
FOOD SECURITY POLICY /ZERO HUNGER PROGRAMME

FOR

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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**agriculture,
forestry & fisheries**

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Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
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Presentation Structure

- **Why a Food Security Policy for South Africa**
- **South Africa's adopted food security definition & threshold measure**
- **Policy objectives**
- **Problem statement and challenges**
- **Policy strategic responses**
- **Institutional Framework and the road map**



WHY A FOOD SECURITY POLICY FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The establishment of the food security Policy is based on the bill of rights enshrined in the constitution

- Section 27,1 (b) of the bill of rights, states that every citizen has a right to access to sufficient food and water and the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the realization of this right
- Section 28, 1(b) states that every child has a right to basic nutrition, shelter, basic care services and social services

Other reasons why we need a food security policy

- To ensure that key stakeholders reach a consensus on food security diagnosis



SOUTH AFRICA'S ADOPTED FOOD SECURITY DEFINATION & THRESHOLD MEASURE

- The policy defines food security as the right to have access and control over the physical, social and economic means to sufficient, safe and nutritious food at all times to meet dietary food intake requirements for a healthy life by all South Africans.
- Food Security is about availability, accessibility and the utilization
- The World Health Organization recommended adequate daily energy intake of different population groups with different nutritional needs.

Category	Infants: 6-12 months	Child: 1-5 years	Adult/ adolescent	Pregnant women	Lactating mother
Energy (kj)	3121	5693	11113	11130	11626
Energy requirements for survival not active people (kj)	3121	5460	8820	9870	10920



SOUTH AFRICA'S ADOPTED SECURITY DEFINATION & THRESHOLD MEASURE **continued**

- This policy recommends adult individual daily energy consumption 2650 Kcal (11095 kj) and individuals consuming less than 1792 kcal (7502kj) per day regarded as food insecure.
- The policy sets a food poverty line of R260 per individual expenditure for food every month to serve as a proxy indicator for food security, this amount covers 70% of the basic nutritious basket.



POLICY OBJECTIVES

Goal of Food Security Policy

The goal of the food security policy is to improve South Africa's adequacy and stability of access to safe and nutritious food at both national and household level.

Strategic objectives of the policy

- To eradicate hunger and poverty.
- Increase public investment in infrastructure, health, education, research and technology development and information systems development within the comprehensive rural development framework is integral to the attainment of this policy strategic objective



PROBLEM STATEMENT

- 2.8 million households (11.5 million individuals) are vulnerable to food insecurity . 72% of those vulnerable to food insecurity resides in rural areas (source: statistics SA General Households survey, 2009).
- South Africa is still one of the countries with the highest degrees of socio economic inequalities in the world, this exacerbate poverty levels, hunger, morbidity linked to racial groups of our country.
- Food insecurity is directly linked to poverty and poverty is directly linked to income generation and ownership of capital assets.
- Poverty further spreads along racial lines, with estimates indicating that 56% of African are poor compared to 36% of coloureds, 15% of Indians and 7% of Whites.

Four major challenges of food insecurity can be classified into:

- Challenges comprising the adequate availability of food
- Challenges comprising the accessibility of food
- Challenges compromising proper utilization of food
- Challenge compromising the stability of food supply



CHALLENGES COMPROMISING THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY OF FOOD

