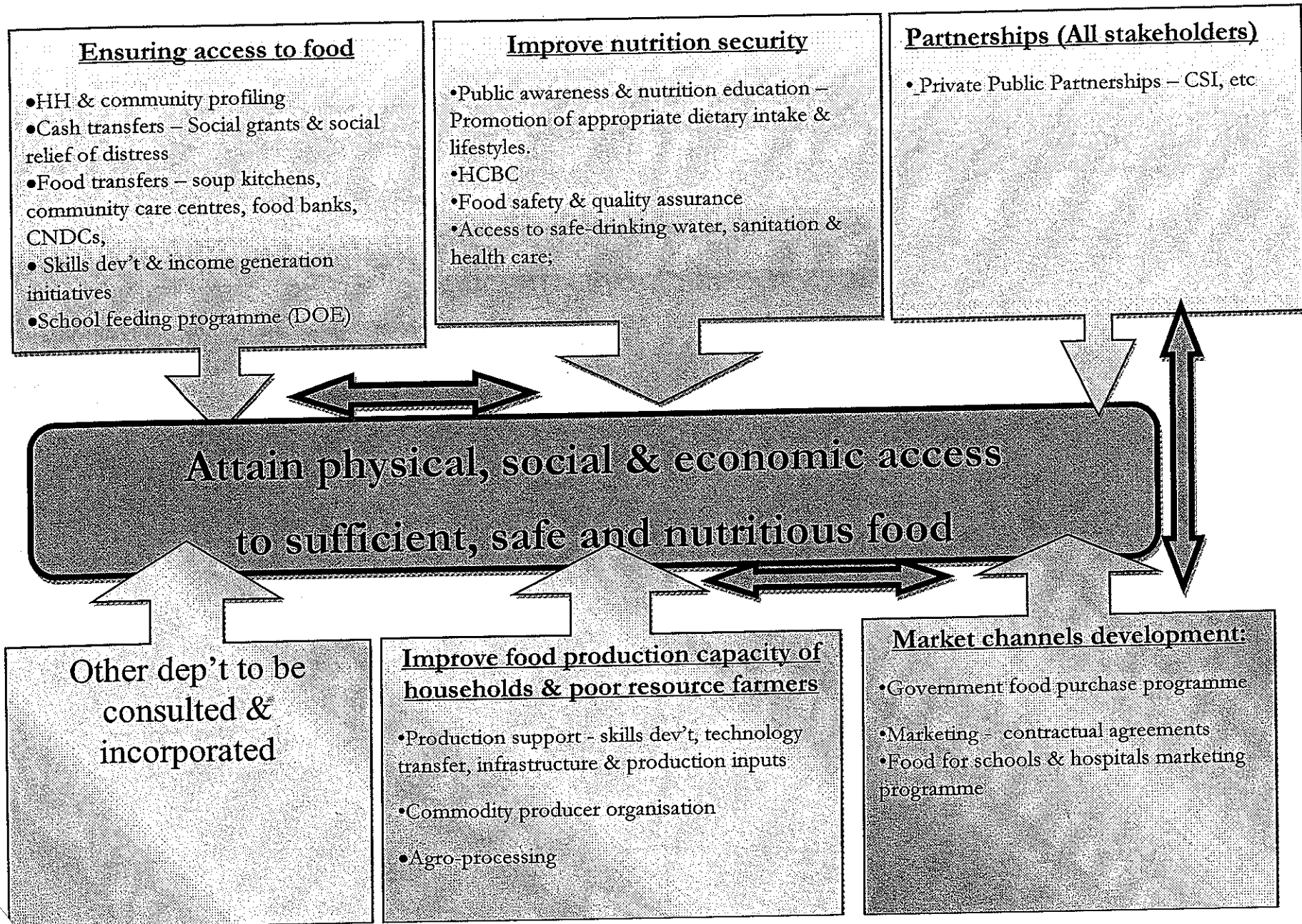


DSD Strategic Objectives



Strategy components/ pillars



DSD role located within the Food Security Continuum

1. Short term relief strategies

- directed at those who are most food insecure
- provide short-term relief for the immediate problem of hunger
- for emergency situations, do not deal with underlying problems that cause food insecurity, such as low income
- examples: soup kitchens, food banks, feeding schemes, Community care centre, HCBCs, food parcels

