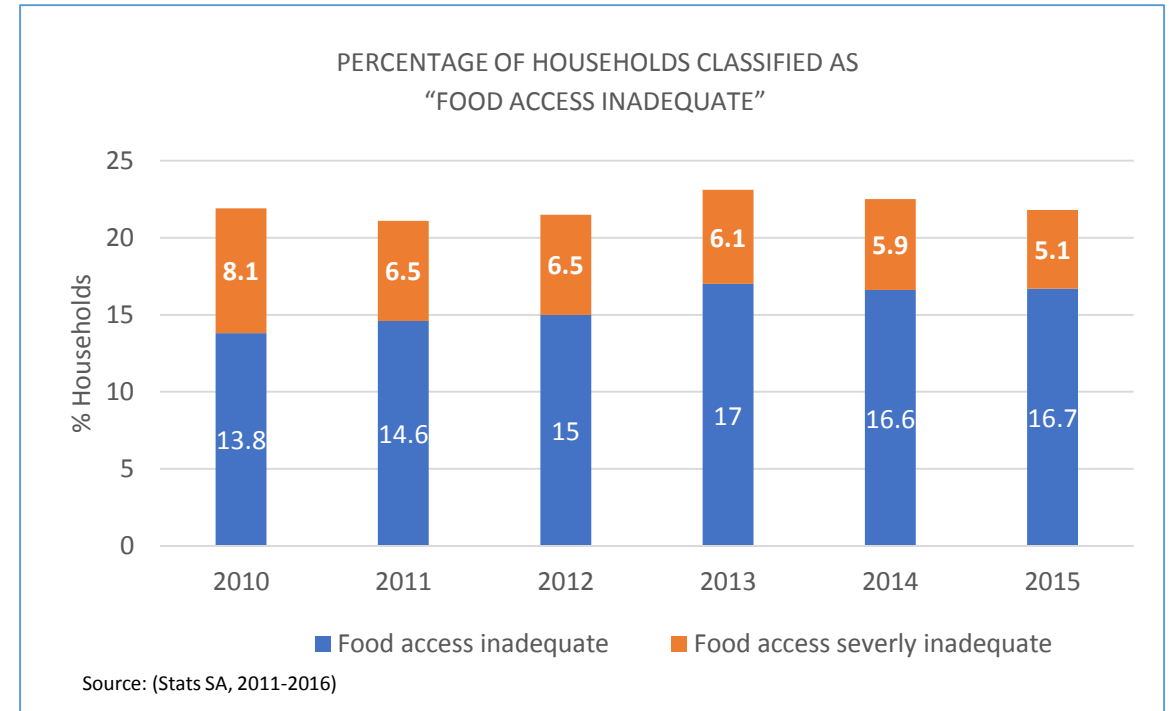
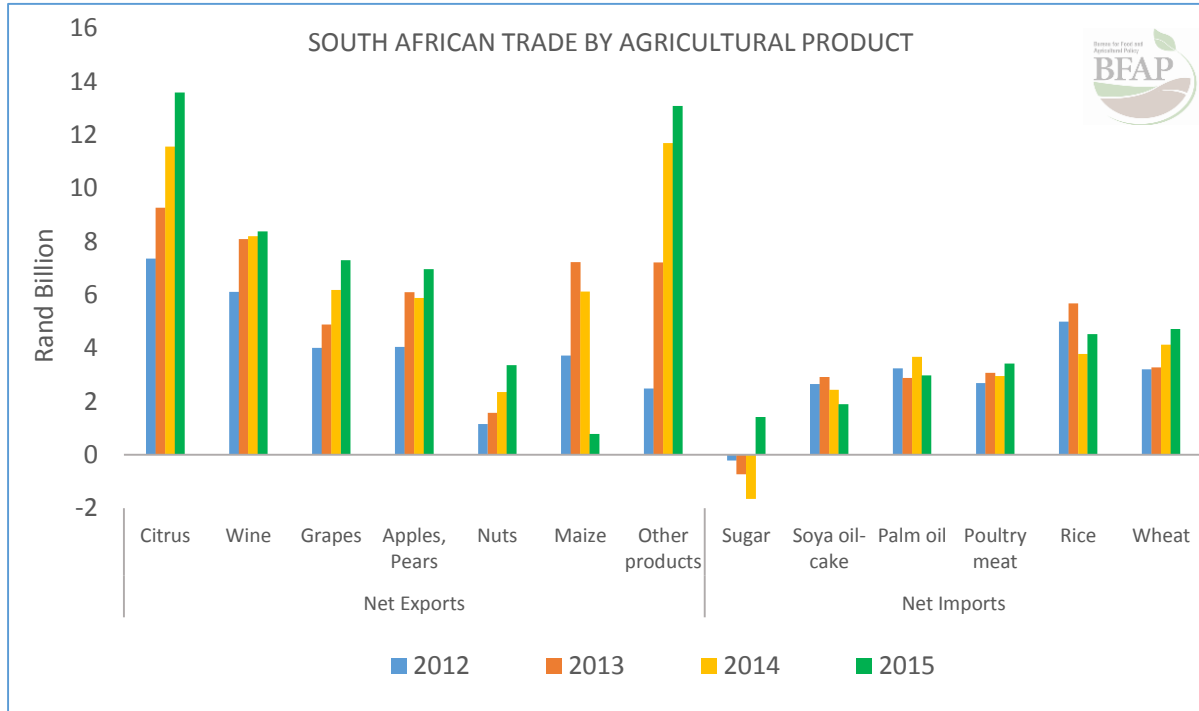


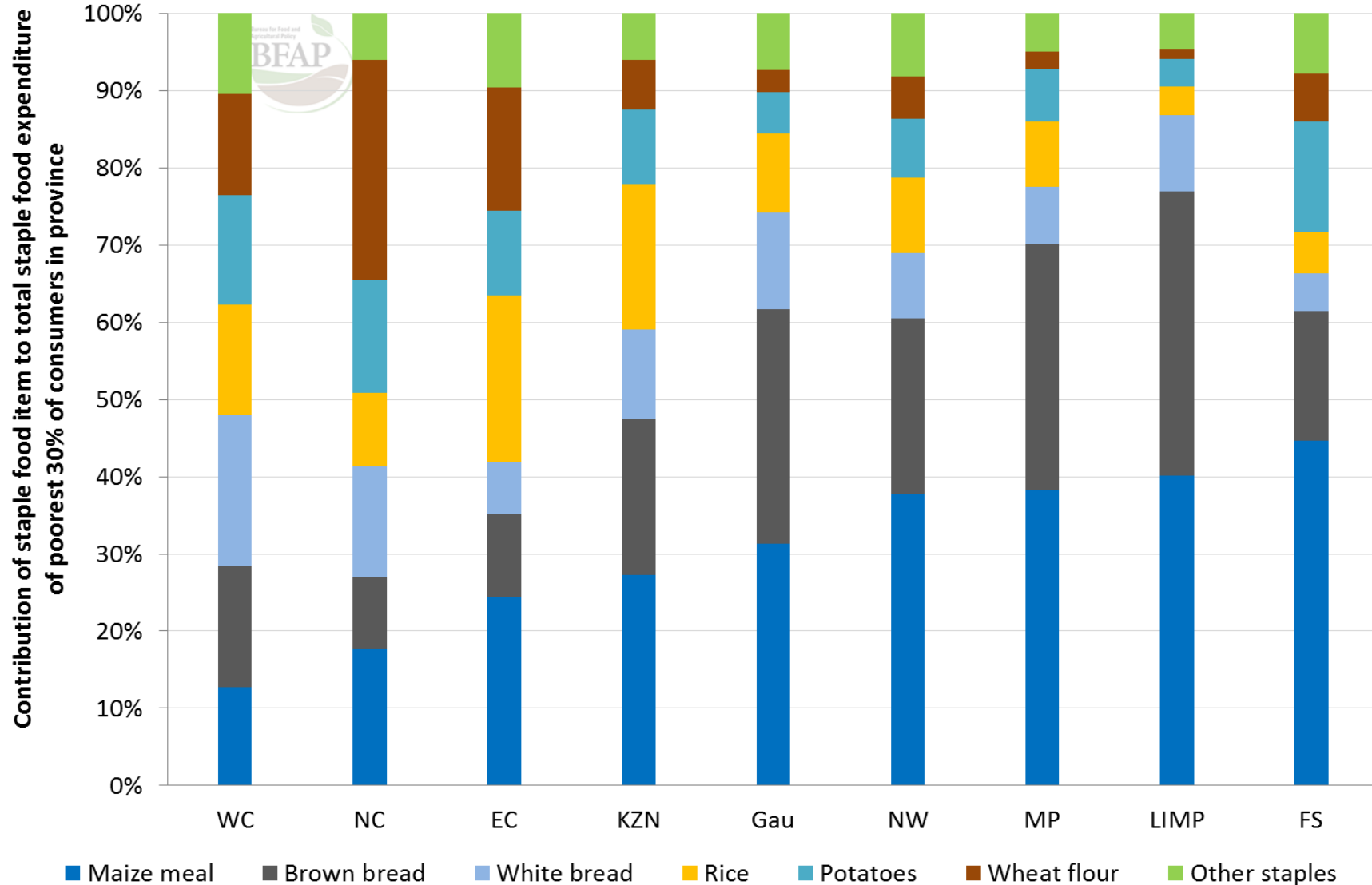
Food Security in South Africa

“Access to and control over the physical, social and economic means to ensure sufficient, safe and nutritious food at all times, for all South Africans, in order to meet the dietary requirements for a healthy life” (DAFF & Department of Social Development, 2013).



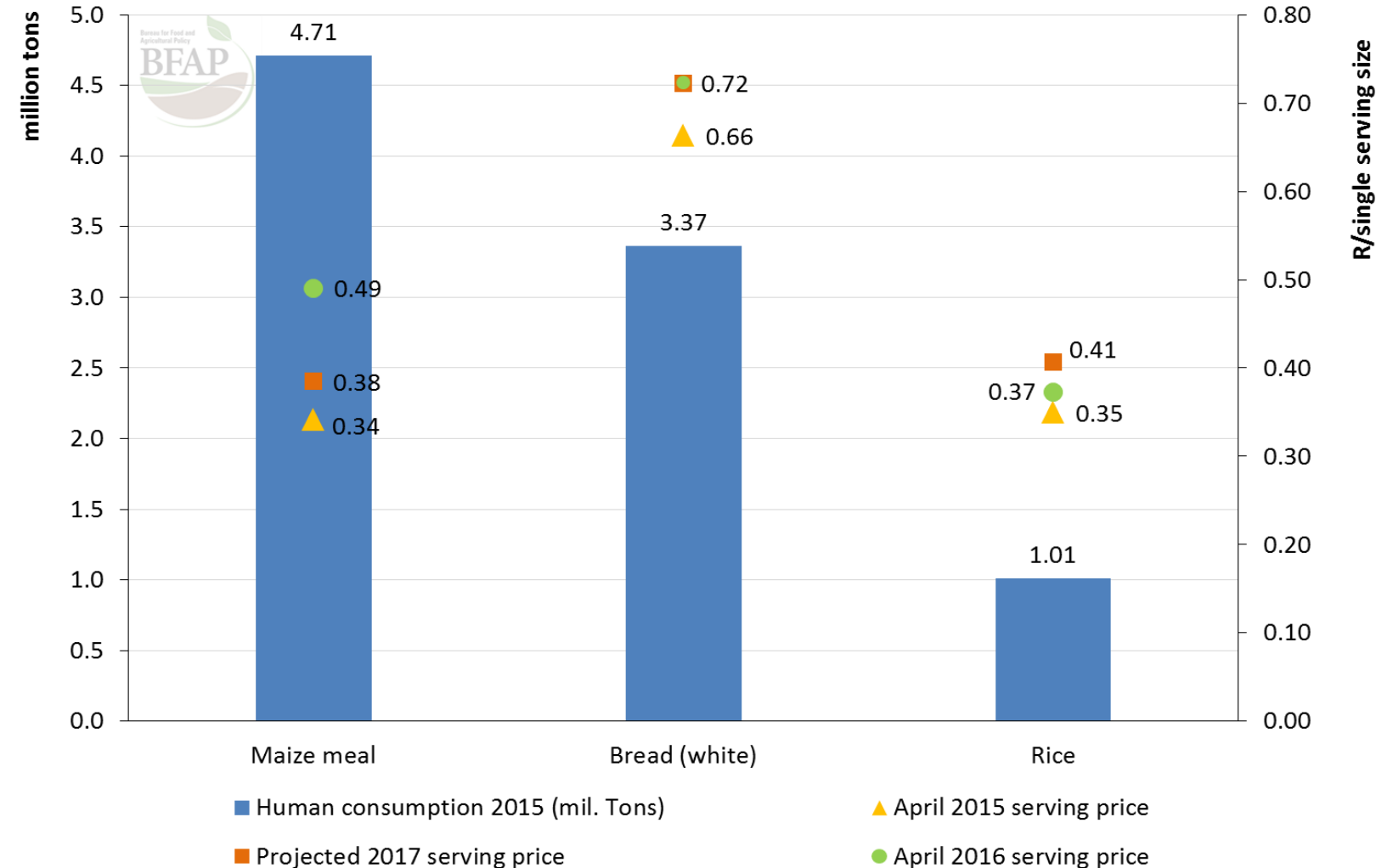
- Chronic food insecurity mostly affects poor rural households
- Lack of income has been found to be the most common underlying cause of food insecurity (Rivera & Kalim, 2003)
- Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP) developed by DAFF & Department of Social Development to achieve goals of NDP to eradicate poverty, reduce unemployment and eliminate inequality by 2030
- Implementation of policy is based on **5 pillars**

LSM spatial distribution



Staple food basket composition suggests that the dependence on maize meal s staple food is the highest in the Free State, followed by Limpopo, Mpumalanga and the North-West

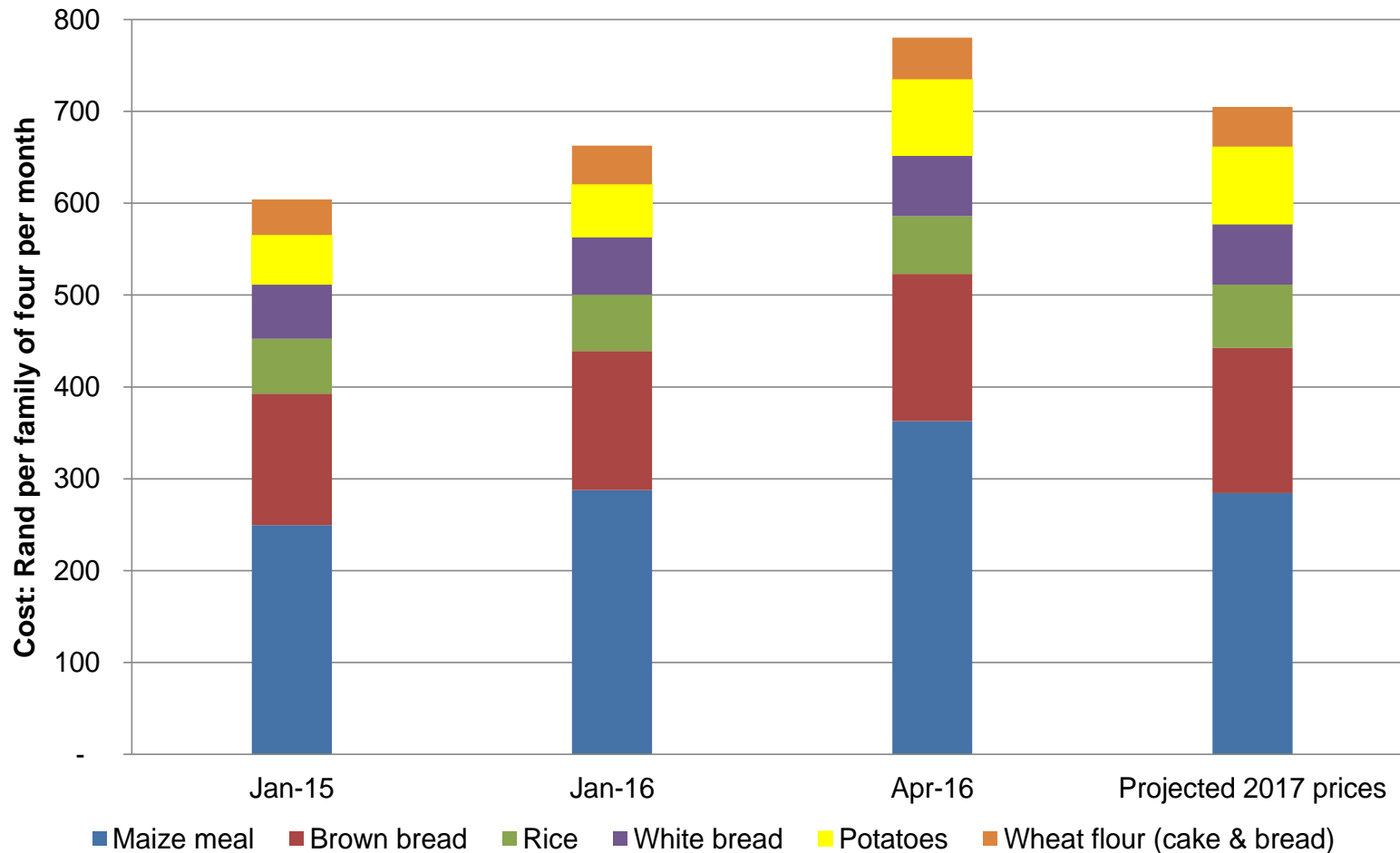
Impact of drought on staple servings



- Based on April 2016 retail prices, a serving of rice is the cheapest at 37c per serving, followed by maize meal (49c) and then bread (72c).
- Y-O-Y maize meal inflation the highest (44%) followed by bread (9%) and rice (6%).
- Hence, despite of sharp rise in maize meal prices, still no major shift in staple food consumption patterns expected, which is in line with the BFAP drought report projections in February 2016.

