



**OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS TOWARDS THE NATIONAL
FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY PLAN FOR SOUTH
AFRICA 2018-2023**

FOOD SECURITY DIALOGUES WITH DSD, HSRC AND NDA

TC MASILELA

13 OCTOBER 2020

OUTLINE

1. Current Food and Nutrition Security Status
2. Development of the National Plan for Food and Nutrition Security 2018-2023
3. Progress with implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Security Plan 2018-2023 – per Strategic Objective
4. Costing of the Plan
5. Conclusions and next steps

FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS INDICATORS

Indicator	Unit	Current status	Data Source
Vulnerability to hunger: Households	%	9,7% in 2018 (down from 11,5% in 2015)	GHS 2018
Vulnerability to hunger: Persons		11,3% in 2018 (down from 13,2% in 2015)	GHS 2018
Households with complex (limited) food access	%	20,2% in 2018 (decreased from 22,5% in 2015)	GHS 2018
Individuals with complex (limited) food access	%	23,8% in 2018 (decreased from 26,6% in 2015)	GHS 2018
Childhood stunting <60 months	%	27% (worsened from 24% in 2005)	SADHS 2016 SANHANES 2012
Children < 15 yrs overweight or obese	%	13% in 2016, down from 14% in 2012	SADHS 2016 SANHANES 2012
Obese women >15 yrs	%	41% in 2016 (worsened from 24,8% in 2012)	SADHS 2016 SANHANES 2012
Overweight women > 15 yrs	%	26.6% in 2016 (decreased from 39,2% in 2012)	SADHS 2016 SANHANES 2012
Obese men >15 yrs	%	11% in 2016 (was also 11,6% in 2012)	SADHS 2016 SANHANES 2012
Overweight men > 15 yrs	%	20.3% in 2016 (19,6% in 2012)	SADHS 2016 SANHANES 2012



Good progress based on available data from previous assessment

Modest progress based on available data from previous assessment

No progress or deteriorated based on available data from previous assessment

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL PLAN FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY 2018-2023

September 2013

Cabinet approved the Food and Nutrition Security Policy for RSA - led by DAFF

March 2015

Cabinet approved the Report on the Evaluation of Nutrition Interventions for Children under-5 – commissioned by DPME

March 2015

Cabinet directed that an Integrated Nutrition Plan be developed for RSA, taking into account the provisions of the FNS policy, evaluation results and reflect a common vision amongst government departments

April 2015

12 National Government Departments; Provinces and Development Partners developed the National Food and Nutrition Security Plan

September 2015

Draft National Food and Nutrition Security Plan reviewed and refined at the one-week laboratory (workshop) – funded by UNICEF

November 2016

Draft National Food and Nutrition Security Plan circulated to all 9 Provinces. Extensive feedback and copy of Provincial Food and Nutrition Security Plan received from one Province in December 2016

2017 to May 2018

Provincial visits to Eastern Cape; KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and North West conducted

July 2018

Provincial visit to the Northern Cape

Implementation : February 2017-September 2020

Using modest existing resources, government departments have continued to implement 6 Strategic Objectives of the Plan

November 2017

Final Costing Report on the National Food and Nutrition Security Plan produced. Cost implications estimated at **R86,8 billion** – additional to existing resource envelope

March 2017

Draft National Food and Nutrition Security Plan presented to the Portfolio Committee on Agriculture. Plan was supported - but concern expressed about the pace of development

January 2017

Draft National Food and Nutrition Security Plan presented at the Food and Nutrition Security Indaba – led by DAFF & supported by FAO.

February 2017

Draft National Food and Nutrition Security Plan presented to the Joint Workshop of Portfolio Committees (PCs) convened by the PC on Agriculture Forestry & Fisheries - and endorsed

NATIONAL PLAN FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

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.

What is unique about the new NFNS Plan?

- Radical review of existing programmes
- Identification of gaps
- Discontinuation of programmes that have not yielded results
- Development of new, more effective interventions
- Identification of short-term; medium-term and long term measures

What is unique about the new NFNS Plan?

Six levels of the Nutrition Security in South Africa

1. **Policy level** with the objective of analyzing the food and nutrition security policy framework;
2. **Institutional level**, with the objective of analyzing the major institutions and stakeholders in the public, private, academic institutions that deal with various aspects of food and nutrition security focusing on their roles;
3. **Programmatic level**, with the objective of analyzing the different interventions for addressing FSN - being implemented by different institutions;
4. **Food and nutrition security statistics and information** - to be able to deliver a structured food and nutrition security information system that provides a timely and robust analysis of the food and nutrition security situation;
5. **Governance structures for coordinating food security** - with the objective of analyzing the structural reporting and accountability mechanisms with respect to food and nutrition security matters;
6. **Alignment** of the policies, institutions, programmes, information management systems and governance systems to regional and continental processes.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND KEY DEPARTMENTS

Six Strategic Objectives	Lead Department	Other Key Departments and Social Partners
1 Establish a multisectoral Food and Nutrition Security (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	Presidency DPME	DALRRD; DSD; DBE; COGTA; DOH; DTI; Provinces; Local government; Development Partners
2 Establish inclusive local food value chains to support access to nutritious, affordable foods	DALRRD	Water & Sanitation; DTI; National Treasury; Correctional Services; Civil Society, Development Partners; Development Partners; Civil Society; UN Agencies
3 Expand targeted social protection measures and sustainable livelihood programmes	DSD	DOH; Home Affairs; DBE; Provinces and local government; Civil Society; Development Partners; UN Agencies
4 Scale up of high impact nutrition interventions targeting women, infants and children	DOH	DBE; DSD; DHA; Civil Society; Development Partners; UN Agencies
5 Influence people across the life-cycle to make informed food and nutrition decisions through an integrated communications strategy	DOH/GCIS	DBE; DSD; DALRRD; COGTA; DHA; Development Partners; UN Agencies
6 Develop a monitoring and evaluation system for FNS in South Africa and establish an integrated risk management system for monitoring FNS related risks.	DALRRD DPME StatsSA 8	DOH; DBE; Statistics SA; COGTA, Development Partners; UN Agencies

SYNOPSIS OF PROGRESS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:

- Costing of the Food and Nutrition Plan for South Africa (NFNS) 2018-2023 Plan was completed – to enable government to fully understand the cost implications of the NFNS – and make informed political choices;
- NFNS Plan was endorsed by the current President in his previous capacity as Deputy President (DP) of South Africa, who signed the Foreword in 2017;
- Establishment of the National Food and Nutrition Security Council is supported – but Presidency has proposed combination with the InterMinisterial Committee (IMC) on Poverty.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: ESTABLISH INCLUSIVE LOCAL FOOD CHAINS TO SUPPORT ACCESS TO NUTRITIOUS AFFORDABLE FOOD

PROGRESS

- Total of **78 smallholder** producers have been certified for South African Good Agricultural Practices (SA-GAP) as at September 2020 – exceeding both the 2015/16 baseline of 20 farmers and the 2019 target of certifying 50 farmers;
- Total of **3100 extension officers** appointed as at September 2020 – exceeding the 2015/16 baseline of 2,800, but lower than the 2019 target of 3,500;
- Previously disparate instruments for supporting production and access to markets for smallholder producers integrated and harmonised into the **Agriculture and Agro Processing Master Plan** (APAP, CASP, Ilima Letsema, MAFISA, RECAP, and Competitive Enhancement Programme);
- **881,000** people employed in agriculture as at September 2020, slightly lower than both the 2019 target of **882,000** and the 2019 target of **900,000**.

CHALLENGES

- **2,501,200** households involved in agriculture as at September 2020, higher than the baseline of **2,329,043**, but slightly lower than the 2019 target of **2,535,371**;
- Number of additional small holders producers supplying food to institutional markets remains significantly low (10 supplying WFP and 51 supplying Tiger Brands). The baseline was 346 small holder producers;
- Rand value of food procured from smallholder producers is not increasing fast enough – and remains lower than the 2019 target of spending **30%** of the government food procurement budget on small holder producers.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: EXPAND TARGETED SOCIAL PROTECTION MEASURES AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMMES

PROGRESS

- Even prior to the advent of Covid-19, Departments of Social Development (DSD) and Basic Education (DBE) provided the largest safety net for poor, vulnerable and marginalized people;
- With the onset and progression of the Covid-19 pandemic, this support was expanded even further as part of RSA's national response;
- **21 090** of the existing **25 762** public schools (81,8%) provided nutritious food to learners through the National School Nutrition Programme (NSNP) as at September 2020 – compared to a 2015/16 baseline of **21,177** schools and the 2019 target of **19,800**;
- 5.2 million people accessed food through efforts of government and partners as part of COVID-19 response during Q1 of 2020/21. Actual need is in the range of 14 million.

