

CLIMATE IS CHANGING: CHANGE FOOD CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS TOWARDS ENDING HUNGER AND IMPROVED FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

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agriculture,
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Department:
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

How do we define food security

The Food and Agriculture Organization's definition for food security incorporates the four specific dimensions: i) Adequate availability ii) Access, iii) Utilization iv) Stability of supply.

The National Food and Nutrition Security Policy defines food and nutrition security as “access to and control over the physical, social and economic means to ensure sufficient, safe and nutritious food **at all times**, for all South Africans, in order to meet the dietary requirements for a healthy life”.

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 inadequate or severely inadequate access to food.



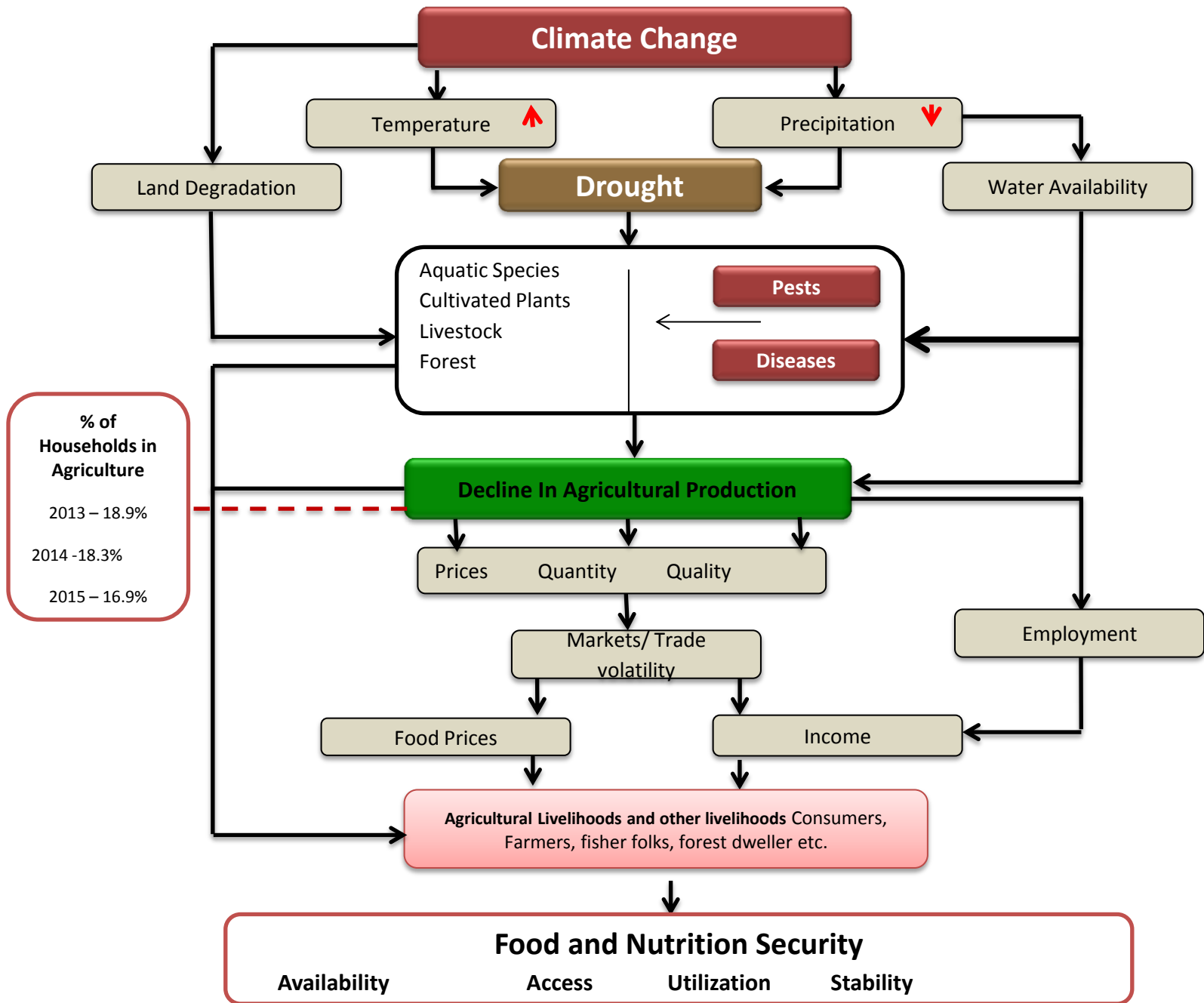
Food security cannot be seen in isolation

South Africa's food security challenges include: **high levels of poverty**, unemployment, inadequate safety nets, and unstable household food production.

