

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 ¹ |  1.61% | 2013 | 41st |
|  Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹ |  12.9% | 2012 | 11st |
| Policies | | | |
|  Access to land (security of tenure) ² |  Strong | 2013 | Joint 10th |
|  Access to agricultural research and extension services ² |  Moderate | 2013 | Joint 29th |
|  Civil registration system — coverage of live births |  85% | 2012 | 9th |
|  Functioning of social protection systems ² |  Moderate | 2014 | Joint 2nd |
| Laws | | | |
|  Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ² |  Strong | 2011 | Joint 1st |
|  Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ³ |  In Law, not in Practice | 2014 | Joint 1st |
|  Equality of women's economic rights ³ |  In Law, not in Practice | 2011 | Joint 7th |
|  Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no) |  Yes | 2006 | Joint 1st |

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




² Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong

⁴ 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 |
| Policies | | | |
|  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 | 5th |
|  Population with access to improved sanitation |  74.4% | 2012 | 5th |
|  Health care visits for pregnant women |  97.1% | 2008 | Joint 7th |
|  Nutrition features in national development policy ¹ |  Weak | 2012-2030 | Joint 36th |
|  National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no) |  Yes | 2014 | Joint 1st |
|  Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no) |  No | 2014 | Joint 34th |
|  Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no) |  Yes | 2014 | Joint 1st |
|  National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no) |  No | 2003 | Joint 37th |
| Laws | | | |
|  ICMSB [^] Enshrined in domestic law ² |  Fully enshrined | 2014 | Joint 1st |

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

² Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Voluntary Adoption  Fully enshrined.

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes