively implement nutrition interventions as part of the package of Social Protection measures provided by the State;
- ❖ ensure visible leadership, improved integration across government departments and strengthen management of existing nutrition programmes at all levels;

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Outcomes of the presentation of the Evaluation Study to the Executive...

- ❖ strengthen referral systems between government departments to ensure seamless provision of nutrition, health and social support to children and households.
- ❖ The establishment of a National Nutrition Commission (or equivalent structure) be established to proactively steer the implementation of the National Nutrition Plan for South Africa, which includes all key government departments responsible for preventative and promotive components of the country's nutrition response;
- ❖ That the Commission should extend beyond the current health and social development interventions and holistically incorporate all determinants impacting on nutrition outcomes (such as poverty; water and sanitation; human settlements; agriculture;

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Outcomes of the presentation of the Evaluation Study to the Executive...

- ❖ That a comprehensive approach of this nature is underscored in the National Development Plan 2030 and the Medium-Term Strategic Plan 2014-2019

And Approved

- ❖ That National Treasury and the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation expedite the expenditure review currently being undertaken to assess resources allocation for nutrition programmes;
- ❖ That the Departments of Science and Technology and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries should collaborate to unearth new and effective nutritional supplements for the said purpose; and
- ❖ That the Minister of Health submits a comprehensive Nutrition Improvement Plan which addresses the recommendations outlined above and includes phases of implementation to the Social Protection, Human and Development (SPCHD) Cabinet Committee on the 25th March 2015.

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Developing an Integrated Response

- Under the leadership of the Office of the Deputy President, an Inter-Governmental Technical Working Group was constituted in 2015 to develop a National Food and Security Plan, which comprehensively incorporates:

- ✚ the directives from Cabinet
- ✚ the findings of the Nutrition Diagnostic Evaluation of Nutrition Interventions for Children under-5
- ✚ ensure synergies with the National Policy on Food & Nutrition Security (NPFNS) together with Fetsa Tlala and the Household Food and Nutrition Strategy

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Linkages with the National Policy on Food and Nutrition Security Plan

- The South African National Policy on FNS (approved by Cabinet in 2013) was drafted jointly by DAFF and DSD.
- It identifies the following five pillars to achieve food security:
 - (a) Availability of improved nutritional safety nets;
 - (b) Improved nutrition education;
 - (c) Alignment of investment in agriculture towards local economic development;
 - (d) Improved market participation of the emerging agricultural sector; and
 - (e) Risk management

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Development of the National Food and Nutrition Security Plan : Key Stakeholders

Inter-Governmental Technical Working Group consists of:

- ✚ Office of the Deputy President
- ✚ Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
- ✚ Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- ✚ Health
- ✚ Social Development
- ✚ Rural Development and Land Reform;
- ✚ Basic Education
- ✚ Cooperative Governance
- ✚ National Treasury
- ✚ Water and Sanitation
- ✚ Statistics SA
- ✚ Women

Social Partners:

United Nations Agencies

- ✚ UNICEF
- ✚ World Health Organisation
- ✚ Food and Agriculture Association (FAO)

NGOs

- ✚ Family Health International (FHI) 360

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Development of the National Food and Nutrition Security Plan: Key Stakeholders

- **Provincial Government Departments:** Free State; Limpopo; Northern Cape; and Western Cape – attended a one-week workshop in Sept 2015
- **Statutory Councils:** Agricultural Research Council; Human Sciences Research Council; Medical Research Council; and National Agricultural Marketing Council
- **United Nations (UN) Structures:** Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO); World Health Organisation (WHO); World Food Programme; United Nations Women Programme; USAID Feed the Future; and UNICEF
- **Independent Non-profit Organisations:** African Farmers' Association of South Africa (AFASA); Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition; National Emergent Red Meat Producers' Organisation (NERPO); Section 27; and Southern Africa Food Laboratory
- **Academic Institutions:** North West University; University of Pretoria; and University of South Africa

National Food and Nutrition Security (NFNS) Plan

Vision

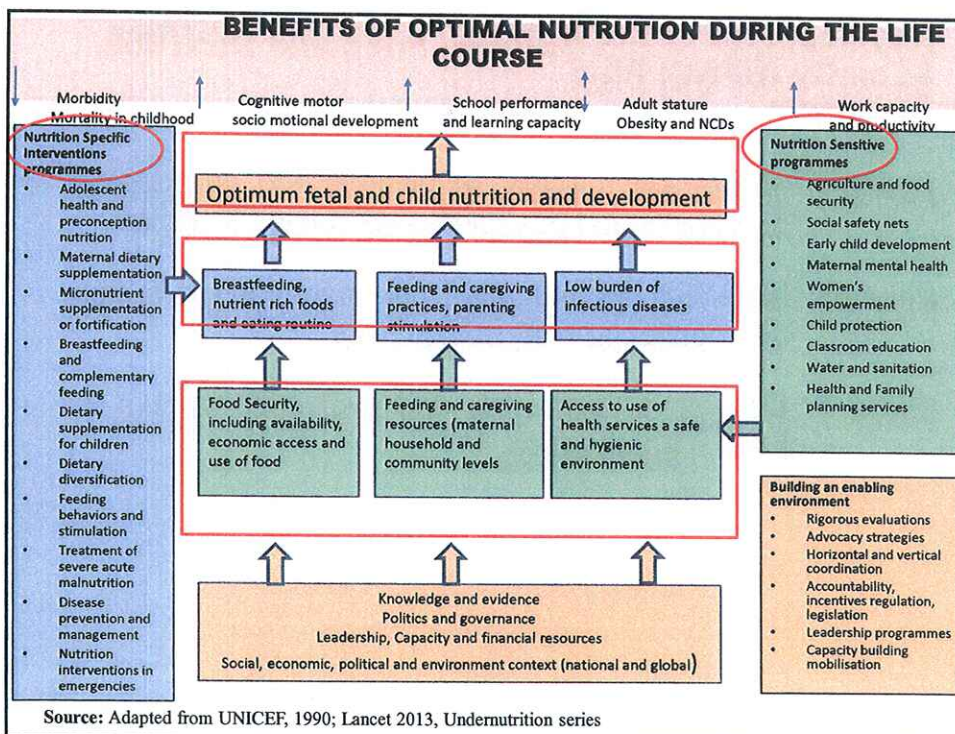
Optimal food security and enhanced nutritional status for all South Africans.

Mission

To significantly improve food security and reduce malnutrition in all its forms to afford South Africa's people opportunities to lead productive and healthy lives.

Goals

Immediate goals are to establish a governance and leadership system; review current policies and strategies; reform the current duplicated and uncoordinated delivery of FSN interventions, to ensure the implementation of strategic and comprehensive FSN initiatives in a coordinated manner.³³



Development of the National Food and Nutrition Security (NFNS) Plan (3)

7 Priorities Anchoring the Plan

- Priority 1:** Establish a multisectoral FNS Council to oversee alignment of policies, legislation and programmes; coordination and implementation of programmes and services which address FNS, and draft new policies and legislation where appropriate
- Priority 2:** Establish inclusive local food value chains to support access to nutritious affordable food.
- Priority 3:** Expand targeted social protection measures and sustainable livelihood programmes
- Priority 4:** Scale-up high impact nutrition interventions targeting women, infants and children.

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Development of the National Food and Nutrition Security (NFNS) Plan

- Priority 5:** Implement policies, regulations and programmes to prevent and control lifestyle related ill health.
- Priority 6:** Establish an integrated risk management system for monitoring FNS related risks.
- Priority 7:** Develop a monitoring and evaluation system for FNS in South Africa.

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Development of the National Food and Nutrition Security (NFNS) Plan

| Priority | Key Interventions |
|--|---|
| 1 Establish a multisectoral FNS Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establish the National FNS Council and associated committees and forums – chaired by the Deputy President ➤ Immediate tasks of the FNS Council include reviewing recommendations of the various evaluations and advocating for the integration of policies, legislation and programmes to achieve coherence ➤ Establish Provincial and District FNS Councils ➤ Establish Delivery Agreements/Accords (delivery agreements) and IGR structures between government departments ➤ Establish and operationalise an integrated FNS sensitive delivery system ➤ Establish the <i>Siyaphila</i> (wellness) card including universal child grant registration for children born in public facilities |

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Development of the National Food and Nutrition Security (NFNS) Plan

| Priority | Key Interventions |
|---|--|
| 2 Establishment of inclusive local food value chains to support access to nutritious affordable food | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Intensification, development and scaled up support for sustainable production systems. ➤ Scaling up of agribusiness, value chain and market development programmes and attending to the necessary policy reform to enable this. ➤ Establishing local food systems in communities around the Agri-Parks model. ➤ Education, capacity and professional development at all levels for improved production, marketing and consumption. ➤ Agri-info system linked with building capacity and access. ➤ Development and commercialisation of Superfoods through biofortification of a range of commonly consumed foods available at scale. ➤ Massification of inland fish farming for protein production and linking this to the provision of ECD and child feeding programmes. ➤ Implement the recommendations of the various evaluations of agricultural programmes conducted as part of the National Evaluation Plan |

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Development of the National Food and Nutrition Security (NFNS) Plan

| Priority | Key Interventions |
|---|--|
| 3 Expand targeted social protection measures and sustainable livelihood programmes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implement a universal child grant registration for children born in public facilities, from confirmed conception. ➤ Establish an integrated social protection register and information system that is FNS sensitive ➤ Improve public works programmes provisions to improve FNS outcomes ➤ Implement a livelihoods stimulation programme for youth, urban and where agricultural programmes are not appropriate |

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Development of the National Food and Nutrition Security (NFNS) Plan

| Priority | Key Interventions |
|--|---|
| 4 Scale up of high impact nutrition interventions targeting women, infants and children | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop and implement a single nutrition, WASH and lifestyle behaviour communication plan – addressing the entire life cycle (linked with SO5). ➤ Build capacity at national, provincial and municipal levels to provide appropriate support to improve maternal and child nutrition. ➤ Incorporate FNS and WASH in school curricula. ➤ Scale up and increase the coverage of folic acid and iron supplementation for pregnant mothers. ➤ Develop and implement a strategy to encourage the delayed onset of adolescent pregnancy. ➤ Develop and implement an intensified strategy to promote, support and protect breastfeeding. ➤ Scale up and increase the coverage of micronutrient supplementation of infants and de-worming of children. ➤ Develop and implement a strategy to support the introduction of appropriate complementary feeding foods for infants ➤ Strengthen ECD centres |

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Development of the National Food and Nutrition Security (NFNS) Plan

| Priority | Key Interventions |
|--|---|
| 5 Implement policies, regulations and programmes to prevent and control lifestyle related ill health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop and implement a behaviour change communication campaign ➤ Implement policies, regulations and programmes that drive behaviour change for health and sound nutrition ➤ Build a cadre of champions for sound nutrition to positively influence responsible health behaviour ➤ Develop and implement a transformative capacity development plan at all levels |
| 6 Establish an integrated risk management system for monitoring FNS related risks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establish a FNS risk register ➤ Conduct empirical analysis of the identified risks in terms of their potential hazard and impact on national and household food insecurity ➤ Develop and implement a plan of action to mitigate, manage and respond to identified risks ➤ Establish an integrated risk management system for monitoring FNS-related risks and reporting system for regular updates |

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Development of the National Food and Nutrition Security (NFNS) Plan

| Priority | Key Interventions |
|--|---|
| 7 Develop a monitoring and evaluation system for FNS in South Africa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establish and implement a national surveillance system for FNS that draws on data and meta data from all public and state owned agencies ➤ Establish a set of core indicators for FNS and integrate these into multiple national surveys for continual surveillance of FNS ➤ Establish a reporting and alert system |

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2/2/2016

Next Steps

- Further consultations with all Provinces about the interventions proposed in the National Food and Nutrition Security Plan – and the appropriate targeting of the areas of greatest need
- Consultation with external stakeholders
- Refinement and costing of the National Food and Nutrition Security Plan
- Tabling of the Plan before the Executive
- Incorporation of directives from the Executive
- Finalisation and implementation of the Plan

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Ke a leboha Ke ya leboga

Ke a leboga

**Ngiyabonga Ndiyabulela
Ngiyathokoza**

Ngiyabonga Inkomu

Ndi khou livhuha

Thank you Dankie

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