

FOOD SECURITY INPUT TO THE WORKSHOP ON FOOD SECURITY AND FOOD SAFETY

PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHERIES

2-3 FEBRUARY 2016



**agriculture,
forestry & fisheries**
Department
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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ACRONYMS

- CNDC: Community Nutrition Development Centre
- CRDP: Comprehensive Rural Development Programme
- DBE: Department of Basic Education
- DEA: Department of Environmental Affairs
- DOH: Department of Housing
- Dti: Department of Trade and Industry
- DST: Department of Science and Technology
- DPME: Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
- ERP: Extension Recovery Programme
- EXCO: Executive Committee
- FAO: Food and Agricultural Organization
- FSN: Food Security and Nutrition



ACRONYMS

- IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development
- IKAS: Indigenous Knowledge Systems
- INP: Integrated Nutrition Programme
- IPAP: Industrial Policy Action Plan
- NEMA: National Environment Management Act
- NPFNS: National Policy on Food and Nutrition Security
- NPC: National Planning Commission
- NSNP: National School Nutrition Programme
- PICC: Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Committee
- RSA: Republic of South Africa
- SOFI: State of Food Insecurity
- SSA: Sub Saharan Africa



INTRODUCTION

- Food is a fundamental and critical component of human existence and a significant indicator of the level of development in the country.
- 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
- Section 27 of the Constitution: the rights to food, water, health care and social assistance, which the state must progressively realise within the limits of its resources.

FOOD SECURITY STATUS

Globally:

- Estimated 795 million people in 2015 around the globe, whose lives are affected by poverty and hunger. This figure declined from 868 million people in 2012 to 805 million people in 2014, representing a global population of 73 million to date.

Regionally:

- Hunger in the region declined by 30% between the 1990 - 1992 and 2015, this is in accordance with the State of Food Insecurity in the World Report (SOFI 2015). This 30% decline translates to approximately one person out of four in SSA is undernourished today compared to a ratio of one person out of three in 1990 - 1992.

Nationally:

- About 14.1 million (26%) of people in South Africa are still predisposed to hunger and malnutrition and therefore do not have enough food to eat, thereby increasing levels of absolute poverty every year. The figure steadily increased from 12.0 million in 2011, 13.6 million in 2012, and 13.8 million in 2013.



INADEQUATE ACCESS TO FOOD PER PROVINCE

Province	Population	People with inadequate access to food	Percentage
Western Cape	6 130 791	1 792 838	29,2%
Eastern Cape	6 655 658	2 237 401	33,6%
Northern Cape	1 172 624	383 727	32,7%
Free State	2 757 924	603 523	21,9%
KwaZulu-Natal	10 560 000	3 481 881	33,0%
North West	3 649 660	1 594 274	43,7%
Gauteng	13 000 000	2 052 802	15,8%
Mpumalanga	4 181 594	1 276 556	30,5%
Limpopo	5 585 234	637 925	11,4%
South Africa	53 693 485	14 060 927	26,2%



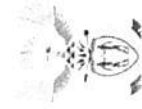
REASONS FOR THE STATE OF AFFAIRS ON FOOD SECURITY

- High food prices – affordability
- Production declined – local supply not fulfilled
- Disinvestment in agriculture
- Market Concentration
- Rising input costs – versus inability to secure own funding
- Competing land use
- Climate change - current drought
- Infrastructure – poor and the lack thereof



GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS

- 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 NPFNS was gazetted on 22 August 2014 together with Fetsa Tlala Food Production Initiative.
- Draft Implementation Plan (outcome-based) was developed in February 2014 and presented to EXCO in March 2014.
- To translate the broader National Policy on Food & Nutrition Security strategic objectives the co-ordinantion of the Food and Nutrition Security Plan resides with the Presidency.



THE NATIONAL POLICY ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Food security goal

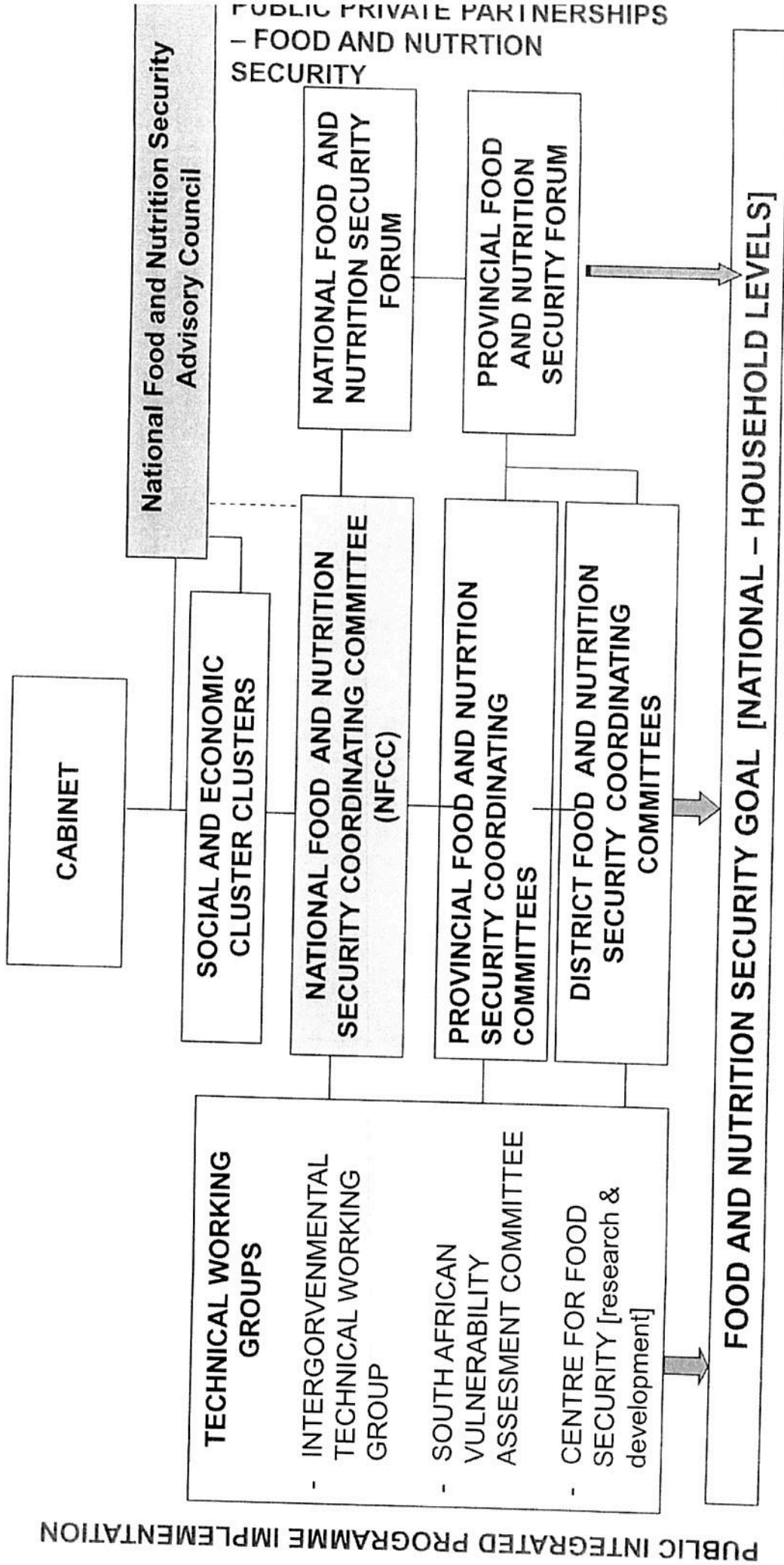
- In line with the **Vision 2030** of the NDP – “The strategic goal of the National Policy on Food and Nutrition Security is to ensure the availability, accessibility and affordability of safe and nutritious food at nation and household levels”.

Policy Pillars

- **Improved Nutritional Safety Nets**
Expansion of the NSNP, CNDS, Cash for Work Programmes
- **Investment in agriculture**
Promote public investment in agriculture [AU declaration in Agriculture = 10% of the national budget
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 Government . Food Purchase Programme linked to the emerging agricultural sector.
- **Food and Nutrition risk management**
Prioritize investment in research and technology development
- **Improved nutrition education**
Dietary diversity messages, 1st 1000 days of life, fortification / bio-fortification etc.



PROPOSED INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



PUBLIC INTEGRATED PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

MULTI-STAKEHOLDERS

1. Establish a multi-sectoral FNS Council to oversee alignment of policies, legislation and programmes.

2. Establish inclusive local food value chains to support access to nutritious, affordable food

3. Expand targeted social protection measures and sustainable livelihoods programmes

4. Scale up of high impact nutrition interventions targeting women, infants and children

5. Implement policies, regulations and programmes to prevent and control lifestyle related ill health

6. Establish an integrated risk management system for monitoring food and nutrition security related risks

7. Develop a monitoring and evaluation systems for FNS for South Africa

GOVERNMENT'S ROLES IN IMPLEMENTING THE NATIONAL POLICY ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Government [Department]	Roles and responsibilities	Food Security facet addressed
Presidency [DPME/NPC]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apex on policy development process - Leadership on policy implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food availability - Food access / affordability - Stability of supply
Planning Ministry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure that all policies and programmes are consistent with NDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stability of food supply
Dept. Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Social relief of distress -Social grants -Livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Food access / affordability
Dept. of Economic Dev.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure alignment with NGP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Food access / affordability -Stability of food supply
Dept. of Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -EPWP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Food access / affordability
Dept. Rural Dev & Land Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Land reform -CRDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Food availability -Food access / affordability -Stability of food supply



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Government [Department]	Roles and responsibilities	Food Security facet addressed
DAFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aligning agriculture to IPAP and implementation of APAP, CASP, RAAVC - Develop infrastructure projects in terms of SIP11 of the PICC - Agro-logistics that avoids wastage within the value chain - Facilitate support from IFAD, FAO & UN agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food availability - Food access / affordability - Stability of food supply
DEA	-NEMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food availability - Stability of supply
DST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -IKAS -Research and technology development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Food availability -Food access / affordability
DoBE	-NSNP	-Food access / affordability
DoH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -INP -Food safety and quality control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Food availability -Food access / affordability

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Government [Department]	Roles and responsibilities	Food Security facet addressed
Dept. of Water Affairs	-Water reform allocation	- Food availability
Dept. of Transport	-Freight / logistics	-Food availability
Dept. of Correctional Services	-Food procurement	-Food access / availability
Dept. of Def & Mill Veteran	-Food procurement	-Food access / availability

Policy implementation progress to date:

- The Inter-Governmental Technical Working Group was established in March 2014 to develop the Food and Nutrition Security Implementation Plan.
- The working group co-ordinated a consultation week in form of a mini Phakisa which was held at Indaba Hotel during September / October 2015
- The draft Food and Nutrition Security Implementation Plan report is currently being finalised.

DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-SECTORAL FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY EARLY WARNING AND MONITORING SYSTEM

- DAFF is the Chair and Secretariat of the South African Vulnerability Assessment Committee (SAVAC) aimed at:
 - Setting the national livelihoods, food and nutrition security baseline and / or status quo;
 - Forecasting the likely impact of hazards and shocks on people's livelihoods;
 - Monitoring information for tracking changes over time;
 - Providing guidance on different types of interventions needed in different contexts;
 - Selected Local Municipalities 2.pptx

Example of baseline assessment results taken from a livelihood zone in Vhembe District : ZALOF – North Eastern Limpopo Open Access Farming;

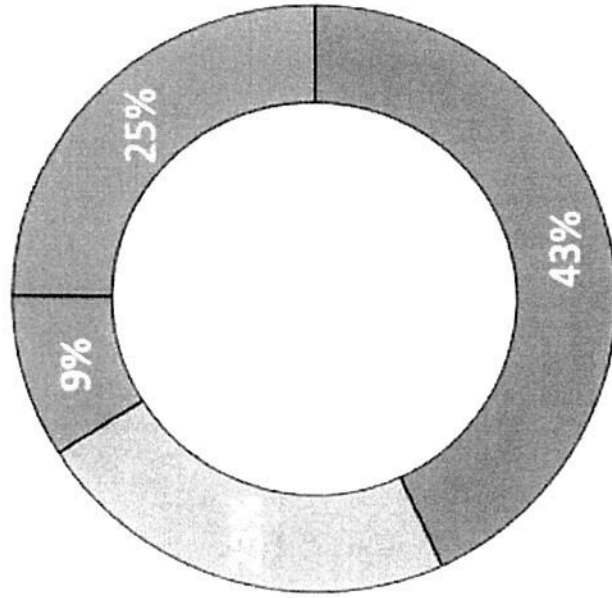
Wealth Breakdown

Category	Item	Wealth Group (typical value in brackets)			
		'Very poor'	'Poor'	'Middle'	'Better off'
Hh Size		4-10 (6)	4-9 (6)	4-7 (5)	4-6 (5)
Land (Ha)	Owned	0-1 (1.2)	1.4-1 (0.7)	1-3 (1.2)	2-5 (3)
	Cultivated	0-1 (0.2)	1.4-1 (1.2)	1-3 (1.3)	2-5 (3)
Livestock (head)	Cattle	0	0-6 (3)	6-15 (9)	10-50 (12)
	Goats	0-3 (0)	0-4 (3)	5-10 (7)	0-20 (10)
Income	Main	Grants	Grants	Formal employ	Formal employ
	Annual (R)	27.200	56.100	175.600	272.200

Example of results from the baseline assessment

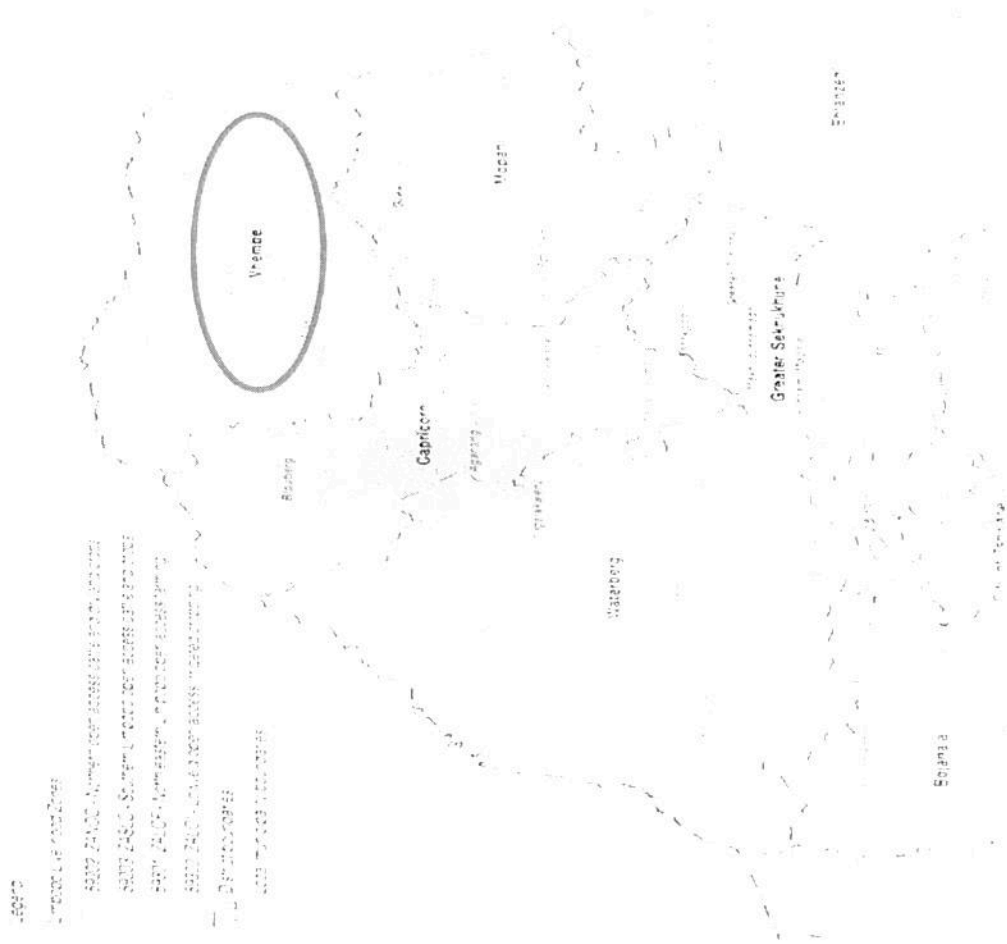
Exercise: ZALOF – North Eastern Limpopo Open Access Farming;

Wealth Breakdown



- Very Poor
- Poor
- Medium
- Better Off

Selected Livelihood Zones



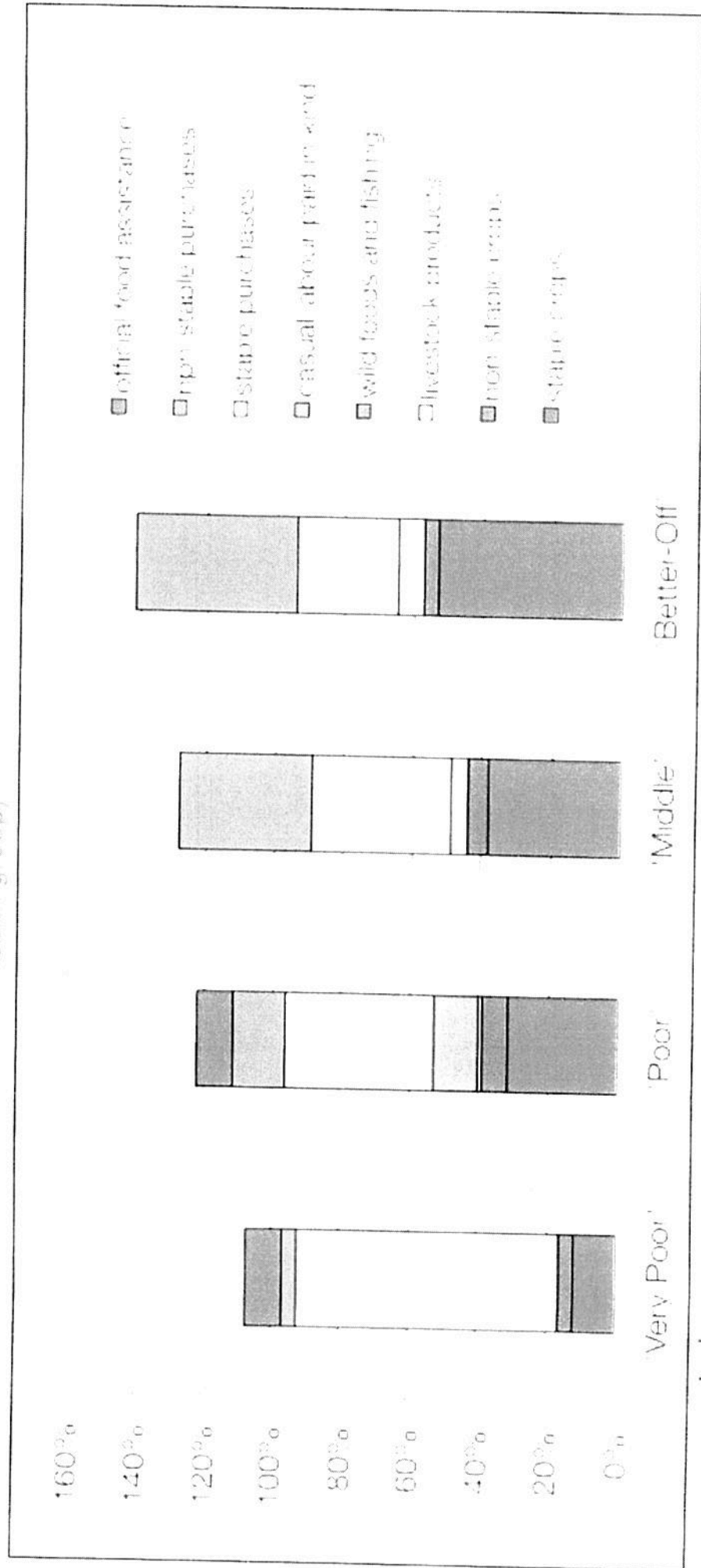
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Moderate Hunger Experience across 4 Livelihood Zones



Continued...

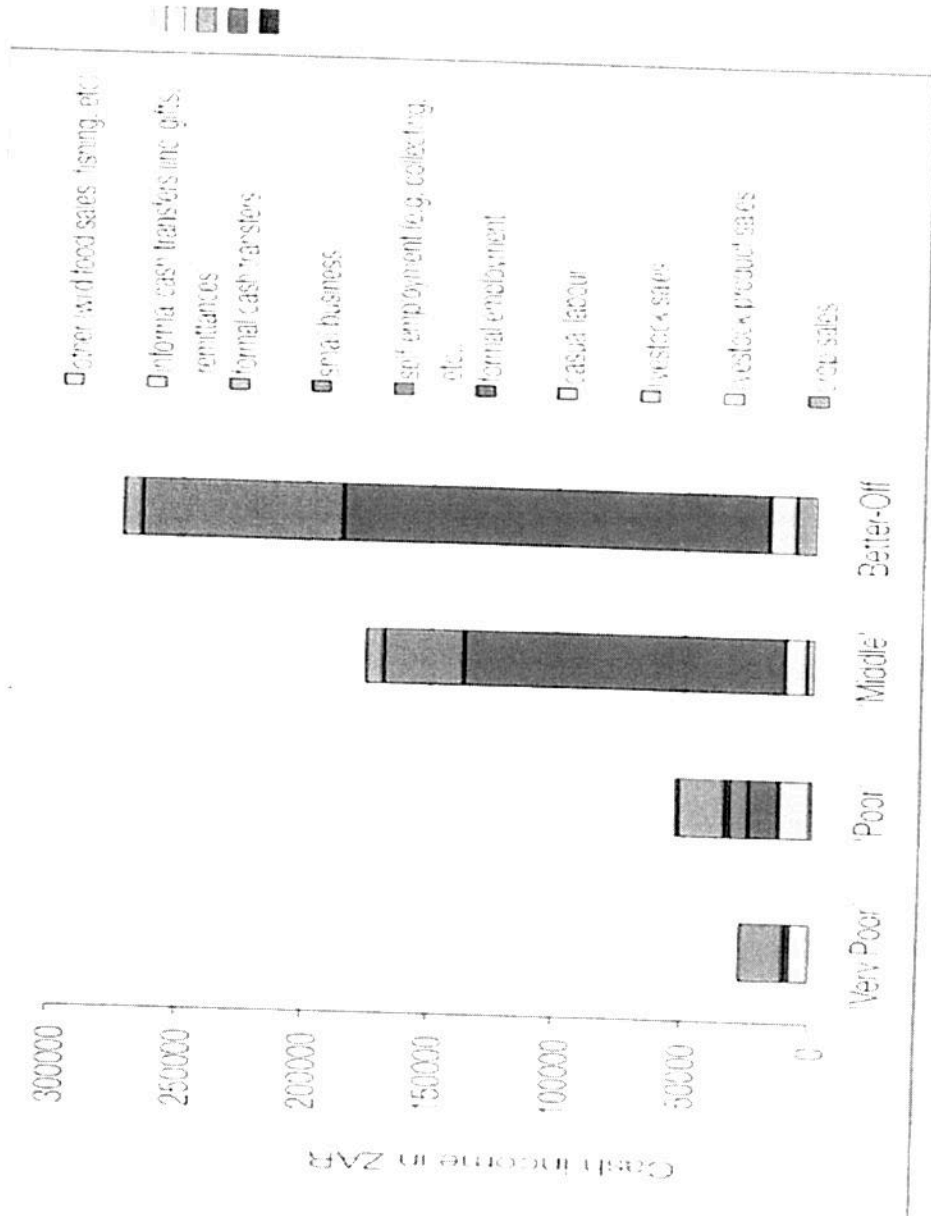
Sources of food (expressed as percentage of minimum average food energy needs) for each wealth group



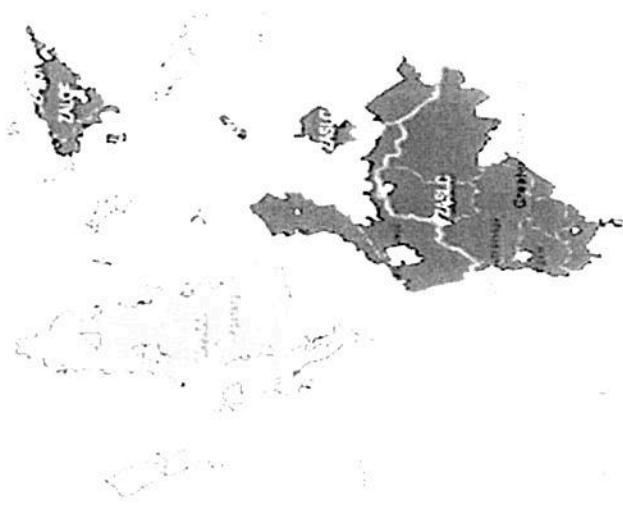
Results for the baseline assessment Exercise:

Example of the ZALOF – North Eastern Limpopo Open Access Farming;

Sources of annual cash income by wealth group and their contribution to total income



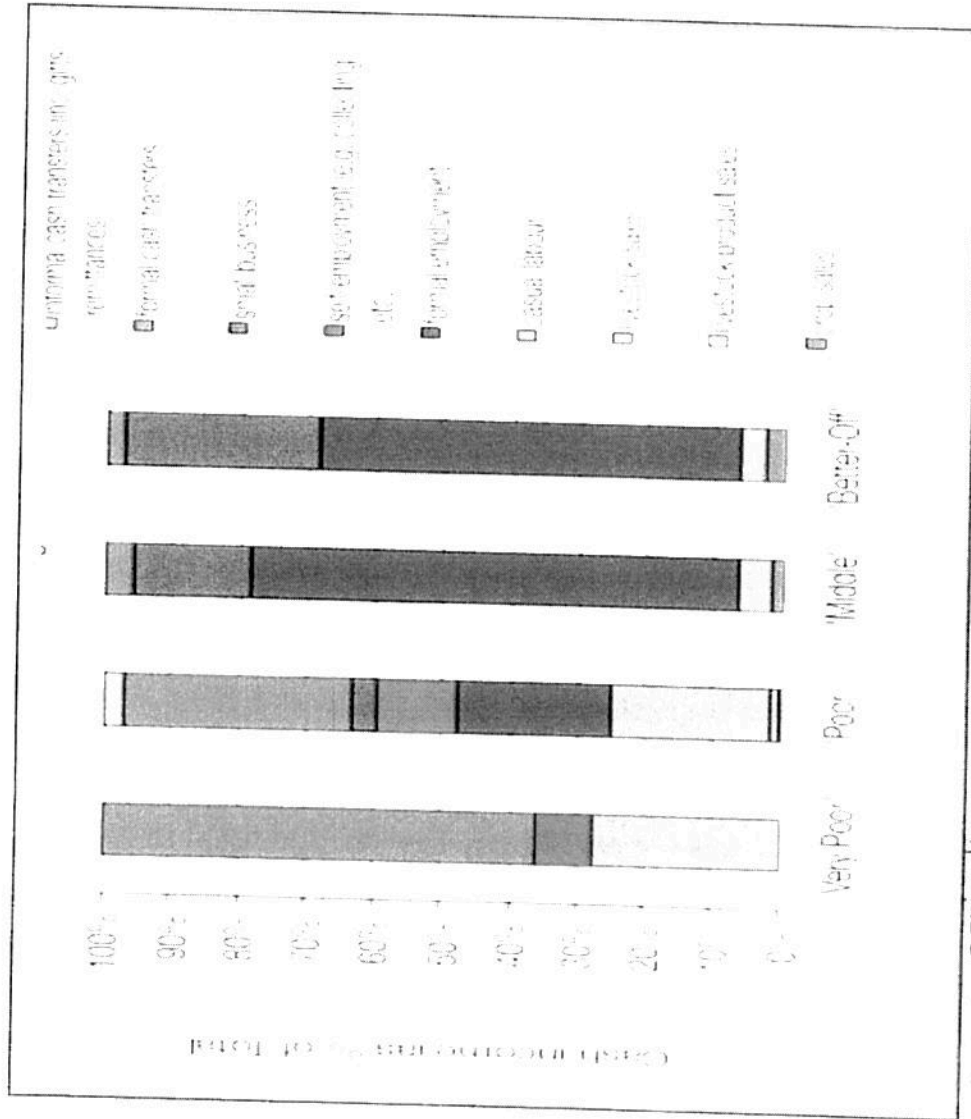
Dietary Diversity across 4 Livelihood Zones



Results for the baseline assessment Exercise:

Example of the ZALOF – North Eastern Limpopo Open Access Farming;

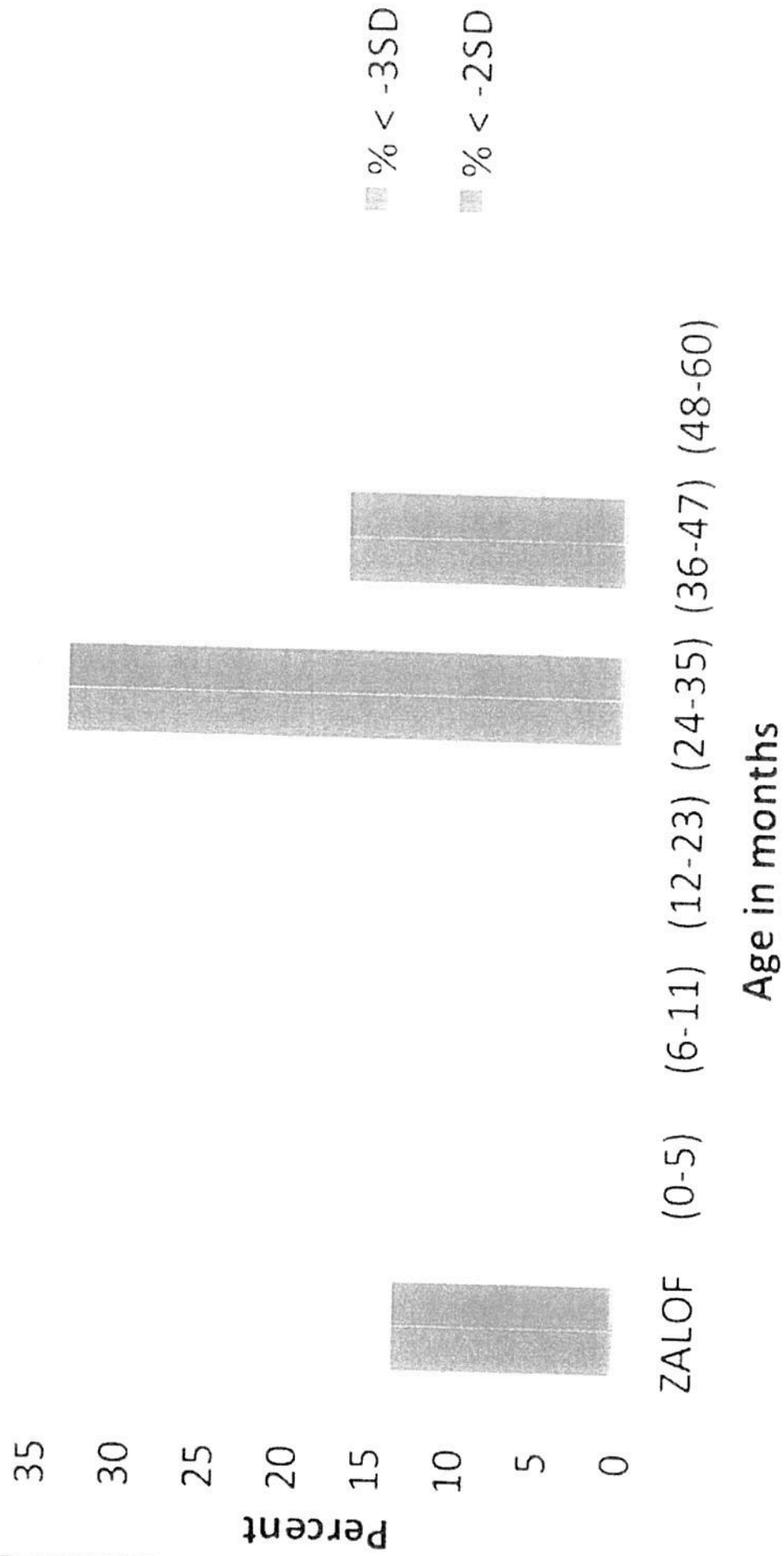
Sources of annual cash income by wealth group and their contribution to total income



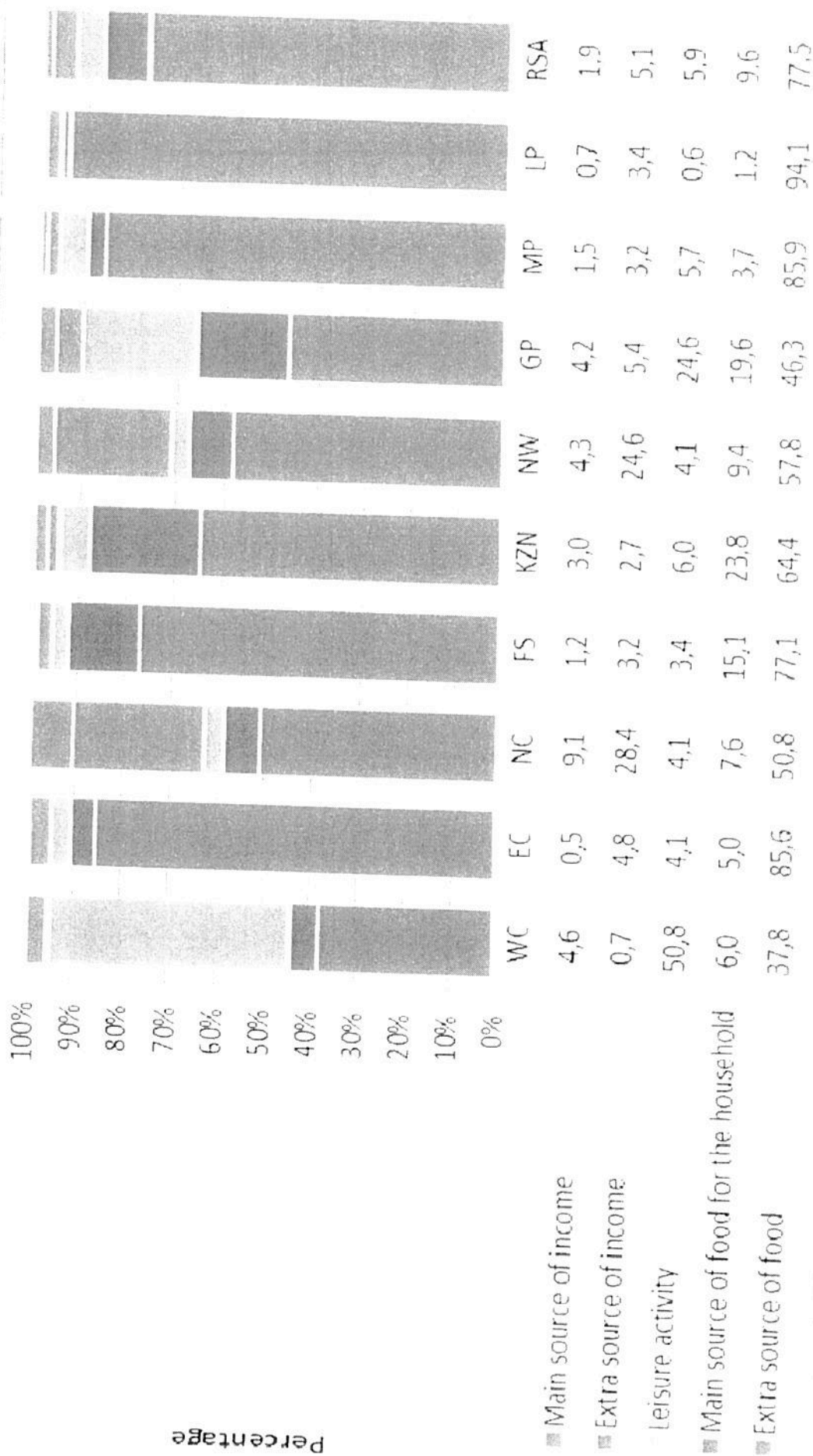
Dietary Diversity across 4 Livelihood Zones



SEVERE UNDERWEIGHT BY AGE



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAIN REASONS FOR AGRICULTURAL INVOLVEMENT BY PROVINCE, (STATS SA 2014)



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DROUGHT DECLARATIONS

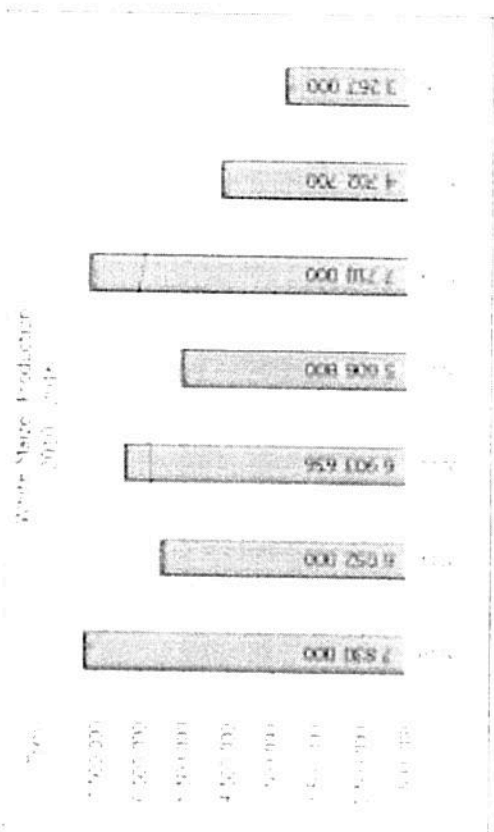
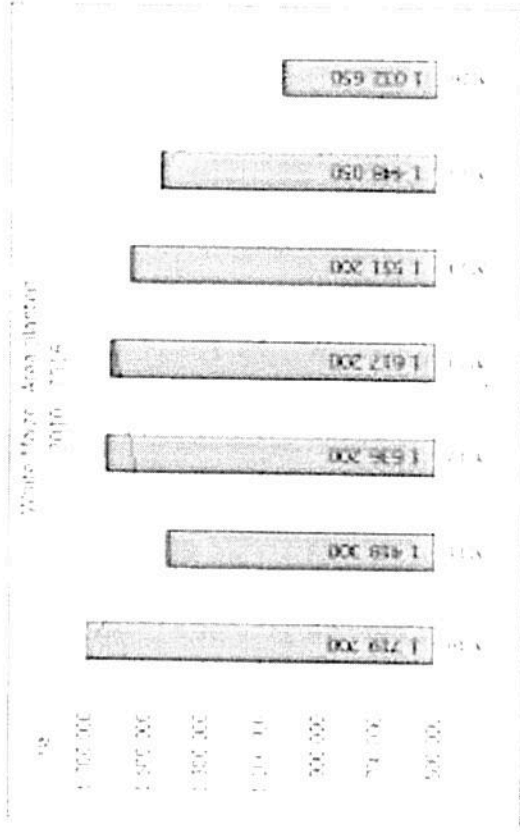
- **Kwa-Zulu-Natal**
 - 1st notice 28 November 2014 and gazette on 17 December 2014,
 - 2nd notice 11 November 2015
 - Drought declared in eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality, in 7 district municipalities and 29 local municipalities;
- **North West**
 - 8 May 2015, gazette on 24 July 2015: Provincial State of drought disaster;
- **Free State**
 - 14 and 28 August 2015 and gazette on 4 Sept 2015),
 - Drought declared in Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality, 4 district municipalities and 18 Local Municipalities
- **Limpopo**
 - 4 November 2015, drought declared in 5 district municipalities and 24 local municipalities
- **Mpumalanga**
 - 25 November 2015, drought declared in 14 municipalities.
- **Northern Cape**
 - January 2016, drought declared in 5 District municipalities



SUMMER CROPS - production season 2015/16 - 2016

CROP	AREA PLANTED 2016 Ha (A)	PRODUCTION FORECAST 2016 Tons (B)	AREA PLANTED 2015 HA (C)	FINAL ESTIMATE 2015 Tons (D)	CHANGE % (B) / (D)
Commercial:					
White maize	1 032 650	3 267 000	1 448 050	4 702 700	-30,53
Yellow maize	962 500	4 171 250	1 204 800	5 238 950	-20,38
Total Maize	1 995 150	7 438 250	2 652 850	9 941 650	-25,18
Sunflower seed	617 000	622 000	576 000	660 900	-5,89
Soybeans	535 000	768 560	687 300	1 059 850	-27,48
Groundnuts	24 000	29 600	58 000	56 675	-47,77
Sorghum	62 500	119 400	70 500	116 500	+2,49
Dry beans	25 500	35 150	64 000	73 390	-52,11
TOTAL	3 259 150	9 012 960	4 108 650	11 908 965	-24,32

IMPACT ON MAIZE PRODUCTION [ARABLE LAND IN SA]