2. Capacity building strategies

Move beyond emergency food; focus on capacity building and sustainable livelihoods

Individual & community skill-building strategies:

- include programs where individuals develop skills to venture into income generating initiatives
- examples: groups are trained on sawing, bakery, financial management, ect Vuma Development centre (KZN).
- Community dev't projects establishment

3. System change strategies

Structural change to food, social, and economic systems

- aim to make changes to policy that will build food security
- examples: The food security policy, the zero-hunger strategy and sector implementation guidelines.

Targeted groups

- The first 1000 days of a Child
- Children under six years of age that are malnourished;
- child-headed households;
- Children in drop in centres
- Orphaned children;
- Risky pregnant and lactating women;
- Primary school children from poor households;
- People suffering from chronic diseases of lifestyle or communicable diseases; and
- At-risk elderly persons
- People with disabilities;
- Female-headed households; and
- HIV/AIDS-infected and affected households

Child Poverty, Social Profile of Vulnerable Groups, 2010

Percentage of children living in households without an employed adult by province

Province	Year (percentage)								
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Western Cape	12,8	14,6	13,7	13,2	11,4	12,2	13,0	12,2	12,6
Eastern Cape	48,2	55,7	49,8	56,3	49,9	49,2	40,4	50,9	54,5
Northern Cape	26,7	33,3	34,5	40,6	42,2	38,9	45,5	45,7	43,9
Free State	29,0	32,7	33,1	39,4	37,2	37,6	35,6	32,6	35,1
KwaZulu-Natal	38,9	47,1	46,5	43,9	46,0	40,8	44,5	42,8	42,9
North West	36,1	37,0	45,5	41,2	42,7	41,0	43,4	42,0	35,8
Gauteng	17,6	20,7	21,2	20,6	20,3	17,4	17,4	16,3	16,8
Mpumalanga	32,4	35,2	38,1	36,3	41,1	39,2	35,2	34,0	29,9
Limpopo	50,0	58,9	55,1	55,3	58,1	57,2	57,4	54,2	50,7
South Africa	34,7	40,1	39,3	39,5	39,6	37,3	36,0	36,6	36,0

Child Poverty

Number of children living below poverty line, 2008 - 2009

- 11.9 million children were living below poverty line in 2008
- Almost 3 million children were reported in KZN
- Close to 2 million children were reported in Limpopo and Eastern Cape

Map shows children below R569 poverty line, 2008

11.9m children

live in income poverty

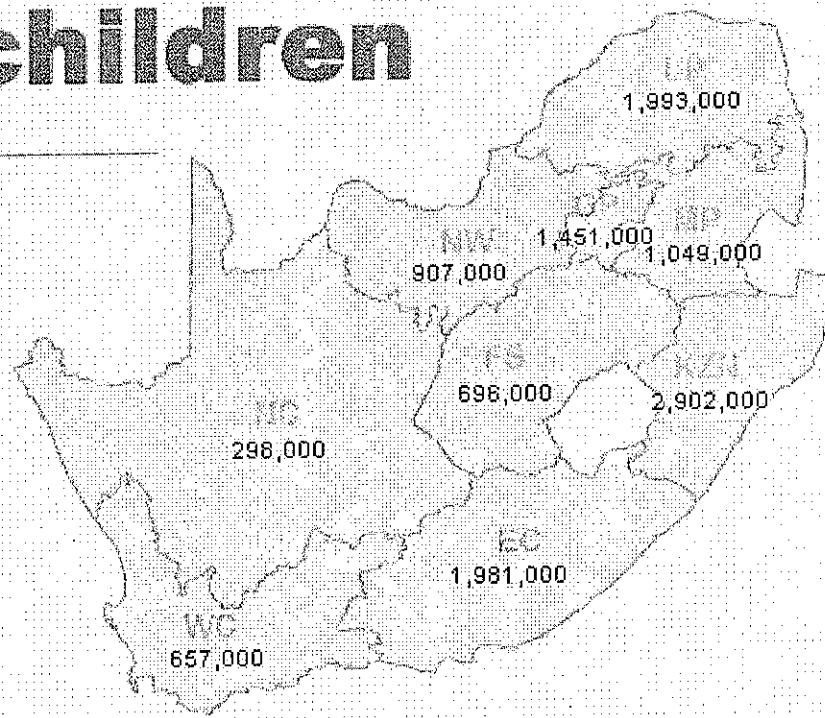


Table 2.2: Distribution of orphans living in South Africa by province and population group, 2010

Population group	Maternal	Paternal	Double	Not orphaned	Total
Black African	3,9	13	5,1	78	100
Coloured	2,5	6,2	0,9	90,4	100
Indian/Asian	0,6	2,7	0,9	95,8	100
White	0,2	2,2	0,1	97,5	100
South Africa	3,5	11,7	4,4	80,4	100

Severe Malnutrition for children <5yrs

Norm: 3%

P/ CODE	PROVINCE	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11
EC	Eastern Cape	4.8	5.0	5.2
FS	Free State	4.5	5.7	4.8
GP	Gauteng	3.7	2.8	3.6
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal	7.2	7.8	7.0
LP	Limpopo	3.2	4.0	4.1
MP	Mpumalanga	4.2	5.3	3.6
NC	Northern Cape	5.0	5.4	4.9
NW	North West	11.3	6.8	6.5
WC	Western Cape	4.5	5.8	2.6
ZA	South Africa	5.3	5.4	4.8
ISRDP	ISRDP average	5.1	5.8	6.6
Metro	Metro average	4.0	4.4	4.0

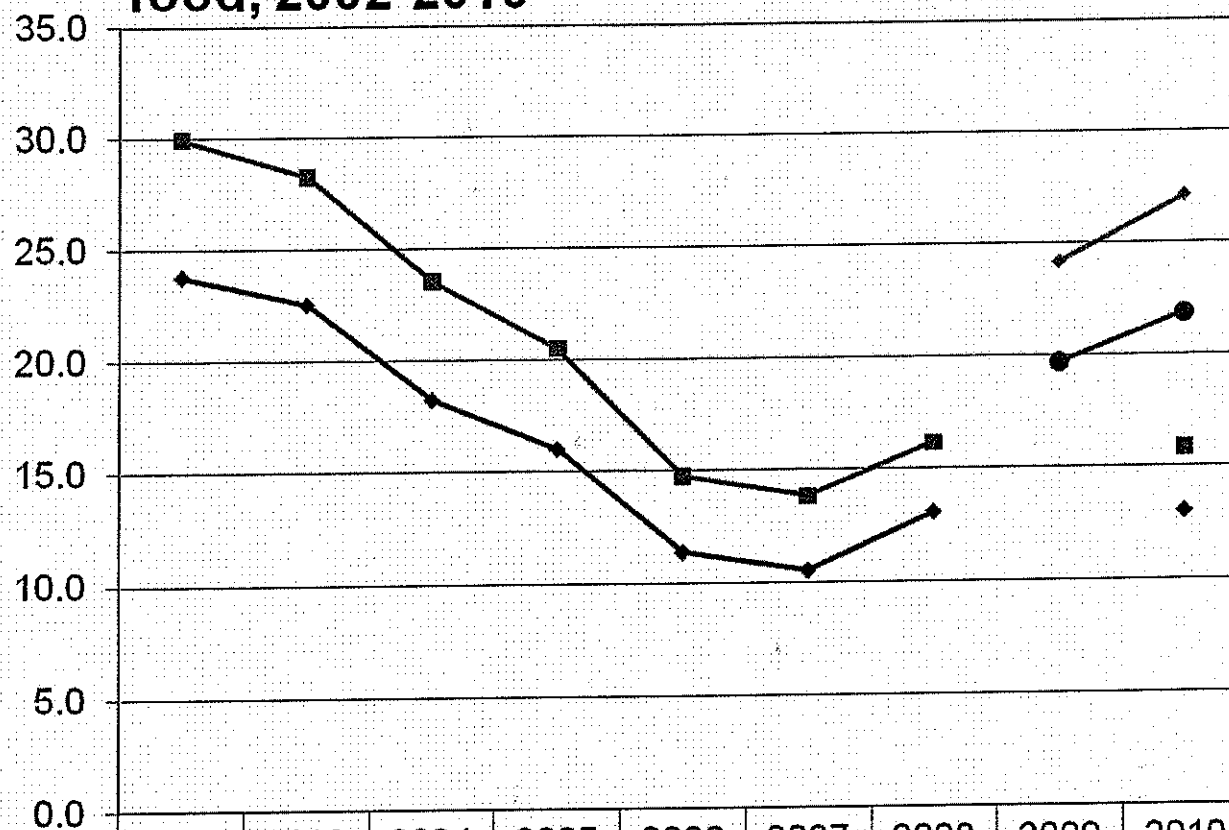
				2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Target
Province	Type	New Code	District (MDB)	SMN 08	SMN 09	SMN 10	
EC		DC10	Cacadu	4.7	4.1	5.4	
EC		DC12	Amatole	3.0	4.2	4.5	
EC	ISRDP	DC13	Chris Hani	3.5	3.6	3.8	
EC	ISRDP	DC14	Ukhahlamba	5.2	4.3	5.1	
EC	ISRDP	DC15	O.R. Tambo	7.5	7.3	7.7	
EC	ISRDP	DC44	Alfred Nzo	7.1	7.0	4.3	
EC	Metro	NMA	Nelson Mandela Bay Metro	2.6	2.9	3.3	
FS		DC16	Xhariep	7.6	4.9	4.4	
FS		DC17	Motheo	7.4	11.8	5.7	
FS		DC18	Lejweleputswa	4.1	4.1	3.9	
FS	ISRDP	DC19	Thabo Mofutsanyane	2.3	2.1	5.8	
FS		DC20	Fezile Dabi	3.0	4.1	2.9	
GP		DC42	Sedibeng	1.6	1.0	1.3	
GP		DC46	Metsweding	29.4	4.4	1.6	
GP		DC48	West Rand	5.8	5.0	5.6	
GP	Metro	EKU	Ekurhuleni	4.6	4.8	3.8	
GP	Metro	JHB	City of Johannesburg	0.9	0.8	4.4	
GP	Metro	TSH	City of Tshwane	4.2	2.7	2.6	
KZN	ISRDP	DC21	Ugu	5.5	6.7	6.6	
KZN		DC22	uMgungundlovu	13.9	13.8	7.8	
KZN		DC23	Uthukela	6.8	8.8	6.9	
KZN	ISRDP	DC24	Umzinyathi	4.4	7.9	6.8	
KZN		DC25	Amajuba	12.4	6.8	4.5	
KZN	ISRDP	DC26	Zululand	8.2	8.0	8.8	
KZN	ISRDP	DC27	Umkhanyakude	4.0	7.4	13.0	
KZN		DC28	Uthungulu	4.7	4.8	4.3	
KZN		DC29	iLembe	7.9	6.3	3.0	
KZN		DC43	Sisonke	4.6	7.4	6.2	
KZN	Metro	ETH	eThekweni	6.7	7.2	6.9	

LP		DC33	Mopani	3.8	3.7	4.4
LP		DC34	Vhembe	3.1	4.9	4.1
LP		DC35	Capricorn	2.9	3.3	3.2
LP		DC36	Waterberg	4.5	7.0	8.2
LP	ISRDP	DC47	Greater Sekhukhune	2.4	2.1	2.3
MP		DC30	Gert Sibande	5.0	4.8	3.4
MP		DC31	Nkangala	3.3	5.7	4.1
MP		DC32	Ehlanzeni	4.3	5.4	3.4
NC	ISRDP	DC45	John Taolo Gaetsewe (Kgalagadi)	1.4	5.7	3.2
NC		DC6	Namakwa	3.0	4.0	3.0
NC		DC7	Pixley ka Seme	9.3	5.3	6.4
NC		DC8	Siyanda	4.5	6.8	5.0
NC		DC9	Frances Baard	5.7	4.8	5.6
NW		DC37	Bojanala Platinum	18.2	5.9	3.7
NW		DC38	Ngaka Modiri Molema (Central)	7.6	10.1	10.8
NW		DC39	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti (Bophirima)	5.7	4.9	6.3
NW		DC40	Dr Kenneth Kaunda (Southern)	8.3	6.0	6.1
WC	Metro	CPT	City of Cape Town	4.7	6.7	2.4
WC		DC1	West Coast	2.8	2.4	1.6
WC		DC2	Cape Winelands	3.5	5.2	3.0
WC		DC3	Overberg	4.7	5.4	4.1
WC		DC4	Eden	5.1	3.6	2.7
WC	ISRDP	DC5	Central Karoo	6.6	5.4	4.3

**VULNERABILITY TO HUNGER EXPERIENCED BY CHILDREN LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS
BY QUINTILE**

	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5	N
WC	47.7	45.9	35.1	38.7	11.8	533 775
EC	47.8	30.4	30.4	16.2	3.9	749 899
NC	55.2	51.3	41.7	34.6	11.2	166 916
FS	47.8	38.9	36.5	20.0	6.8	330 091
KZN	49.2	45.7	49.7	36.4	16.4	1 708 054
NW	63.4	59.4	51.3	35.6	9.3	559 328
GP	43.1	36.7	29.1	25.0	5.2	724 965
MP	44.3	27.9	27.9	18.3	10.8	363 648
LP	34.5	32.9	24.9	23.7	8.9	614 804
RSA	48.1	41.0	36.3	27.6	9.4	5 751 480

Vulnerability to hunger and levels of complex access to food, 2002-2010



◆ Vulnerability to hunger Households

■ Vulnerability to hunger Persons

● Complex food access Households

▲ Complex food access Persons

2002

2003

2004

2005

2006

2007

2008

2009

2010

23.8

22.5

18.2

16.0

11.4

10.5

13.0

13.0

29.9

28.3

23.6

20.5

14.7

13.8

16.1

15.8

19.7

21.9

24.2

27.1

DSD interventions

1. Community education and awareness

- Food for all campaigns

2. Active search of the targets

- Comprehensive communities and households profiling

3. The provision of social safety nets in a form of social transfers which includes:

- Cash transfers : all types of social grants, and RSD

4. Food transfer s: includes all feeding & food distribution programmes i.e.: soup kitchens, drop-inn centres, community nutrition and development centres, one stop development centre, food parcels, popular restaurant and food banks;

DSD interventions(Cont ...)

5. Promotion of own food production at household and community level;
 - Promote the establishment of community food gardens
6. Capacity building and Skills development for communities
7. Establishment of corporative and income generation projects
8. Procurement of food for DSD feeding programmes and SRD from local producers
9. Audit of all DSD feeding programmes

Critical success factors

- Involvement of civil society organisations and Private sectors
- Strong intergovernmental cooperation particularly Local government
- Resource mobilisation by government: review of procurement system
- Strong Social mobilisation of communities
- Appropriate monitoring and evaluation framework

THANK YOU