

**SELECT COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL  
SERVICES**

**SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ZERO  
HUNGER CAMPAIGN**

**06 JUNE 2012**

## **PURPOSE**

To brief the Select Committee on the social development Zero hunger Campaign and strategy to eliminate hunger

# Background (1)

- Zero Hunger campaign derives its mandate from various policies and documents that include SA constitution, the Brazilian Zero hunger Campaign, the Integrated food security strategy (IFSS) and the political mandate.
- In 2002 the IFSS was approved for implementation SA
- Food security is part of the section 27 Constitutional rights which stipulates that “ every citizen has the right to have access to sufficient food and water, and that the state must by legislation and other measures, within its available resources, avail to progressive realisation of the right to sufficient food”

## **Background(2)**

- In 2009 the ANC pledged government to introduce a “food for all” programme to acquire and distribute basic foods at affordable prices to poor households and communities,
- The Food For All campaign was launched by the Minister in December 2011 in the NW: Ngaka Modiri District, Ratlo LM - Makgori Village
- The department is part of the National Zero Hunger campaign that is led by the department of Agriculture
- DSD developed a strategy and draft implementation guidelines as part of the contribution to Zero Hunger campaign

# Food Security Challenges in SA

- Despite the political and economic advances made since 1994, South Africa continues to experience major challenges of poverty, unemployment and, more recently, steep increases in food and fuel prices, energy tariffs and interest rates.
- These adverse conditions have placed ordinary South Africans, already struggling to meet their basic household needs, in an ever more vulnerable situation (Labadarios, 2009) .
- South Africa has one of the highest rates of income inequality in the world, with the richest 10% of the population receiving almost half the income and the poorest 20% receiving only 3.3%.
- Poverty plays out on racial lines, with estimates indicating that 56% of black people are poor compared to 36% of coloured people, 15% percent of Indian people and 7% of white people.

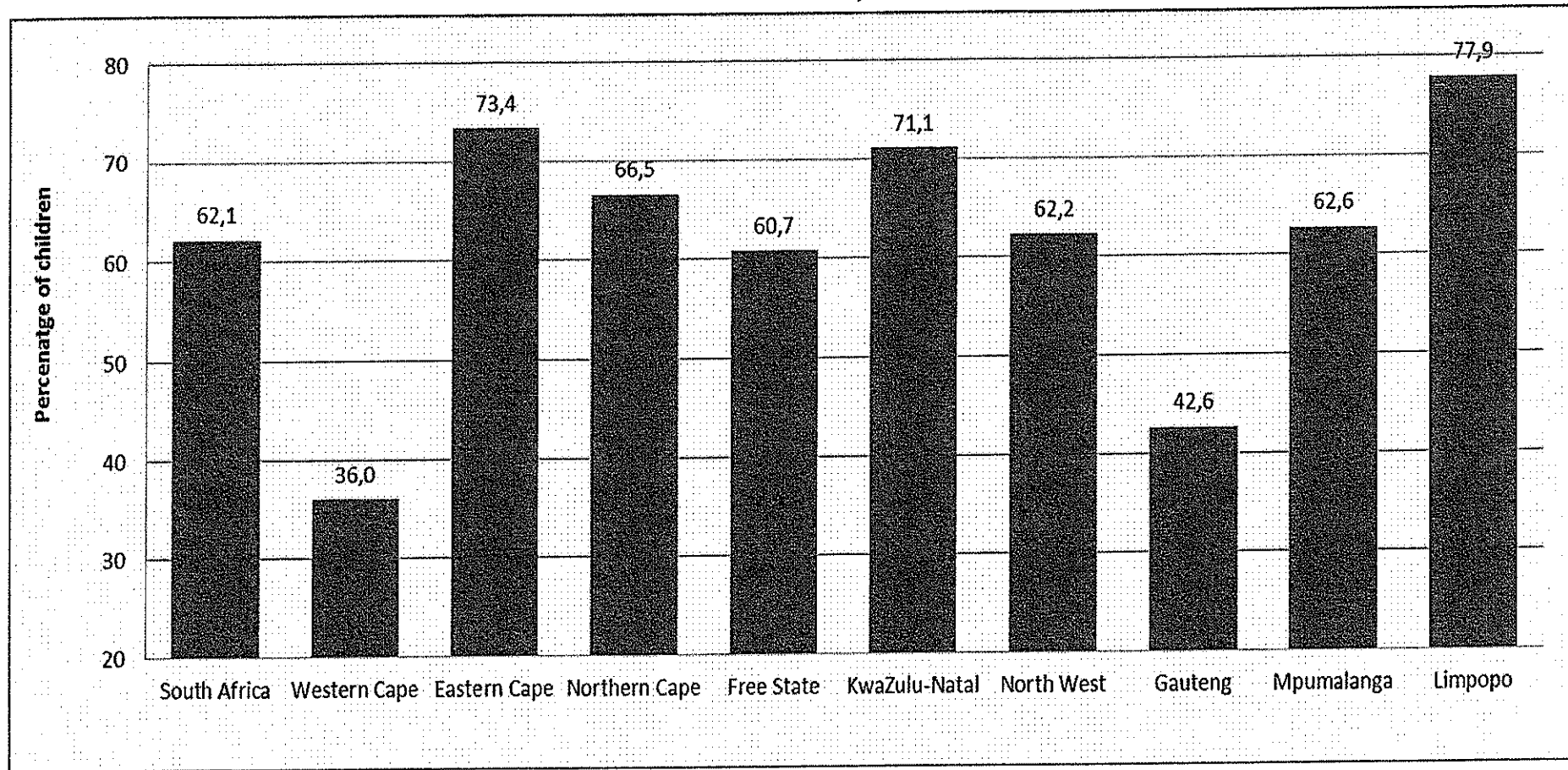
# Food Security Challenges in SA

- Poverty is more pervasive in rural areas of the country, particularly in the former homelands. The majority (65%) of the poor is found in rural areas and 78% of those likely to be chronically poor are also found in rural areas (Woolard and Leibbrandt cited in FAO, 2004).
- Hunger and malnutrition are both a cause and effect of poverty.
- Despite the good social protection system in the country, hunger and poverty alleviation policies and programmes, there is still:
  - **high levels of hunger and poverty**
  - **dependency on income from salaries & social grants**
  - **high rate of unemployment**
  - **decrease in own food production**
  - **inadequate access to food (GHS estimated 21.9% of SA HHs )**

## **Food Security Challenges in SA**

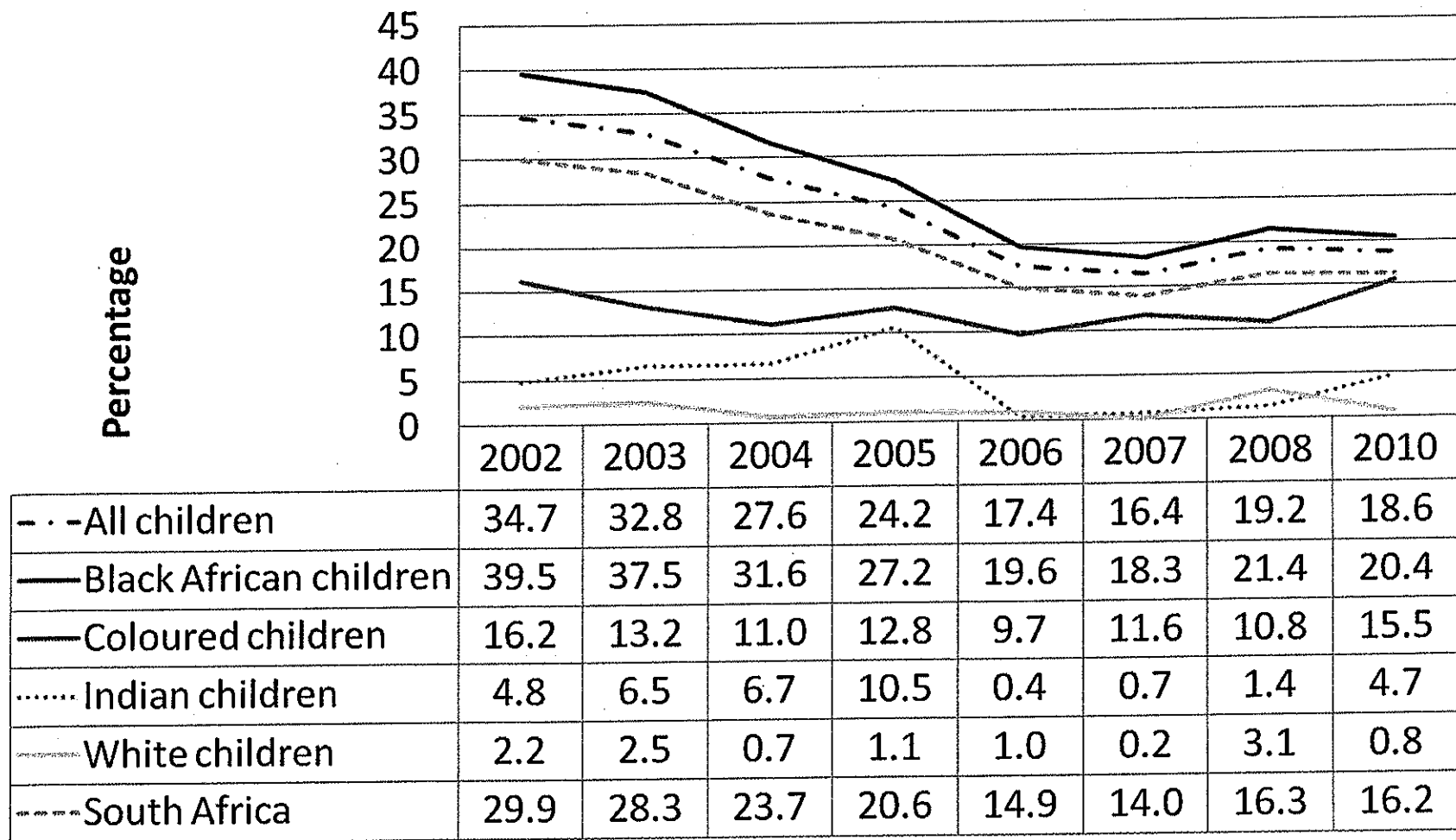
- Like severe malnutrition, food access problems were the most serious in North West where 33,3% of households had inadequate or severely inadequate food access. This is followed by KwaZulu-Natal (26,9%), Northern Cape (26%), Free State (23,6%) and Limpopo (20,6%), Eastern Cape (20,3%).

**Figure 2.8: Proportion of children living in low-income households, 2010**

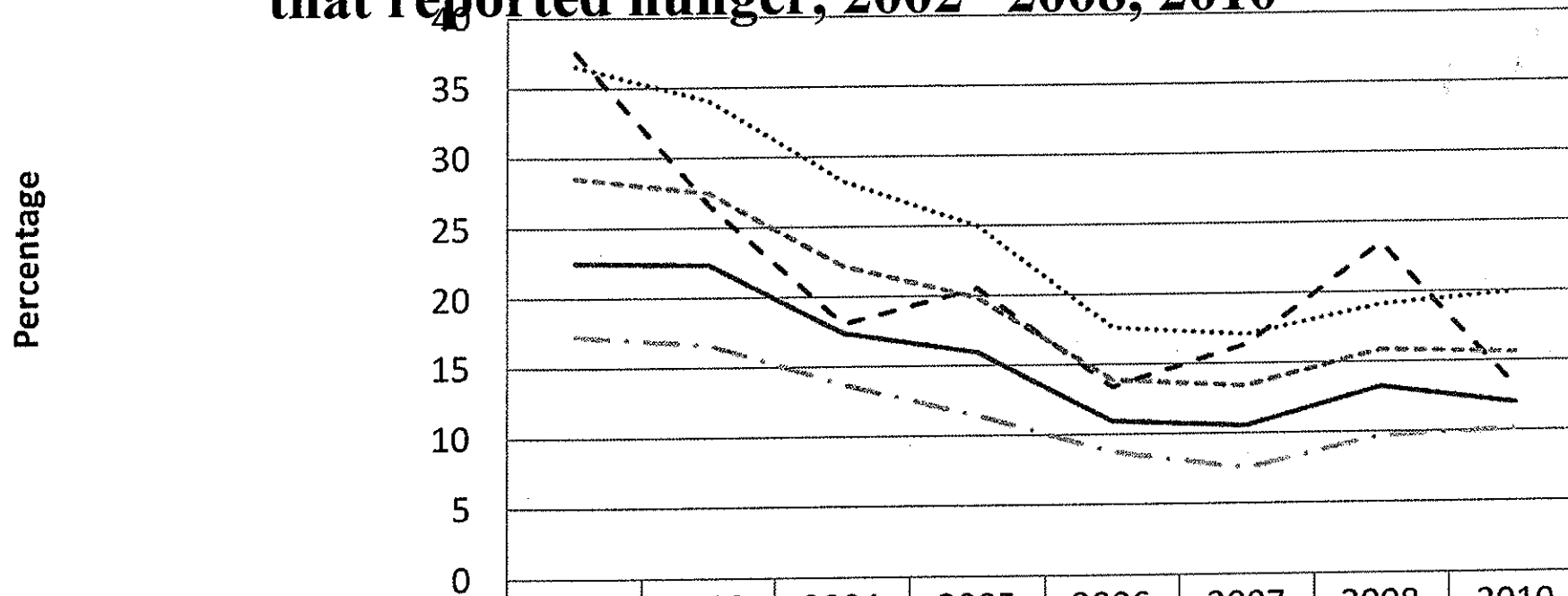




**Figure 2.15: Percentage of children living in households that reported hunger, 2002–2008, 2010**



**Figure 2.16: Percentage of child inclusive households that reported hunger, 2002–2008, 2010**

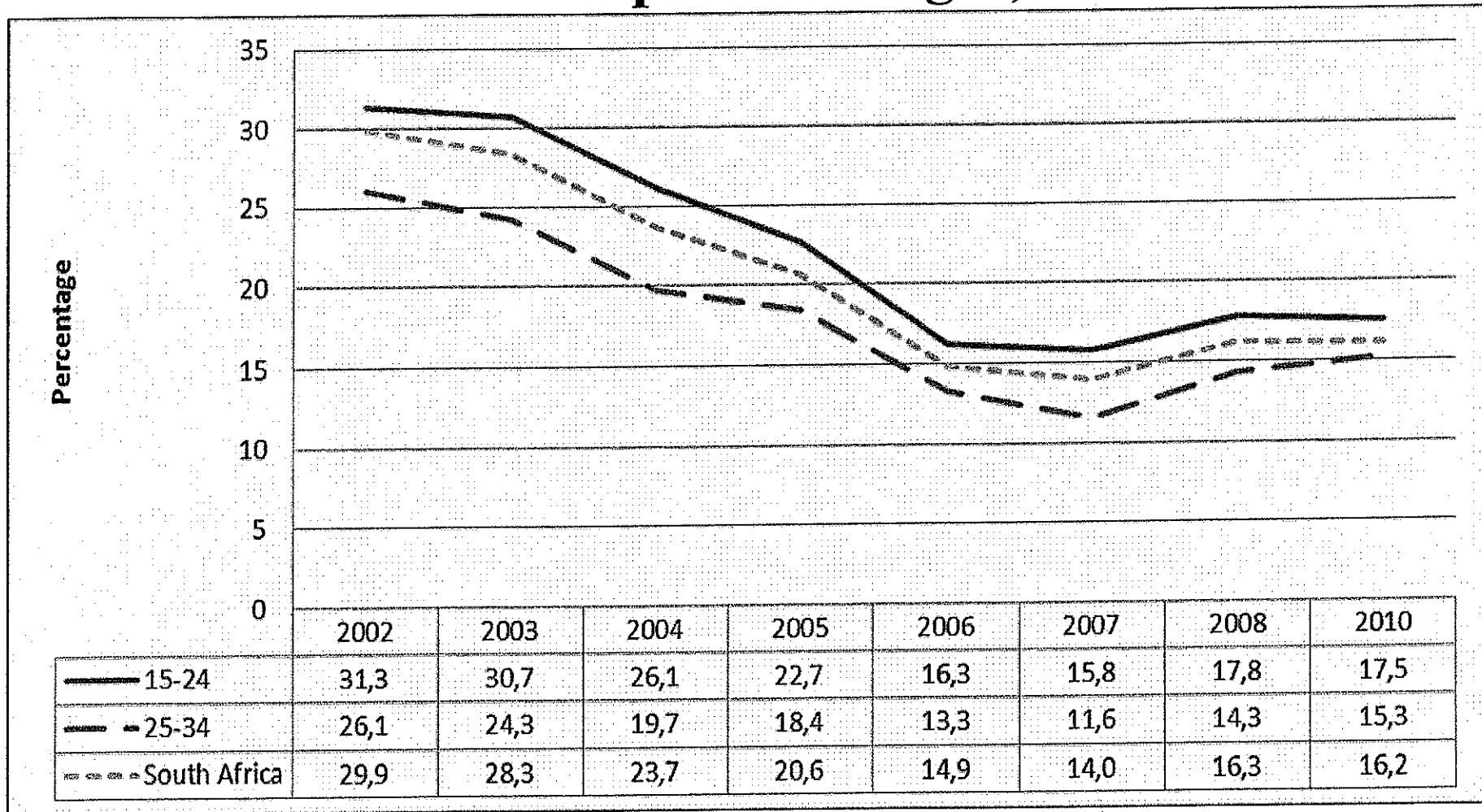


	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2010
-- Child headed	37.5	26.7	18.1	20.5	13.4	16.4	23.5	13.2
— Male-headed with children	22.5	22.4	17.5	16.0	10.9	10.5	13.2	12.0
..... Female-headed with children	36.5	34.0	28.2	25.0	17.7	17.1	19.1	20.0
- - - - All households with children	28.5	27.4	22.2	19.9	13.9	13.4	15.9	15.6
..... Households without children	17.3	16.6	13.7	11.5	8.7	7.5	9.7	10.1

**Table 5.8: Percentage of households that have experienced hunger by characteristics of the household head and the type of household, 2002–2010**

Characteristics of head	Year							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2010
Male 60+	21,8	20,4	15,7	14,0	9,0	8,7	9,9	9,4
Female 60+	30,1	28,5	23,8	17,8	12,4	12,3	13,6	13,2
<b>Total 60+</b>	<b>25,8</b>	<b>24,3</b>	<b>19,5</b>	<b>15,9</b>	<b>10,6</b>	<b>10,4</b>	<b>11,7</b>	<b>11,2</b>
Household with members aged 60 years and older	25,2	23,6	19,1	15,5	10,6	10,3	11,7	11,1
Households headed by persons aged 60 years and older with child members	35,6	34,4	27,2	21,9	15,1	14,7	16,7	15,2
All households headed by persons aged 18-59 years	23,8	22,5	18,2	16,0	11,4	10,5	13,0	12,6

**Figure 3.14: Percentage of youth living in households that reported hunger, 2002–2008,**



## **Zero Hunger Campaign**

- Zero hunger campaign is a government programme driven by Social development department that focuses on three pillars viz. Food availability, Food access and Food use, and its emphasis on curbing malnutrition amongst the poor and vulnerable