CHALLENGES

- Total of **8,062,979 learners** received nutritious meals at school as at September 2020, relative to the 2015/16 baseline of 9,734,662 learners and the 2019 target of **9,9 million**. Closure of schools due to Covid-19 impacted on the NSNP;
- In 2018/19, progress was already at **9,965,500** learners benefitting from the NSNP – which exceeded the set target of 9,9 million;
- Social protection measures – including food security measures - require safeguarding against looming budgets cuts - arising from the adverse economic impact of Covid-19 and other economic pressures;
- Key question of how the nutrition needs of learners are addressed over weekends and during school holidays remains. Whereas the DSD's Food and Nutrition Centres address part of this challenge, the numbers reached reflect that access should be expanded.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: SCALE UP OF HIGH IMPACT NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS TARGETING WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN

PROGRESS

- Under-5 Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) inpatient Case Fatality Rate was **3.5%** in Q1 2020/21. The 2019 target of reducing MAM to less than **6%** and further reduce it to **<4%** by 2023 were exceeded;
- Proportion of infants under 6 months exclusively breastfed at 14 weeks of age was **45.1%** in Q1 of 2020/21, higher than the 2015/16 baseline of **32%** but lower than the 2019 target of **50%**.

CHALLENGES

- A total of **36.2%** of children 12-59 months received Vitamin A in Q1 of 2020/21 - lower than both the figure of **56.5%** recorded in 2019/20, and the 2019 target of 80% of children 12-59 months;
- No system exists to monitor the proportion of Low birth Weight babies admitted to facility based quality Kangaroo Mother Care who survived (discharged alive).

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: DEVELOP AN INTEGRATED COMMUNICATION PLAN TO INFLUENCE PEOPLE ACROSS THE LIFE CYCLE TO MAKE INFORMED FOOD AND NUTRITION DECISIONS

PROGRESS

- A FNS communication strategy has been produced, as at September 2020;
- Focus is on Behavior Change Communication as well as individual interventions to enhance food security, including household food production;
- Communication Strategy is aimed at 7 stakeholder groups namely:
 - ❑ Policy makers and leaders;
 - ❑ Food industry;
 - ❑ Community leaders and frontline workers;
 - ❑ Parents; caregivers (children 0-5 years)
 - ❑ School going children and adolescents;
 - ❑ Households;
 - ❑ Smallholder farmers

CHALLENGES

- Cost implications of implementing the Communication Strategy through various platforms;
- Communication does not always translate into behaviour change - measures to track the impact of the Communication Strategy are therefore vital.
- Systematic evaluation will need to be conducted, to clearly delineate contribution and attribution – of the Communication Strategy.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6: DEVELOP A MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM FOR FNS, INCLUDING AN INTEGRATED RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR MONITORING FNS RELATED RISKS

PROGRESS

- Effective **internal M&E culture** has been established to monitor implementation of the plan – at national level;
- 12 National Government Departments monitoring implementation across three levels of government and provide monthly progress reports;
- Periodic reports are tabled before the Executive and Parliament;
- DAARLD continues to provide leadership in SAVAC – managing FNS related risks;
- A Technical Cooperation Plan between DAARLD and FAO with dedicated funds was signed to roll out additional work over 18 months.

CHALLENGES

- Development of an overarching Database/Repository for FNS information from various sources has commenced, but the pace of delivery requires acceleration.

COSTING

- Overall costs of implementing the National Food and Nutrition Security Plan amount to **R86.8 billion** over the 5-year period 2018/19 to 2022/23.
- Biggest cost driver is Strategic **Objective 2**, which requires a total amount of R67.8 billion over the 5-year period. This translates to 78% of the costs of the entire plan.
- **Strategic Objective 3:** R11.1 billion over the 5-year period. (12.85%)
- **Strategic Objective 4:** R7.0 billion over the 5-year period. (8.09%).
- **Strategic Objective 5:** R703.7 million over the 5-year period. (0.81%)
- **Strategic Objective 6:** R23.7 million over the 5-year period. (0.03%).
- **Strategic Objective 1:** R18.7 million over the 5-year period. (0.02%).

CONCLUSIONS

- Government and its social partners have commenced with the implementation of the **National plan of Food and Nutrition Security** in an integrated manner.

- Advent of Covid-19 pandemic has accentuated the need for Food and Nutrition Security, particularly during emergencies and disasters.
- Consistent with the directives from the Portfolio Committees on Agriculture and Rural Development and Land Reform in February 2016 and November 2017, respectively, government begun implementing aspects of the plan, while it was being finalised.
- Social protection measures are making an important contribution in mitigating food insecurity.
- Outstanding issues include the extent of sustainability, coverage and impact in the constrained fiscus.
- Long term vision is that the socio-economic conditions of South Africans should improve, to enable them to be self-sufficient, through enhanced skills; entrepreneurship; access to economic opportunities and access to government support to become successful small holder or commercial farmers.
- Smallholder farmer programs are being redesigned and implemented as per recommendations of impact evaluation reports.

- SMME support need better targeting and scaling.



NGIYATHOKOZA DANKIE **KE A LEBOGA**
NGIYABONGA
NDIYABULELA
INKOMU **NDI KHOU**
LIVHUHA

Thank you