



FOLLOW-UP OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD FOOD SUMMIT PLAN OF ACTION

NATIONAL REPORT

The World Food Summit (WFS) Plan of Action under Commitment Seven (Objective 7.3) called upon governments in partnership with all actors of civil society, in coordination with relevant international institutions and, in conformity with ECOSOC Resolution 1996/36 on the follow-up to the major international UN conferences and summits, *inter-alia*, to:

- Report to the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) on national, sub-regional and regional implementation of the WFS Plan of Action, drawing upon a food insecurity and vulnerability information and mapping systems, once established, as an analytical aid.
- Monitor through the CFS the national, sub-regional, regional and international implementation of the WFS Plan of Action, using reports from national governments, reports on UN agency follow-up and inter-agency coordination, and information from other relevant international institutions.

This Report documents the country progress in the implementation of the WFS Plan of Action. It consists of two sections. Sections I and II constitute the substantive parts of the Report on progress made, policies adopted and actions taken. In particular, Section II deals with programmes and measures taken by the country for each of the seven Commitments under the Plan of Action.

In order to facilitate the completion of the report, the Secretariat has prepared a set of Guidelines which are enclosed herewith.

| | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Country: | South Africa |
| Date of Report: | 2005 |

Institution or committee responsible for reporting

Department of Agriculture: Food Security and Rural Development

Intergrated Food Security and Nutrition Programme Task Team

Focal Point

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Section I: Priority Food Security Issues and Progress Towards the World Food Summit Goal

(for completion of Section I of the report please refer to paragraph 5 of the Guidelines)

The state of the country's food security situation, in terms of food availability, stability of supplies and access to food and the progress in reaching the hunger reduction targets are described below:

Production (Availability):

According to the final area and crop figures for maize released on the 02 December 2005, the total area planted with maize when compared with the previous season has decreased by 4,10% from 2,93 million hectares (Ha) to 2,81 million Ha. The final white maize crop comprised of 6,357 million tons of commercial white maize and 183 700 tons retained on farms for own use. Yellow maize comprised of 4,339 million tons of commercial yellow maize and 570 000 tons retained on farms for own use. The estimated maize production from the developing agricultural sector remains unchanged at 202 755 tons for white maize and 265 948 tons for yellow maize.

Stability of Supplies:

The sharp depreciation of the rand against all major currencies in the world at the end of 2001 as well as rising commodity and food prices triggered a process which sent inflation spiraling out of target of 6% set by the South African monetary and fiscal authorities. It became apparent that the increase in the inflation rate was largely the increase of food price inflation. The impact of rising food prices on poor households and also the effect of food price inflation on the country's inflation rate compelled Government to investigate ways and means to deal with the crisis.

The Food Price Monitoring Committee was established to investigate the crisis. The Committee produces an annual publication called South Africa Food Cost Review. The aim of the publication is to present information on food costs, trends in farm values, trends in farm retail prices, marketing margins and retail prices as well as to inform the public of the current economic situation and the trends in food price inflation.

The supply and demand of summer grains:

This section provides an overview of maize and sorghum produced in South Africa. Table 1 contains a summary of the supply and demand situation for maize and sorghum.

Table 1: The supply and demand for summer crops for 2005

| 2005/06 Annual cereal Balance Sheet as at 6 December 2005 (1000 tons) | maize | | | Sorghu m |
|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | white | yellow | Total | |
| Supply | | | | |
| Opening stocks | 2 335 | 568 | 2 903 | 181.3 |
| SAGIS opening stocks | 2 402 | 746 | 3 148 | 182.5 |
| Less: Early deliveries | 67 | 178 | 245 | 1.2 |
| Gross production | 6 743 | 4 972 | 11 716 | 317.0 |
| Commercial production | 6 357 | 4 339 | 10 696 | 260.0 |
| Retentions by producers | 184 | 570 | 754 | N.A |
| Developing agriculture | 203 | 63 | 266 | 57.0 |
| Total domestic supply | 9 078 | 5 541 | 14 619 | 4 98.3 |
| Plus: imports | | 124 | 124 | |
| Total supply | 9 078 | 5 664 | 14 742 | 498.3 |
| Demand | | | | |
| Consumption | 5 061 | 3 670 | 8 732 | 222.9 |
| Human | 3 795 | 246 | 4 041 | 199.9 |
| Animal | 797 | 3 035 | 3 832 | 11.7 |
| Others | 469 | 390 | 859 | 11.3 |
| Developing agriculture | 203 | 63 | 266 | 57.0 |
| Total domestic consumption | 5 264 | 3 734 | 8 998 | 279.9 |
| Plus: Exports | 1 424 | 374 | 1 798 | 42.7 |
| BLNS countries | 228 | 90 | 318 | N.A |
| Zimbabwe | 968 | 10 | 978 | N.A |
| Other countries | 228 | 270 | 498 | N.A |
| Total demand | 6 688 | 4 108 | 10 795 | 322.5 |
| Closing stocks | 2 390 | 1 557 | 3 947 | 175.8 |
| PLUS: Early deliveries | 67 | 178 | 245 | 1.2 |
| Closing stocks(inc. early deliveries) | 2 458 | 1 735 | 4 192 | 177.0 |
| Pipeline requirements | 578 | 407 | 985 | 26.1 |
| Domestics surplus | 3 236 | 1400 | 4 636 | 192.4 |

| | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Current SAGIS closing stocks as at 31 October 2005 | 5 040 | 2 549 | 7 589 | 266.6 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

Note:

- Source: SAGIS, Director: Agricultural Statistics and the Foreign Agricultural service (FAS) of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).
- Figures might not add up correctly due to rounding.

Access to food :

The Government of South Africa has programmes that address the issue of access to food. There are two programmes that are part of the Integrated Food Security Programmes; the Social Grant and the Expanded Public Works Programme.

➤ **Social grants**

Social grants are available to various groups of citizens that do not have purchasing power, therefore the accessibility of food is the issue. The Department of Social Development issues the following grants;

- Older person's grant (old age pensions) for women that have attained an age of 60 years and men age of 65
- Disability grant for persons who have attained an age of 18 years and the disability is confirmed by a valid medical report by a medical practitioner.
- Child Support grant for children up to the age of 14, where the parents have no means of income.
- Foster Child Grant for foster parents
- Care Dependency Grant for parents of children that were certified by a medical practitioner as care dependent children.
- War Veteran's Grant for War veterans
- Grant-in-aid a person is ineligible for this grant owing to his or her physical or mental condition certified by a medical practitioner
- Social Relief of Distress for persons in need of temporary material assistance e.g. the breadwinner has died and there are insufficient means available

➤ **Expanded Public Works Programme**

The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) is a nation-wide programme which draws significant numbers of the unemployed into productive work so that workers gain skills while they work and increase their capacity to earn an income. Its overall objective is to utilize public sector budgets to reduce and alleviate unemployment through (i) creating productive employment opportunities; and (ii) enhancing the ability of workers to earn income through either the labour market or entrepreneurial activities.

Utilisation:

The latest SAGIS monthly bulletin reports that total domestic utilisation of white maize for the period since 1 May until 31 October 2005 amounted to 2,388 million tons. This is 182 000 tons higher than the 2,206 million tons utilised during the same period last year.

South Africa has been able to produce more food than is domestically consumed. However, high levels of poverty coupled with unemployment causes many people to be food insecure. Also the consumption patterns of urban and rural population differ (e.g. white maize is the main staple food in rural areas while wheat products are rather consumed by urban population).

Progress in reaching the Hunger reduction Targets:

The Cabinet Lekgotla endorsed the Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Strategy as a priority for the Social Sector Cluster Programme. The strategy promotes an integrated approach by several government departments in the fight against hunger and starvation in recognition of the fact that food insecurity is a multifaceted problem.

A pilot Special Programme for Food security was implemented whereby R10 million was allocated to vulnerable communities in three provinces, namely KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and Eastern Cape and currently the programme is in process of expanding to the other 6 Provinces.

As the number of rural people who became extremely vulnerable to poverty and hunger escalated, emergency relief measures were implemented to respond to local food emergencies. The Department of Social Development distributed food parcels to 245,000 households. To support the programme, 36,387 households benefited from the Agricultural Starter Pack Programme through the Department of Agriculture at a cost of R 34,000,000.00 in 2003/04 and another 18,575 households benefited from a more comprehensive type of Starter Packs at a cost of R 38 000 000,00 in 2004/05 .

The Government of South Africa is currently in the process of developing an aim of collecting timely and accurate information on the status of food insecurity and vulnerability for effective interventions. The system was piloted in Sekhukune Intergtrted Rural Development Node.

Evaluation studies (such as impact assessment, comparison between results and objectives) of programmes or projects related to the WFS Plan of Action are attached to this report and listed below:

- **The National Food Consumption Survey (NFCS) of 1999** : The study focused on children between the age of 1-9 years . The survey covers the children's nutrition, stunting, weight, micro nutrient deficiencies etc.
- **KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Survey 3rd Wave – 2004:** (for more information about the study click here [KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study](#)). The study involved the collection and analysis of the first major South African panel data set: Transition to Adulthood. This is a multi-dimensional, multi-level approach to understanding the opportunities and risks facing adolescents in the context of the high, and rising, prevalence of HIV/AIDS. Family Planning in the Era of HIV/AIDS examines ways in which the prevalence of HIV infection affects the way in which family planning programmes serve the community in the context of South Africa.
- **The prevalence of household food poverty study in South Africa: Source:** [Public Health Nutrition](#) (Authors: Rose D. ; Charlton K.E.).This study assesses HH food insecurity in South Africa using a quantitative and objective measure, known as food poverty and provides prevalence estimates by geographic area and socio-economic conditions.
- The study of **“Hunger, food insecurity and nutritional well-being in South Africa “ 2003:** This study explores the levels and extent of hunger, food insecurity

and nutritional well-being experienced by HH and children in South Africa.

Information on external assistance programmes, including a description of their impact on hunger reduction and lessons learned, is given below:

Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO):

Following the meeting between the South African President and the FAO Director, to discuss the challenges on food security and agricultural development in South Africa, the FAO began their involvement/ partnership by providing intellectual capacity and technical support towards sustainable food security programmes through the initiation of the Special Programmes for Food Security (SPFS). The overall goal of SPFS is to increase food production and improve the livelihoods amongst smallholders through the adoption of improved agricultural technologies and the reduction of constraints to increase farm output. The programme was launched in year 2003 under the pilot phase in three provinces: KwaZulu Natal, Eastern Cape and Limpopo. This programme has since 2003 been expanded to all the provinces as “Household Food Production Programme (HFPP) ”.

The objectives of the Programme are to: (i) increase smallholders’ productivity and improve household food security at selected sites representing the different farming/irrigation systems through sustainable use of improved agriculture technologies in the three priority provinces (Limpopo, Kwazulu Natal and Eastern Cape) (ii) develop decision-making and management capacities of farmers and farmer’s associations; and (iii) test and demonstrate an effective training and extension response capacity for assisting South African disadvantaged farmers to benefit from improved access to technology, financial resources and information on an equitable and sustainable basis. The results of this process will constitute the foundations for expanding SPFS operations during Phase II.

This programme has strengthened community based projects’ capacity for food production targeting 200 000 HH/year. This has been done through irrigation and water control, crop intensification, diversification and marketing, agricultural information/ communication and networks and infrastructural development, including the following aspects: rehabilitation of irrigation schemes, establishment of community farming and gardening and development of homestead backyard gardening and small scale farming.

World Food Programme (WFP):

The WFP is currently supporting South Africa through the project Support to strengthen vulnerability monitoring systems in South Africa and the analytical capacity of SADC Vulnerability Assessment Committee (2004 – 2006). The overall objective of this project is to contribute to improved policy formulation and management of food security, social safety net programmes in South Africa and the SADC countries.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP):

The UNDP has provided technical support to the formulation of operational frameworks for

government's Integrated Sustainable Rural Development (ISRDP) strategy and capacity building for decentralised governance to ensure effective service delivery.

The programme aims to alleviate poverty by:

- Ensuring access to education, health, social welfare/ grants and functional district clinics serving the communities,
- Expanding labour markets through stimulation of Local Economic Development (LED) programmes,
- Improving access to service delivery – access to water and sanitation, electricity and energy, telephone services,
- Improving social asset capital – household assets, income and expenditure

The overall objective of the ISRDP is “working together with communities and other partners, to alleviate poverty and improve the quality of life in rural areas through improved coordination and viable institutions that address social, economic, environmental and government needs”.

The integration of sustainable development, poverty alleviation and HIV/AIDS reduction has been documented at policy, programme, project and community levels through success stories, best practices, national competitions and “Johannesburg 2002 awards”. There has been a clear demonstration of the important role of communities, women, indigenous people and indigenous knowledge systems in protecting the rural and urban environments, reducing poverty and HIV/AIDS and maintaining sustainable livelihoods.

UNDP is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life.