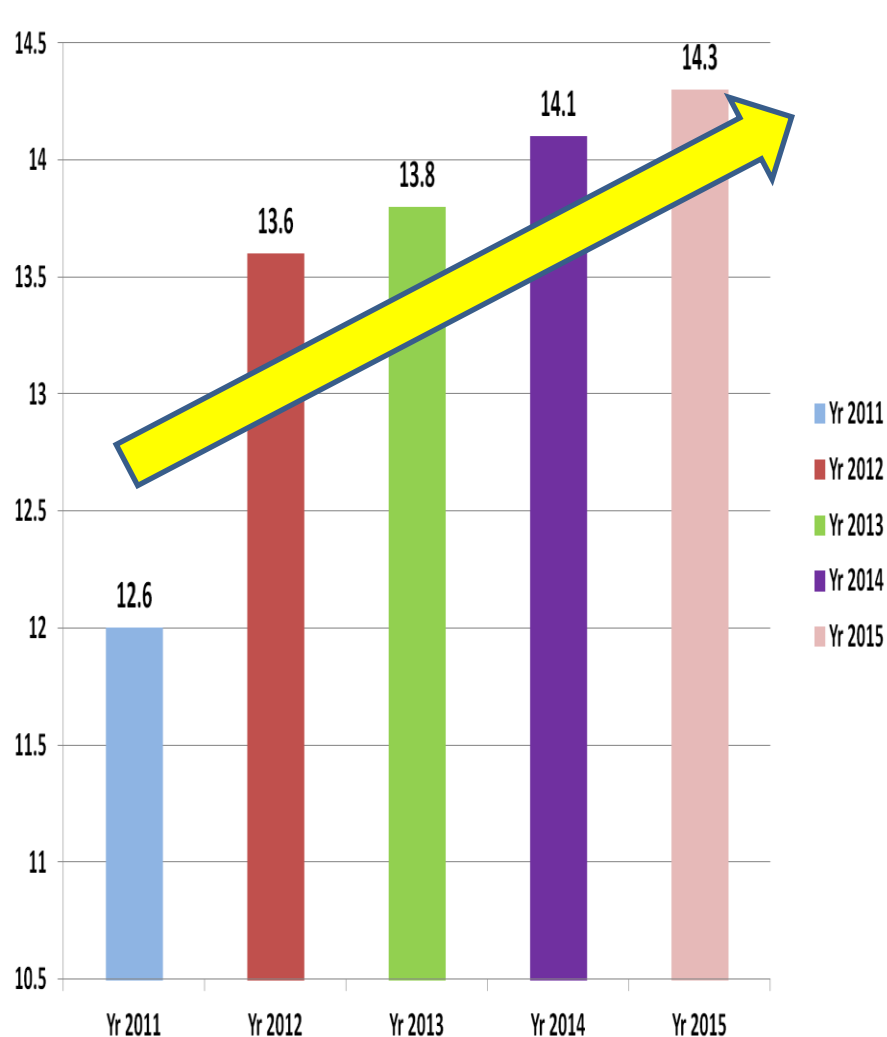


The severity of the drought has significantly impacted crop and livestock production – availability of locally produced food - 8 Provinces declared as drought-stricken. **However, the commercial agricultural sector augmented with imports is able to ensure that the national food requirements are met.**

The expected commercial maize crop for 2016 is 29,1% less than the previous season's (2015), which was also a drought year. Expected whole maize imports for 2016/17 of 3 650 000.



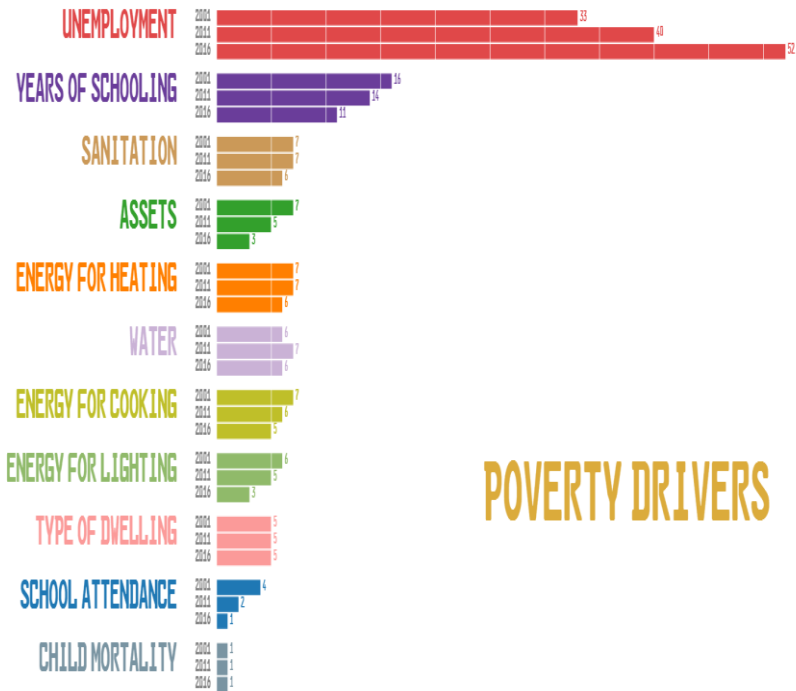
Individuals with inadequate and severely inadequate access to food, 2015 – GHS 2015



Province	Total Population	Persons with inadequate access	%
WC	6 246	1 746	30
EC	6 693	2 186	33
NC	1 182	416	36
FS	2 763	742	27
KZN	10 688	3 538	34
NW	3 703	1 569	45
GP	13 268	2 225	18
MP	4 236	1 417	35
LP	5 654	510	13
RSA	54 432	14 349	26.4

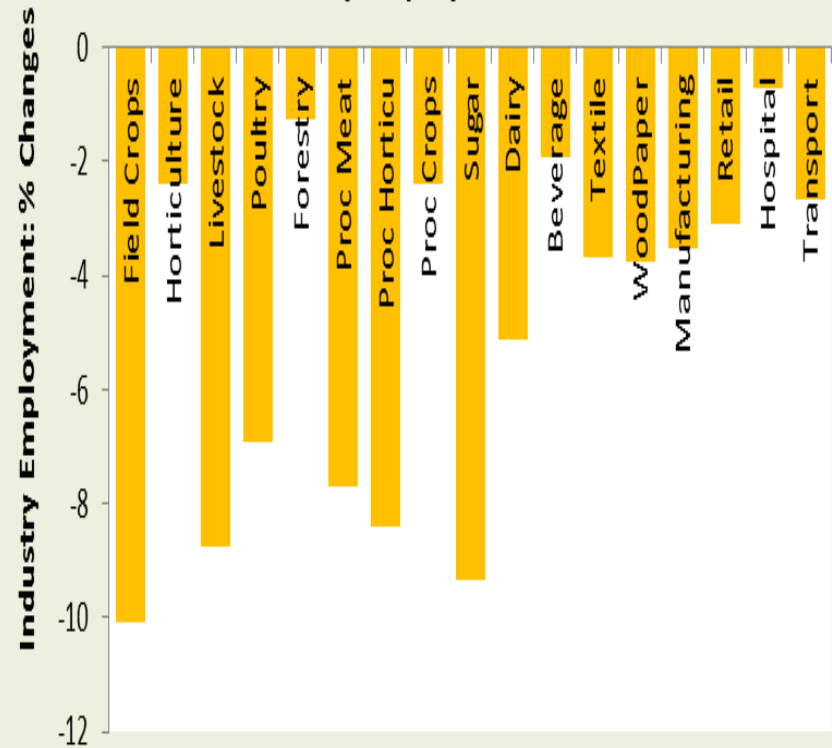
Poverty Drivers

COMMUNITY SURVEY 2016



POVERTY DRIVERS

Industry Employment

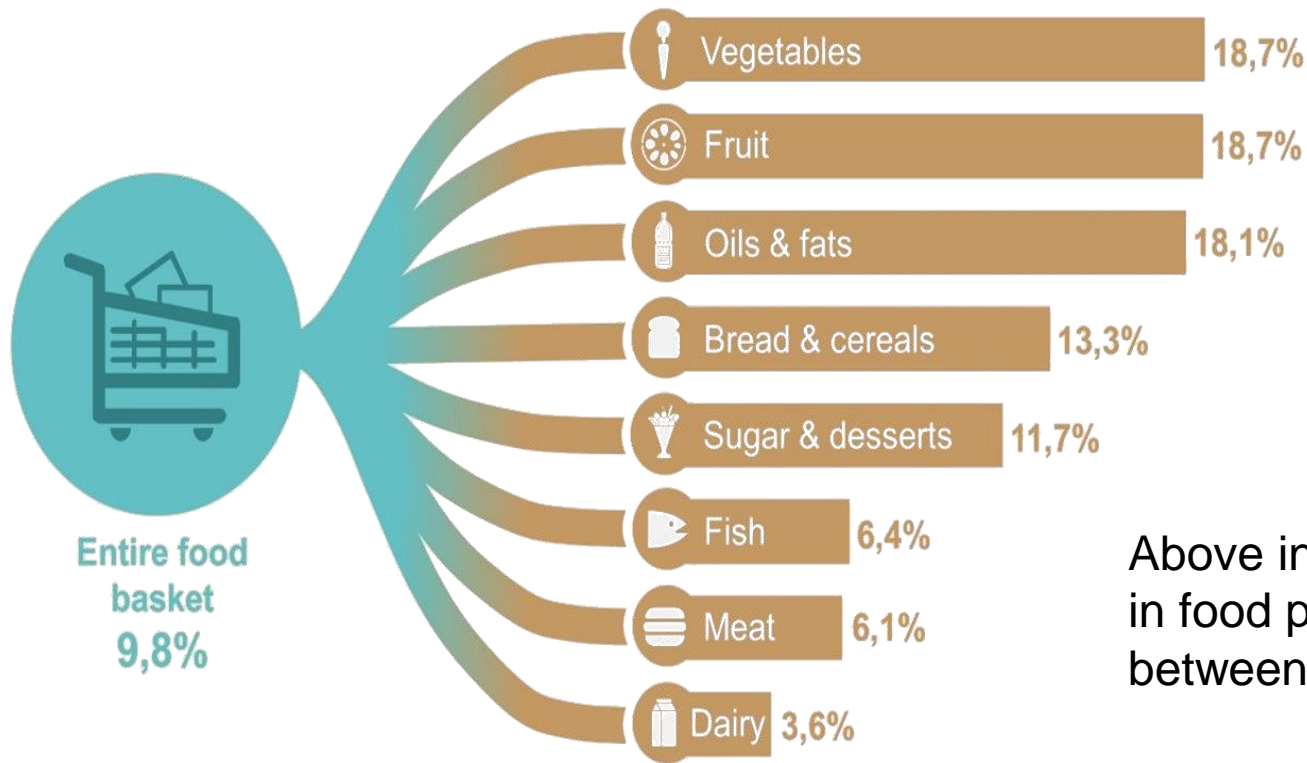


South Africa is characterised by high levels of income inequality and heterogeneity within provinces

Data source: Stats SA CS2016

Food security cannot be seen in isolation: Food Price inflation

Percentage rise in food prices over a period of a year (March 2016 compared with March 2015)



Above inflation increases in food prices are seen between 2015 and 2016

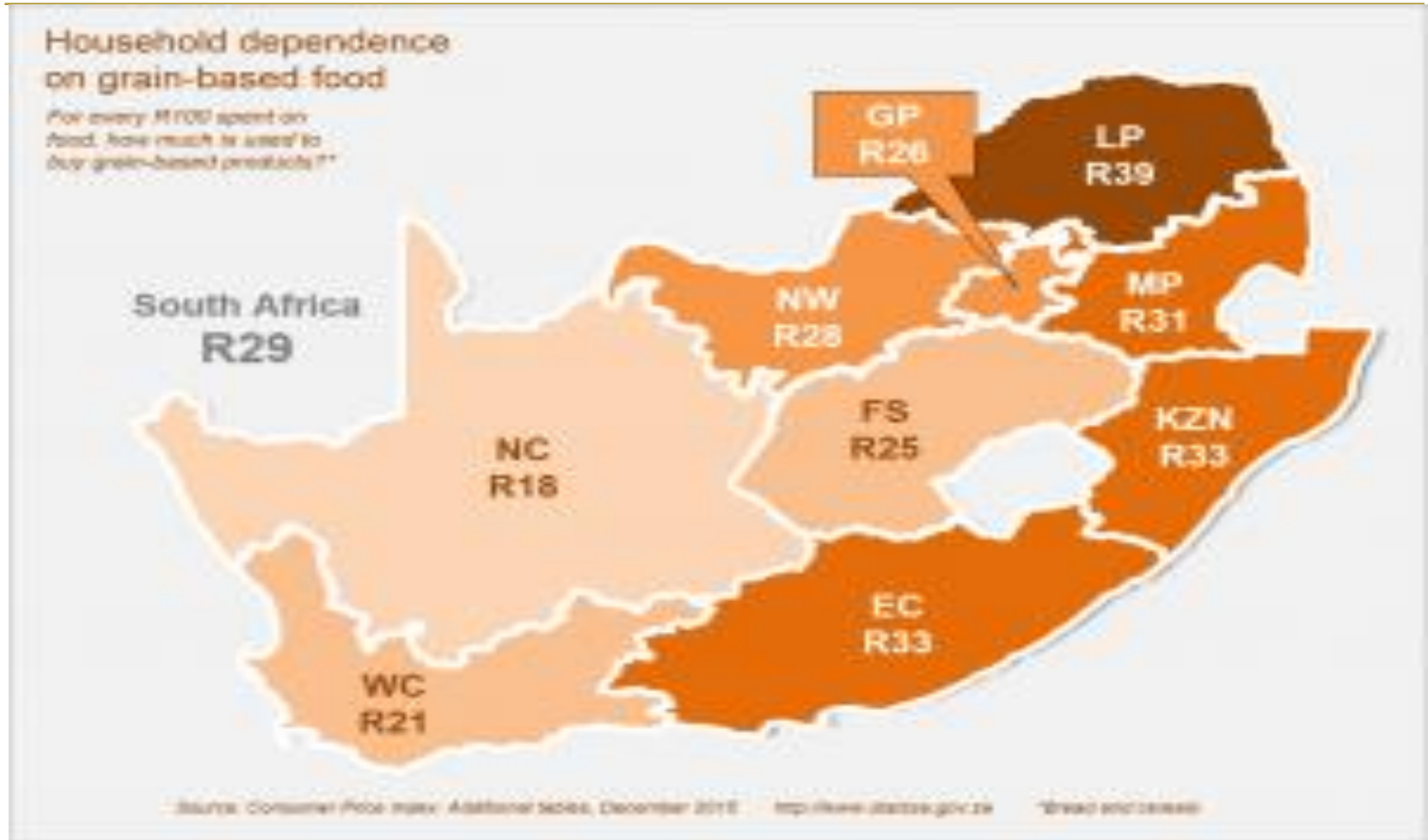
Source: Consumer Price Index (CPI), March 2016 Dairy includes eggs Headline CPI for March 2016: 6,3% <http://www.statssa.gov.za>

Basic food basket (22 item) prices

Product Description	Unit	Jun-15	May-16	Jun-16	% change	% change
		Price	Price	Price	y-y	m-o-m
Rice	2 Kg	23.00	25.85	25.34	10.17	-1.97
Bread White	700 gr	11.79	12.82	12.85	8.99	0.23
Bread Brown	700 gr	10.62	11.68	11.66	9.79	-0.17
(Super Maize) Mealie meal/Maize flour	5 Kg	35.88	50.64	50.92	41.92	0.55
Beef Chuck - Fresh	1 Kg	64.98	71.71	71.12	9.45	-0.82
Chicken portions - Fresh	per Kg	52.02	54.05	54.84	5.42	1.46
Chicken portions - Frozen	per Kg	29.59	47.91	47.17	59.41	-1.54
Fish (Excl Tuna) Tinned	425 gr	15.80	15.49	16.29	3.10	5.16
Milk Full cream - Long life	1 L	12.89	13.31	13.52	4.89	1.58
Eggs	1,5 Dozen	33.61	36.66	36.86	9.67	0.55
Margarine Spread	500 g	21.83	24.11	23.91	9.53	-0.83
Sunflower Oil	750 ml	18.17	22.66	22.91	26.09	1.10
BAKED BEANS - TINNED	410 Gram	8.51	8.70	8.74	2.70	0.46
'INSTANT COFFEE	750 Gram	69.06	79.99	79.25	14.76	-0.93
CEYLON/BLACK TEA	62.5 Gram	10.24	11.64	12.30	20.12	5.67
BANANAS - FRESH	Per Kilogram	13.53	13.35	13.11	-3.10	-1.80
APPLES - FRESH	Per	15.31	11.65	10.81	-29.39	-7.21
CABBAGE - FRESH	Per Kilogram	11.38	13.72	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOMATOES - FRESH	Per Kilogram	17.69	19.75	16.71	-5.54	-15.39
ONIONS - FRESH	Per Kilogram	10.52	14.48	14.23	35.27	-1.73
POTATOES - FRESH	Per Kilogram	9.58	14.46	13.50	40.92	-6.64
Total Rand Value		496.00	574.63	556.04	12.10	-3.24

Source: Stats SA, From June 2015 and June 2016, the cost of this basic 21 item food basket increased by approximately **R60.04 (+16.4 %)*** in nominal terms from **R496.00** to **R556.04**

Household's dependence on grain based food



Grain-based products account for over one-third of the food budget for households in rural areas. For every R100 spent on food, households in rural areas spend R37 on grain-based products. Households in primary urban areas spend R25. Stats SA 2016

Drought conditions have contributed to large declines in Agricultural Households

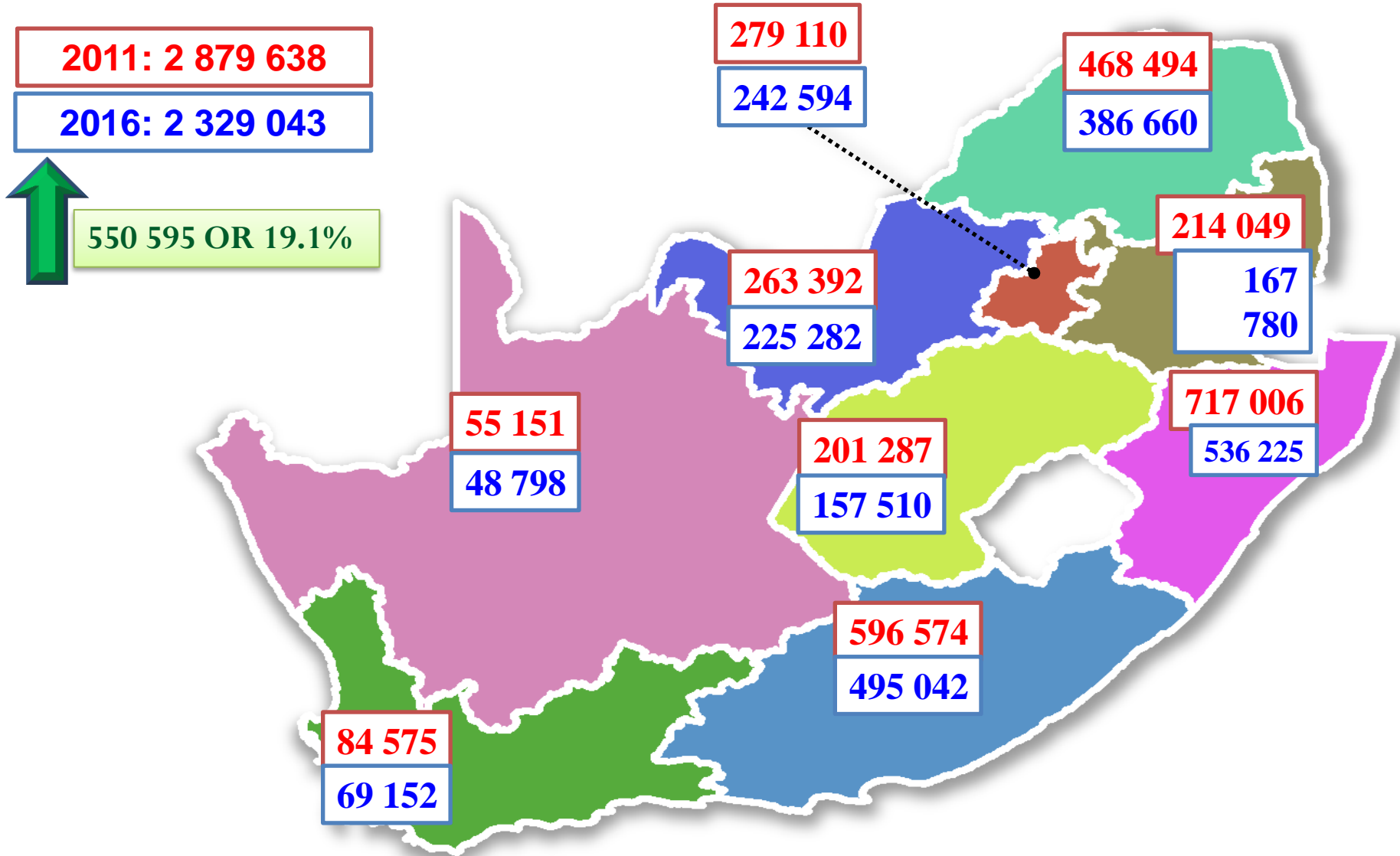
Total number of households increased from 14mill in 2011 to 16.9mill in 2016 while Agricultural Households declined from 2,879 638 to 2 329 043 in the same period

