



## Key elements for achieving food security and developing agricultural sector

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**rural development  
& land reform**

Department:  
Rural Development and Land Reform  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



**agriculture,  
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Department:  
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  
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# Presentation outline



## Introduction

Land use and ownership models

Developing sustainable small scale and water wise agriculture (strong focus on women)

Access to better training, tools and machines, seeds, fertilizer, livestock, medication and vet services

Food security and agri-processing: big company farming and feeding the nation or region, linkages to smaller producers

New scientific methods for farming in drought areas





# Introduction

- In South Africa food security is intrinsically linked to the issue of land. In his State of the Nation Address in 2018, President Cyril Ramaphosa reiterated - “There are few in our country who would contest the fact that dispossession of Africans of their land contributed fundamentally to the impoverishment and disempowerment of the majority of our people”.
- 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; FAO 2008; Pinstrup-Andersen, 2009]



## Introduction....

- Food security is a broader term encompassing food availability, for accessibility along with nutrition status, quality of food and adaptive capacity of an individual or group.
- Food access is closely linked to food supply, so food security is dependent on a healthy and sustainable food system. The food system includes the production, processing, distribution, marketing, acquisition, and consumption of food.
- The food system is dependent on the **land - water - food** nexus.



# Introduction ... Commitments on food security

## Globally

- UN: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – 1; 2; 12 & 13
- Committee on World Food Security (CFS): body to serve as a forum in the United Nations System for review and follow up of policies concerning world food security

## Continent – AU

- Maputo Declaration 2003,
- Malabo Declaration 2014 –
  - Agenda 2063
- CAADP implementation

## Regionally

- Regional Agricultural Policy : legally binding instrument to stimulate agricultural development and food security in the SADC
- Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) has four priority areas to achieve SADC Common Development Agenda

## Nationally

- National Development Plan – 2030 1 million jobs and food security
- Constitution: The right to food is entrenched in: i) Section 27 1(b); ii) Section 28 (1c) and (iii) Section 35 (2e) of the RSA Constitution Section 27: the rights to food, water, health care and social assistance, which the state must progressively realize within the limits of its resources.
- **National Policy on Food and Nutrition Security and the National Food and Nutrition Security Plan**

## Land use and ownership models

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In South Africa, post 1994, Land Redistribution was driven through grants based programmes such as:

- ❑ SLAG – Settlement Land and Acquisition Grant
- ❑ LRAD- Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development
- ❑ SPLAG- Settlement, Production Land Acquisition Grant
- ❑ Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy
- ❑ Commonage Grant
- ❑ LASS – Land Acquisition For Sustainable Settlement Grant

# Land use and ownership models

Moving forward government has acknowledged that effective Land Reform programme should be characterized by the following:

- ❑ **Transformed Spatial Patterns** in our towns and cities that reflect an integrated and equitable society.
- ❑ Land shall be used as an **Economic Asset to ensure Food Security** and facilitate Economic Development,
- ❑ **Effective post settlement support**: the State must provide dedicated resources to bring the approximately 9 million hectares of transferred land into production.
- ❑ Effective Land Reform is also contingent upon farmers having **water rights, access to energy, effective tariff regime to protect the agricultural sector, research and development, climate smart technologies and organized black producers** to maximize their economies of scale in the bulk buying of production inputs, logistics and marketing and establishing their Co-operative Finance Institutions (CFI).

# Land use and ownership models

- ❑ **Enabling policy environment** to attract community, public, private (CPPP) sector partnerships to leverage private sector investment, ie. Donations policy, tax incentives etc
- ❑ **Targeted Land Acquisition** to change the racial spatial patterns and address the diverse Land needs ie. Urban agriculture, human settlement, residential and industrial development.
- ❑ **Security of tenure** for all with a specific focus on communal areas and farms.
- ❑ **An Integrated Land Administration System**



## **Developing sustainable small scale and water wise agriculture (strong focus on women)**

- ❑ The major constraint to effective recognition of women's actual roles and responsibilities in agriculture is the scarcity of gender desegregated data available to technicians, planners, and policy-makers (FAO, 2019).
- ❑ Therefore, the first step towards women's empowerment and full participation in land ownership, rural development and food security strategies is the collection and analysis of gender desegregated data to understand role differences in food and cash crop production as well as men's and women's differential managerial and financial control over production, storage and marketing of agricultural products.

## Developing sustainable small scale and water wise agriculture (strong focus on women)

- ❑ Smallholder development in irrigation schemes will provide a key role in capacity building skills (community development in e.g. technical, managerial, institutional and social) in the rural areas thereby increasing food production and economic activities in the area.
- ❑ Longstanding cultural expectations of gender roles and responsibilities directly influence many of the processes related to water resources management – activities related to livelihoods are allocated on the basis of the gender of the community member.
- ❑ Previously cultivation depended heavily on the labour of women where they did not participate in systems design and planning however gender considerations have been recognized in recent developments.

## **Developing sustainable small scale and water wise agriculture (strong focus on women)**

- ❑ Recent studies have shown that the woman's management role extends further than her family, neighbourhood and community. Due to their participation in agriculture activities, it was observed that their participation although marginalised, could be observed beyond maintenance and simple repair of traditional water resources but to various decisions making levels related to integrated water resource management.
- ❑ Over the years various approaches in how best to encourage women to become more involved in 'water management' have been developed. A growing body of evidence shows that water projects can become more effective when women participates – Trivedi 2018.

# Access to better training, tools and machines, seeds, fertilizer, livestock, medication and vet services

For a better provision of agricultural support services, there should a system for delivery of such services. Such a system should include:

**Producer Register System:** to ensure systematic support of producers. The system will also enable the government to have detailed and accurate data about producers (e.g. their numbers, scale of operation, where they are located and which enterprises are they involved in).

**Innovative Financing Models:** examples of such funding includes grant funding, blended financial support, insurance, credit guarantees and/or warehouse receipts, which are adopted based on formulae using both loans and grant funding based on bankable business plans.

**Innovative non-financial models:** innovative non-financial models refers to the revival of extension advisory service, revolutionizing veterinary services, multiple water-use system, climate smart agriculture, etc.

**A Value Chain finance:** innovative financing that provides production finance to a farmer against a written agreement between the farmer and the buyer for cultivation and sale of specific quality, quantity, grade and variety of a commodity based on a specific price setting mechanism that allows the value of the contract to be determined over the loan term.



## Food security and agri-processing: big company farming and feeding the nation or region, linkages to smaller producers

### WHY INVEST and do business within agro-processing value chain?

- ❑ Contribute to **food security** through reduced post-harvest losses
  - ❑ Stimulate production and demand
  - ❑ Generate **employment**
  - ❑ Improve the **competitiveness** of agro-processing industry and agribusinesses
  - ❑ Ultimately reduce **concentration** within the industry
- Backward and forward linkages**

# High post-harvest losses translates to opportunity for growth

Agro-processing segment	Category	Range of percentage loss
Food	Roots and tubers	10 - 40%
	Milk	8 - 16%
	Fruits and vegetables	15 - 44%
	Cereals, oil seeds and pulses	15 - 30%
	Fish and sea food	10 - 40%
	Meat	6 - 8%

**Smallholder producers**

“Extending the shelf life of food  
stuffs, thereby allowing for  
longer marketing timelines and  
increasing the value of  
previously unwanted  
food items”

Processing 2<sup>nd</sup> grade  
crop

“Wastage rates could be substantially reduced if owner-operated processing centers were located at local market hubs”

▪ **Ereka Okafar**

“An excellent way to promote poverty relief and self-sustainability”







# Food security and agri-processing: big company farming and feeding the nation or region, linkages to smaller producers....

## Intervention Programmes

- ❑ *Strategic Infrastructure Programme* - **Infrastructure investment** focusing on rural areas (**electricity, water, roads, rail**).
- ❑ ***Comprehensive Agricultural Support:*** agriculture and agro-processing on-farm infrastructure investment.
- ❑ Complement State Business Support with **Supplier and Enterprise Development Initiatives** (market access, cost recovery funding model and operations training; including **State Procurement Programme** from agri-processing businesses).
- ❑ *Research for Development Programme (innovation)* to investigate user friendly agro-processing **technology for transfer, adoption and utilization** by SME agro-processors.

- ❑ **Rethink and redesign** development models (Value chain orientated).
- ❑ *Financial support programme* - consolidate grant funding with requirements from State Owned financial institutions (**combination of equity, loan and grant funding**).
- ❑ *Enterprise development programme* - facilitate **mentorships and incubation** of agro-processing agribusinesses on entrepreneurship via hands-on training to enhance **skills, knowledge, competencies and capabilities**.
- ❑ *Food Safety Certification Programme* - **partnerships** with accredited **food safety certification** institutions for capacitation on mandatory food manufacturing norms and standards.

# New scientific methods for farming in drought areas

As the world population surges towards nine billion people by the year 2050, concerns are being raised on how agricultural production will cope with the growing population. These food security concerns are exacerbated by a plethora of concerns, amongst these climate change. New scientific methods should respond to the Paris Agreement and address the following critical objectives:

- ☐ Promote sustainable and climate smart agriculture
- ☐ Assist farmers with the adaptation of the climate change
- ☐ Explore irrigation technologies for effective water use;
- ☐ Reduction of emission by using alternative technologies and mechanization



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**On the Climate Smart Agriculture, the following science based interventions are critical:**

- ❑ **Support initiatives that fast track and consolidate CSA initiatives** – utilisation of renewable energy sources such as wind and wave power in coastal areas; develop, Incentivise and switch to more fuel-efficient capture methods (Low Impact and Fuel Efficient)
- ❑ **Support initiatives that increase productivity through the adoption of improved adaptive technologies** - Introduce diversified and improved crop varieties (high yielding, short duration, disease and pest resistant and nutrient fortified)
- ❑ **Increase productivity of livestock enterprises through adoption of improved adaptive practices** – e.g. improved livestock locally adaptive breeds, promote adoption of low emission technologies, encourage the use of medicine that draws from local indigenous knowledge
- ❑ **Support efforts and encourage initiatives that increase area under efficient renewable energy powered irrigation** – Increase use of renewable energy in irrigation systems, build capacity, participatory methods of dealing with farmers and market extension.



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- ❑ **Support efforts and encourage initiatives that increase area under efficient renewable energy powered irrigation** – Increase use of renewable energy in irrigation systems, build capacity, participatory methods of dealing with farmers and market extension.
  - ❑ **Encourage smallholder farmers to adopt climate soil management technologies:** Incentives for renewable energy/ energy efficiency, promote products that rely on agric practices to reduce sector emissions.
  - ❑ **Encourage and support the design and up-scaling of existing CSA women and youth focused programmes and projects along the whole sector value chain:** Campaign to draw women and youth into CSA-based practices, advocacy campaign projects,





THANK YOU



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