INTERGRATED FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION TASK TEAM (IFSNTT)

060912 pcasie

STATUS REPORT

CAPE TOWN
12TH SEPTEMBER 2006

BACKGROUND

> The Right of access to sufficient food and water is enshrined in the South African constitution.

> The strategic framework for action to achieve food security was first outlined in the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP, 1994), which identified food security as a basic human need.

> In common with other countries around the globe, South Africa joined 185 Heads of State and other high ranking officials at the **World Food Summit** in November 1996 to discuss and combat world hunger.

> The WFS goal was boosted a few years later with the Millennium Declaration on **Millennium Development Goal** one (MDG-1), which aims to halve the proportion of people suffering from both poverty and hunger by the same year (2015).

> By 2000 it became necessary to harmonize, streamline and integrate diverse food security programmes into Integrated Food Security Strategy.
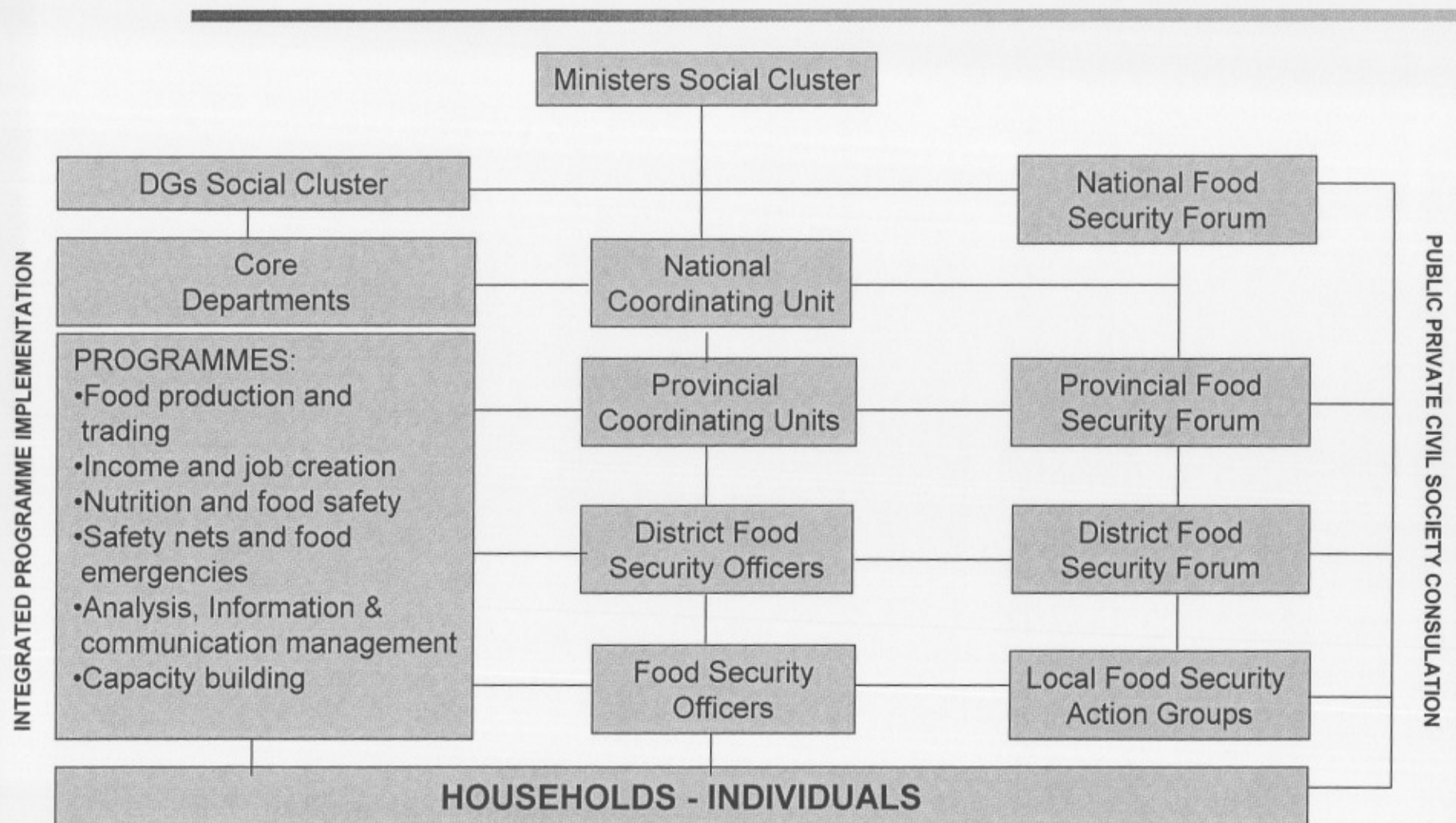
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BACKGROUND

- ➤ A five year joint SPFS initiative was launched between RSA and FAO in 2000.
- ➤ The first batch of SPFS projects were identified in 2000 and implemented in 2004 -Rural nodes of Limpopo, KZN and EC Provinces.

BACKGROUND

- ➤ Owing to Cabinet's approval of IFSS in 2002, IFSNP was prioritized by the Social Cluster as a conceptual framework for the implementation of the strategy.
- ➤ IFSNP was then developed with the following strategic objectives:
1) Increasing food production and trade;
2) Improving nutrition and food safety;
3) Improving income generation and job creation opportunities;
4) Increasing safety nets and food emergency;
5) Improve the analysis and information management systems

- ➤ The fundamental principle of the IFSNP is that it relies on the principle of comparative advantage in recognition of the different roles expected of key stakeholders - IFSNTT

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Figure 1. IFSS INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

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                        ┌─────────────────────────┐
                        │ Ministers Social Cluster │
                        └─────────────────────────┘

┌──────────────────────┐                              ┌──────────────────┐
│  DGs Social Cluster  │                              │  National Food   │
└──────────────────────┘                              │  Security Forum  │
                                                       └──────────────────┘
┌──────────────────────┐    ┌──────────────────┐
│        Core          │    │     National     │
│    Departments       │    │ Coordinating Unit│
└──────────────────────┘    └──────────────────┘

┌──────────────────────┐    ┌──────────────────┐      ┌──────────────────┐
│ PROGRAMMES:          │    │    Provincial    │      │  Provincial Food │
│ •Food production and │    │ Coordinating Units│     │  Security Forum  │
│  trading             │    └──────────────────┘      └──────────────────┘
│ •Income and job creation│
│ •Nutrition and food safety│  ┌──────────────────┐    ┌──────────────────┐
│ •Safety nets and food │    │   District Food  │      │   District Food  │
│  emergencies         │    │ Security Officers│      │  Security Forum  │
│ •Analysis, Information &│  └──────────────────┘      └──────────────────┘
│  communication management│
│ •Capacity building   │    ┌──────────────────┐      ┌──────────────────┐
│                      │    │   Food Security  │      │ Local Food Security│
│                      │    │     Officers     │      │   Action Groups  │
└──────────────────────┘    └──────────────────┘      └──────────────────┘

┌──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                    HOUSEHOLDS - INDIVIDUALS                            │
└──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
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INTEGRATED PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

PUBLIC PRIVATE CIVIL SOCIETY CONSULATION

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INSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGES

➤ The functionality and quality of reporting of the IFSNPTT to the Social Cluster is impaired lack of commitment and poor attendance of members.

➤ Programme integration within the different spheres of the Government and Government Departments through the IFSNP remains complex and slow. This requires a lot of capacity building and communication procedures.

➤ Amongst key stakeholders there are a number of interpretations of what the concept of food security actually means.

➤ Lack of functional institutional arrangements for the implementation of IFSS at provincial, district and local level

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CHALLENGES ADDRESSED THROUGH THE IFSNP

- ➢ Increasing number of food emergencies resulting in an increase of dependency on direct food distribution

- ➢ Limited access to safe drinking water and poor sanitation increasing the occurrence of chronic diseases

- ➢ Increasing occurrence of HIV/AIDS aggravating vulnerability and food insecurity

- ➢ Illiteracy or low level of education leading to a low level of awareness and access to information as slow adoption of technology

- ➢ Poor transport infrastructure limiting access to support services and markets

- ➢ Sometimes limited access to sources of energy (electricity)

- ➢ General poverty leading to insecurity and discouraging small farmers to invest

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EXPANSION OF SPFS AND INTEGRATION WITH CASP (Food production and trade)

- ➢ Approval of CASP business plans has been granted through which 10% of CASP budget is allocated to support the implementation of food security projects
- ➢ CASP was initially not intended to support food insecure and vulnerable households.
- ➢ To make further steps toward achieving the Millennium Development Goal, CASP integration with food security programme let to the expansion of SPFS/HFPP to all nine provinces.
- ➢ For a better understanding of the focus of the "Special Programme for Food Security" at the implementation level, SPFS has been renamed as the "Household Food Production Programme" (HFPP).
- ➢ Since the integration and expansion more than 40 000 household have been reached

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FIVIMS OBJECTIVES: (Give answer to the ff)

➢ Who are the food insecure and where do they live?

➢ What is the nature, frequency and degree of their food insecurity

➢ What is the nature of their livelihood systems and what kinds of constraints are they experiencing?

➢ Who are the vulnerable and where are they are located?

➢ What is the nature of their coping strategies in response to these risks and how effective are they?

➢ Currently, there is an ongoing work in Ga-Sekhukhune on FIVIMS project.

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POVERTY MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA
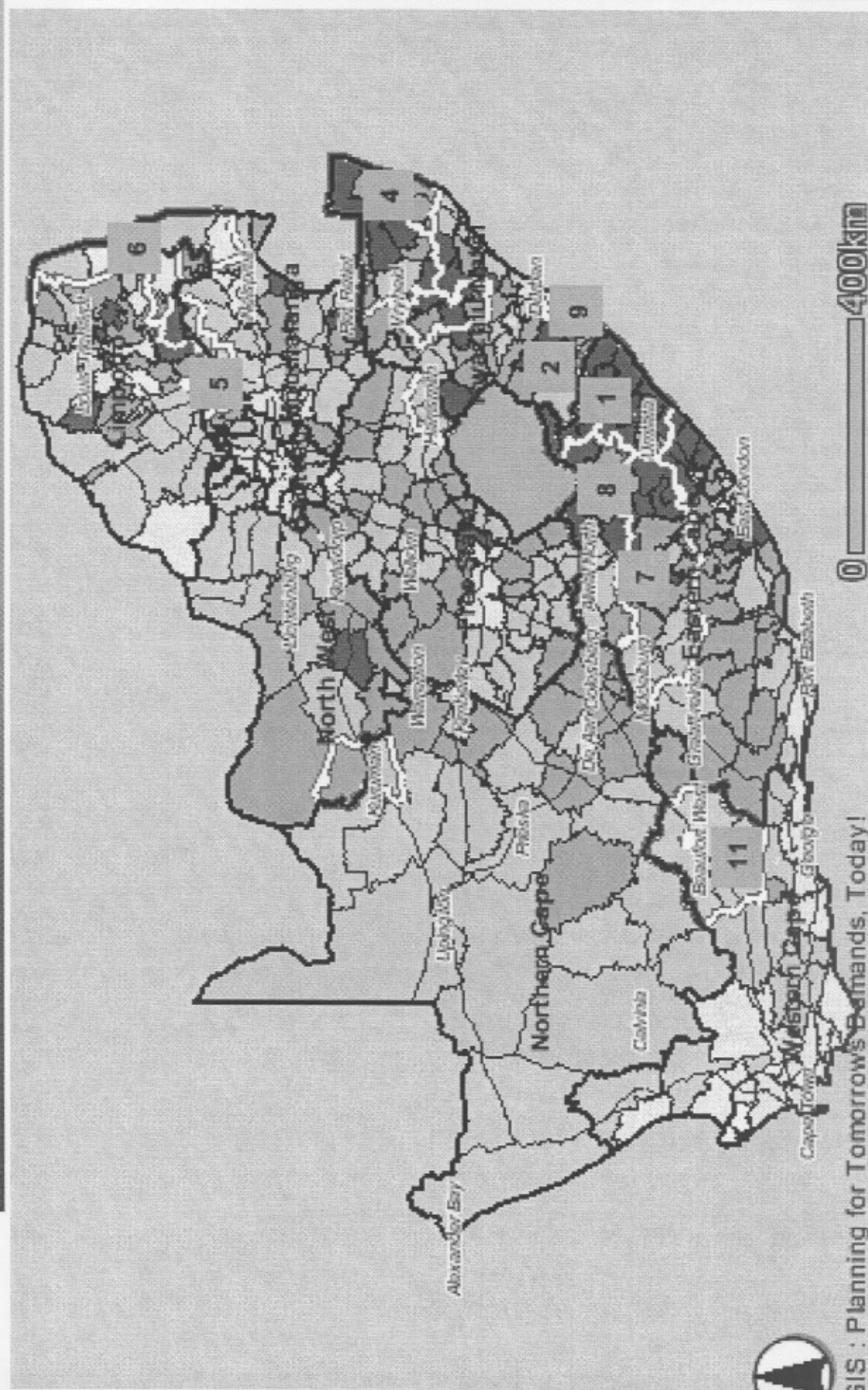
GIS : Planning for Tomorrows Demands, Today!

REGIONAL INTEGRATION ON FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION PROGRAMME

➢ Cabinet has approved R410 million as part of South Africa's humanitarian assistance to populations in Southern Africa that were vulnerable to food insecurity and the impact of AIDS under the WFP and FAO relief and recovery operation.

➢ Further, Cabinet ruled that implementation of this assistance was for a 3 year programme wherein R170 million was disbursed to WFP in March 2003. In addition, during the financial year 2003/4 a further R100 million was made available to the UN's FAO and WFP for the same purpose.

➢ The last batch of R140 million was made available to the UN's FAO and WFP to provide humanitarian intervention in the seven SADC countries viz Zimbabwe; Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland and Zambia.

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REGIONAL INTEGRATION ON FOOD SECURITY (RSA contribution to emergency operations in SADC)

- ➤ The package of assistance prioritized rehabilitation of agricultural productivity (70%), direct food relief (25%) and the establishment/implementation of the regional early warning system (5%).
- ➤ South African Delegation has been invited to participate in the mid-term review project aimed at appraising the progress and impact of this intervention.
- ➤ The final report will be finalized on the 19th November 2006 and this will be presented to the IFSNTT.

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THE END

THANK YOU