Domestic production versus. consumption

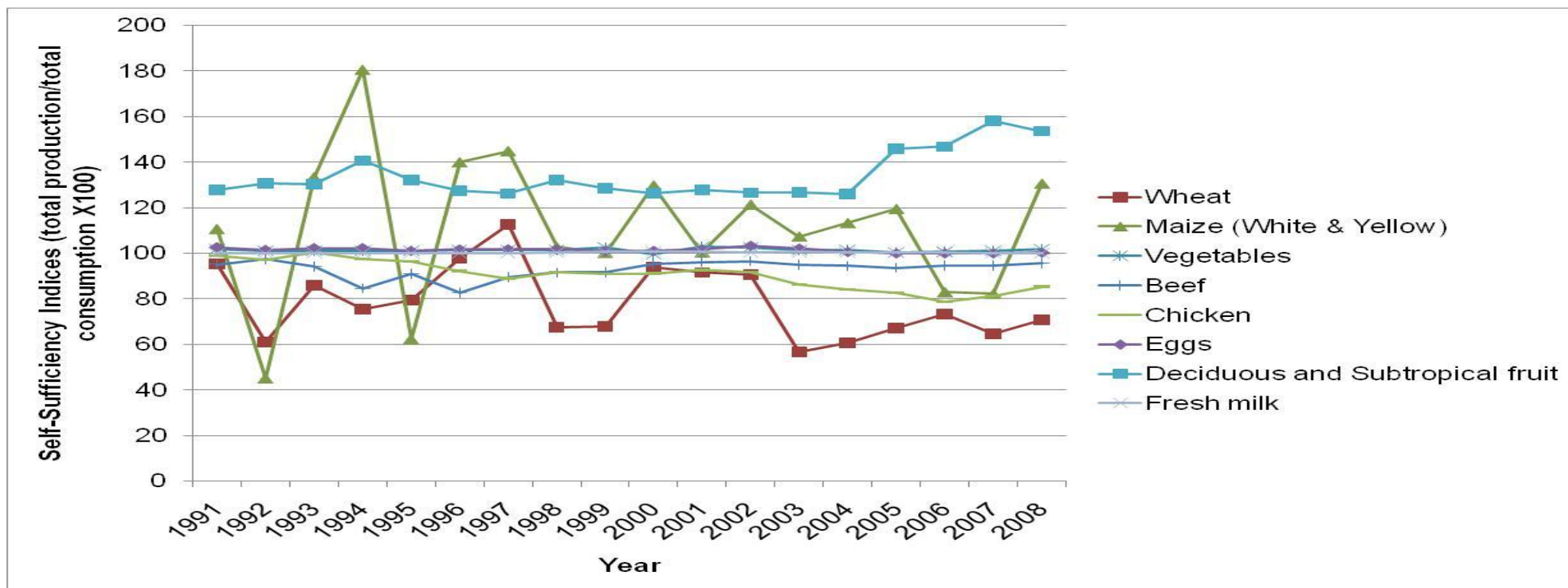


Figure: illustrate the domestic production [supply / self sufficiency] in relation to the domestic demand [consumption]. The shortfall of each commodity below the 100 base index is imported, S.A. imported 40% more food recently than it had for the past five years. Wheat demand is expected to grow by more than 50% in 2011 and by almost 90% by 2020 due to food consumption pattern changes and economic growth, i.e. during the production season for 2007/08 wheat imports were estimated to R2.6 billion.



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CHALLENGES COMPROMISING THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY OF FOOD CONTINUED

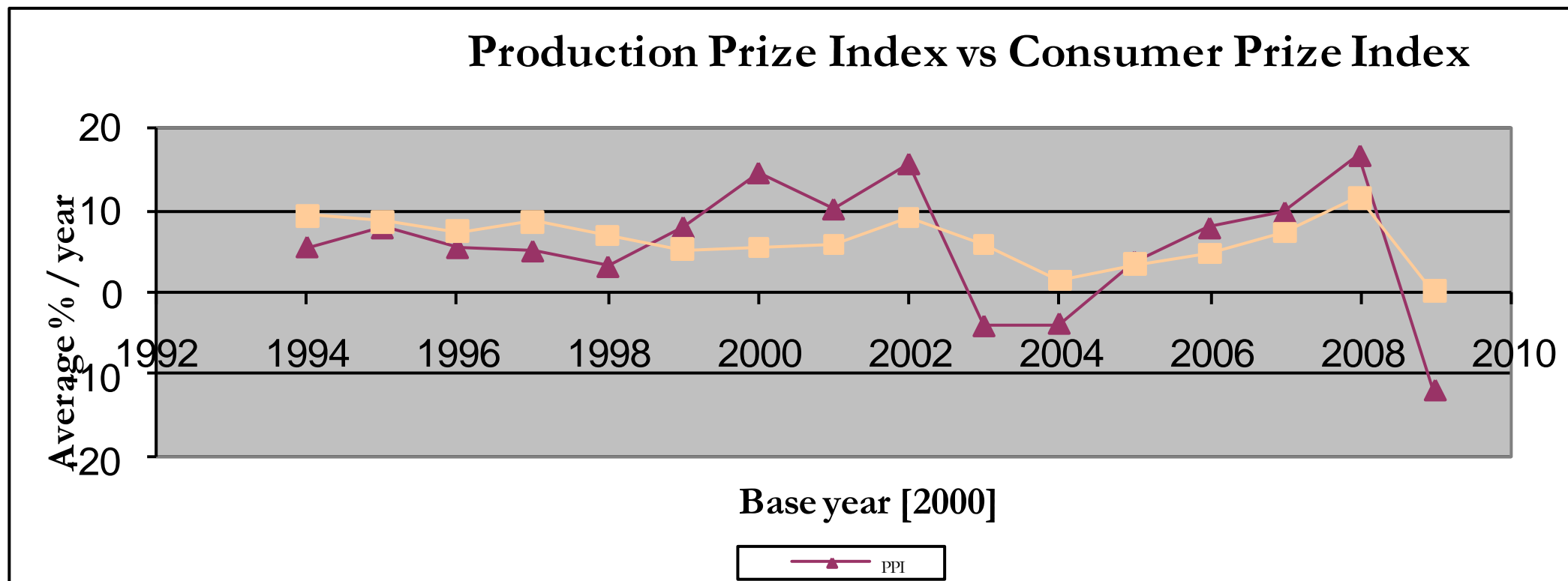
It is envisaged that the current production levels will not match the current and future projected demands due to the following challenges:

- Shortcomings in the implementation of Land Reform Policy
- Sustainable use of agricultural resources and land use
- Skewed food storage and distribution networks
- Reformation of domestic markets



CHALLENGES COMPROMISING THE ACCESSIBILITY OF FOOD

Consumer cost and production costs



- On average consumers in rural areas had to pay R16.74 more than consumers in urban areas to buy the same basket of selected products from Jan 2008 to October 2010.
- With poverty levels high in rural areas this means high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition in rural areas



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CHALLENGES COMPROMISING THE ACCESSIBILITY OF FOOD

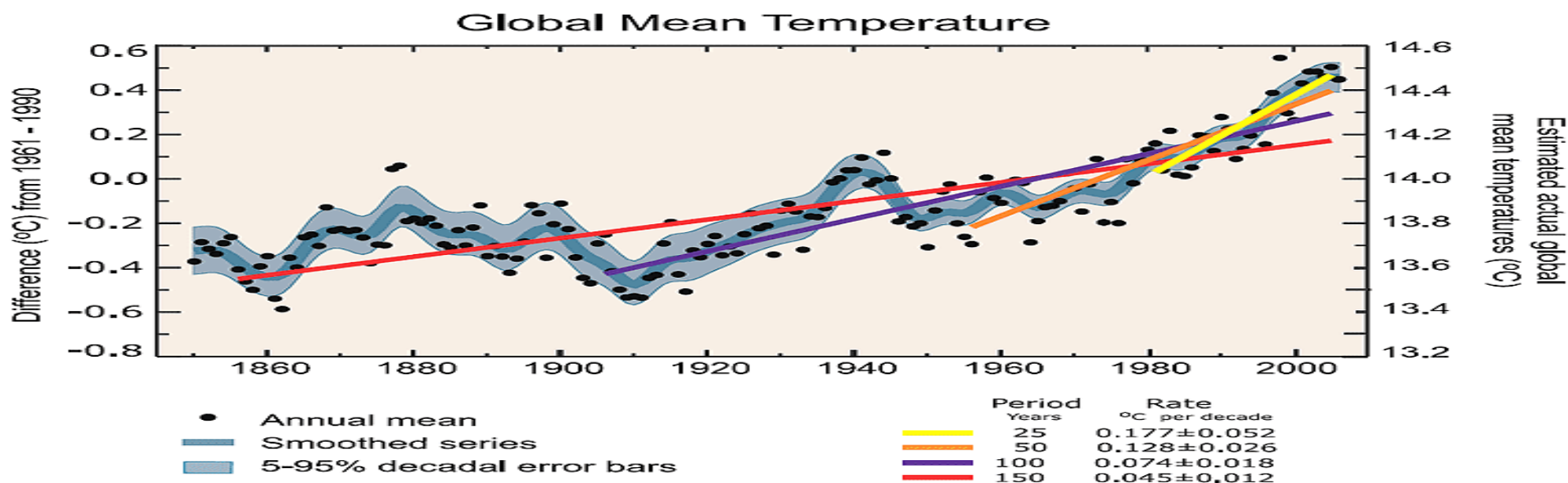
Unemployment

- The Quarterly Labour Force Survey indicates a steady increase in unemployment rate.
- The survey results are indicating that the unemployment rate in Q4 of 2008 was 21,9% , Q4 of 2009 was 24,3% and Q3 of 2010 was 25,3%



CHALLENGES COMPROMISING THE STABILITY OF FOOD SUPPLY

Climate challenges / change



Increase temperatures is expected to be greater towards the interior and less in coastal areas.

These conditions are predicted to increase the intensity of the rainfall but not the overall total rain fall towards the South West of the country



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CHALLENGES COMPROMISING THE STABILITY OF FOOD SUPPLY

Economic growth, equity and food security

The economic recession during 2009 financial year.

Poor household continue to allocate higher expenditure on food than the richer households.

Income equality is also higher with about 10% of the population and more than 50% of households per capital income while 40% of the population accounts for less than 7% of households income and the poorest is 20% accounts for less than 1,5% income which is mainly derived from work and social grants.

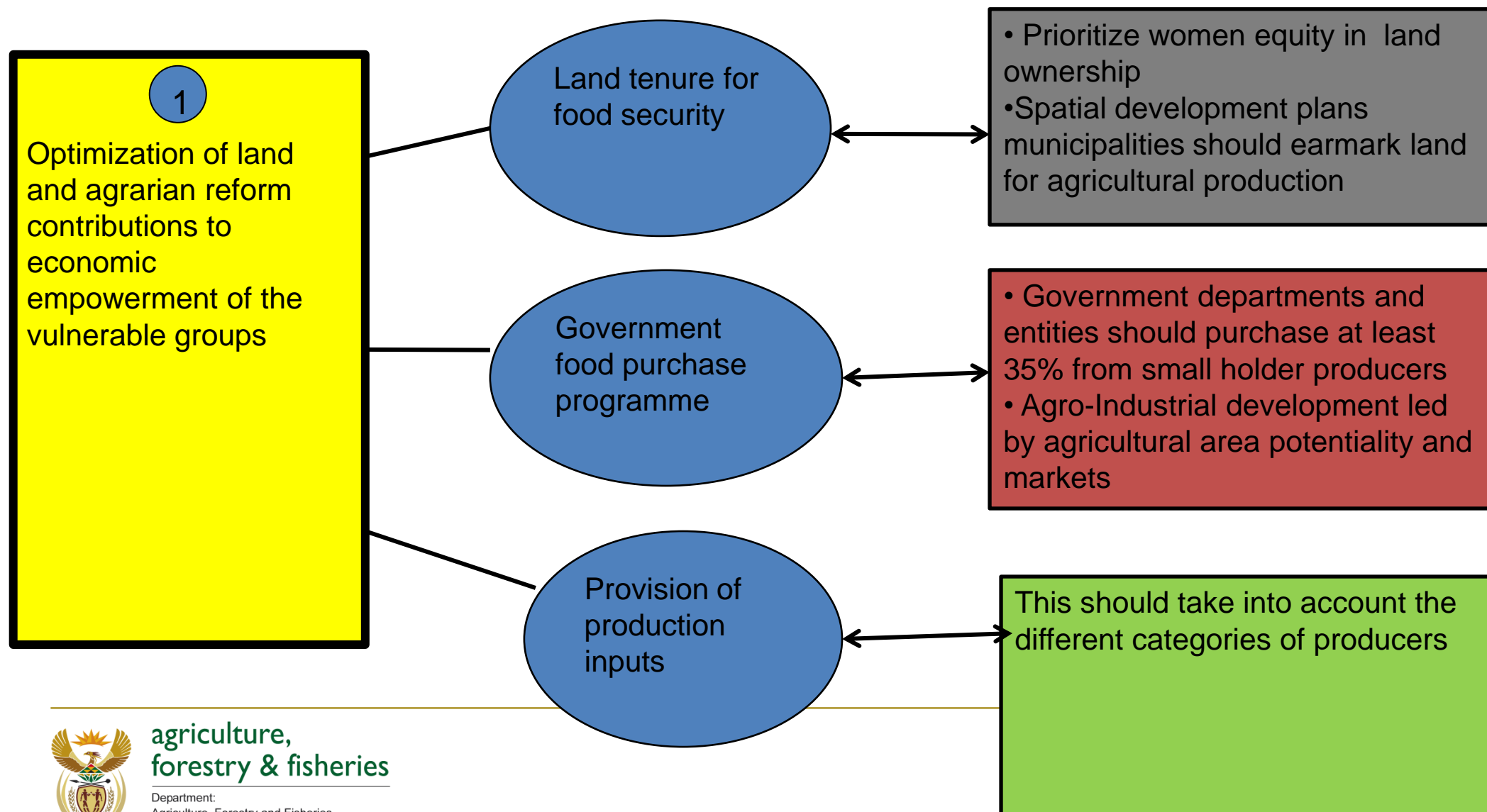
Long term agricultural production plan

A production strategy that will clearly outline the support of production by the state to farmers and the industry is a prerequisite to uplift the domestic production of certain commodities (e.g. dairy & poultry).



POLICY / STRATEGIC RESPONSES

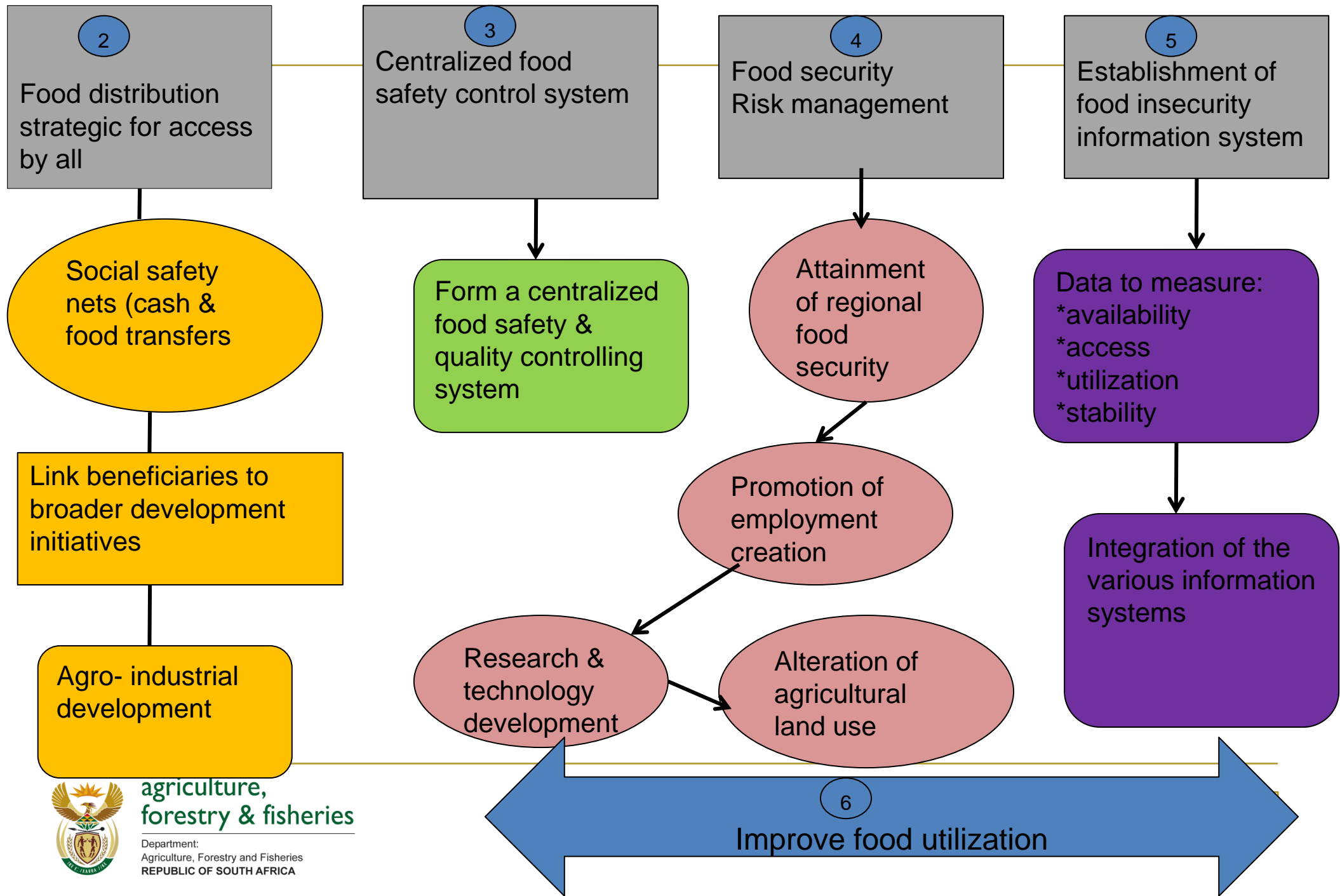
The policy identifies a number of strategic areas of intervention



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POLICY STRATEGIC RESPONSES CONTINUED



Institutional framework

The Cabinet / Provincial legislatures / MINMEC

- Should oversee the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of this policy
- Enhancing inter-governmental relations through improved programme co-ordination amongst Government Departments

Ministerial food security advisory committee

- This will be a non-bureaucratic multi-sectoral national advisory body
- It will be consisting of experts in organised agriculture, food security, consumer representation, climate change and environmental practitioners to provide expert advice to the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in relation to the country, regional and international food security issues.

Food Security Co-ordination in S.A.

- i) The Food Security Co-ordination Units
 - The co-ordination of food security requires a high level co-ordination to be at both the Premiers and Presidency offices,
 - The existence of the Food Security Co-ordinators at this level is therefore crucial,
- i) The Food Security Units
 - They already exist at National and in almost all nine provinces but elevation if these units is pivotal,
 - They should provide the expert knowledge in the implementation of the food security programmes,



Institutional framework continued

The National and Provincial Food security forums

- This will be a platform for the plethora of different stakeholders engaged in food security and nutrition issues in South Africa to participate in shaping the Government's plan of ending hunger in South Africa.



Food Security Legislation

- There is a need for legislation to regulate the co-ordination of food security in South Africa as prescribed by this policy,
- The research, the development and timing of inaction of the Food Security Act for South Africa will then be the responsibility of both the national and provincial food security co-coordinators.



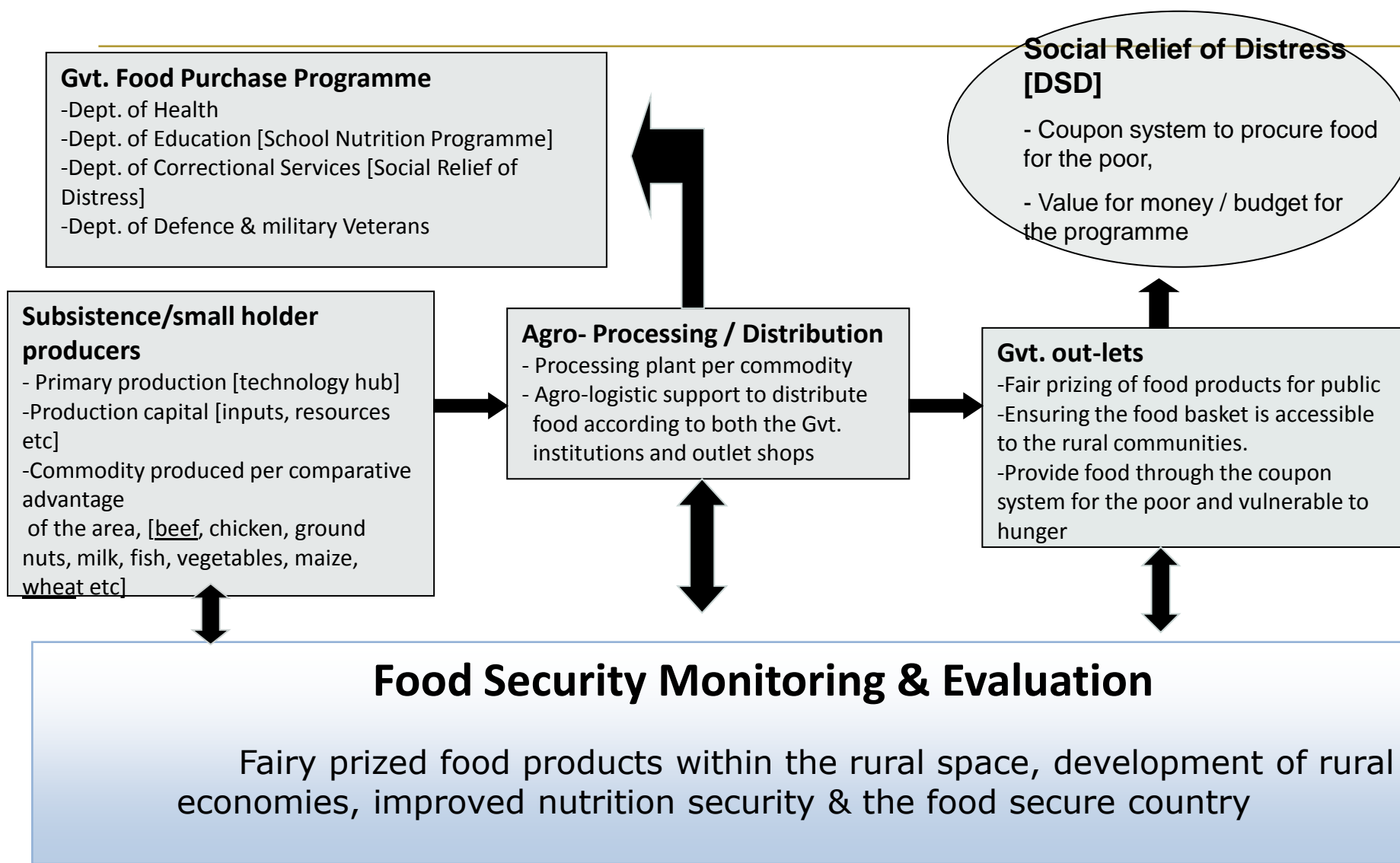
ZERO HUNGER PROGRAMME

Objectives of the Zero-Hunger Programme are to:

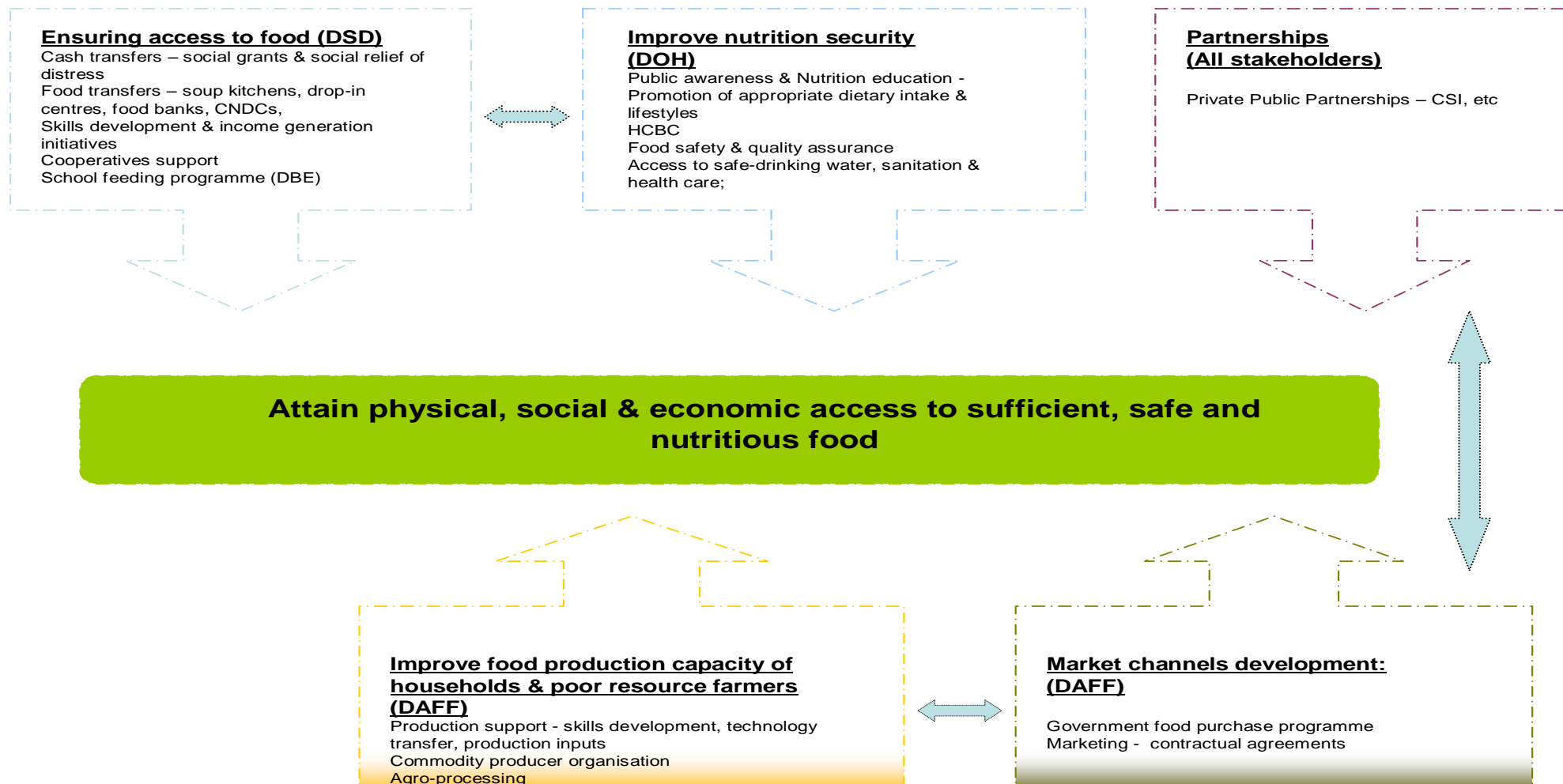
- Ensure **access to food** the poor and vulnerable members of our society
- Improve **food production** capacity of households and poor resource farmers.
- Improve **nutrition security** of the citizens.
- Develop **market channels** through bulk government procurement of food linked to the emerging agricultural sector.
- Fostering **partnerships** with relevant stakeholders within the food supply chain.



OVERVIEW OF STRATEGIC CONCEPT



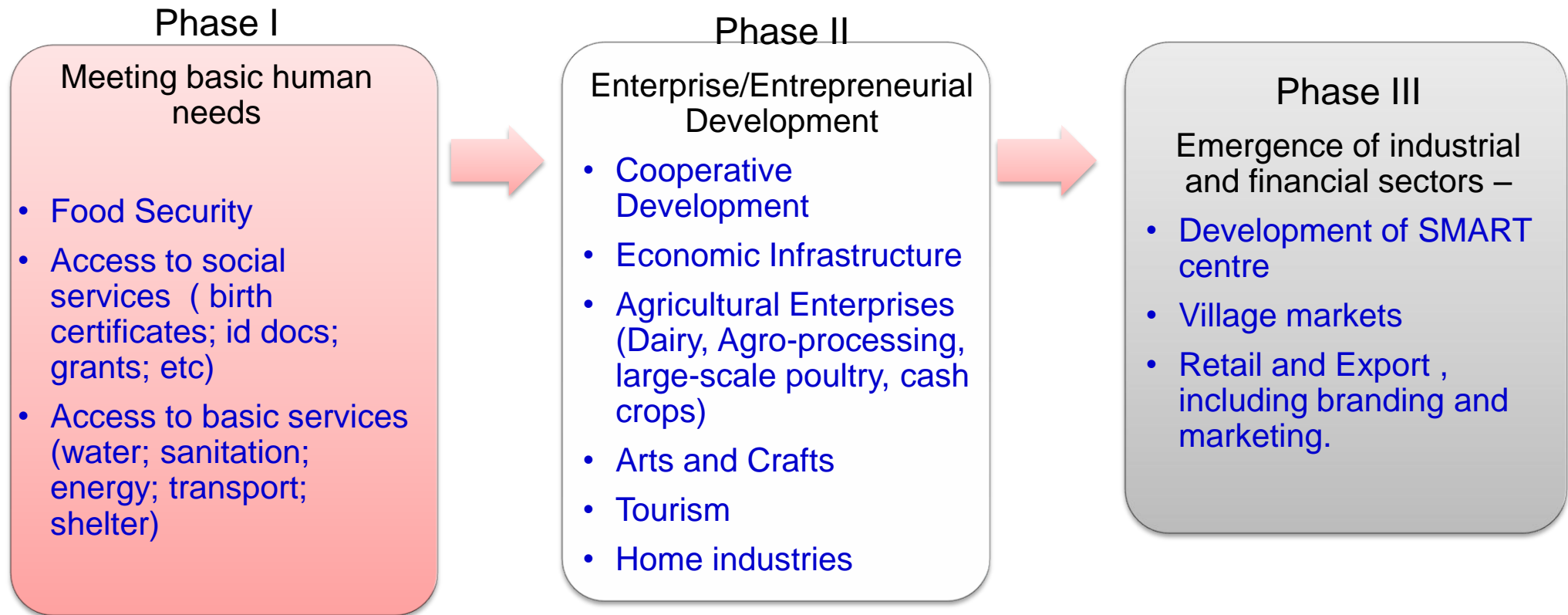
Role of the IFSNTT



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VIBRANT, EQUITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE RURAL COMMUNITIES



Current Steps

- Approval by Cabinet
- Community mobilization / concept explanation / training
- Production analysis and production system assessment - Household food Production Programme – vegetable production / egg production / broiler production / animal improvement project.
- Commodity Production analysis
- Collection - Distribution - Payment systems for famers (participating)
- Concurrent process - Market access facilitation



How many times should a man walk up and down the street before being called a man?

THANK YOU



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