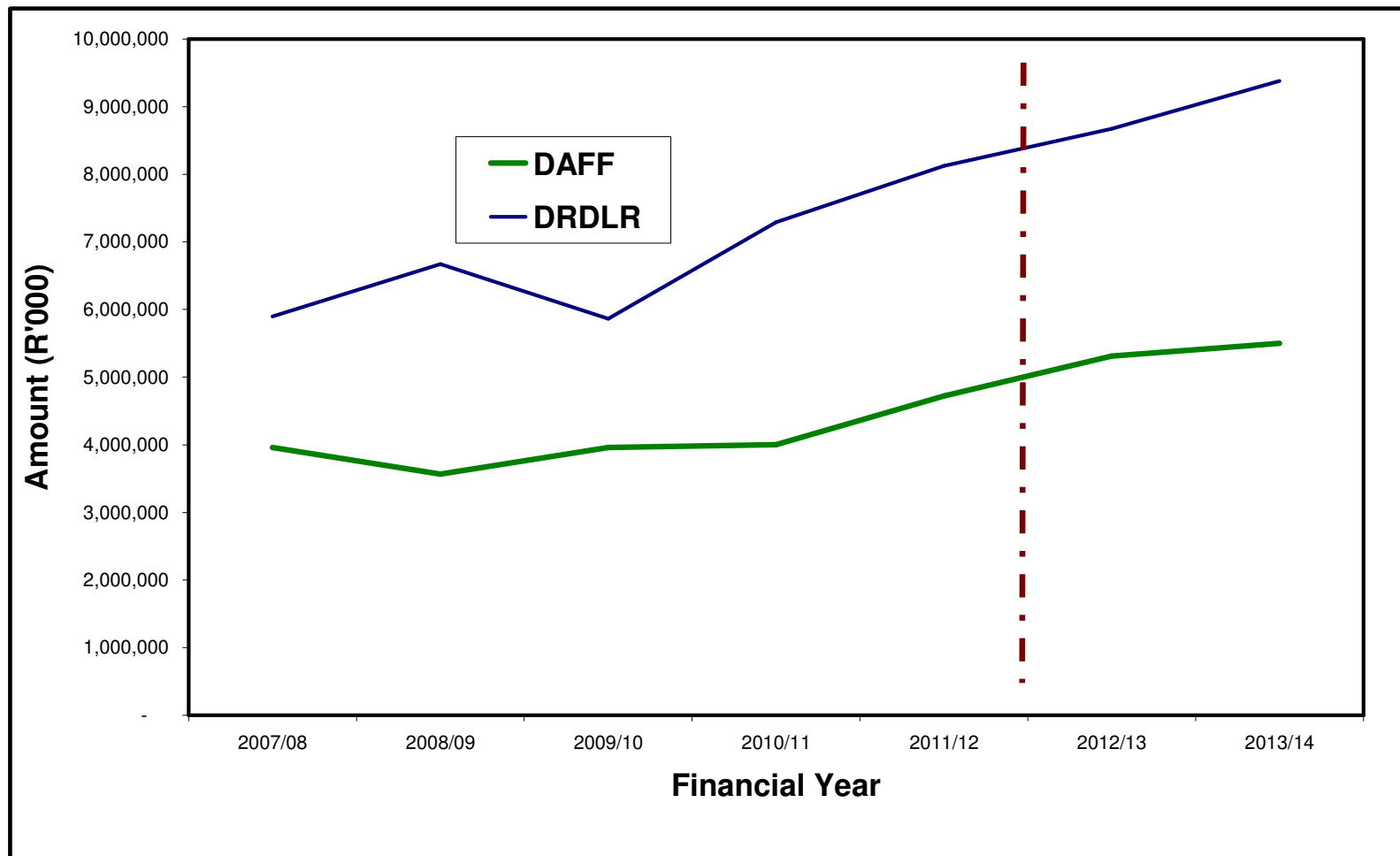


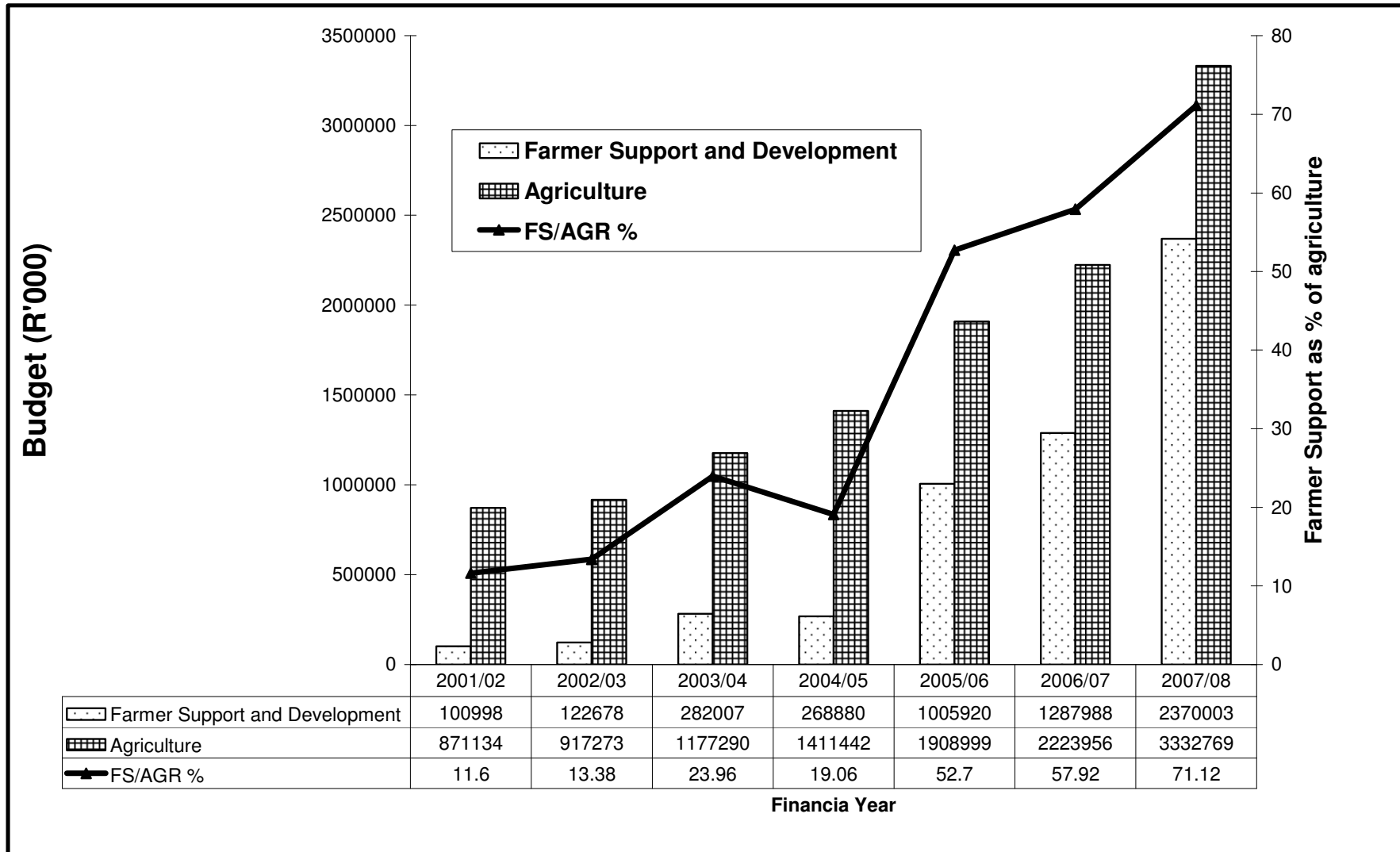
OUTCOME 7: VIBRANT, EQUITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE RURAL COMMUNITIES AND FOOD SECURITY FOR ALL

- Output 1: Sustainable agrarian reform,
- Output 2: Improved access to affordable and diverse food
- Output 3: Rural services and sustainable livelihoods
- Output 4: Rural job creation linked to skills training and promoting economic livelihoods
- Output 5: Enabling institutional environment for sustainable and inclusive growth

Almost R13 bn allocated to DAFF and DRDLR in 2011/12 and this is set to reach R14 bn in 2013/14. However, as a share of overall budget spending, this amounts to less than 2% of R890 bn and inadequate to address one of top 5 priorities.



VAC1 The adoption of CASP in 2004 resulted in higher spending on farmer support and development- reaching more than 70% of total agricultural allocation in 2008.



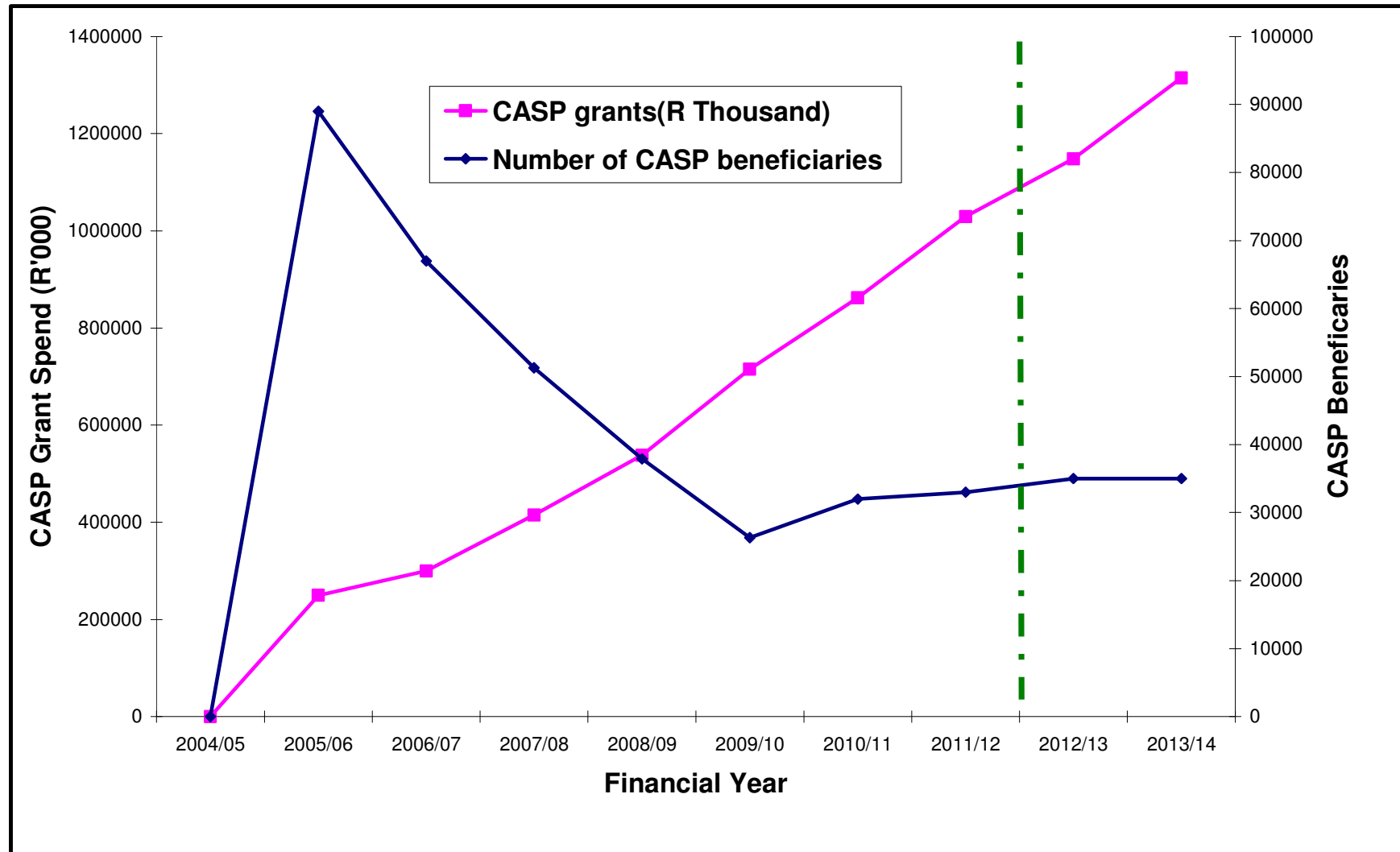
Slide 3

VAC1

Not sure how to interpret this slide - notably the straight line

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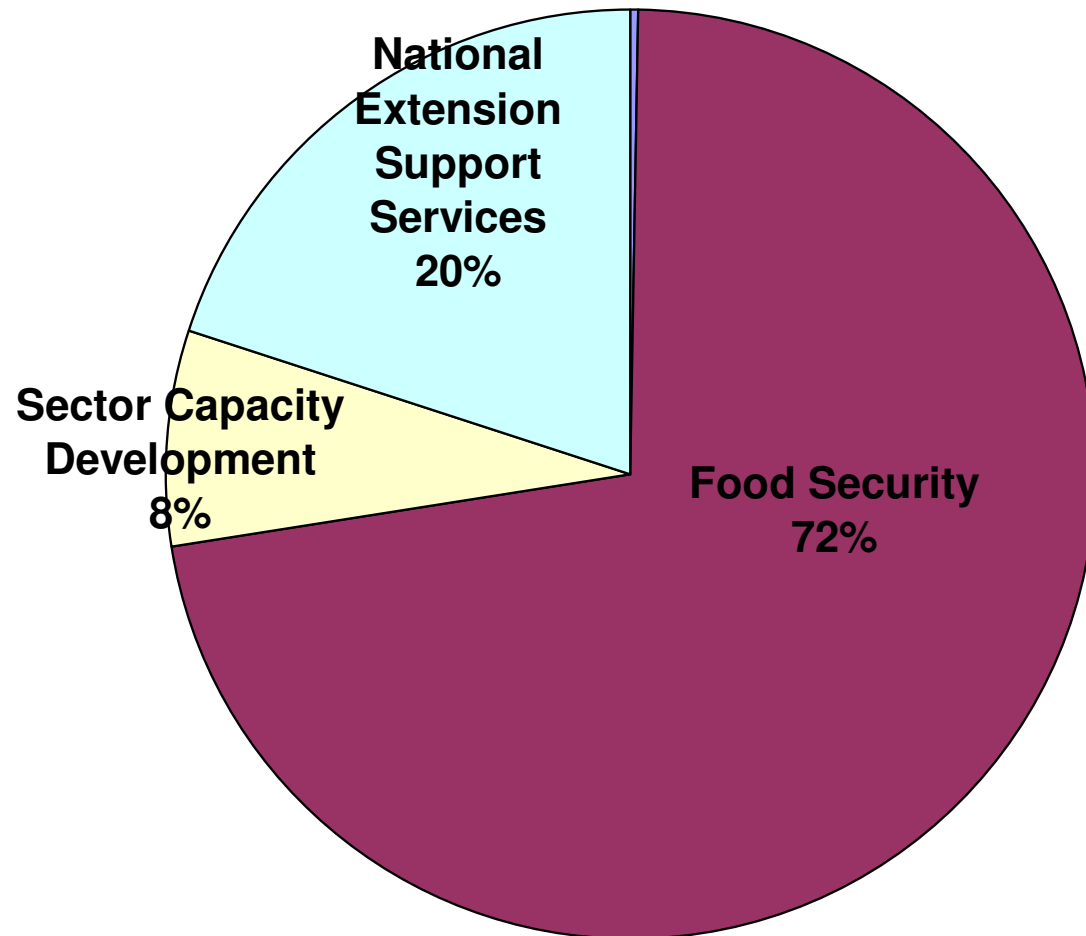
However, rising CASP spending per capita is probably reaching a smaller number of 'emerging farmers' and this is not aligned to achieving outcome 7 and NGP targets.



VAC2
Allocation of DAFF spending towards 'Food Security and Agrarian Reform'- 2009/2010

In 2009/10, slightly more than R900 million spent on "Food Security and Agrarian Reform".

Of this total amount, roughly 72% went to 'food security' and 20% to 'agric extension'.



Slide 5

VAC2

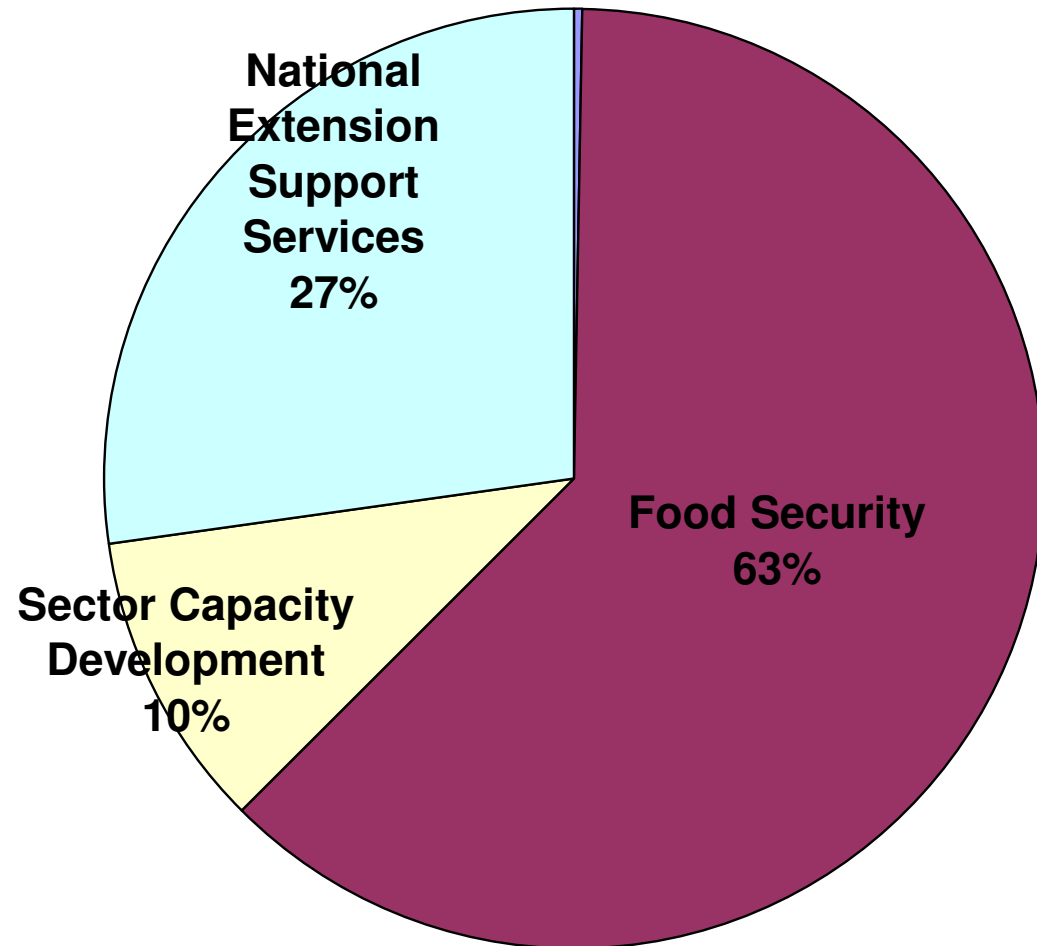
Note we are not sure what Food security means here - what is all covered by this heading?

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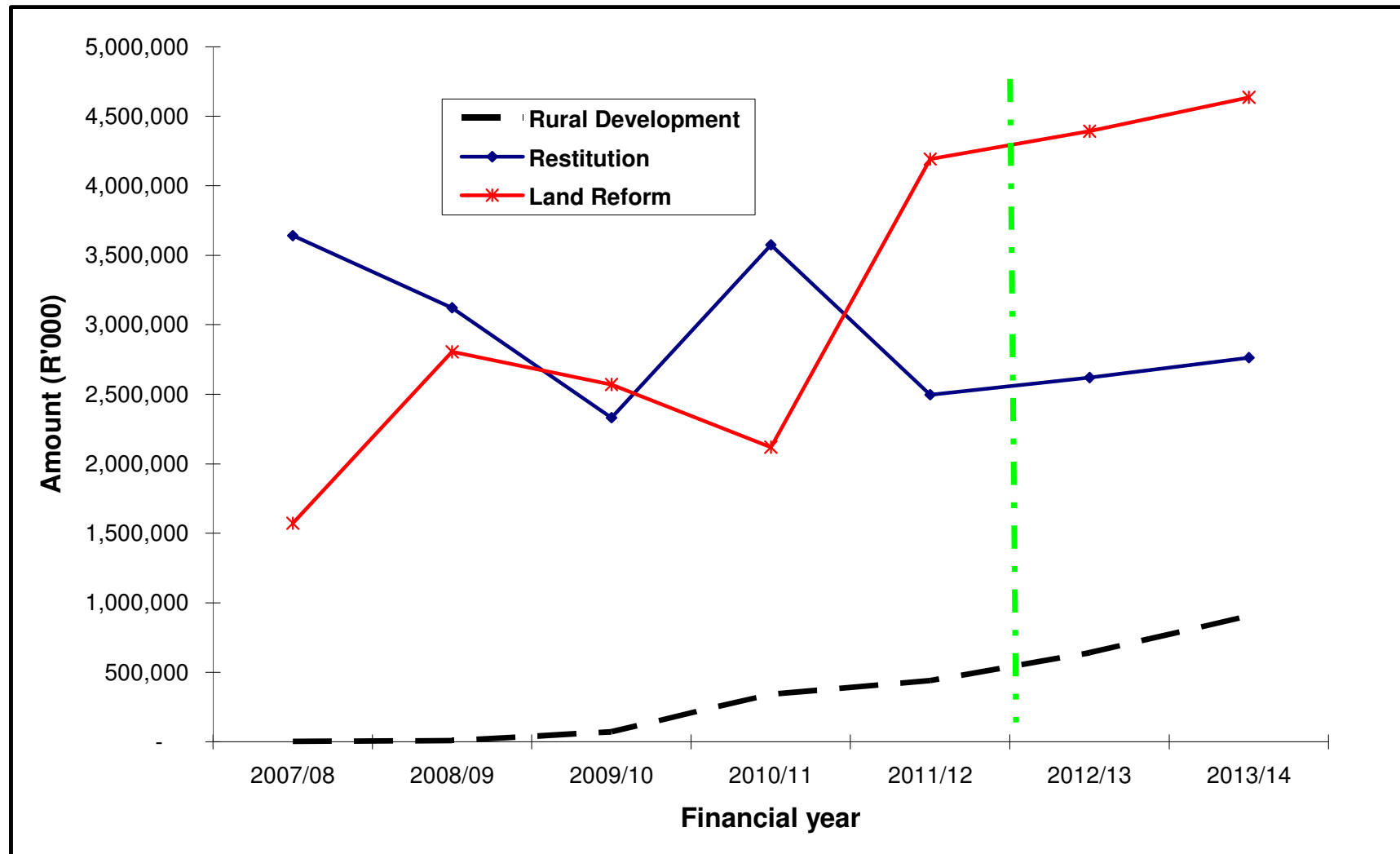
The composition of DAFF “Food Security and Agrarian Reform” is shifting towards agricultural extension support.

In 2011/12, slightly more than R1,2 billion has been allocated to "Food Security and Agrarian Reform"- nearly 40% more than 2009/10.

Of the total budget, roughly 63% is for 'food security' and 27% has been earmarked for 'agric extension'.



VAC3
80-90% of DRDLR budget is allocated towards land reform, restitution and rural development- priority spending areas in the CRDP.