- Zero hunger Campaign guarantee the basic human right of access to adequate food and contribute towards the Millennium Development Goals
- The campaign bring together all three spheres of Government and organs of the Civil Society to implement the programme

## Zero Hunger Campaign Pillars

- Like the zero hunger strategy, food for all programme and campaign hinges on the three pillars
  - Food availability: sufficient quantities of food available on a consistent basis.
  - Food access: having sufficient resources to obtain appropriate foods for a nutritious diet.
  - Food use: appropriate use based on knowledge of basic nutrition and care, as well as adequate water and sanitation

### Availability

- Food production
- Food imports and exports
- Food storage

### Accessibility

- Purchasing power
- Food supply chain – Market infrastructure
- Access to markets & food prices
- Income earning opportunities

## Food security

### Utilization

- Nutrition, food intake, child care & feeding practices
- Intra-HH food distribution
- Health care
- Water quality, hygiene & sanitation
- Food safety & quality

### Stability

- Variability in production & social entitlements
- Lack of income / savings
- Prolonged illness
- Landlessness
- Agro-climatic changes
- Loss of livelihood

# Goals

- Attainment of universal physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food by the vulnerable citizens at all times to meet their dietary and food preferences for an active and healthy lifestyle
- Alleviate hunger and contribute towards poverty alleviation in South Africa