The UNDP has deployed its global resources in support of the [Millennium Development Goals](#), particularly that of halving poverty by 2015. UNDP's focus in South Africa is to help government and civil society build and share solutions to the challenges of local governance; poverty reduction; energy and environment; and HIV/AIDS.

UNICEF:

UNICEF has through the Health project supported the delivery of quality basic health services through: 1) Community capacity development; 2) M&E measures; 3) Reduction of under-5 child malnutrition; 4) Support to interventions to improve health and nutrition of HIV infected/affected children; and 5) Addressing quality of care at health facilities at the community level.

UNICEF has supported/facilitated the compulsory fortification of maize and wheat flour milled throughout the country with eight essential vitamins and minerals and has conducted operational research food fortification programmes. This has direct impact on food nutrition for children and other household members and therefore an impact on the household food security status.

European Union:

A comprehensive co-operation agenda has been agreed to between the European Union and

South Africa and the European Commission Delegation has an important role to play in it.

Co-operation takes place in a number of key areas: political, economic and trade, development, cultural and other areas of co-operation. Development co-operation is thus just one element, but an important one, of the key areas of co-operation between the EU and South Africa.

The EU pursues developmental activities world-wide. Development assistance is one of the three elements within the broader framework of external relations, together with trade and political dialogue. To this effect, the EU has given itself a policy that is laid down in the “Joint Declaration by the Council and the Commission” of November 2000. Its objective is to foster sustainable development designed to eradicate poverty in partner countries including South Africa and to integrate them into the world economy.

[add more space if needed]

Section II: Follow up of the WFS Plan of Action

(for completion of Section II of the report please refer to paragraph 6 of the Guidelines)

This section describes the actions taken under all of the seven Commitments adopted at the World Food Summit. Information is included on policies pursued and/or action programmes implemented, demonstrating, where possible, their impact in terms of contributing to overall social and economic development, poverty alleviation and hunger reduction.

The full text of the WFS Plan of Action is available online at the FAO internet site http://www.fao.org/monitoringprogress/summit_en.html, under the section “Key documents, Rome Declaration on World Food Security”.

a) Commitments

- | | |
|-------|---|
| One | We will ensure an enabling political, social, and economic environment designed to create the best conditions for the eradication of poverty and for durable peace, based on full and equal participation of women and men, which is most conducive to achieving sustainable food security for all. |
| Two | We will implement policies aimed at eradicating poverty and inequality and improving physical and economic access by all, at all times, to sufficient, nutritionally adequate and safe food and its effective utilization. |
| Three | We will pursue participatory and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural development policies and practices in high and low potential areas, which are essential to adequate and reliable food supplies at the household, national, regional and global levels, and combat pests, drought and desertification, considering the multifunctional character of agriculture. |
| Four | We will strive to ensure that food, agricultural trade and overall trade policies are conducive to fostering food security for all through a fair and market-oriented world trade system. |
| Five | We will endeavour to prevent and be prepared for natural disasters and man-made emergencies and to meet transitory and emergency food requirements in ways that encourage recovery, rehabilitation, development and a capacity to satisfy future needs. |
| Six | We will promote optimal allocation and use of public and private investments to foster human resources, sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry systems, and rural development, in high and low potential areas. |
| Seven | We will implement, monitor, and follow-up this Plan of Action at all levels in cooperation with the international community. |

Summary list of the most important programmes contributing to the WFS Plan of Action:

| <u>Programme</u> | Year Initiated | Duration | Total Budget | Status |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|--|---|
| 1. Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) | 2002 | 5 years | R143 million | On- going: Has been expanded to all 9 provinces. |
| 2. Comprehensive Agriculture Support Programme (CASP) | 2004 | Ongoing | R30 million | Successfully ongoing, 10% is for Food Security Programmes. |
| 3. Food In-security and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System (FIVIMS) | 2003 | On-going | R2 million annually | Successfully on-going & technically supported by FAO and WFP. |
| 4. Land Redistribution and Agricultural Development (LRAD) Programme | 2000 | 15 year period | | Experiencing challenges regarding “willing buyer & willing seller” approach. |
| 5. Integrated Nutrition Programme (INP) | FY 2003/2004 | Ongoing | R880 million | 91% is for school feeding schemes. |
| 6. Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) | FY 2000 | Ongoing | R377 million | Has created opportunities for short term employment |
| 7. National Food Emergency Scheme (NFES) | 2002 | Ongoing | R400 million | Ongoing |
| 8. Urban Renewal Programme (URP) | 2001 | 10 year lifespan | R10million/annum Operational and Programme cost | Ongoing with pressure from fast urban growth & the need for employment opportunities. |
| 9. Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP) | 2001 | 10 year lifespan | R10million/annum Operational and Programme cost | Improving the standards of living in rural areas (nodal). |
| 10. The National LandCare Programme (NLP) | 1998 | Ongoing | R80 million | Enhances sustainable natural resource management |

| | | | | |
|--|-----|---------|-------------------|---|
| <p>11. Social Grants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Support • Old Age • Disability • Dependency and Care • Foster Care • Social Relief | N/A | Ongoing | R70 billion/annum | <p>According to official statistics South Africa has 7.7 million social grant beneficiaries. (About 2 million older persons benefit/month). Social security and social assistance grants has been the fastest category of government expenditure.</p> |
|--|-----|---------|-------------------|---|

[add more programmes/rows if needed]

The policies, strategies and initiatives implemented, and their outcomes, are described below.

**The Department of Agriculture is primarily responsible for all agriculture related legislation .
The following Acts exists :**

Performing Animals Protection Act , 1935 (Act No. 24 of 1935)
Fertilizers, Farm Feeds , Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act , 1947 (Act no. 36 of 1947)
Animal Protection Act , 1962 (Act no. 71 of 1962)
Fencing Act , 1963 (Act no. 31 of 1963)
Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act , 1970 (Act no. 70 of 1970).
Plant Breeders' Rights Acts , 1976 (Act no. 15 of 1976).
Plant Improvement Act , 1976 (Act no. 53 of 1976)
Co-operatives Act, 1981 (Act no. 91 of 1981)
Veterinary and Para-veterinary Professions Act , 1982 (Act no. 19 of 1982)
Perishable Products exports control Act , 1983 (Act no. 9 of 1983)
Agricultural Pests Act , 1983 (Act no. 36 of 1983)
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act , 1983 (Act no. 43 of 1983).
Animal Diseases Act , 1984 (Act no. 35 of 1984)
Liquor Products Act , 1989 (Act no. 60 of 1989)
Agricultural Research Act , 1990 (Act no 86 of 1990).
Agricultural Products Standards Act , 1990 (Act no. 119 of 1990)
Agricultural Produce Agents Act , 1992 (Act. No. 12 of 1992)
Groot Constantia Trust Act , 1993 (Act no. 58 of 1993)
Societies For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act , 1993 (Act no. 169 of 1993)
Marketing and Agricultural Products Act, 1996 (Act no. 47 of 1996)
Agricultural Laws Extension Act , 1996 (Act no. 87 of 1996)
Genetically Modified Organisms Act , 1997 (Act no. 15 of 1997).
Animal Improvement Act , 1998 (Act no. 62 of 1998)
Agricultural Laws Rationalisation Act , 1998 (Act no. 72 of of 1998).
Onderstepoort Biological Products Incorporation Act , 1999 (Act no. 19 of 1999)
Meat Safety Act , 2000 (Act no. 40 of 2000)
Agricultural Debt Management Act , 2001 (Act no. 45 of 2001)
Animal Identification Act 2002 (Act no. 6 of 2002)
Land and Agricultural Development Bank Act , 2002 (Act no. 15 of 2002)
KwaZulu Cane Growers Association Act Repeal Act , 2002 (Act no. 24 of 2002)

Skills Development Act

Disaster Management Act

The National Water Resouce Strategy and Catchment Management Strategy

The Intergrated Food Security Strategy

Intergrated Food Security and Nutrition Programme

Drought Management Plan (DMP) Of 2005

Latest agricultural and other legislation published in the Government Gazette:

Liquor Products Act (60/1989): Regulations: Amendment

Marketing of Agricultural Products Act (47/1996): Invitation to any group of persons to register as a directly affected group

Public Holidays Act (36/1994): Declaration of the first day of March 2006 as a public holiday in all provinces of the Republic.

International Trade and Economic Development (ITED): Free Trade Area Agreement between SACU and the EFTA states

International Trade Administration Commission; Intention to conduct investigation: Interested parties are called upon to comment within four weeks of the date of this notice.

Liquor Act (27/1989): Notice of applications for liquor licences: Divided into the following provinces: Eastern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape,

Liquor Act (27/1989): Notice of applications for the removal of licences: Divided in the following provinces: Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, North-West, Western Cape

Draft FS policy for South Africa of 2006

Food Security and Related Indicators

| No. | Indicator Name | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | |
|-----|--|------|------|------|------|---|--|---|------|------|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| 1 | Number of undernourished persons (millions) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Population in Poverty: 22 975 000 Children 0-5 in Poverty: 3 571 000 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 2 | Prevalence of undernourishment in total population (%) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1999 NFCS found that, at the national level, 50% of households experienced hunger, 25% were at risk of hunger while only 25% appeared food secure | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 3 | Prevalence of underweight children (%) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | <-2SDs ⁽¹⁾ Children: 6-12 years 9,0% | <-2SDs ⁽²⁾ Children: 6mths-6 years 9,3% | | | | 12 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 4 | Prevalence of stunting (%) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | <-2SDs) Children: 6mths-6 years | <-2SDs Children: 6mths-6 years | N/A | N/A | N/A | 25 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|------|-------|------|------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|------|------|---------------------------------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | 6-12 years 13,2% | 22,9% | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Prevalence of wasting (%) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | <-2SDs) Children: 6-12 years 2,6% | <-2SDs Children: 6mths-6 years 2,6% | N/A | N/A | N/A | <-2SDs Children: 1-9 years 3,7% | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 6 | Dietary energy consumption (KCAL/person/day) | N/A | 2,830 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2,800 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2,920 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 7 | Share of non-starchy foods in total dietary energy consumption (%) | N/A | 45 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 45 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 44 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 8 | GDP per capita growth (annual %) | -2.4 | -3.1 | -4.2 | -0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 0.5 | -1.6 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 3.0 |
| 9 | Poverty, % of population below \$1 (1993 ppp) per day consumption | N/A | N/A | N/A | 10 | N/A | 6 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 11 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 10 | Poverty head count ratio at national poverty line (% of population) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 11 | Poorest Quintile's share in national income or consumption (%) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 3,5 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 12 | Unemployment Rate (%) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 16.4 | 19.3 | 21.0 | 25.2 | 23.3 | 25.4 | 29.4 | 30.4 | 28.0 | 26.2 |
| 13 | Total Debt Service | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2.2 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 2.8 |

| | (% of GNI) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|------|-----|-------|------|-----|-------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| 14 | Net Primary Enrolment Ratio (%) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 91 | 92 | 90 | 90 | 89 | N/A | N/A |
| 15 | Public Expenditure on Education as % of GDP | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.3 | N/A | N/A |
| 16 | Gender Parity Index for Net Enrolment Ratio (NER), Primary | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | N/A | N/A |
| 17 | Gender Parity Index for Net Enrolment Ratio (NER), Secondary | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | N/A | N/A |
| 18 | Gender Parity Index for Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), Tertiary | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | N/A | N/A |
| 19 | Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliament/Congress (%) | 3 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 25 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 20 | Population with Access to Improved Sanitation (%) | 63 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 67 | N/A | N/A |
| 21 | Population using improved drinking water resources (%) | 83 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 87 | N/A | N/A |
| 22 | Estimated prevalence of adults living with HIV (%) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 20,9 | N/A | 21,5 | N/A |
| 23 | Agriculture, value added (Annual % growth) | -7.1 | 4.5 | -27.3 | 24.0 | 7.9 | -19.9 | 24.0 | 0.8 | -6.8 | 5.1 | 7.6 | -3.3 | 6.5 | -5.9 | N/A |
| 24 | Food Production Index Number (PIN) | N/A | 99 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 95 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 103 | N/A | N/A | N/A |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 34 | Total external assistance to agriculture provided (by recipient countries) (US\$ million) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 15 | 20 | 39 | 11 | 28 | 20 | 32 | 23 | N/A |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

Note:

Health indicators:

⁽¹⁾ *Anthropometric Survey of Primary Schools in the RSA*, Department of Health and Population Development, 1994

⁽²⁾ *South African Vitamin A Consultancy Group Survey*, SAVAC, 1995

⁽³⁾ *South African Food Consumption Survey*, NFCS Group, 1999

A national survey on micronutrient deficiencies has just been completed and includes data on dietatray intake (calories connsuned). The report is being finalized and will be realised shortly.

Metadata

| No. | Measurement Unit | Definition | Statistical Methodology | Source |
|-----|------------------|------------|-------------------------|--------|
| 1 | | | | |
| 2 | | | | |
| 3 | | | | |
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[add more indicators/rows if needed]