The number of agricultural households in the country **decreased by 19,1% or (550 595 Agricultural Households)***



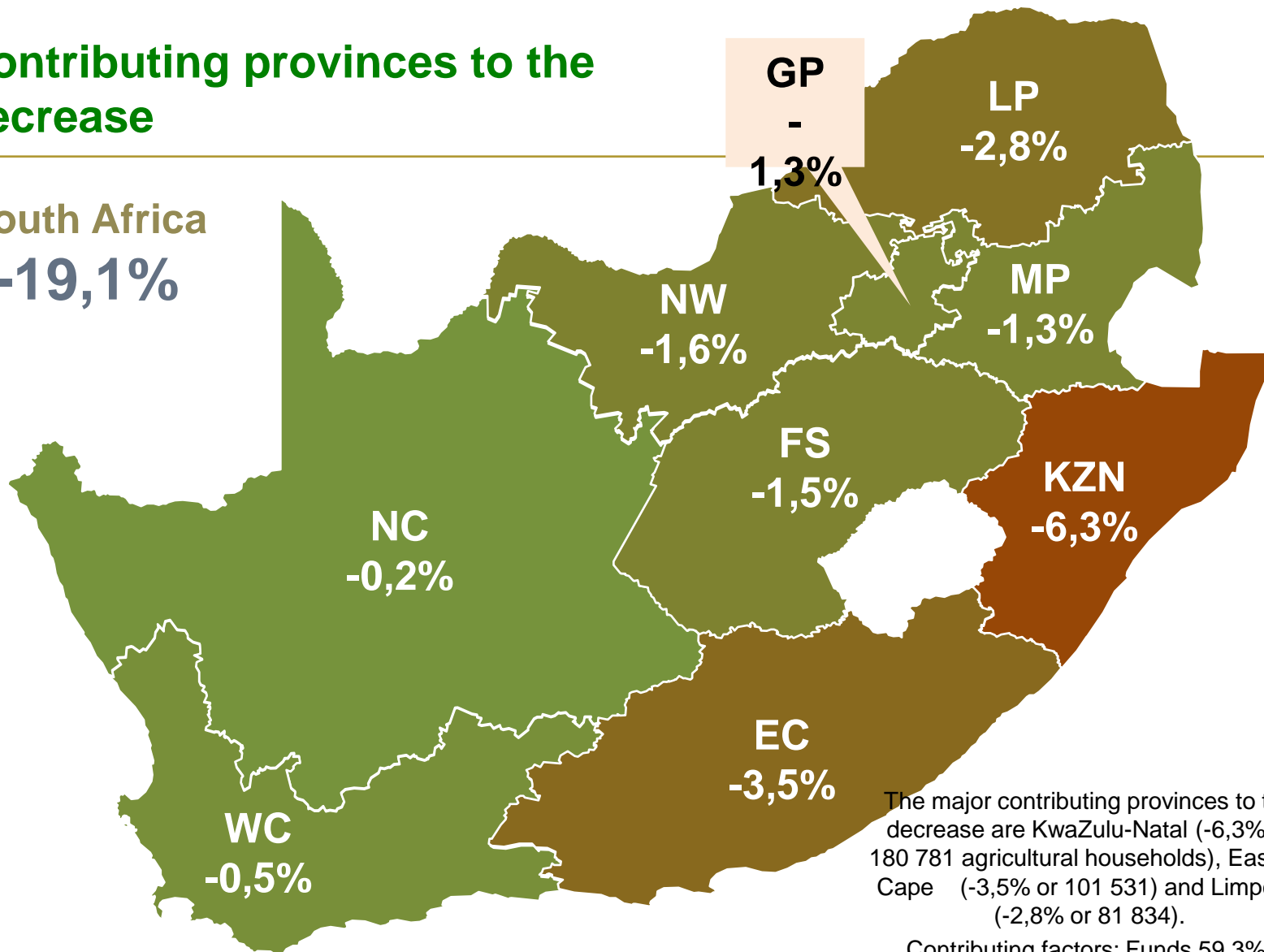
A combination of drought and rising prices of both food and agricultural inputs contributes to the decline in agricultural participation

Total number of households involved in agricultural activities by province: 2011 and 2016



Contributing provinces to the decrease

South Africa
-19,1%



The major contributing provinces to the decrease are KwaZulu-Natal (-6,3% or 180 781 agricultural households), Eastern Cape (-3,5% or 101 531) and Limpopo (-2,8% or 81 834).

Contributing factors: Funds 59.3%; equipment 45.3%; Human capacity 33.7%; skills 25%

NATIONAL OUTCOME FORECAST ANALYSIS (NOFA) - DROUGHT IMPACT ON FOOD INSECURITY

Province	Population @ risk of Upper Bound Poverty Line deficit (R 1077.00)	Pop @ risk of Lower Bound Poverty Line deficit (R714.00)
Easter Cape	3 403 718	2 311 857
Free State	506 271	264 120
KwaZulu-Natal	6 029 906	4 513 510
Northwest	1 801 186	1 249 674
Northern Cape	534 993	399 567
Western Cape	5 146 630	2 135 754
Gauteng	2 348 543	1 004 648
Mpumalanga	2 045 696	1 255 144
Limpopo	3 488 656	2 065 161
TOTAL	25 305 599	15 199 435

DAFF INTERVENTIONS FOR FOOD SECURITY

PROGRAMME	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHERIES		
Fetsa Tlala Food Production Initiative	The Initiative is aimed at implementing the food production pillar of the National Policy to maximize cultivation of food by putting 1 million hectares of land under production by 2018/19 production season.	<p>Significant strides have been made to this end; the initiative is implemented in all nine provinces with a total of 364 442 Ha planted to date.</p> <p>154 130 Ha targeted for the 2016/17 and about 91151.50 Ha planned for this current season</p>
Comprehensive Agriculture Support Programme (CASP)	To provide effective agricultural support services, promote and facilitate agricultural development by targeting beneficiaries of land reform's restitution and redistribution; and other black producers who have acquired land through private means and are engaged in value-adding enterprises domestically, or involved in export.	<p>42 869 beneficiaries received CASP support in 2015/16, 1547 projects, R1 651 000, 000.00 (2015/16).</p> <p>Planned deliverables for 2016/17 - 15 285 Smallholder Producers to be supported through CASP and 32 167 through Ilima Letsema.</p>
		<p>DAFF and PDA have allocated R268 million, towards drought relief,</p> <p>Provinces have made available R173 million to assist farmers with animal feed;</p> <p>R198 million has been made available to assist smallholder farmers during 2016/17 financial year</p>
South African Vulnerability Assessment Committee (SAVAC)	SAVAC is a multi-stakeholder structure for coordination of food security and vulnerability assessments for evidence based planning.	Livelihoods, Food and Nutrition Security Baselines have been conducted in 14 Open Access Livelihood Zones Limpopo, KZN & FS

CONCLUSION

- The imports will address the production shortfall but this has a bearing on the increase of food prices and affordability of basic food items.
 - A marginal increase in the number of persons who faced difficulties in accessing food between 2014 and 2015 (an addition of about 200 000 people) should be viewed against about 1,3 million people gained in the population growth - suggesting that efforts are made on these front although there are moderating effects such as population growth.
 - The cost of the basic food basket when expressed as a share of the average monthly income of the poorest 30% of the population increased from 48.3 % in April 2015 to 56.2 % in April 2016 – need to explore ways to subsidize basic food items for the poorest population.
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POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Institutional Coordination on drought response
2. National response capacity
3. Adaptation and mitigation measures
4. Communication arrangements for disaster risk management

Thank You!