



Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 4.7% **Stunting:** 23.9% **Proportion of population underweight:** 8.7%

Source: Gov. of South Africa (NIDS, 2008)

### Strong Performance

**Government of South Africa** has ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is common and land markets function well. Policy promotes equitable access to common property resources.

**South Africa** instituted a separate budget line for nutrition, enabling transparency and accountability for spending.

**South Africa** has devised a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.

**The Government** has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.

**The Government** of South Africa promotes complementary feeding practices.

**95.1%** of the population of South Africa in 2012 has access to an improved drinking water source.

**In South Africa** 97.1% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2008.

**In South Africa**, constitutional protection of the right to food and the right to social security is strong.

### Areas for improvement

**Spending on agriculture** (1.61% of public spending in 2013), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).

**South Africa's** spending in its health sector (12.9% of public spending in 2012) is close to, yet not fully meeting government commitments set out in the African Union's Abuja Declaration (15% of public spending).

**In South Africa**, the law gives women and men equal economic rights and equal legal access to agricultural land. However, these laws are not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.

**Relative to other HANCI countries**, South Africa's medium/long term national development policy (National Dev Plan: Vision for 2030) places weak importance to nutrition.

**Even though** South Africa has developed a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy and clear time-bound nutrition targets, a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism is still lacking.

**Policymakers in South Africa** do not benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2003.

**The Government** of South Africa has only achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 42% of children in 2013.

## Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	 1.61%	2013	40th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	 12.9%	2012	10th
<b>Policies</b>			
 Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>2</sup>	 Strong	2013	Joint 10th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>2</sup>	 Moderate	2013	Joint 35th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 85%	2012	7th
 Functioning of social protection systems <sup>2</sup>	 Moderate	2014	Joint 2nd
<b>Laws</b>			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>3</sup>	 Strong	2011	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>4</sup>	 In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 4th
 Equality of women's economic rights <sup>4</sup>	 In Law, not in Practice	2011	Joint 5th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	 Yes	2006	Joint 1st

<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are:  <75% of agriculture (Maputo) and health (Abuja) spending pledges  >=75% and <100%  >=100%

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong

<sup>3</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong

<sup>4</sup> Possible scores are:  Not in Law  In Law Not in Practice  In Law & Practice

## Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
 Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
<b>Policies</b>			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 42%	2013	39th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 Yes	2010	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	 95.1%	2012	2nd
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 74.4%	2012	5th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 97.1%	2008	Joint 5th
 Nutrition features in national development policy <sup>1</sup>	 Weak	2012-2030	Joint 42nd
 National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	 No	2014	Joint 39th
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	 No	2003	Joint 34th
<b>Laws</b>			
 ICMSB <sup>^</sup> Enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>	 Fully enshrined	2014	Joint 1st

<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Voluntary Adoption  Fully enshrined.

<sup>^</sup> International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes