

Existing rates of: **Wasting: 2.5%** **Stunting: 27.4%** **Proportion of population underweight: 5.9%**

Source: Government of South Africa (DHS,2016)





















Strong Performance

- The 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.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, South Africa's medium/long term national development policy (National Development Plan 2030. Our future-make it work) assigns strong importance to nutrition.
- South Africa instituted a separate budget line for nutrition, enabling transparency and accountability for spending.
- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- Policymakers in South Africa benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2016.
- 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.
- 95.5% of the population of South Africa in 2017 has access to an improved drinking water source.
- In South Africa 94% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2016.
- In South Africa, constitutional protection of the right to food and the right to social security is strong.

Areas for improvement




- Spending on agriculture (1.2% of public spending in 2018), 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 (13.3% of public spending in 2017) 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.
- The Government of South Africa has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for only 50% of children in 2018.

Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	 1.2%	2018	42nd
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	 13.3%	2017	5th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	 Strong	2016	Joint 11th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	 Moderate	2013	Joint 27th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 88.6%	2017	9th
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	 Moderate	2018	Joint 2nd
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	 Strong	2016	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	 In Law, not in Practice	2019	Joint 3rd
 Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	 In Law, not in Practice	2019	Joint 3rd
 Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	 Yes	2016	Joint 1st

























¹ Possible scores are:  <75% of agri. spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Maputo Declaration)  >=75% & <100%  >=100%

² Possible scores are:  <75% of health spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration)  >=75% & <100%  >=100%

³ Possible scores are:  Very Weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very 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	2019	Joint 1st
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 50%	2018	30th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 Yes	2016	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	 95.5%	2017	7th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 75.7%	2017	6th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 94%	2016	18th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	 Strong	2030	14th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	 Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	 Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	 Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	 Yes	2016	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMBMS [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	 Fully Enshrined	2019	Joint 1st

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

² Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Few/Many Aspects Enshrined  Fully enshrined.

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes