

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (NDA)

Webinar on

Food Security and Nutrition Dialogue

In collaboration with

Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)

Department of Social Development (DSD)

2020 Session – Report

Webinar Moderator

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ACRONYMS

CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CNDC	Community Nutrition and Development Centres
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development.
DPME	Department of Public Monitoring & Evaluation
DSD	Department of Social Development
DOH	Department of health
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBO	Faith Based Organizations
FNS	Food and Nutrition Security
GCIS	Government Communication and Information System
GHS	General Household survey
HFIAS	Household Food Insecurity Access Scale
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
NDP	National Development Plan
NF&NSP	Nation Food and Nutrition Security Plan
PFDC	Provincial Food Distribution Centres
SAVAC	South African Vulnerability Assessment Committee
StatsSA	Statistics South Africa

PREAMBLE

National Development Agency (NDA) in collaboration with and Human Science & Research Council (HSRC) Department of Social Development conducted the webinar on Food Security & Nutrition Dialogue.

The unfolding global and economic crises have cast a sharp spotlight on the food and nutrition status of poor and vulnerable families in South Africa. As a caring society in this crisis, a compelling question captured societal debates:

How did the COVID-19 pandemic and economic crisis impact on hunger and the workings of the agro-food system and how can we build back better to improve agro-food systems and make them more resilient to shocks?

This question places the preparedness, effectiveness and efficiency of the agro-food system, coupled with food and nutrition security policy interventions, under scrutiny. As a minimum, the best measures to counter the growing hunger crisis demanded speedy and well-targeted action from state and non-state actors, as well as the availability of reliable real-time evidence to inform interventions. However, media reports since the onset of the pandemic have highlighted growing food access crises and persistent uncertainties about food consumption among the poor. Ad hoc and fragmented institutional responses exacerbated the food access crises.

World Food Day on 16 October 2020 (Under the theme “ Grow, Nourish, Sustain, Together”) calls for renewed reflections on best practices to satisfy the food and nutrition needs of all in sustainable ways, and to make food systems more resilient and robust so that they can withstand shocks and deliver affordable and sustainable healthy diets for all. The National Development Agency (NDA) with research support HSRC experts has invested in identifying ways to strengthening resilient and scalable actions to combat hunger, including expanding hidden hunger as is evident from poor diet intake.

The dialogue was a public policy engagement attended by 135 participants through Zoom webinar virtual platform.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Webinar was to conduct a public dialogue with communities, civil society and business that will contribute to policy development of the country. The CEO of the NDA, Mrs Thamo Mzobe welcomed the participants and introduced the Minister for Social Development.

STATEMENT ON FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Minister of Social Development: Honourable Lindiwe Zulu

The Honourable Minister of Social Development presented the keynote address on “Statement on Food Security and Nutrition”. Her first assertion was to acknowledge the October month, which is the month of Social Development and Transport. She pointed out on the importance of Transport to the Social Development clientele. The Minister highlighted the Social and Economic impact of COVID-19, the impact that had never been felt in the past 75 years world-wide.

During the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown, the Department of Social Development provided Food and Nutrition services to combat the growing challenges of malnutrition and hunger amongst the poor and vulnerable households and communities. This response was triggered by section 27 (1) of the Constitution, which states that “Everyone has the right to sufficient food and water”. However, she raised a concern as far as consumption of food distributed is concerned. Most of the individuals and households are not using the food sparingly and this exert a pressure on the government purse and donors. The demand for food outweigh the government and donor supply ability, this can be attributed to donor shortage and continuous loss of jobs and livelihoods by individuals and households.

DSD portfolio (DSD, NDA, and SASSA) provided the Psycho-Social services, Social Security and hunger relieve measures to the affected individuals and households as result of the COVID-19 pandemic:

- R350 six (6) months grant to the unemployed from May – October 2020.
- Food Provision – As a short term relieve measure, DSD shifted from using existing Centre Based Feeding approach to food parcel distribution, implemented in compliance to lockdown regulations.

- Over -Six (6) months, from level 5 -1, many households have lost their livelihoods and income and this had a devastating effect on households Socio-Economic condition. The department, continued to work hard creating awareness on COVID-19 pandemic and provision of social protection and relieve measures.
- Over the past six (6) months, over 6,6 million poor and vulnerable individuals have benefited from generous food distribution from DSD in partnership with various organizations and individuals. This intervention had made a great impact in ensuring access to food by many people in the country. However, the minister sees this as not sustainable therefore long lasting measures must be put in place to ensure sustainable livelihoods and communities. It is important to re-look at the content of the food parcels and the nutritional value. People should be given options as far as the content of the food parcel is concerned, one possible way, is to provide starch to people and compliment it with a voucher that can be used to buy complimentary goods i.e. Meat or Vegetables.

The minister noted the need to come up with better sustainable plans and programmes that empower households and communities.

DSD partnerships

COVID-19 experience pointed out on the need for the department to re-ignite and re-shape the relationship with donors and people who are distribution food including churches.

Empowerment

A conducive environment for empowerment should be created for emerging food suppliers. The food value -chain for COVID -19 procurement and post COVID-19 should be looked at to encourage participation of emerging food suppliers in the value-chain. Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Non-Profit Organizations should be prioritized in the distribution of food.

Donations

The Department of Social Development received donations and funds amounting to 66 Millions from:

- Church of Christ of latter saint
- Solidarity Fund
- Old Mutual
- Spar Group
- Khula Milling

In her concluding remarks, she highlighted a need to identify and mobilize key government programmes intended to address Socio-Economic challenges and demand service delivery.

OVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND OF THE DIALOGUE

Executive Director Development Management & Research, NDA: Mr Bongani Magongo

In his overview and background, Mr Bongani Magongo asserted that, part of the NDA responsibility and mandate for the NDA is to create platform for engagement on development policy between state organs and civil society on issues that relate to development policy in which food security and nutrition is central to any countries development policy. The dialogue was premised on the basis of a research study done together with HSRC. This study questioned the countries policies in response to food security and nutrition issues. This was evident during COVID-19 pandemic where people continued to experience hunger as a result of loss of income and livelihoods. South Africa is considered to have enough food for its population, but the way in which people access food, food is distributed and processed along the food value-chain has got realistic structural deficiencies for everyone to have access to enough food. The debate and discussion was also triggered by how national policies from different government departments are coordinated because food has elements in these departments i.e. within Agriculture which deals mostly with the production side of food and Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) that controls the distribution through the value chain in an open market. Existing policies are not in favour of supply and consumption aspect of the value-chain and this lead to people not having enough access to enough food.

A feasible intervention is to look on how our social security system in place response to this challenges. We got to see how the grants policies are conducive in alleviating food insecurity especially in rural areas. To compliment this webinar, NDA planned a number of webinars to address issues of poverty and inequalities, issues of Early Childhood Development (ECD) more especially in rural areas, less resourced areas and look at reforming the curriculum received by children. The debate and discussion (Dialogue) is premised on the afore-mentioned issues for us to look on the structural challenges that continuously and perpetual make an unequal distribution of food across different segment of the population.

TOWARDS MEASURING SDG 2.1.2 (ZERO HUNGER)

Dr Nathaniel Dlamini from STATS SA

The presentation focused on food access and experienced of hunger at household level using the General Household Survey (GHS) 2018. Dr Dlamini pointed out the limitation of not having enough data to reflect a clear picture as far as food security is concerned, the report only covered food availability at household level through analysing households involvement in agricultural activities and it covers food accessibility through analysing households experience of hunger and inadequate or severe inadequate access to food. STATS SA uses GHS to measure household access to food and it was introduced in 2002. It covers the education, health, housing, households access to services and facilities, food security, and agriculture. For the purpose of this presentation, 21 908 household were interviewed. Dr Nathaniel highlighted that, upon review of Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger, it was found that, the world is not on track to eradicate hunger by 2030 (FAO and FAD *et al*, 2018). It further estimated that 135 Million people suffer from acute hunger due to conflicts, climate change and economic down turns (WFP). COVID-19 could double the number by adding 130 million people by end of 2020.

Food Security is a concern hence, the National Development Plan (NDP) puts food and nutrition security high on the countries developmental agenda with Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) as a custodian of food security implementation plan. STATS SA also uses the Household Food Insecurity

Access Scale (HFIAS) which is aimed at determining households access to food by asking households about their modifications of eating patterns . This rating classifies adequate, inadequate or severely inadequate access to food.

South Africa faces a wide spectrum of challenges that include, high levels of poverty, unemployment, income inequality, climate change (i.e. drought) and unstable household food production. Poverty stricken households lack money to buy food. These households are constrained by the inability to secure employment or to generate income. Poor households are typically characterised by few income earners and many dependents, and are particularly vulnerable to economic shocks.

Dr Nathaniel Dlamini presented the results of the study as follows:

- Household involvement in agriculture has declined . Only EC, LP & KZN had high proportion of household involved in agriculture.
- % distribution of households with adequate food access is increasing whereas % distribution of households with severely inadequate food access is decreasing.
- Almost a quarter (22,4%) of black households had inadequate or severe inadequate access to food compared to 3,9% of white households who reported inadequate or severe inadequate access to food.
- Despite Limpopo being one of the poorest provinces, it has the highest proportion (92,6%) of household that reported having adequate access to food followed by Gauteng (87,3%).
- The larger the size of a household the higher the chances of inadequate access to food. About 35,2% of households with 8 persons or more reported having inadequate or severe inadequate access to food compared to 17,4% found among households with three persons or less.
- Households experiencing hunger decreased from 2,7 million in 2002 to 1,6 million in 2018.
- Largest proportion of households experiencing hunger are in urban areas (61,9%).
- Normally, female headed households are likely to be poor, however the gap is not wide from the survey.

- Out of 4,7 million households that had young children (5 years or younger), 541 978 experienced hunger (11,6%).
- 10,6% of black African households with children aged five years or younger experienced hunger compared to 2,3% among white households.
- The higher the number of children aged five years or younger in a households the higher are the chances of that household experiencing hunger. 18,2% households with three or more children aged five years or younger experienced hunger compared to only 8,7% among households without children aged five years or younger.
- Vulnerability to hunger at an individual and household level has been declining whilst access to grants has been increasing.

STRONGER POLICY COORDINATION FOR BETTER FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY OUTCOMES

Dr Peter Jacobs & Dr Admire Nyamwanza – HSRC

The presentation was based on insights from the 2019 Critical Review on FNS Report produced for the NDA. Outcomes of FNS interventions often falling short of policy objectives due to weak/missing coordination mechanics. Complexity of the food system means different government spearhead and oversee different aspects of food availability, access and utilisation. At the heart of policy coordination , the integrated management & administration of policy across independent state and non-state actors. Key question, How can public authorities responsible for implementing government FNS policy priorities and better coordinate FNS interventions to produce the best outcomes.

Coordinated Policy Development & Implementation

Whilst on paper, the government has sought to approach FNS in a coordinated, interdepartmental way e.g. the 2002 IFSS, 2014 NPFNS, 2017 NFNSP, in practice, movement towards setting up & operationalising coordination structures has been slow. Structures recommended in the 2017 NFNSP (FNS Councils and Consultative Forums at national & subnational levels) not set up; only the NFNS Coordinating

Committee established. Food security mandate and the role of the DALRRD – Questions around convening powers and the resources required to ensure interdepartmental accountability. No official measure of FNS or coherent FNS information system either at the national or subnational levels. Lack of cooperation & convergence among different state and non-state actors i.e. FNS information collection, analysis, management and dissemination – resulting in: lack of standardization of info collected; poorly targeted and streamlined indicators; different frequencies in information collection and dissemination. Food price monitoring restricted to reporting routine data mostly catering for agricultural interest. A systematic programme to monitor and evaluate FNS interventions lacking.

Recommendations

- Actualise proposals for setting up multi-level and multisectoral FNS coordination structures.
- Directly involve non-state actors in coordination across all stages of the policy cycle.
- Establish national and subnational forums which bring together diverse but complementary expertise in FNS metrics, monitoring and evaluation.
- Invest in data collection tools representative at the district level to come up with data and information which informs better targeted FNS interventions.

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

Mr Thulani Masilela-DPME

In his introduction, he presented the current countries food and nutrition status of the country sourced from GHS 2018, SADHS 2016 & SANHANES 2012 as follows:

- Household vulnerability to hunger decreased from 11, 5% in 2015 to 9,7% in 2018.
- Individual vulnerability to hunger decreased from 13,2% in 2015 to 11,3% in 2018.

- Households with complex (limited) food access decreased from 22,5% in 2015 to 20,2% in 2018.
- Individuals with complex (limited) food access decreased from 26,6% in 2015 to 23,8% in 2018.
- Childhood stunting <60 months – 27% worsened from 24% in 2005.
- Children < 15 years overweight or obese – 13% in 2016 down from 14% in 2012.
- Obese women > 15 years – 41% in 2016 worsened from 24,8% in 2012.
- Overweight women > 15 years – 26,6% in 2016 decreased from 39,2% in 2012.
- Obese men > 15 years – 11% in 2016 (was also 11,6% in 2012).
- Overweight men > 15 years 20,3% in 2016 from 19,6% in 2012.

In 2013 Cabinet approved the Food and Nutrition Security Policy for RSA – led by DAFF. February 2017 a draft National Food and Nutrition Security Plan was presented to the joint workshop of Portfolio Committees (PCs) convened by the PC on Agriculture Forestry & Fisheries and endorsed the report.

The immediate goals for the plan 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. This will be realized through:

- 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.

The plan will tap into the following six levels of the Nutrition Security in South Africa:

- **Policy level** with the objective of analysing the food and nutrition security policy framework.

- **Institutional level** with the objective of analysing the major institutions and stakeholders in public, private, academic institutions that deal with various aspects of food and nutrition security focusing on their roles.
- **Programmatic level** with the objective of analysing the different interventions for addressing FSN – being implemented by different institutions.
- **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.
- **Governance structures for coordinating food security** -with the objective of analysing the structural reporting and accountability mechanisms with respect to food and nutrition security matters.
- **Alignment of the policies**, institutions, programmes, information management systems and government systems to regional and continental processes.

The plan has six strategic Objectives;

Strategic	Lead Departments	Progress
<p>Establish a multisectoral Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) Council to: oversee alignment of policies legislation and programmes and services which address FNS and, draft new policies and legislation where appropriate.</p>	<p>DPME</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Costing completed. • The plan was endorsed by President Ramaphosa in his previous capacity as Deputy President of South Africa. • Establishment of the National Food and Nutrition Security Council is supported but Presidency has proposed combination with InterMinisterial Committee (IMC) on Poverty.
<p>Establish inclusive local food value chains to support access to nutritious, affordable foods</p>	<p>DALRRD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total of 3100 extension officers appointed as at September 2020 – exceeding the 2015/16 baseline of 2800, but lower than the 2019 target of 3500. • Previously disparate instruments for supporting production and access to markets for smallholder producers integrated and harmonised into Agriculture and Agro Processing Master Plan (APA, 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 2020 target of 900 000.
<p>Expand targeted social protection measures and sustainable livelihood programmes</p>	<p>DSD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even prior to the advent of COVID-19 DSD and DBE provided the largest safety net for poor, vulnerable & marginalized people. • With the onset and progression of COVID-19 pandemic, this support was expanded even further as part of RSA 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.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,2 million people accessed food through efforts of government and partners as part of COVID-19 response during Q1 of 2020/21.
Scale up of high impact nutrition interventions targeting women, infants and children	DOH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under – 5 Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) impatient Case Fatality Rate was 3,5% in Q1 2020/21. The 2019 target of reducing MAM to less than 6% & further 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 target of 50%
Influence people across the life-cycle to make informed food & Nutrition decisions through an integrated communication strategy.	DOH/GCIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 report. • Periodic reports are tabled before the Executive and Parliament. • DALRRD continues to provide leadership in SAVAC managing FNS related risks.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Technical Cooperation Plan between DALRRD and FAO with dedicated funds was signed to roll-out additional work over 18 months.

Conclusion

Government and its social partners have commenced with the implementation of the National Plan on 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 Committee 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 finalized.

Social protection measures are making an important contribution in mitigating food insecurity. Outstanding issues include the extent of sustainability, coverage and impact in. constrained fiscus. Long term vision is that 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 smallholder or commercial farmers. Smallholder farmer programs are being redesigned and implemented as per recommendations of impact evaluation reports.

DSD INTERVENTIONS FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

“DDG Mr Peter Netshipale – Department of Social Development”

South Africa faces a triple burden of malnutrition , underweight (caused by diets of inadequate quantities), malnourishment (arising from diets of inadequate quality) and overweight. (South African Child Gauge 2019). About 13,8 Million people live below the food poverty line, which is R561 (in April 2019 prices) per person per months (StatsSA).

The country faces a 29% unemployment rate and 55% poverty rate (StatsSA, 2020). As per the Global Nutrition Report (2020) the national prevalence of under-five stunting is 27,4%. Access to food is limited by rising prices, high income inequality and increasing unemployment. A household survey out on 15 July revealed a net loss of 3 million jobs between February and April 2020 and women accounted for about two million of this people who lost their livelihoods as the economy was shut down (Daily Maverick, July 2020).

It is a DSD mandate to ensure that the poor and the vulnerable have access to sufficient, healthy food at all times. This is to satisfy the promise of Section 27 (1) (b) of the South African Constitution which states that, “ everyone has the right to have access to sufficient food” it is also the goals, vision, mission and the objectives of the National Development Plan 2030, National Food and Nutrition Security Plan (2018 – 2023).

The implementation of the Household Food and Nutrition Security Programme was informed by Household Food and Nutrition Security Strategy that called for establishment of a robust network of Food Distribution Centres to address food & nutrition insecurity in the country. This include services rendered in all Centre Based Based feeding programmes; Early Childhood Development Centres, Home Community Based Care Centres, Drop In Centres, Luncheon Clubs and etc. The objectives of the programme are to:

- Increase food access by the poor and vulnerable individuals and households.
- Improve nutrition security of citizens.
- Support individuals and households to attain self-reliance and self-sustenance through developmental programmes.
- Support procurement of food from local producers.

Critical components of the model include the following:

- Inter-sectoral coordination on food value – chain and public procurement.
- Provision of nutritious food to PVMs in CNDCs & CBFPs.

- Strategic food sourcing in PFDCs – Bulk procurement food – cost effectiveness.
- Sourcing of food from local producers – Coops & SMMEs leading to Local Economic Development (LED).
- PIAs coordination & monitoring of nutrition support services by CNDCs.

COVID-19 impact on service delivery mechanisms in so far as implementation of food & nutrition interventions.

The strategy changed from providing cooked meals through CNDCs to providing food through food parcels. Knock and. Drop on the households doors was now used as a delivery mechanism in order to reduce the interaction between people during the pandemic. Post COVID-19 delivery mechanism would be switched to cash transfers and food vouchers, use of electronic system for monitoring distribution of food to households.

Food Parcels distribution during COVID-19

About 1 333, 961 and 6 669, 805 food parcels were distributed by DSD, partners and donors to households and individuals respectively. Appreciations goes to the following donors:

- Solidarity Fund
- Old Mutual
- Unilever
- Spar-Group (Pty) Ltd
- CJC LDS Church
- SA Sugar Association
- Khula Milling
- Majesty Oil Mills (Pty) Ltd
- UNDP
- SAB
- Procter and Gamble.

Lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic

- There is a need to strengthen resilience of household livelihoods.
- There is a need to increase coverage and integration of the social protection interventions.
- Consideration must be given to foreign nationals in South Africa (Legally and Illegally).
- There is a need to focus on the engagement with the public, CSOs – FBOs, and Business; Coordination of response interventions, Donor coordination.
- Transformation of conventional service delivery strategies – Digital migration, etc.
- There is a need to encourage self-reliance and empowerment of beneficiaries.

Recommendations

- Inter-sectoral coordination
- Collaboration with CSO, Private Sector and Government.
- Functional network of Food Distribution Centres in provinces and districts.
- Building of pro-poor value chains.
- Enable public procurements from local producers.
- Strengthen capacities of people and communities to create sustainable livelihoods.
- Develop a National Integrated Social Protection Information System (NISPIIS) to streamline targeting, means testing and beneficiary targeting.
- Introduce e-voucher solution to replace food parcels.

QUESTIONS & COMMENTS FROM THE PARTICIPANTS

Question/Comment	Response
As important as grant maybe, the view and experience is that it create a dependency syndrome and most households lose their coping strategy	Individuals/households do not want to be dependent on government at all, but the state, NPOs, NGOs and everyone who has capacity must create a conducive environment in a

<p>skills and that leaves them even more vulnerable than before, we need an integrated approach and strategy to assist our communities to develop sustainable coping strategy</p>	<p>coordinated manner for individuals and households to thrive. People are confined in areas where the development in particular infrastructure is poor. This makes accessibility to opportunities more harder for this people.</p>
<p>How recipient is the DSD to civil society in allowing proposals and programmes that can have a positive impact on economic and social standings of our communities if so how is that platform enabled at provincial levels.</p>	<p>One of the Household Food & Nutrition Security Programme was to create a platform for provincial DSD to buy from local producers.</p>
<p>Is the government having an over-arching strategy to ensure food security and adequate nutrition, is this been implemented holistically across different parts of government like Agriculture, social development, settlement etc, and how all of this will be shaped by the COVID-19 crisis.</p>	<p>YES, NF&NSP includes both the components, it is strategy and also an implementation plan with time frames and allocation of responsibilities. This has been cascaded from national to provincial level where provinces are expected to further cascade down to local government. At national level there are about 12 government departments involved in this work of which DPME coordinates on behalf of the office of the deputy president. Implementation, reporting, monitoring, site visits etc is done jointly. The challenge is at the provincial level where the coordination is non-existence. Governance structures needs to be strengthened for better implementation .</p>
<p>What is the department of social development doing when it comes to upcoming agricultural scientist such as plant breeders, plant pathologist as people can not all own farms rather can share the science knowledge. Are these scientist recognized at national</p>	

<p>level. Do we have them in the present agricultural departments?</p>	
<p>Data at municipal level is very fragmented and often unusable, should we not capacitate municipalities to be data oriented as this is a critical enabler for both the municipalities retail business and provision of FBOs social support functions. Local civil society and local government should also be strengthened to assist in this process and implement food security strategies and projects.</p>	<p>Integration between DSD at a local level or district level and local municipality is in existence. DSD through household and community profiling component is able to gather much needed data. The data collected feed in into municipal IDPs to inform service delivery. This date also assist in establishment of much needed interventions like CNDCs, Drop in Centres, ECDs etc. Referrals to relevant departments for intervention is also made through the use of this data. Through the use of this data, able bodies are also capacitated whilst receiving the services. However not everyone is implementing programmes & projects as per the profiling and this pose a serious challenge.</p>
<p>Why don't we link the food supply to municipalities LED strategies, CWP and EPWR programmes to create sustainable local work opportunities. This does not need a big commercial farming but promote a community garden and local earning potential through local procurement opportunities like school feeding schemes, this will deal with nutrition and food security at local level.</p>	
<p>COVID-19 impact thus far -indeed the NF&NSP has been re-implemented, however with the school class staggering approach, children flock to DSD feeding programmes such as</p>	<p>There is an integration between DBE and social development. There is a talking between this institutions about this issue. When DBE closed schools as a result of COVID-19, DSD provided</p>

<p>CNDCs, could not DSD and DBE merge effort and resources for social protection access to food?</p>	<p>food parcels to households which also caters for school going children.</p>
<p>How long does DSD allocate CNDCs to a registered NPOs?</p>	<p>It is not a sure thing that registered NPOs will automatically be allocated a CNDC. NPOs in the space of food security can be considered for funding if based in poor areas where there is a need for CNDC.</p>
<p>What is the ministers take on NGOs that were apparently not paid by DSD for about six months during lock-down. What is the plan with one of the entities SASSA provincial manager vacancy as this has a direct impact on service delivery in communities.</p>	<p>When the lock-down was introduced in March 2020. All provinces were in the process of signing service level agreement waiting for the first transfer for funded NPOs . it was not an easy task as during level 5 almost everyone was not working. However this was done for NPOs to be able to pay for staff , rent and electricity.</p>
<p>We need to be funding more subsistence farmers who are passionate about food security, so much communal land is available for utilization.</p>	
<p>Having highlighted the need to work with other stakeholders , private sector, it is an aspect of food security that deserves attention in food waste. In reference to world wide fund for nature, South Africa loses 10 million tonnes of food due to waste every year. 31 million tonnes of food is produced annually in South Africa. Policy intervention especially addressing or improving food preservation through food supply chain might make a significant contribution towards NF&NSP</p>	<p>DSD works with DTI, consumer good council and department of environmental affairs on the minimization of food waste in South Africa. Looking at DSD response, DSD have accounted for donated food. The view is that food must not get to a point where it is regarded as not fit for human consumption. Food rescue strategies are part of the initial design of the DSD response intervention, partly to deal with issues of food waste in our country. There is a comprehensive strategy and DSD is part of the work in minimizing food waste.</p>

<p>Distinction between access to nutrition and clean drinking water.</p>	<p>A lot of improvement with regard to access to clean drinking water has been made. The country has improved a lot in the provision of clean drinking water.</p>
<p>Following on the presentation of promoting more effective coordinating mechanism and greater decentralisation of competencies and acknowledgement by the Minister that food access is mediated by poverty and inequality, what effort are underway to shift the core food security mandate from DALRD to a more socially and economical relevant mandate.</p>	<p>NF&NSP is quite comprehensive and embraces issues of food value-chain, social protection, nutrition education, information awareness, information management system and Monitoring and Evaluation. Movement from the premise of food and nutrition security been a lot of an agrarian policy, it is more of a multi-faceted comprehensive strategy. It embraces issues of social protection, nutrition and agrarian reform that needs to happen.</p>
<p>The conversation has consistently recognized the need for a better integration across different departments, but we have not touched on how we will bring in the department of Environment, Forest and Fisheries and others to solve multiple threats including climate change, biodiversity loss and environmental degradation. Is this going to become a greater focus given how the changing climate will only increase the regulatory of shocks to food security?</p>	<p>The threats identified are accurate. Through NF&NSP, government has began to look into local cultivars and other drought resistant crops that the country should be focusing on. Few years back the country experience drought. The issue to focus on climate change, biodiversity loss and environmental degradation is very pertinent. Various government departments have developed climate change mitigation strategies and they are looked at and the components that are relevant to the work of NF&NSP.</p>
<p>NDA has implemented food security programme targeting 100 households in Thabo Mofutsanyane district, they have provided them with garden tools and seeds in partnership with local CSOs. Households have established</p>	<p>NDA continues to fund this kind of economic or food security initiative related participation projects. The focus is about funding such initiatives at provincial level. The initiative addresses the economic participation of</p>

food gardens in their backyards, they were trained in collaboration with agricultural extension officers. This initiative led to the establishment of communal food garden that is still supported by the NDA. Is it possible to replicate this model with the assistant of the department to other areas?

households at the local level and it does not focus only on food security.

REFLECTIONS

Mr Thami Ngwenya- Senior Manager Research, NDA

Due to time constraint Mr Ngwenya gave a brief summary of the following. He noted the structures that are readily presenting themselves as the core that can pull together and a minister who is readily and available to push for some of this notion of change. With this at hand, why are the departments not working together. This webinar should a baseline for future engagements , he noted.

VOTE OF THANKS

Acting DG: Mr Linton Mchunu

Appreciated the organizers for putting together such an important engagement. It was a rich discussion. This webinar of food security and nutrition is a matter of national interest. Issues of food and nutrition security is of great concern for all government especially during this time of COVID-19 which has really shown a spot light on deep levels of hunger, inequality and poverty. Engagement has been quite timely taking place few days before the World Food Day.

Most importantly, the appreciation goes to participants for raising critical questions to strengthen the discussion. There is a hope that, some of the issues will be taken for socializing and publicizing among the broader community until this issues becomes tangible and felt on the ground by communities.

There is a need for a greater integration of the work we do within the context of government, civil society and private sector . Many times we find ourselves duplicating the work because of poor coordination. There is coordination at national level, but there is little or no coordination at provincial and local level. There is an opportunity through district development model to strengthen the relationship and working together to improve coordination. This will help in ensuring the alignment of programmes and greater outcome.

INVITATION

WEBINAR ACCESS ONLY

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (NDA) PUBLIC DIALOGUE IN COLLABORATION WITH HUMAN SCIENCES RESEARCH COUNCIL (HSRC)

13 OCTOBER 2020

TIME: 10:30 – 12:00

LIVESTREAM VIA ZOOM



Food for all through resilient food and nutrition systems in South Africa

The unfolding global health and economic crises have cast a sharp spotlight on the food and nutrition status of poor and vulnerable families in South Africa. Under the theme – *Grow, Nourish, Sustain. Together*, World Food Day on 16 October 2020 calls for renewed reflections on best practices to satisfy the food and nutrition needs of all in sustainable ways, and to make food systems more resilient and robust so that they can withstand shocks and deliver affordable and sustainable healthy diets for all. The National Development Agency (NDA), with research support from HSRC, has invested in identifying ways to strengthen resilient and scalable actions to combat hunger, including expanding hidden hunger as is evident from poorer quality dietary intake. Against this background, the NDA invites you to a virtual Public Dialogue to launch its latest Food and Nutrition Security Status Report and accompanying Policy Brief.

Kindly RSVP by 12 October 2020

For further information contact: Nthabiseng Kraai | E: nthabisengk@nda.org.za Arlene Grossberg | E: acgrossberg@hsrc.ac.za

Register beforehand on : <https://zoom.us/j/92734908307?pwd=YVpuT0haaGJSSHRiLzhIR3V6NFZlOQT09> You will then be sent an email with confirmation and instructions on how to join the Dialogue

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION DIALOGUE – 13 OCTOBER 2020

10:00	Online log-in open	All
10:10-10:20	Welcome and Introduction of the Minister of Social Development	Mrs Thamo Mzobe, CEO-NDA
10:20-10:35	Statement on Food and Nutrition Security	Ms Lindiwe Zulu, Minister of Social Development
10:35 -10:45	Overview and Background of the dialogue	Mr Bongani Magongo, NDA
10:45-11:00	Towards measuring SDG 2.1.2 (End Hunger)	Dr Nathaniel Dlamini - STATSSA
11:00-11:30	Stronger policy coordination for better food and nutrition security outcomes	Dr Peter Jacobs – HSRC Dr Admire Nyamwanza - HSRC
11:30 -11:40	The National Food and Nutrition Security for South Africa	Mr Thulani Masilela - DPME
11:40-11:50	DSD Interventions for Food and Nutrition Security	Mr Peter Netshipale -DSD
11:50-12:40	Q&A Session	All
12:40-12:50	Wrap-up (Reflections)	Mr Thami Ngwenya - NDA
12:50-13:00	Vote of Thanks	Mr Linton Mchunu - DSD

Measuring household food access and the experience of hunger using the General Household Survey 2018



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Overview of the presentation

- Background
- SDG goal 2
- Derivation of indicators
- Stats at a glance
- Summary



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Background information about the General Household Survey (GHS)

- GHS is an annual household survey introduced in 2002
- It covers the following themes: education, health, housing, households access to services and facilities, *food security*, and *agriculture*
- 21 908 households were successfully interviewed



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Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero hunger

- The world is not on track to eradicate hunger by 2030 (FAO and FAD et al, 2018)
- It estimated that 135 million people suffer from acute hunger due to conflicts, climate change and economic down turns (WFP)
- Covid-19 could double that number by adding 130 million people at risk of suffering acute hunger by end of 2020 (WFP)



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Food security is a key concern



The National Development Plan (NDP) puts food and nutrition security high on the country's developmental agenda with Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural development (DALRRD) as a custodian of food security implementation plan. The NDP recognizes agricultural productivity, rural development, job creation , poverty reduction and economic growth as part of addressing food security.



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Definition of food security



- Food security exists when all people at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (World food summit, 1996)
- There are four pillars of food security: Availability, Accessibility, Utilization and Stability

Statistics South Africa uses the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) which is aimed at determining households' access to food by asking households about their modifications of eating patterns. This rating classifies adequate, inadequate or severely inadequate access to food.



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Factors affecting food security



South Africa faces a wide spectrum of challenges that include **high levels of poverty**, unemployment, income inequality, climate change (i.e. drought) and unstable household food production.

Poverty stricken households lack money to buy food. These households are constrained by the inability to secure employment or to generate income.

Poor households are typically characterised by few income-earners and many dependents, and are particularly vulnerable to economic shocks.



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Data Limitations

Due to data limitations the report only covers two dimensions of food security

- **Food availability at household level** through analysing households involvement in agricultural activities
- **Food accessibility** through analysing households' experiences of hunger and inadequate or severe inadequate access to food



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Derivation of main indicators

Deriving experiences of hunger

Households that reported “sometimes”, “often”, or “always” going without food are classified as having experienced hunger

In the past 12 months, did any adult (18 years and above) in this household go hungry because there wasn't enough food?

In the past 12 months, did any child (17 years or younger) in this household go hungry because there wasn't enough food?

Deriving level of adequacy in accessing food

Households that answered “yes” to: less than 2 questions – adequate access
2 to 5 questions – inadequate access
6 or more questions – severe inadequate access

Did your household run out of money to buy food during the past 12 months?

Has it happened 5 or more days in the past 30 days?

Did you cut the size of meals during the past 12 months because there was not enough food in the house?

Has it happened 5 or more days in the past 30 days?

Did you skip any meals during the past 12 months because there was not enough food in the house?

Has it happened 5 or more days in the past 30 days?

Did you eat a smaller variety of foods during the past 12 months than you would have liked to, because there was not enough food in the house?

Has it happened 5 or more days in the past 30 days?



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Results from the GHS 2018

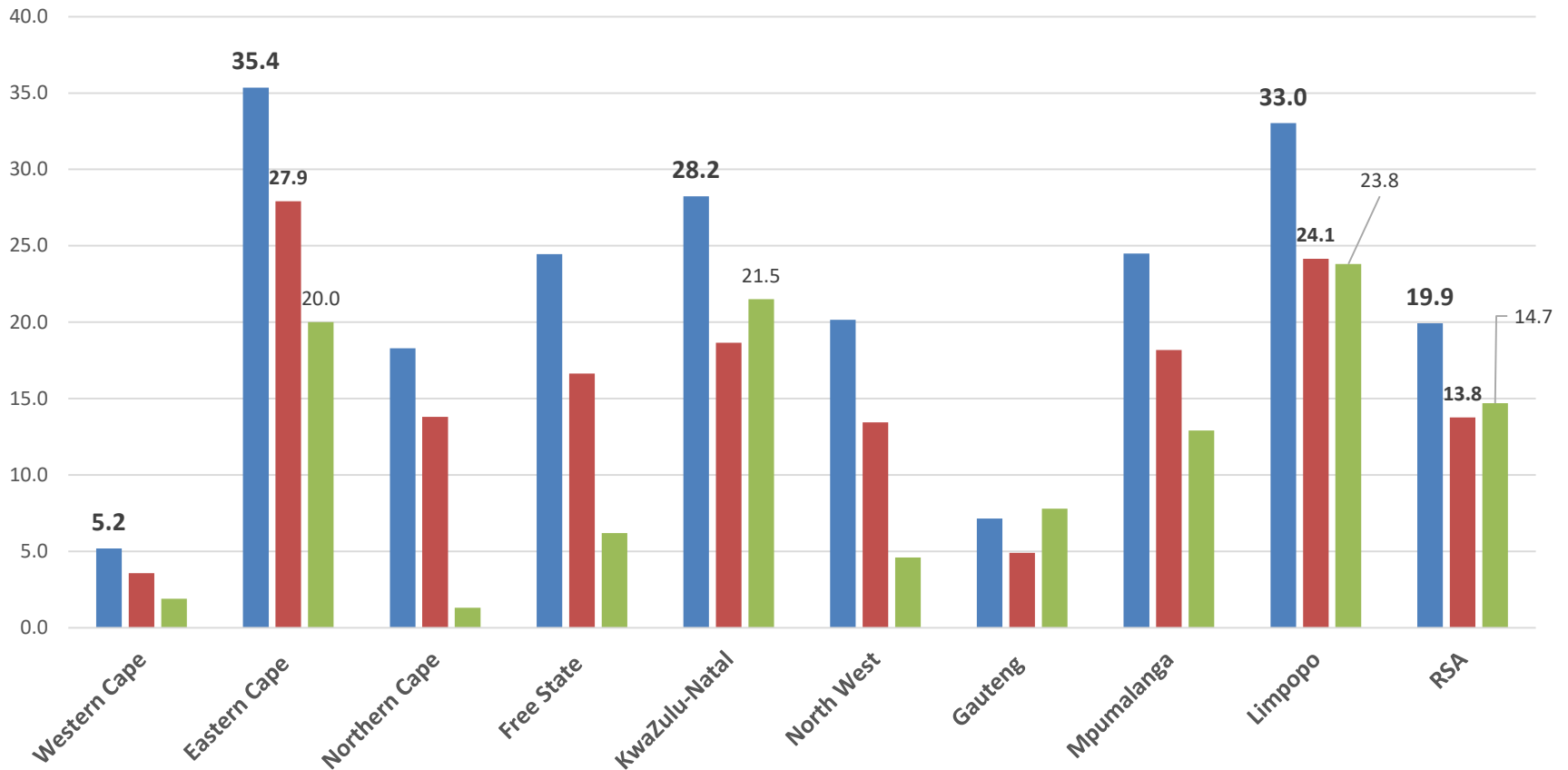


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Proportion of households involved in agricultural activities (2011, 2016 and 2018)



■ 2011 ■ 2016 ■ 2018

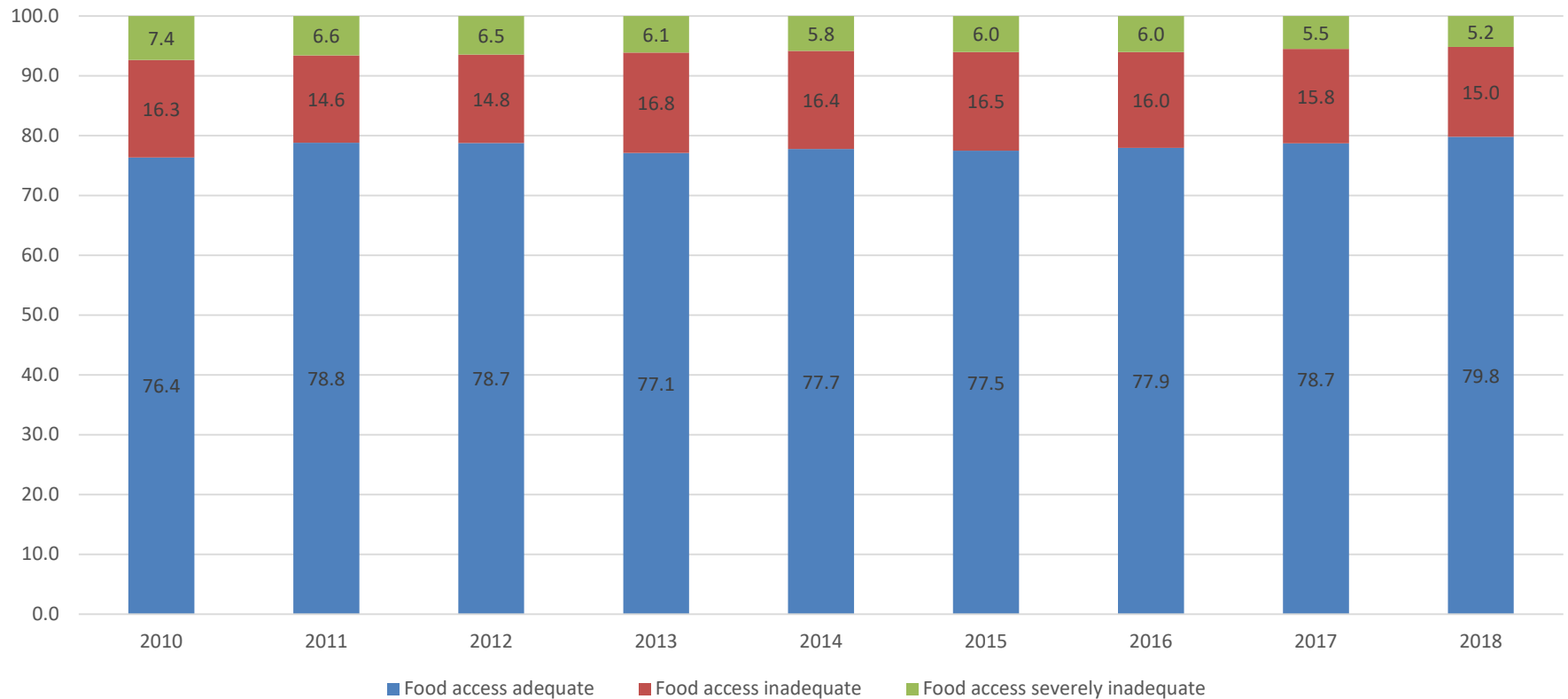


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Percentage distribution of households with adequate to severely inadequate food access (2010 to 2018)

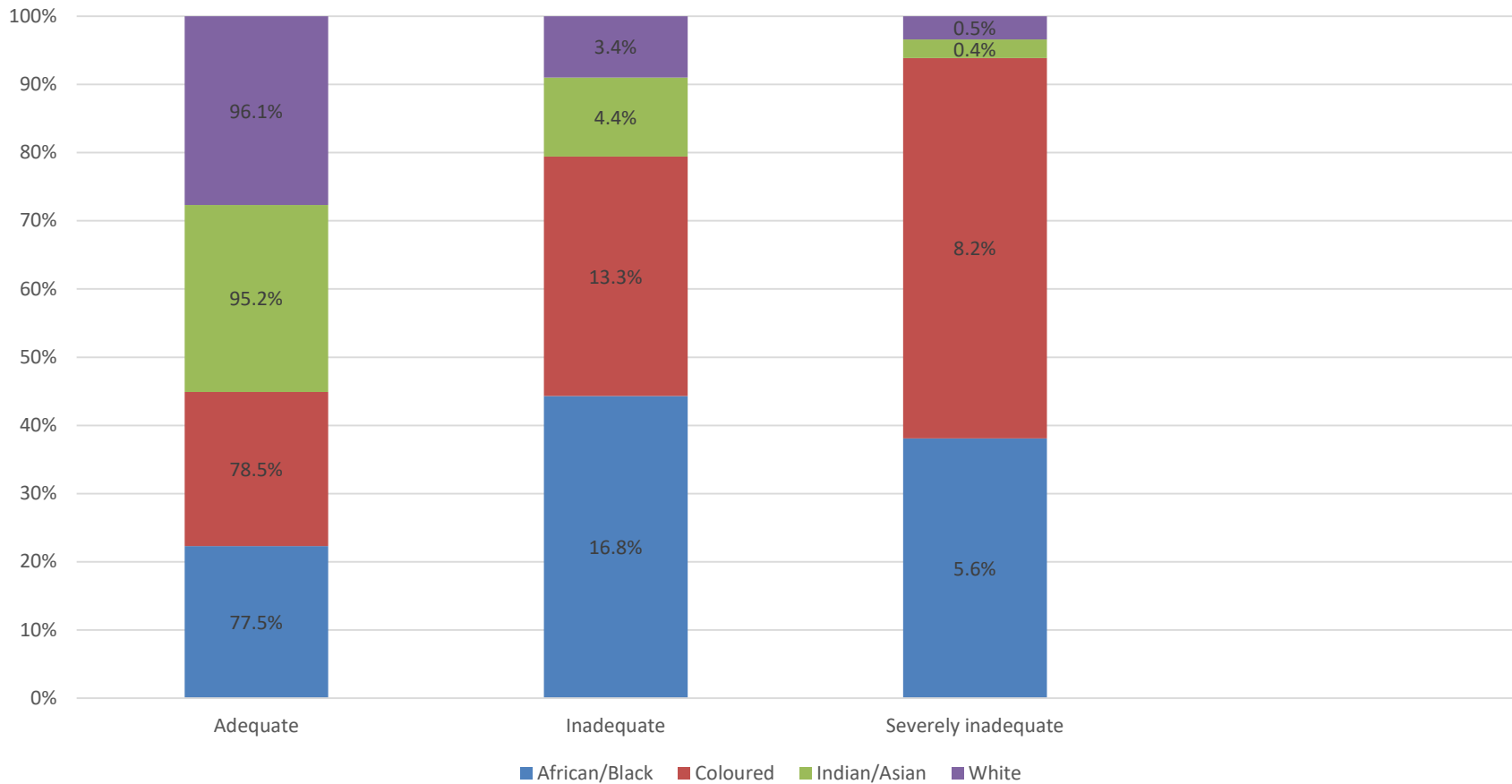


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Percentage distribution of households by level of adequacy in accessing food by population group of the household head (2018)



Almost a quarter (22,4%) of black African households had inadequate or severe inadequate access to food compared to 3,9% of white households who reported inadequate or severe inadequate access to food

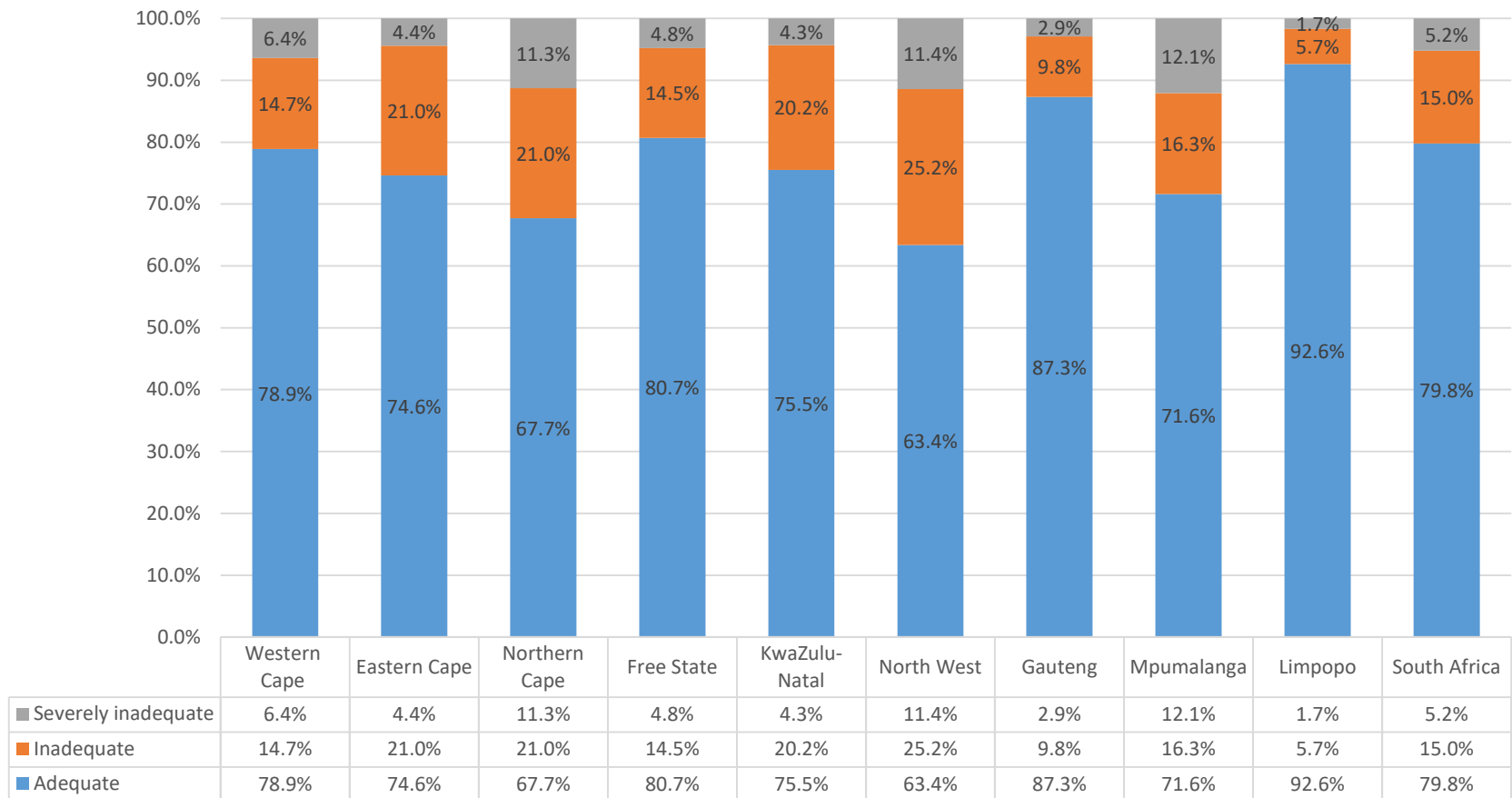


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Percentage distribution of households by level of adequacy in accessing food and province (2018)



Despite Limpopo being one of the poorest provinces, it has the highest proportion (92,6%) of household that reported having adequate access to food followed by Gauteng 87,3%.



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Percentage distribution of households by level of adequacy in accessing food and household size 2018

Household size	Level of adequacy in accessing food			Total
	Adequate	Inadequate	Severely inadequate	
1-3	82,6	12,7	4,7	100,0
4-7	76,7	17,8	5,5	100,0
8+	64,8	25,2	10,0	100,0
Total	79,8	15,0	5,5	100,0

The larger the size of a household the higher the chances of inadequate access to food. About 35,2% of households with 8 persons or more reported having inadequate or severe inadequate access to food compared to 17,4% found among households with three persons or less.



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Experience of hunger

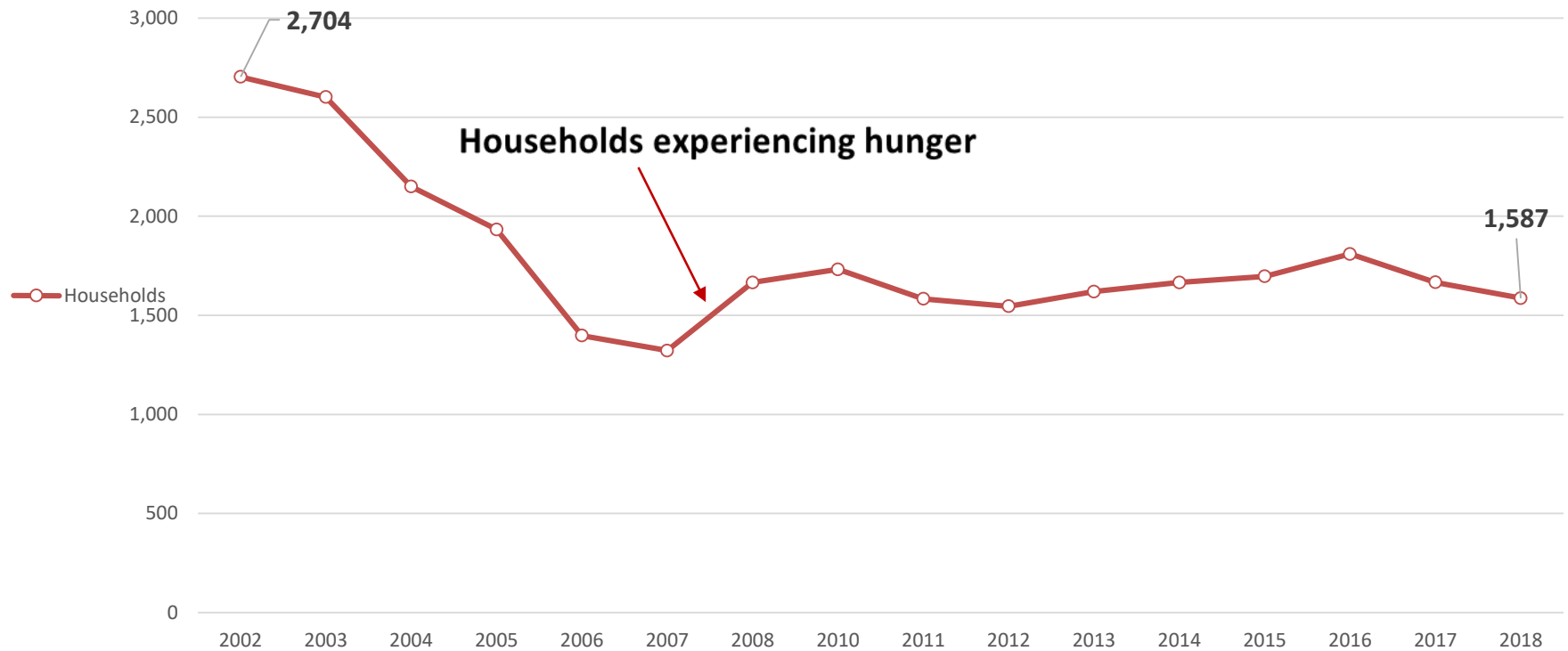


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Number of households experiencing hunger (2002 to 2018) (thousands)

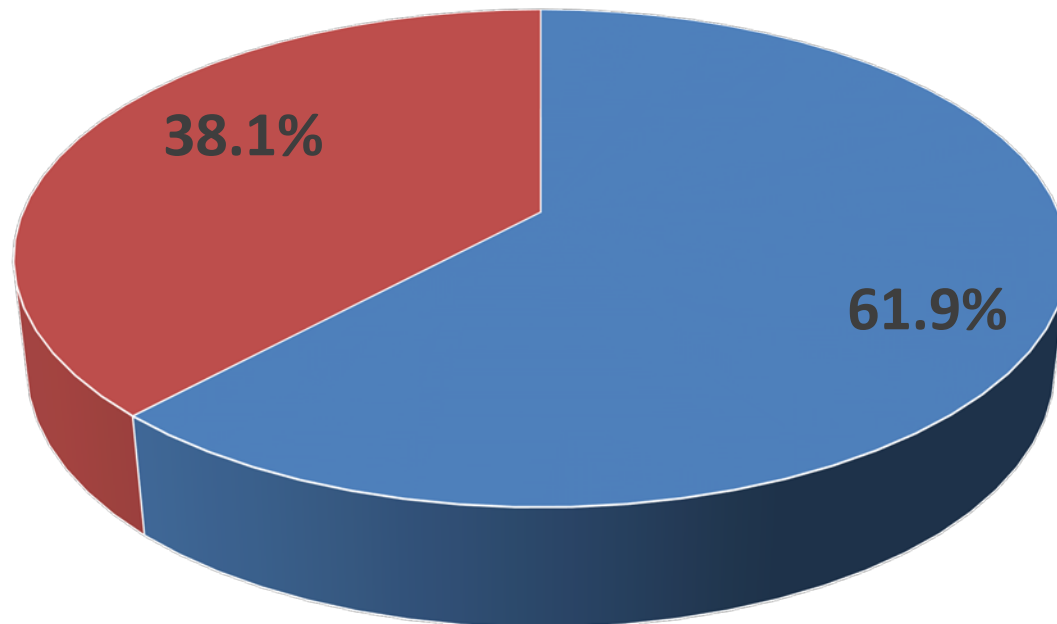


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Proportion of households that experienced hunger by settlement type (2018)



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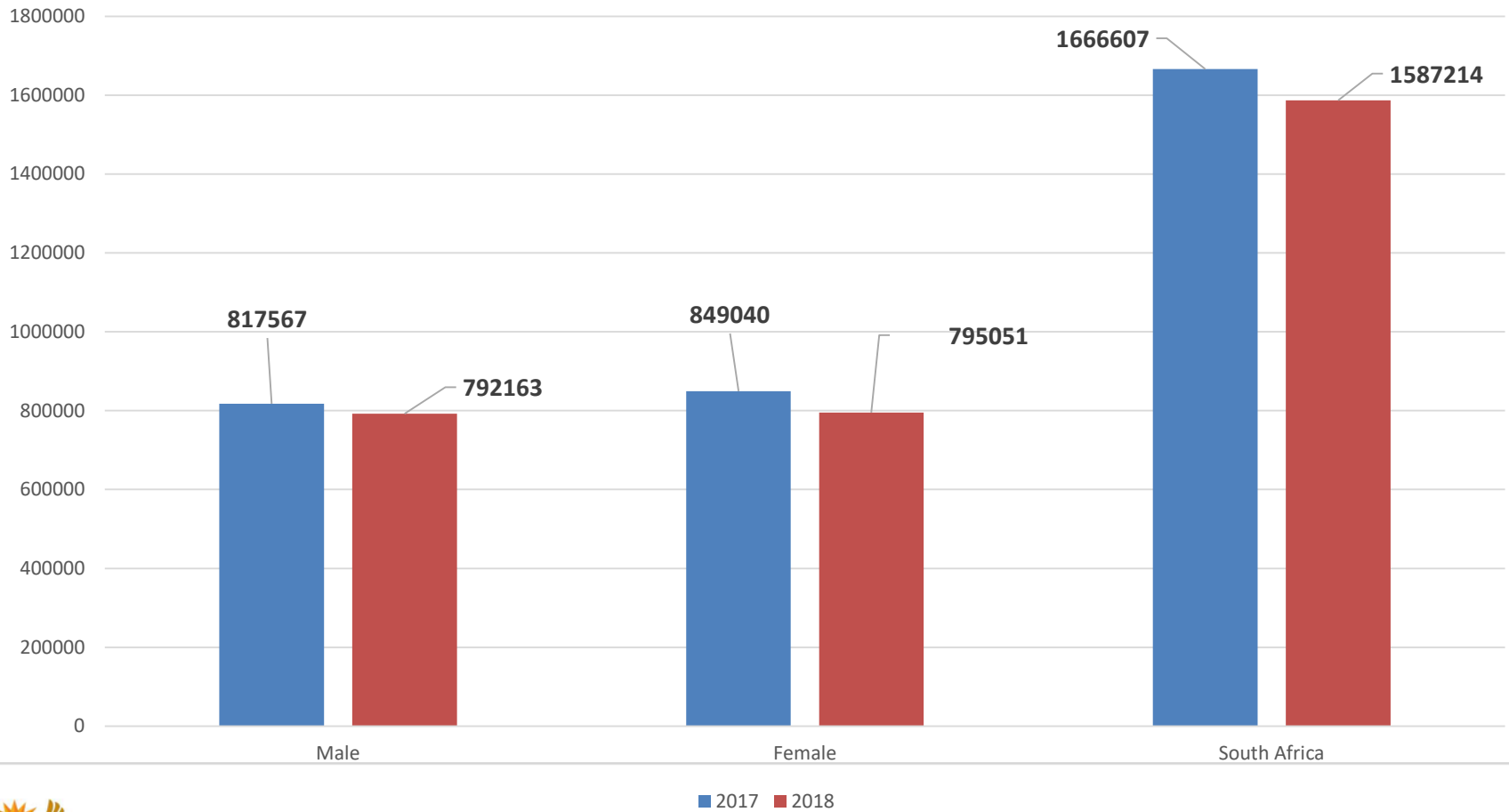
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■ Urban

■ Rural



Number of households that experienced hunger by sex of the household head (2017 and 2018)

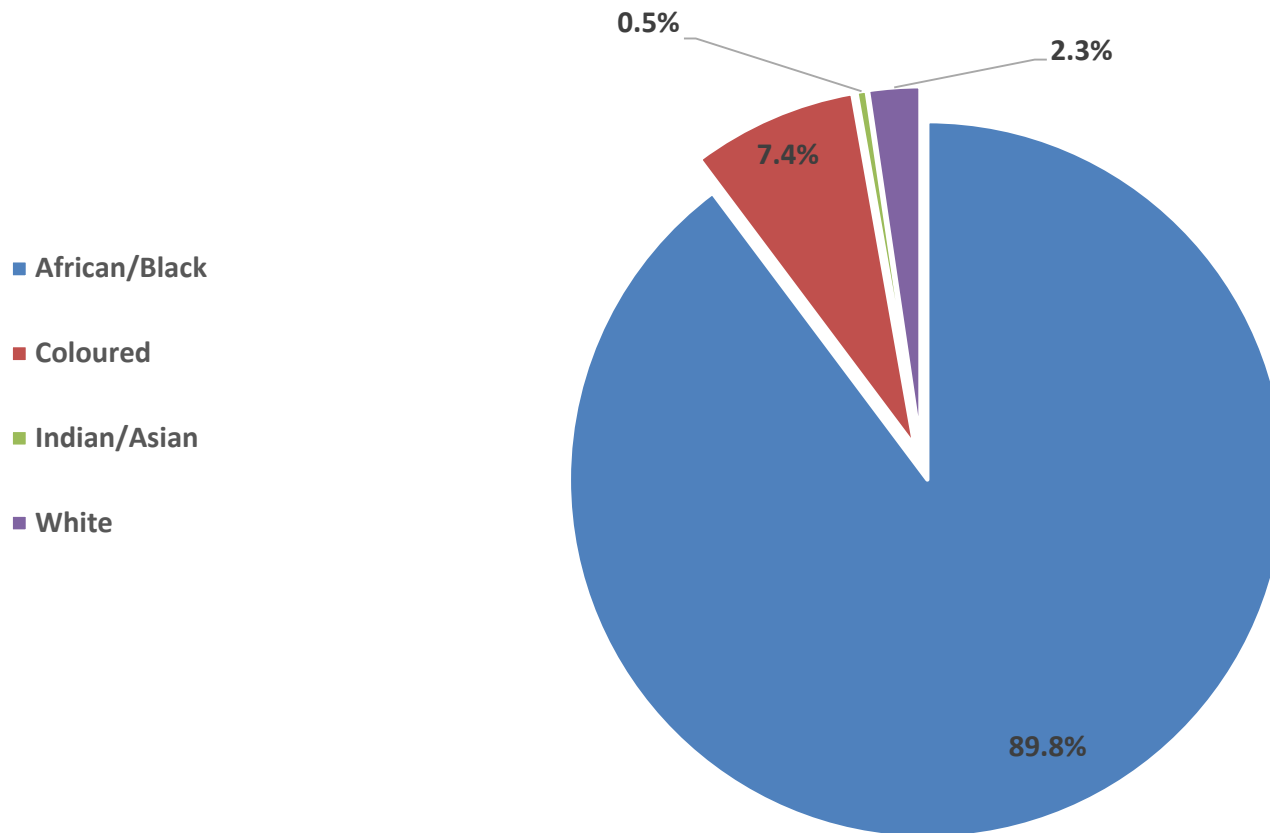


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Percentage distribution of households who experienced hunger by population group of household head in 2018



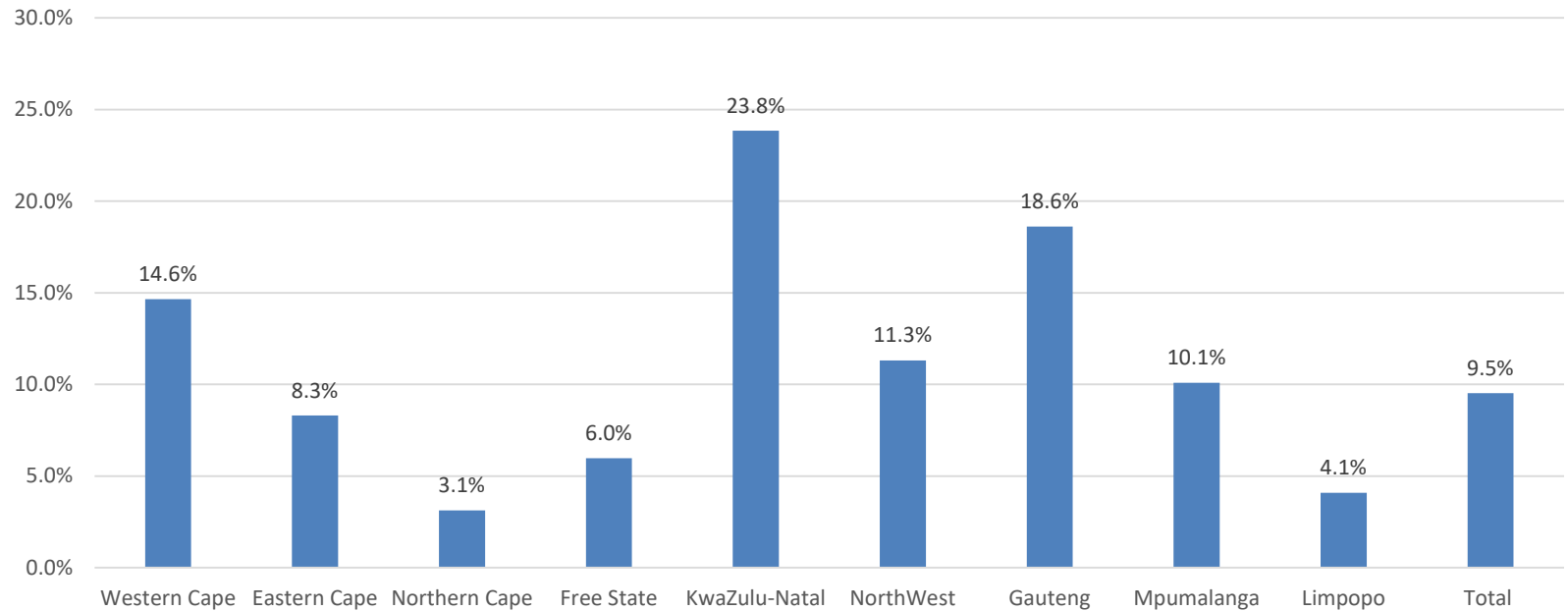
Out of 1.58 million households who experienced hunger, 89,8% were black African households followed by coloured households (7.4%).



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Percentage distribution of households who experienced hunger by province in 2018



Out of the 1,6 million households that experienced hunger in South Africa: KwaZulu-Natal (23,8%) and Gauteng (18,6%) had the highest proportions



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Child hunger

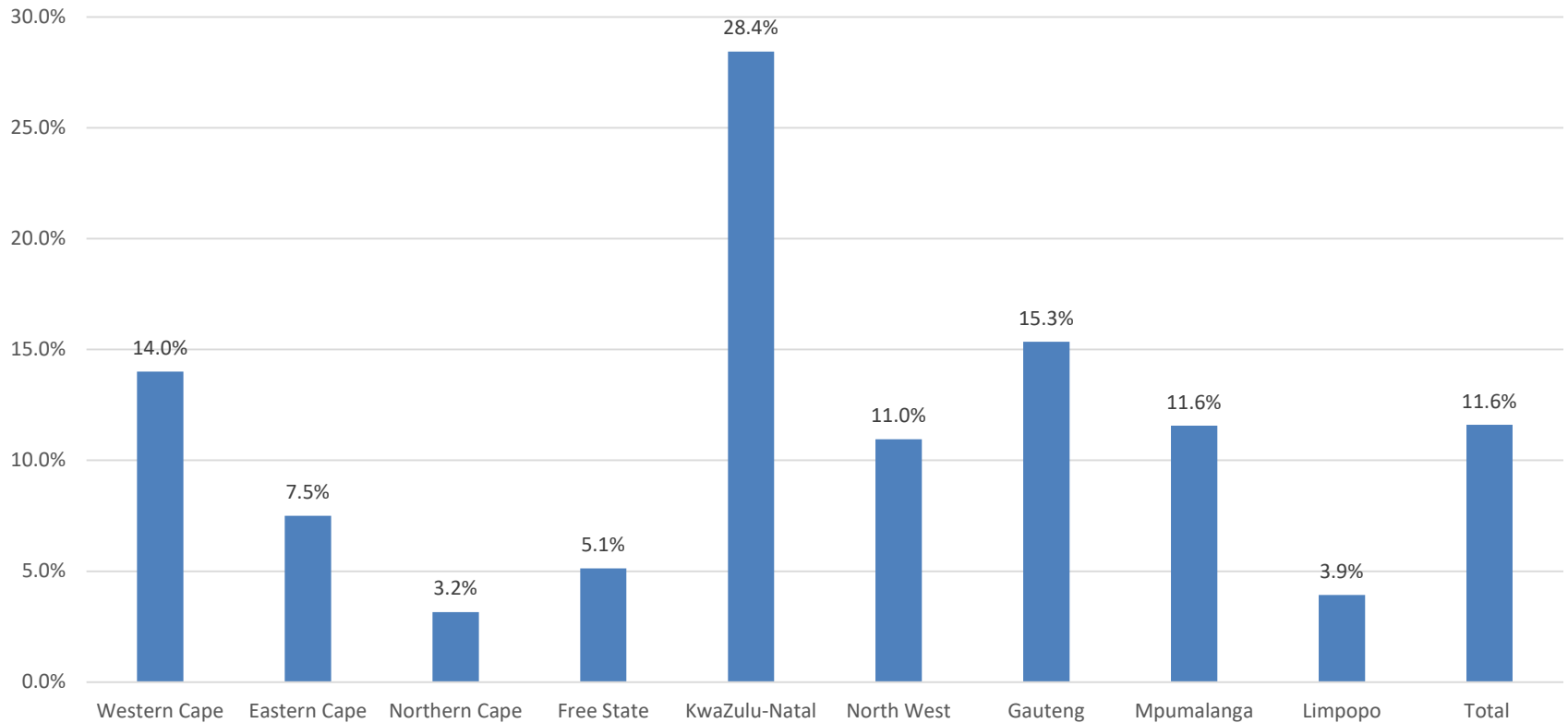


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Percentage distribution of households with young children who experienced hunger by province (2018)



Out of 4,7 million households that had young children (5 years or younger), 541 978 experienced hunger (11,6%).

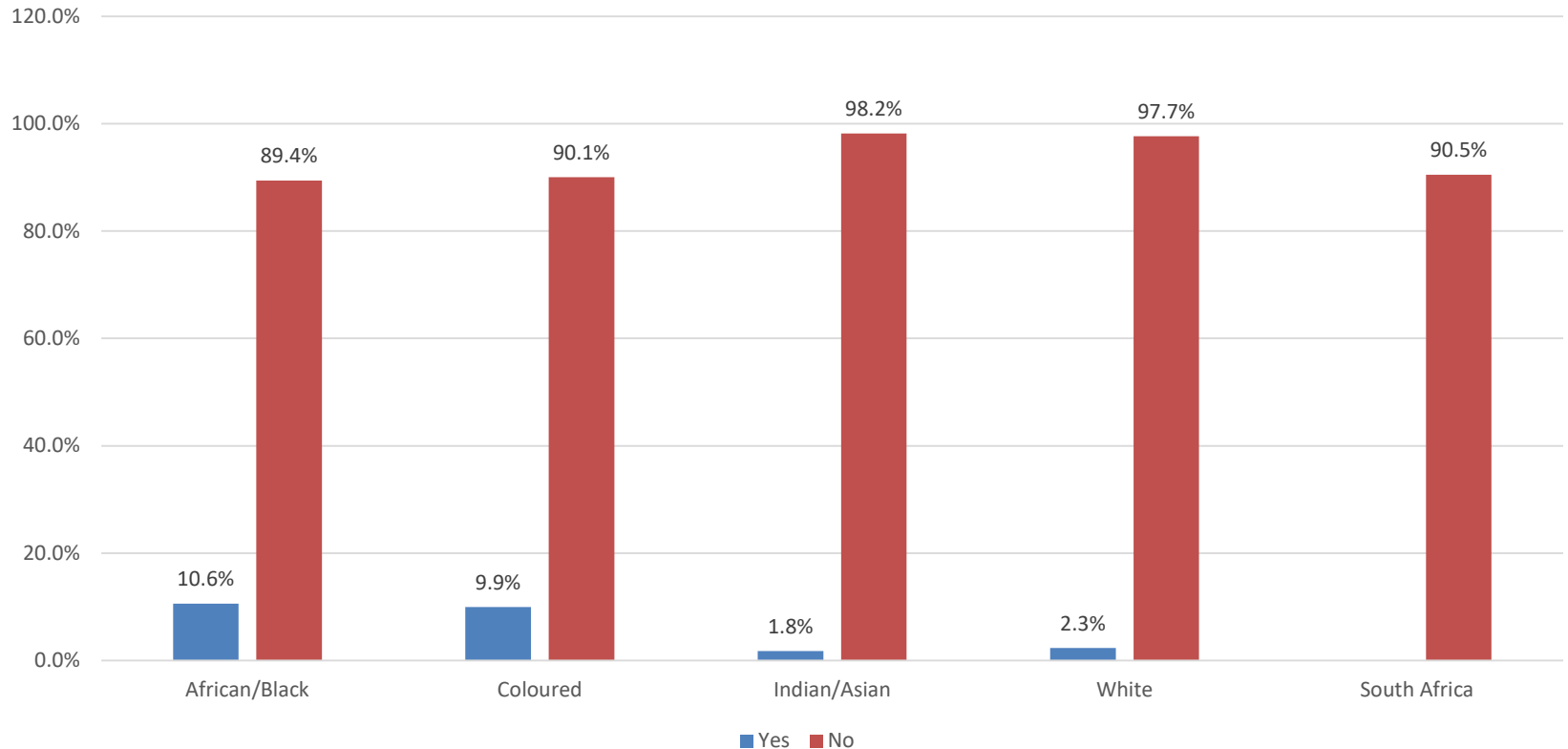


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Percentage distribution of households with children aged five years or younger by whether they experienced hunger and population group of household head (2018)



10,6% of black African households with children aged five years or younger experienced hunger compared to 2,3% among white households

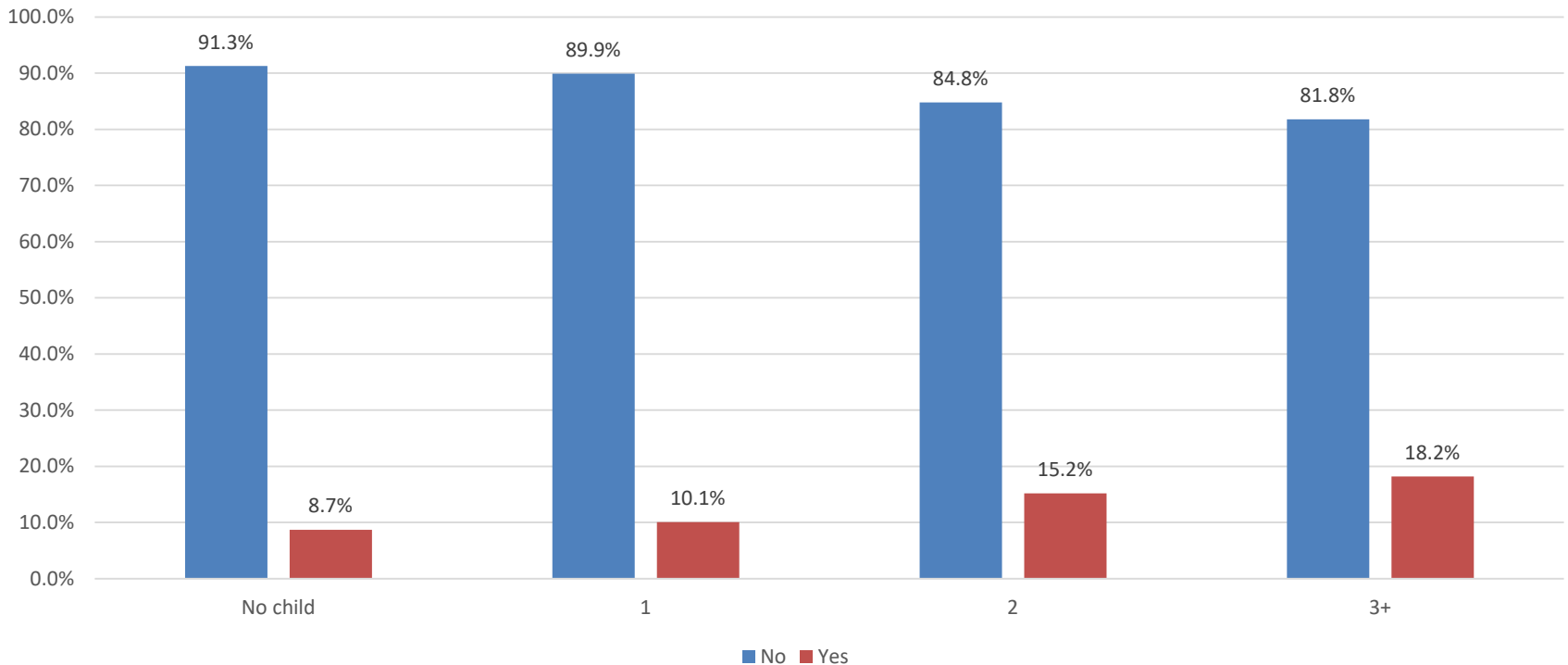


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Percentage distribution of households with children under the age of five years by whether they experienced hunger and number of children aged five years or younger (2018)



The higher the number of children aged five years or younger in a household the higher are the chances of that household experiencing hunger. 18,2% households with three or more children aged five years or younger experienced hunger compared to only 8,7% among households without children aged five years or younger.



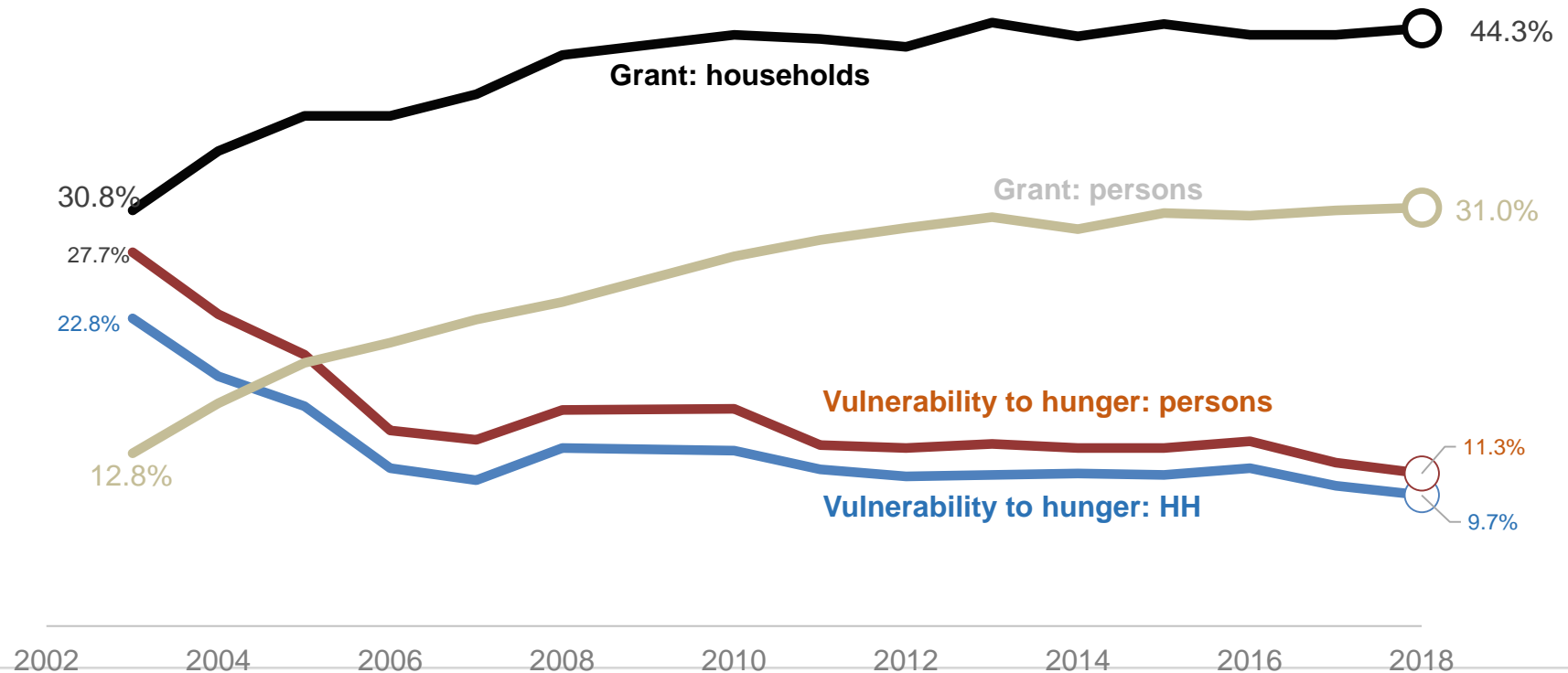
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Vulnerability to hunger at an individual and household level has been declining whilst access to grants has been increasing.

Grants and Vulnerability to hunger 2002 - 2018



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Source: GHS 2018



Summary

- In 2018, 1.6 million South African household experienced hunger
- Inadequate access to food and hunger declined between 2010 and 2018
- Urban areas still constitute the highest proportion of households that experience hunger.
- Limpopo and Gauteng had the lowest proportions of households with inadequate or severe inadequate access to food
- North West, Northern Cape and Mpumalanga had the highest proportions of households with inadequate or severe inadequate access to food
- Experiences of hunger were mostly found in populous provinces such as Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal



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Summary

- About 541 978 households with young children experienced hunger in 2018 mostly found in Northern Cape and Kwazulu-Natal
- Households with many young children and bigger household sizes are more likely to experience hunger
- Households with many young children and bigger households sizes are more likely to experience inadequate or severe inadequate access to food



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Thank you



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STRONGER POLICY COORDINATION FOR BETTER FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY OUTCOMES –

insights from a prepared policy brief

Accessible at:

<http://repository.hsrc.ac.za/bitstream/handle/20.500.11910/15229/11279.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Coordinated policy development & implementation
- Coordinated metrics, monitoring & evaluation
- Urgent actions/Recommendations

INTRODUCTION

- Presentation based on insights from the *2019 Critical Review on FNS* Report produced for the NDA
- Outcomes of FNS interventions often falling short of policy objectives due to weak/missing coordination mechanisms
- Complexity of the food system means different government dpts spearhead & oversee different aspects of food availability, access & utilisation
- At the heart of policy coordination – the integrated mgt & administration of policy across independent state and non-state actors
- Key Ques – How can public authorities responsible for implementing gvt's FNS policy prioritise & better coordinate FNS interventions to produce the best outcomes

COORDINATED POLICY DEVELOPMENT & IMPLEMENTATION

- Whilst, on paper, the gvt has sought to approach FNS in a coordinated, interdepartmental way e.g. the 2002 IFSS, 2014 NPFNS, 2017 NFNSP, in practice, movement towards setting up & operationalising coordination structures has been slow
- Structures recommended in the 2017 NFNSP (FNS Councils and Consultative Forums at national & subnational levels) not set up; only the NFNS Coordinating Committee established
- Food security mandate and the role of the DALRRD – Questions around convening powers and the resources required to ensure interdepartmental accountability

COORDINATED METRICS, MONITORING & EVALUATION

- No official measure of FNS or coherent FNS information system either at the national or subnational levels
- Lack of cooperation and convergence among different state and non-state actors vis-à-vis FNS information collection, analysis, management and dissemination – resulting in: lack of standardization of info collected'; poorly targeted and streamlined indicators; different frequencies in information collection and dissemination
- Food price monitoring restricted to reporting routine data mostly catering for agricultural interests
- A systematic programme to monitor and evaluate FNS interventions lacking



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Actualise proposals for setting up multi-level and multisectoral FNS coordination structures
- Directly involve non-state actors in coordination across all stages of the policy cycle
- Establish national and subnational forums which bring together diverse but complementary expertise in FNS metrics, monitoring and evaluation
- Invest in data collection tools representative at the district level to come up with data and information which informs better targeted FNS interventions





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

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

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.



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Thank you

DSD INTERVENTIONS FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

"Reflections on the corona covid-19 pandemic"



13th October 2020



PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. The challenge of hunger and poverty in South Africa
2. DSD mandate on food & nutrition security work
3. Household Food & Nutrition Security Programme overview
4. COVID- 19 impact on service delivery mechanisms in so far as implementation of food & nutrition interventions
5. Food parcels distribution during COVID- 19
6. Food donations coordinated during COVID-19
7. Lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic
8. Preparation for re-opening of DSD centres
9. Institutional arrangements and policy adjustments required moving forward

CONTEXTUAL OVERVIEW OF HUNGER AND POVERTY IN SOUTH AFRICA

- South Africa faces a triple burden of malnutrition, underweight (caused by diets of inadequate quantities), malnourishment (arising from diets of inadequate quality) and overweight. (South African Child Gauge 2019)
- About 13.8 Million – people live below the food poverty line, which is R561 (in April 2019 prices) per person per month (Stats SA)
- The Country faces a 29% unemployment rate and a 55% poverty rate (Statistics South Africa, 2020)
- Global Nutrition Report (2020) the national prevalence of under-five stunting is 27.4%,
- Access to food is limited by rising prices, high income inequality and increasing unemployment.
- A household survey out on 15 July reveals that there was a net loss of three million jobs between February and April 2020.
- And women accounted for two million of the people who lost their livelihoods as the economy was shut down (Daily Maverick July 2020).

DSD MANDATE ON FOOD & NUTRITION SECURITY

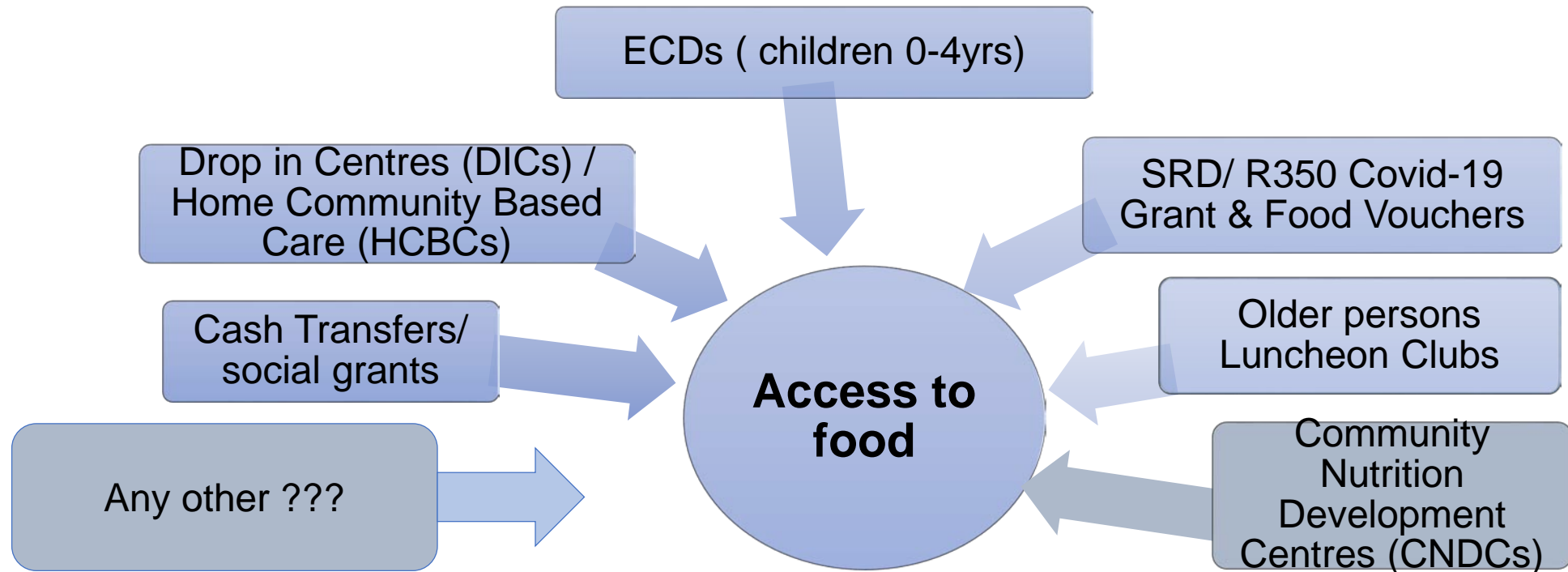
- **The Constitution - Section 27 (1) (b)** of the **South African** Constitution states that “everyone has **the right** to have access to sufficient **food**”.
- **The NDP goals, targets to be achieved by 2030:**
 - ❖ **Eradicate absolute poverty** – from 39% of people living below the poverty line of R419 (2009 prices) to zero.
 - ❖ **Reduce unemployment rate to 6%** – by creating 11 million more jobs by 2030.
 - ❖ **Significantly reduce inequality** from 0.69 to 0.60 gini coefficient through a range of policy interventions.
- **The National Food & Nutrition Security Plan (NF&NSP) 2018 – 2023**
 - ❖ **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”.
 - ❖ **NF&NSP - Strategic Objective 3:** “Expand targeted social protection measures and sustainable livelihood programmes”
- **Household Food & Nutrition Security Strategy** – Establish a robust network of Food Distribution Centres

BUILDING A CARING SOCIETY. TOGETHER.

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DSD ROLE IN THE PROVISION OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY PROGRAMME

(Implementing Social Protection Interventions for vulnerable people)



HOUSEHOLD FOOD & NUTRITION SECURITY PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

DSD has established the Household Food and Nutrition Security Programme comprised a network of Food Distribution Centres to address food & nutrition insecurity in the country.

This includes services rendered in all centre based feeding programmes: Early Childhood Development Centres, Home Community Based Care Centres, Drop In Centres, Luncheon Clubs and etc.

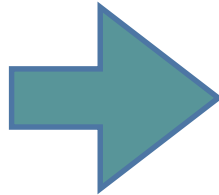
The objectives of the Programme are to:

- Increase food access by the poor and vulnerable individuals and households
- Improve nutrition security of citizens
- Support individuals and households to attain self-reliance and self-sustenance through developmental programmes.
- Support procurement of food from local food producers

HOUSEHOLD FOOD & NUTRITION SECURITY PROGRAMME THEORY OF CHANGE

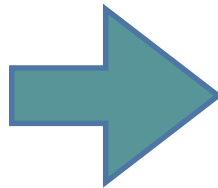
Transformation statement : Hunger will be combated when the most vulnerable individuals / households have **access** to nutritious food, when food is **available**, an **enabling environment is created**, communities are **empowered to be self-reliant and sustainable**

OUTCOME 1



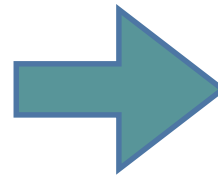
NUTRITIOUS FOOD AVAILABLE & ACCESSIBLE TO POOR, VULNERABLE & MARGINALISED COMMUNITIES

OUTCOME 2



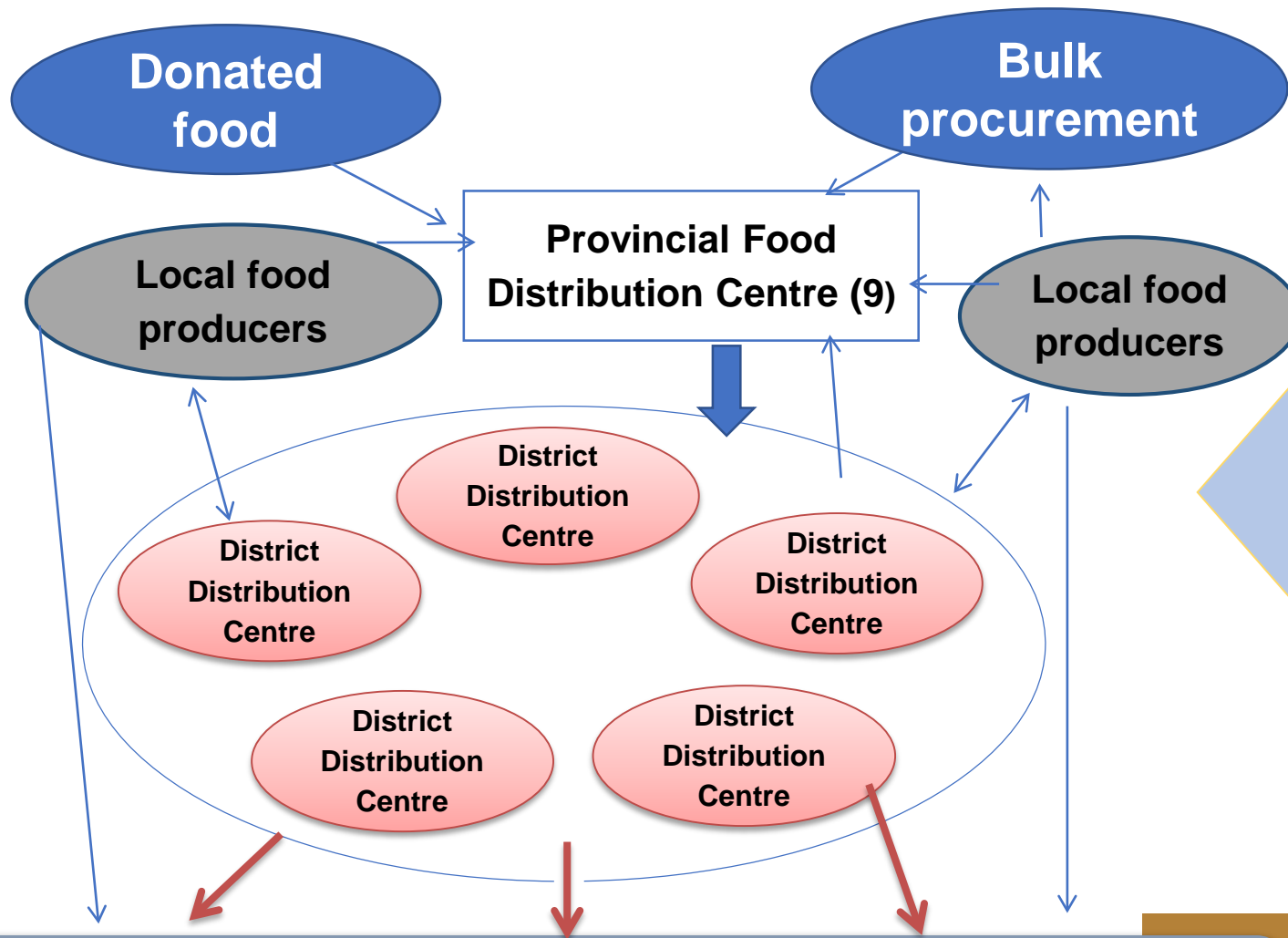
COMMUNITIES EMPOWERED TOWARDS SELF RELIANCE AND SELF SUSTAINANCE

OUTCOME 3



ENABLING ENVIRONMENT IS CREATED

THE HF&NSP APPROACH/ MODEL



Critical Components:

- Inter-sectoral coordination on the **food value chain & public procurement**.
- Provision of **nutritious food** to PVMs in CNDCs & CBFPs.
- **Strategic food sourcing** in PFDCs - **Bulk procurement** of food = Cost effectiveness.
- **Sourcing of food from local producers** - Coops & SMMEs = LED.
- PIAs **coordination & monitoring** of nutrition support services by CNDCs.

DSD Centre Based Feeding Programmes

COMMUNITY NUTRITION DEVELOPMENT CENTRES (CNDCs)

CNDC

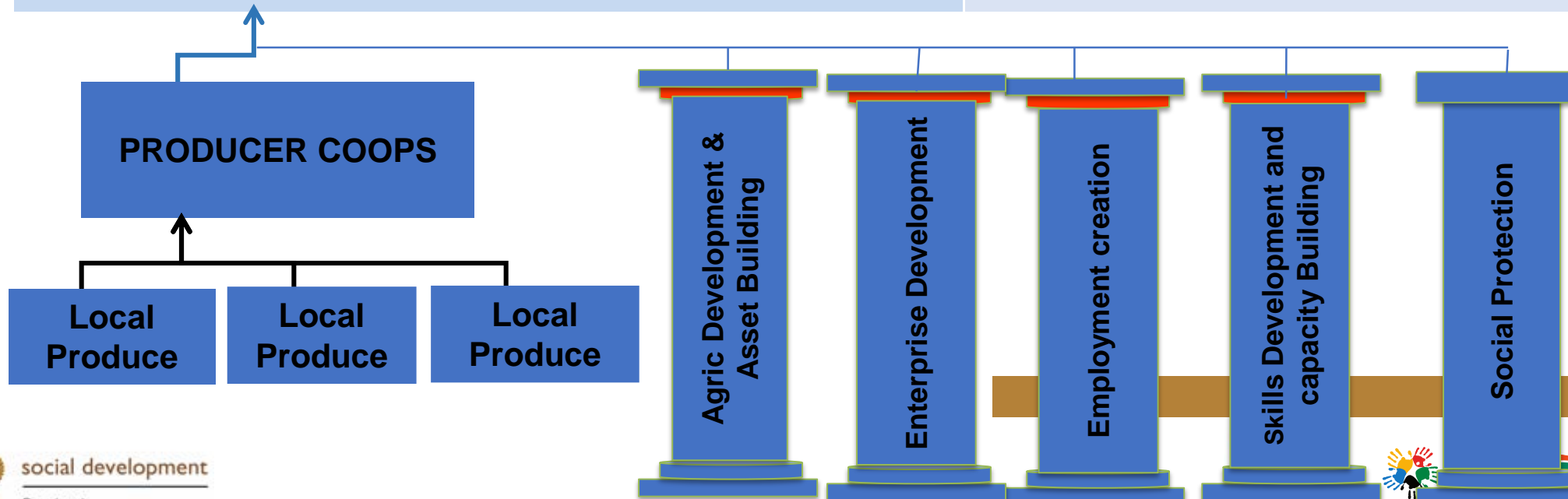
- Community facility: Hall/Church operated by CBOs
- Cooked Meals = 5 X per week
- 3 Cooks & 1 CNDC Coordinator
- 250 or more Individuals/ CNDC
- Source local produce: fresh vegetables & fruits
- CNDC equipment – Tables & chairs, gas stove, etc..
- Cutlery & crockery supply for CNDC
- Cooks Training & uniforms

PARTNERSHIPS:

- NPOS
- IDT – CWP & EPWP
- Private sector

Opportunities:

- Training & skills development
- Nutrition education
- Community development programmes



CNDCS MENU INLINE WITH FOOD-BASED DIETARY GUIDELINES

DAYS	LUNCH MEAL PLAN	FOOD ITEM	SERVING PORTION SIZE
Monday 1	Protein	Chicken Stew	120g
	Starch	Maize Pap	90g
	Vegetable/fruit	Green & yellow Veges in season	120g
Tuesday 2	Protein	Mince	120g
	Starch	Maize Pap	90g
	Vegetable/fruit	Whole Fruit	Medium size
Wednesday 3	Protein	Beef Stew	120g
	Starch	Boiled Rice	60g
	Vegetable/fruit	Yellow & Green Vege	120g
Thursday 4	Protein	Cooked Beans	100g
	Starch	Cooked Samp	80g
	Vegetable/fruit	Yellow & Green Vege	120g
Friday 5	Protein	Pilchard Stew	120g
	Starch	Sweet Potato/Rice	90g
	Vegetable/fruit	Yellow & Green Vege	120g



HOW FAR HAVE WE GONE TO CHANGE THE SITUATION (IMPACT)?



COVID- 19 IMPACT ON SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISMS IN SO FAR AS IMPLEMENTATION OF FOOD & NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS

Pre-COVID

Strategy was providing cooked meals through centres

Delivery Mechanisms

- Use of PFDC & CNDCs
- Funding to – ECD, Luncheon clubs, DIC/HCBCs
- Pay grants: SRD, CSG, etc

During COVID Current Strategy

Strategy changed to providing food parcels

Delivery Mechanisms

- Knock and drop to households
- NPOs as Implementing Agents
- Civil Society Organisations
- Donors - Business, Public/individuals

Beyond COVID Revised Strategy

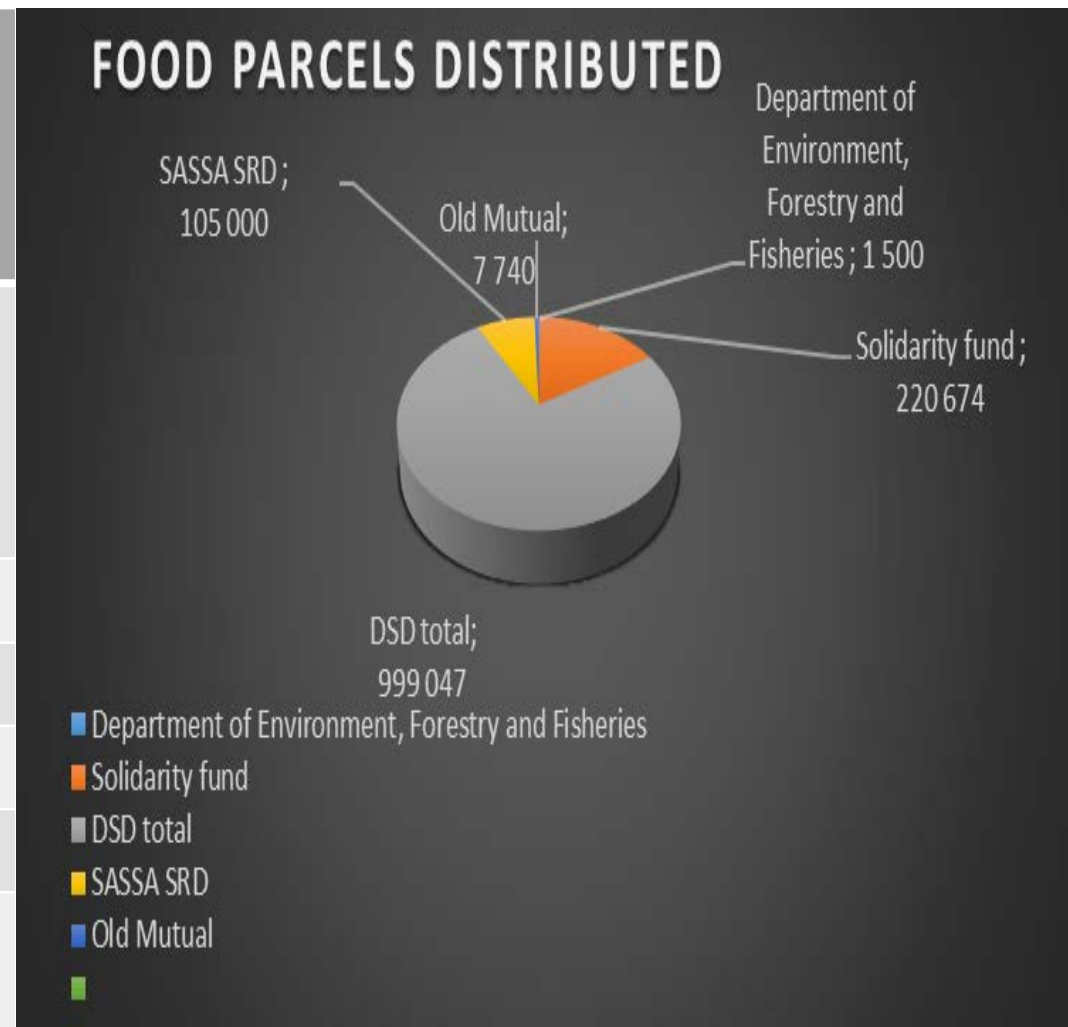
Strategy provide multi prong approaches including food parcels, SRD R350 grant and vouchers

Delivery Mechanisms

- Use cash/ food vouchers
- Use cash transfers – like the Covid-19 grant
- Electronic system for monitoring distribution of food to households

FOOD PARCELS DISTRIBUTION DURING COVID- 19

DEPARTMENT /ENTITY	FOOD PARCELS DISTRIBUTED	Estimated number of people reached (1:5)
Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries	1 500	7 500
Solidarity fund	220 674	1 103 370
DSD total	999 047	4 995 235
SASSA SRD	105 000	525 000
Old Mutual	7 740	38 700
GRAND TOTAL	1 333 961	6 669 805



NDS D COORDINATED FOOD DONATIONS DURING COVID-19

Donor	Type of donation	Total Amount donated
1. Solidarity Fund	Food parcels (58 750)	R23,5 million
2. Old Mutual	Food parcels	R5,6 million
3. Unilever	Hygiene materials – soaps & tea	Not confirmed
4. Spar-Group (Pty) Ltd	8 000/month x 3 months - Food parcels	R13 million
5. CJC LDS Church	30 000 Food parcels	R24 million
6. SA Sugar Association	Selati 5kg sugar - 388 balers or 1 552 bags	R110 000
7. Khula Milling	3 000 X 10kg (30 tons) for FS, GP & Limp Provinces	R237 250
8. Majesty Oil Mills (Pty) Ltd	Soya Beef Stew (500g x 250) Soya Chicken Mince (500g x 250) Soya Soup (500g x 250) Soya Bolognaise Mince (500g x 250)	Not confirmed
9. UNDP	Bottled hand soaps	Not confirmed
10. SAB	55,000 Meals	Not confirmed
11. Procter and Gamble	10,000 boxes of Pampers nappies 10, 000 boxes of Always Sanitary towels	Not confirmed
TOTAL		R66 447 250.00

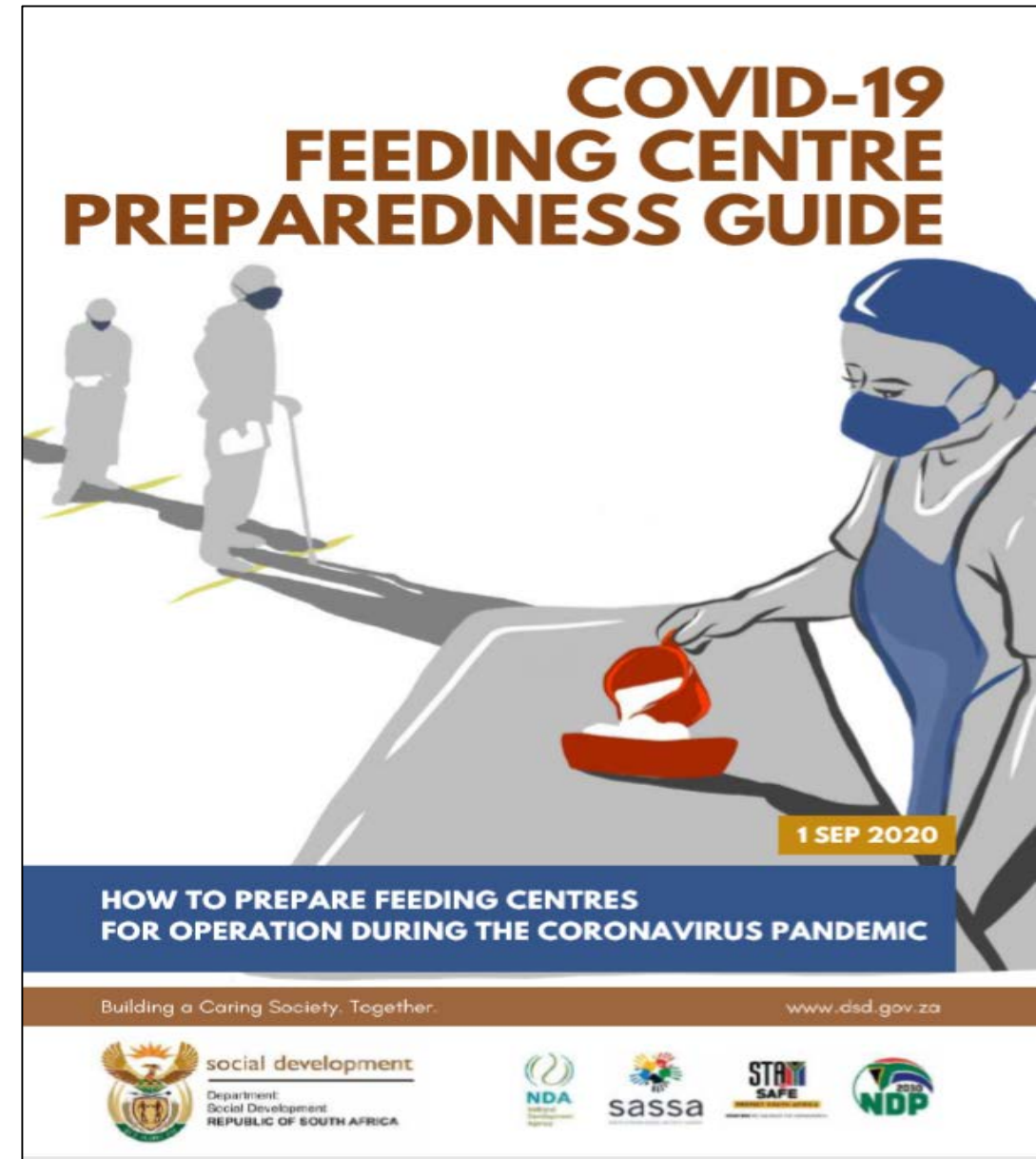
LESSONS FROM THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

- There is a need to strengthen **resilience** of household livelihoods
- There is a need to increase **coverage** and **integration** of the social protection interventions
- Consideration must be given to foreign nationals living in SA (legally and illegally)
- There is a need to focus on the engagement with the public, CSOs – FBOs, and Business :
 - ❖ Coordination of response interventions
 - ❖ Donor coordination
- Transformation of conventional service delivery strategies – Digital migration, etc
- There is a need to encourage **self reliance** and empowerment of beneficiaries

PREPARATION FOR RE-OPENING OF DSD CENTRES

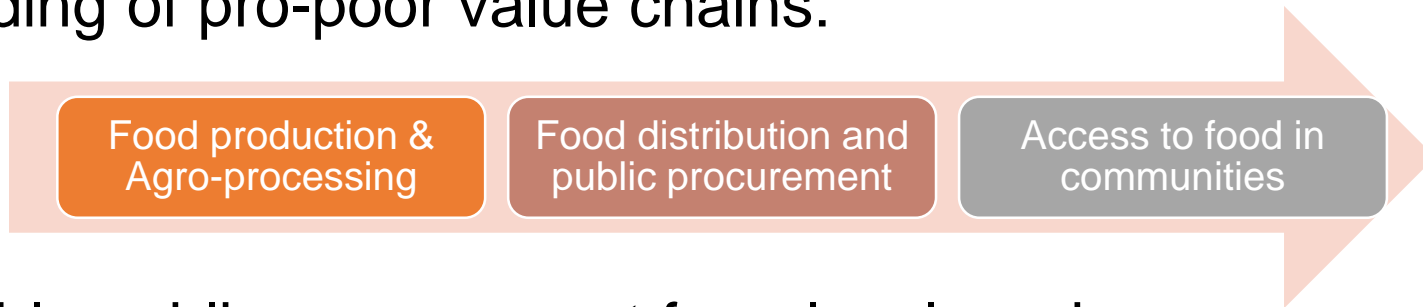
The following steps were undertaken by DSD in preparation for the reopening of DSD Centres in October 2020:

1. Development of **guidelines for COVID-19 management** in DSD centres;
2. Virtual field testing of the guideline and training of officials;
3. **Virtual training of 1 2000** DSD officials & centres' personnel on COVID-19 management in DSD centres;
4. **Assessment of readiness** for re-opening by trained officials;
5. **Supply of PPEs** to the Centres



INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND POLICY ADJUSTMENTS REQUIRED MOVING FORWARD

- Inter-sectoral coordination
- Collaboration with CSO, Private Sector and Government
- Functional network of Food Distribution Centres in provinces and districts
- Building of pro-poor value chains:



- Enable public procurement from local producers
- Strengthen capacities of people and communities to create sustainable livelihoods
- Develop a National Integrated Social Protection Information System (NISPIS) to streamline targeting, means testing and beneficiary targeting
- Introduce e-voucher solution to replace food parcels

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social development

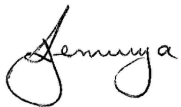
Department:
Social Development
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Report compiled by: NDA Research Unit

Reviewed by:

Thami Ngwenya – Senior Manager: Research



Signature:

19 November 2020

Date:

Approved by: Bongani Magongo – Executive Director: DMR



Signature:

Date: 30/11/2020