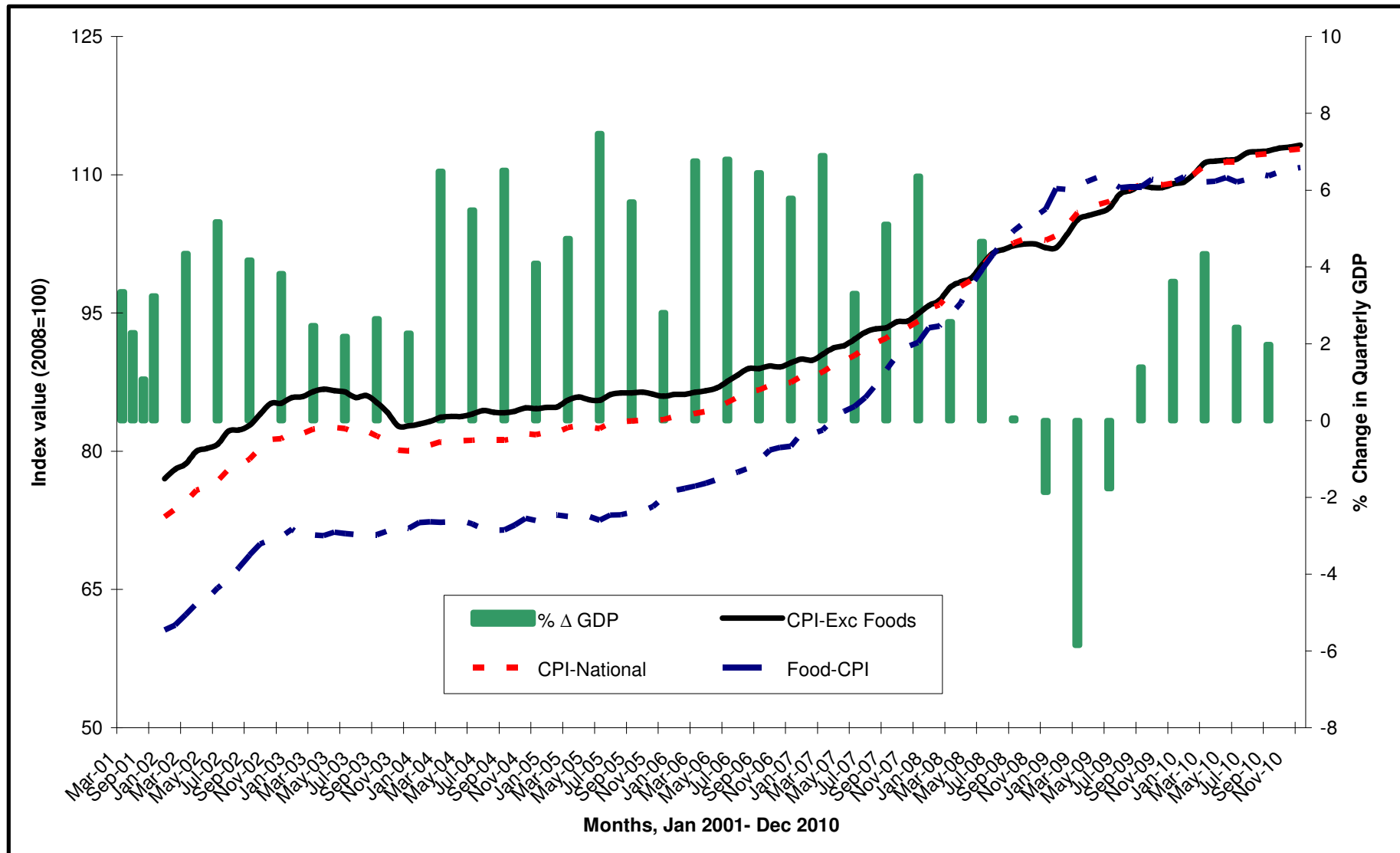
Slide 7

VAC3

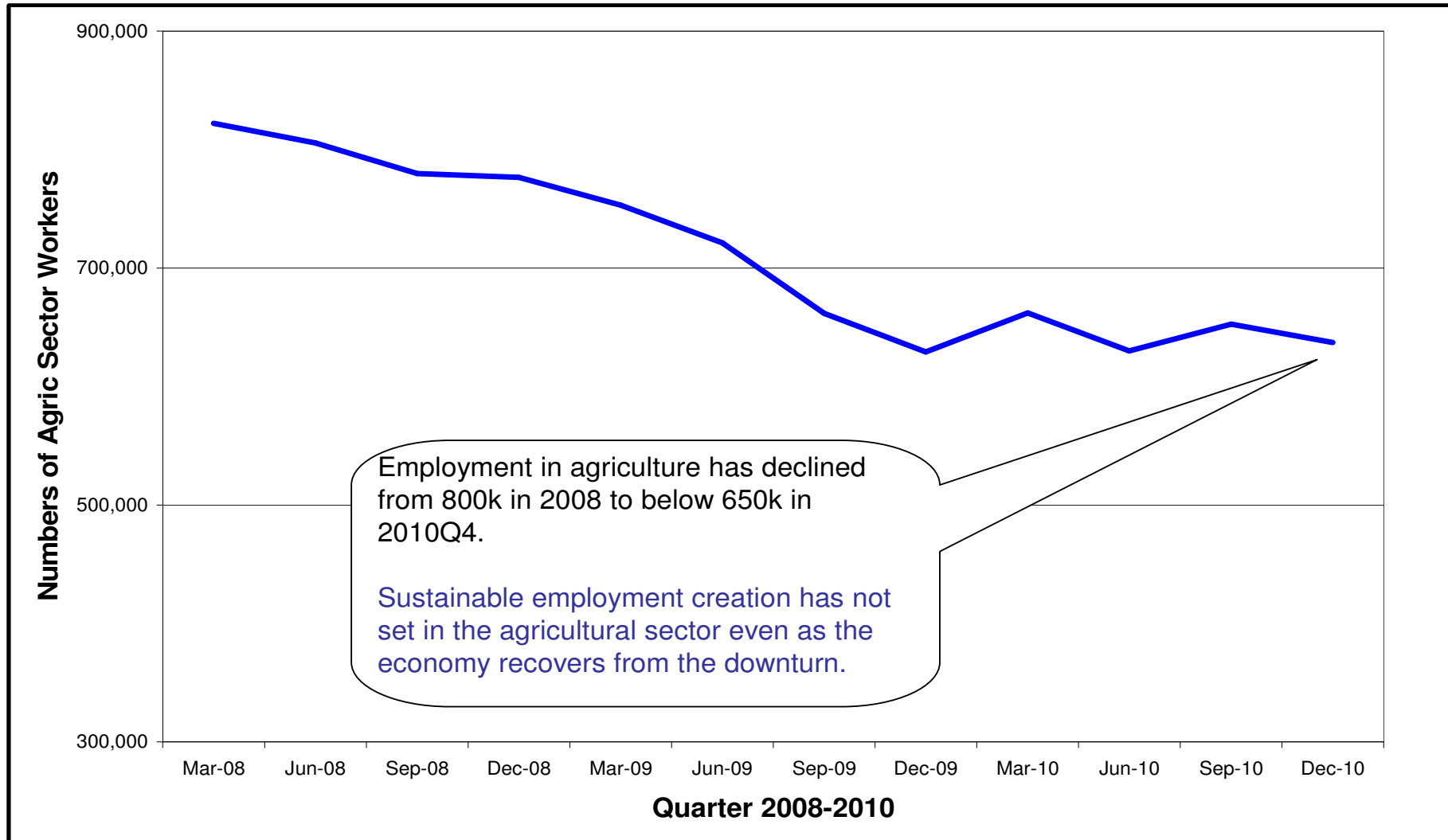
I wonder how they differentiate LR/R from Rural Development - actual monies are low for Rural Development as an objective

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Low-income households experienced difficulties to afford food as a result of South Africa's food price inflation and economic downturn.



Job shedding in the agricultural sector persists



Following the food price crisis and economic downturn interventions to support food insecure households must be fast-tracked

- **Available information points to worsening household food insecurity following the food price crisis and downturn:**
 - **Old GHS (2007)** found that 12% of children and 10% of adults sometimes or always went hungry in that year;
 - GHS for 2008 reports increased household hunger in the order of 15%
 - **New GHS (2009...)** shows that **20% of** households ran out of money to buy food; nearly 35% in Free State
 - And 18% of household skipped meals during the past year because there was not enough food in the house= **18%**

Following the food price crisis and economic downturn interventions to support food insecure households must be fast-tracked

- Rural households spend 9% to 15% more than urban ones for the same basic food basket
- Nutrition in the context of unemployment
 - 51% of all severely hungry households qualify for grants but do not receive them
 - Policy implication:
 - Urgent that grants be more fully rolled out, especially to young children
 - Recent approval to raise the eligibility age of CSG should help
 - Expansion of household food production to widen food groups consumed

Food security

- Combination of policies – impact not sufficient
 - Policy complements include: nutrition programmes (fortification, school feeding , etc)
 - Currently not possible to extract a ‘food security budget’ that can be monitored
 - Most funding targeted at nutrition allocated through provinces, with great uncertainty about whether spent as intended by national policy.
 - Policy implication:
 - Urgent attention to complement of policies to improve nutrition status and food security
 - Affordable nutritious food must be made available on a regular basis – this will involve attending to food price levels and stability, as well as strengthening nutrient supplementation and food fortification
 - Budgets aimed at improving food security should be ring-fenced and monitored
 - Reliable, nationally representative and regular monitoring and evaluation systems of household food security nationally are urgent and essential

Rural Development and Land Reform

- Policy & capacity issues which include:
 - The development of a White Paper on Agrarian Transformation, Rural Development & Land Reform
- The Green Paper is to be tabled in cabinet in May 2011
 - Rural Development Agency (RDA) to co-ordinate implementation
 - Overhaul land policy framework & consolidate all land-related laws
 - A revised tenure security law for farm workers
- VAC4 Fix collapsing land reform projects through the land reform recap intervention- combined with CASP critical to sustain rural livelihoods

Slide 13

VAC4

But is recapitalisation what is required - are the projects themselves sound and useful? why have they collapsed?

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