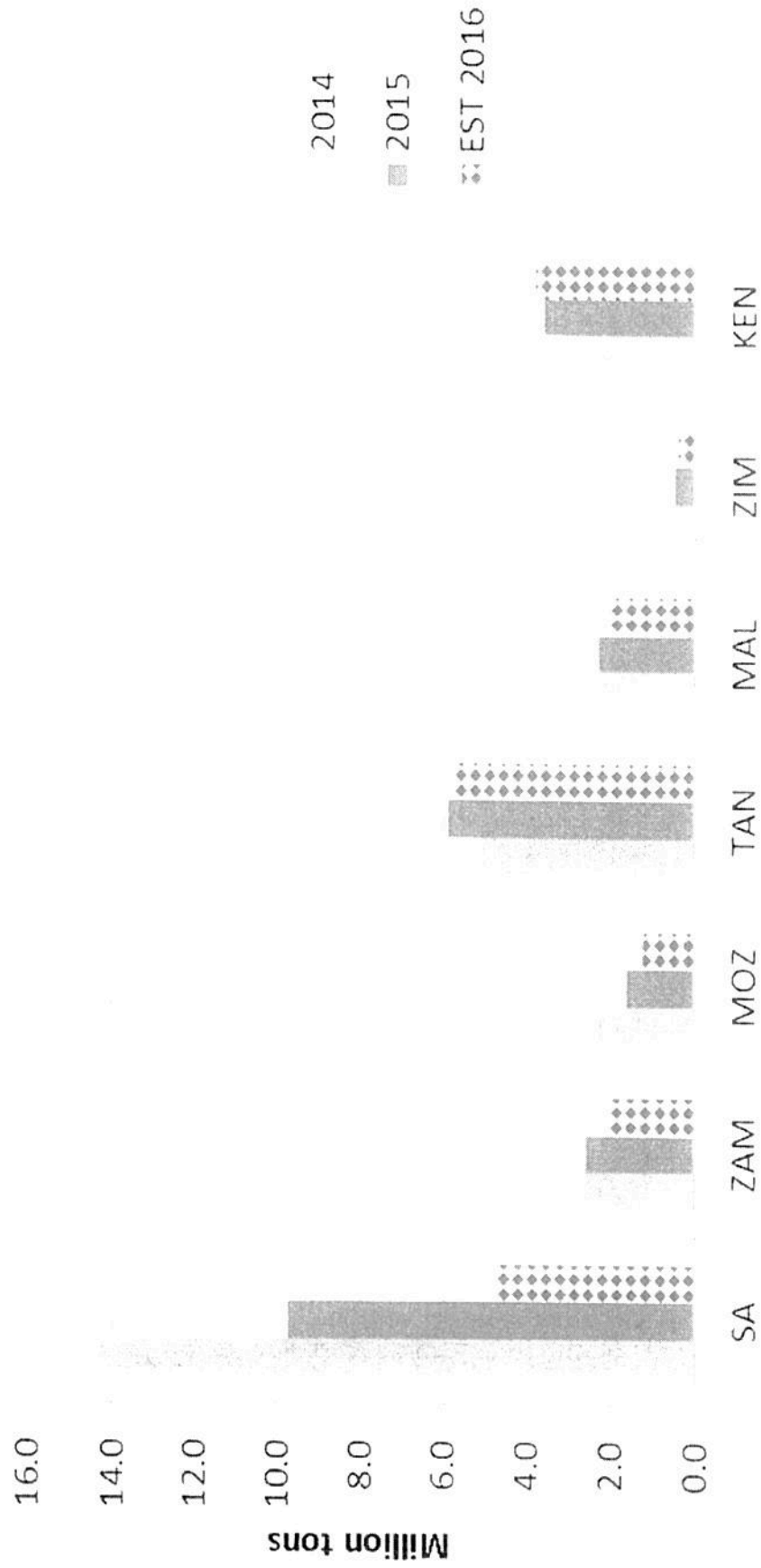


NB:

- The drought has affected mostly high arable land in SA.
- Area planted for white & yellow maize is reduced.
- South Africa has sufficient stock levels of **white maize**, up until the end of April 2016, **yellow maize** will be very tight

MAIZE – REGIONAL OVERVIEW (BFAP, 2016)

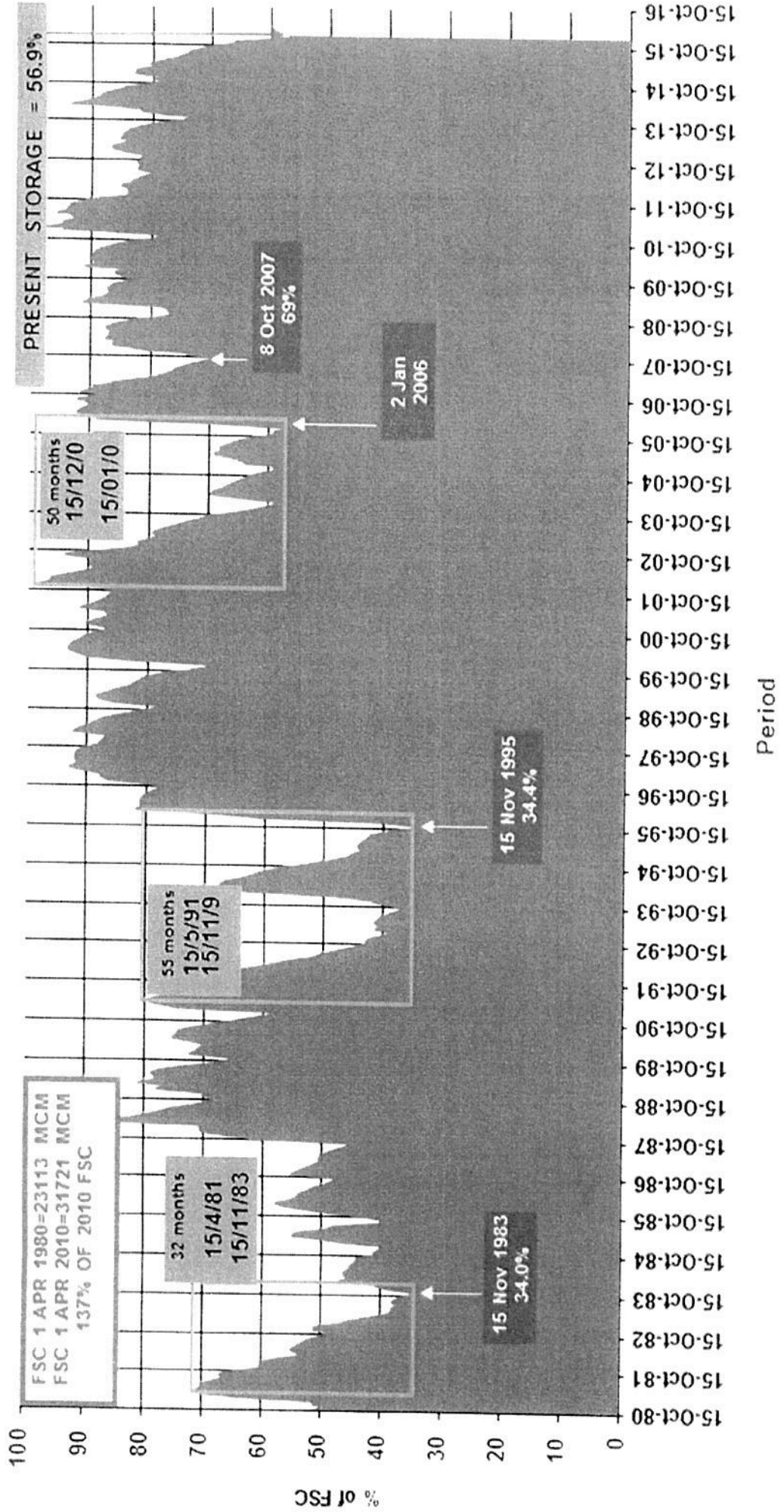
Maize production



CURRENT STATUS OF OUR DAMS: STORAGE TRENDS AS AT 04 JAN 2016

JAN 2016

National Dams: Water Storage Oct 1980 to 04 January 2016



HOUSEHOLD FOOD PRODUCTION SUPPORT IN THE DROUGHT AFFECTED AREAS

- The aim is for DAFF to support household / subsistence food production.
- The household production support packages will include drilling of boreholes and equipping them to provide water for irrigation and livestock.
- The household production support package includes small stock and indigenous chickens which are more adapted to the drought and local conditions .
- From the strategic plan of the Department , about 40 000 households were going to be supported with production inputs.
- The plan is to support about 75 142 more households to produce food for themselves to attain food security.

Food and Nutrition Security Drought response plan (1)

Intervention Programme	What needs to be done (Key Activities)	Time Frame		Budget (R)	Institution	Responsible Person
		Start date	End Date			
Vegetable packs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of vegetable seeds and seedlings 	January 2016	Sept 2016	5 100 000.00	DAFF	Mr. Molatelo Mamadi
Garden equipment and tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of garden tools 	January 2016	Sept 2016	5 000 000.00	DAFF	Mr. Molatelo Mamadi
Mitigation and Disaster Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipping and drilling of boreholes in North West and Free State 	January 2016	September 2016	9 364 942.00	DRDLR	

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY DROUGHT RESPONSE PLAN (2)

Intervention Programme	What needs to be done (Key Activities)	Time Frame	Budget (R)	Institution	Responsible Person
CNDC's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand coverage of CNDC's 	January 2016	45 832 800.00	DSD	Mr. Mondli Mbhele
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish new CNDC's 	September 2016			
Social Relief of Distress (SRD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate SRD to vulnerable and affected people 	January 2016	20 000 000.00	DSD	Mr. Mondli Mbhele
Indigenous chicken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breeding and supply of indigenous chicken 	January 2016	9 800 000.00	DAFF	Mr. Joel Mamabolo
Small stock (indigenous goat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breeding and supply of indigenous goat 	January 2016	31 057 000.00	DAFF	Mr. Joel Mamabolo
Grand Total			124, 000, 000.00		



FETSA TLALA HA – OUTCOME 7 - SUB-OUTCOME 3

- MAJOR CHALLENGE: Drought with subsequent high food prices that have been observed throughout.
- Six provinces have officially declared drought (KZN, Limp, NW, FS, MP and NC).
*1 107
1 800
2 122
3 189*
- Of the 120 000ha, **6 803 ha** of underutilised land put under production in both communal areas and Land Reform projects;

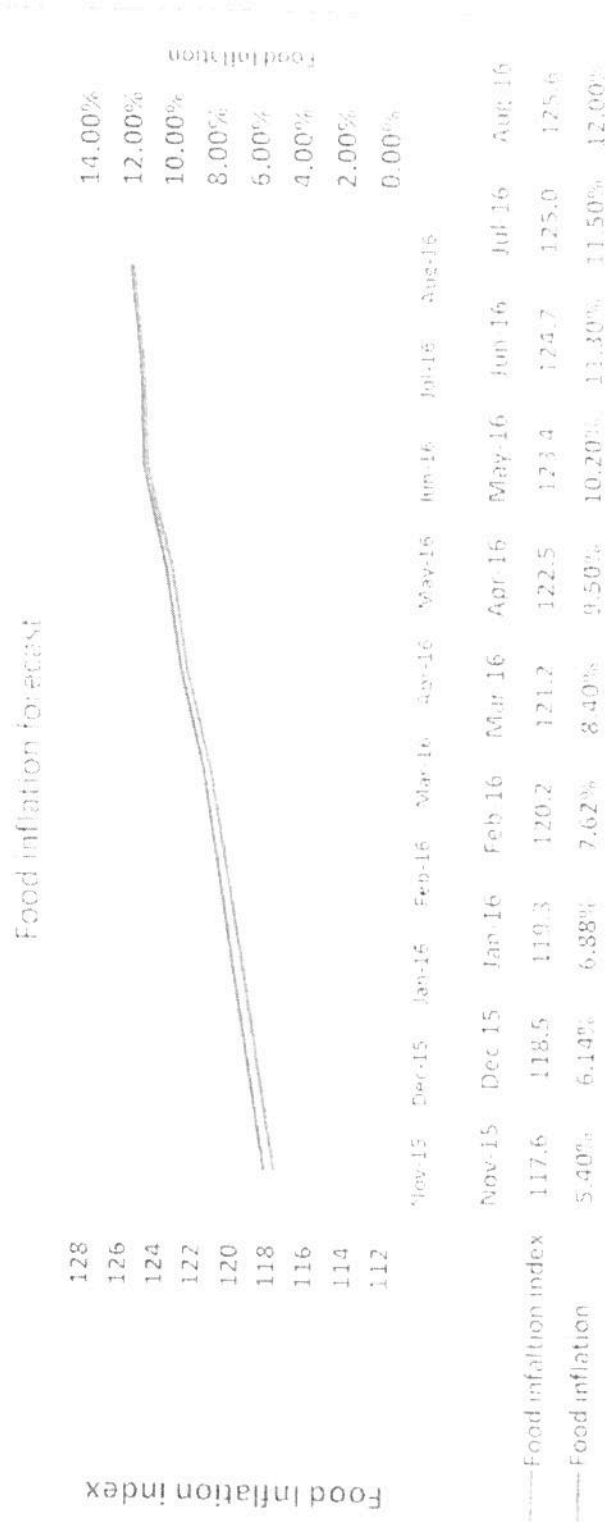
- 7,502 smallholders supported

*This reported here is Communal (Land reform) and not included here, information received from RDA's is 1107ha
EC: 1107ha
V7N: 1500ha*

ESTIMATED EFFECT ON FOOD INFLATION

	Moderate	Worst Case
All Food Items	11%	25%
Meat	8%	20%
Grain products	12%	18%
Milk, cheese and eggs	10%	20%
Vegetables	12%	40%

- Food inflation is expected to increase 12% by Aug 16.



COMPARISON BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL FOOD PRICES (SELECTED FOOD ITEMS / PRODUCTS)

	Rural Food Prices October 2015	Urban Food Prices October 2015	Price difference R/unit
Full cream milk – long life 1ℓ	12.69	12.69	0.00
Loaf of brown bread 700g	10.40	10.77	0.37
Loaf of white bread 700g	11.60	11.90	0.30
Special maize 2.5 kg	15.36	15.33	-0.03
Super maize 2.5 kg	21.30	21.23	-0.07
Margarine spread 500g	20.49	22.90	2.41
Peanut butter 400g	22.93	23.00	0.07
Rice 2kg	23.73	23.74	0.01
Sunflower oil 750ml	18.51	19.28	0.77
Ceylon/black tea 62.5g	10.68	11.12	0.44
White sugar 2.5kg	28.87	28.70	-0.17
Average		0.37	

Source: NAMC 2015 quarterly food price monitoring report

FOOD WASTAGE IN SOUTH AFRICA

- Approximately 9.04 million tons of food waste is generated every year in South Africa.
- The following are the estimations of food wastage with the food value chain:
 - i) 4% of food waste is generated by consumers with an average of 7kgs per capita per annum.
 - ii) 26% primary agriculture production [pest, fungi, nematodes etc]
 - iii) 26% post harvesting handling and storage [microbial, pesticides & herbicides residue and mycotoxines above country's threshold]
 - iv) 27% processing and packaging
 - v) 17% in distribution
- Food wastage is a concern in South Africa due to high levels of food insecurity.



CONCLUSION

Department focusing on the following:

- **Collaboration with other Social Cluster Departments for the Food and Nutrition Insecurity Task Team for the drought Response Plan – key DSD, DOH, DBE, COGTA, DWS**
- **Engagement in niche commodities** such as Milk production especially for school nutrition programme.
- **Food safety, handling and labeling** (regulatory issues) – strengthening inspection services
- **South African Good Agricultural Practice Certification** (SAGAP) – compliance and traceability issues
- **Research programmes** such as the Orange-fleshed sweet potato trial (moving away from **energy-dense food to diversified and nutritious food**) conducted by Agricultural Research Council