Impact on staple food price inflation

Cost of the staple component within the BFAP 'thrifty' balanced food basket

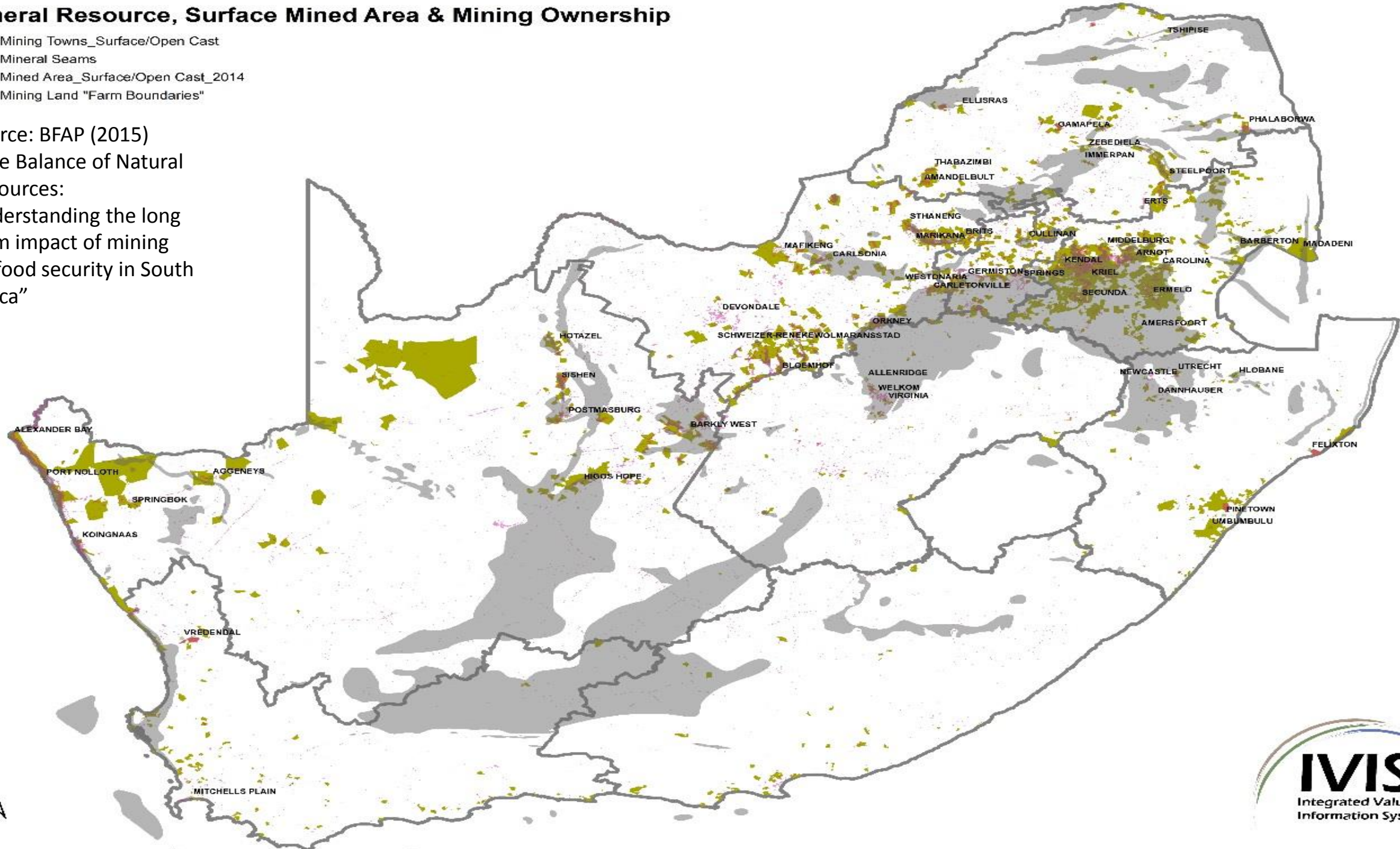


- From January 2015 to January 2016 the staple food component within the BFAP healthy baskets increased by R58.
- From January 2016 up to April 2016 revealed significant further increases in the cost of the staple food component increasing by a further R118 (to R780)
- Overall inflation on staple foods for low income households amounts to 29%

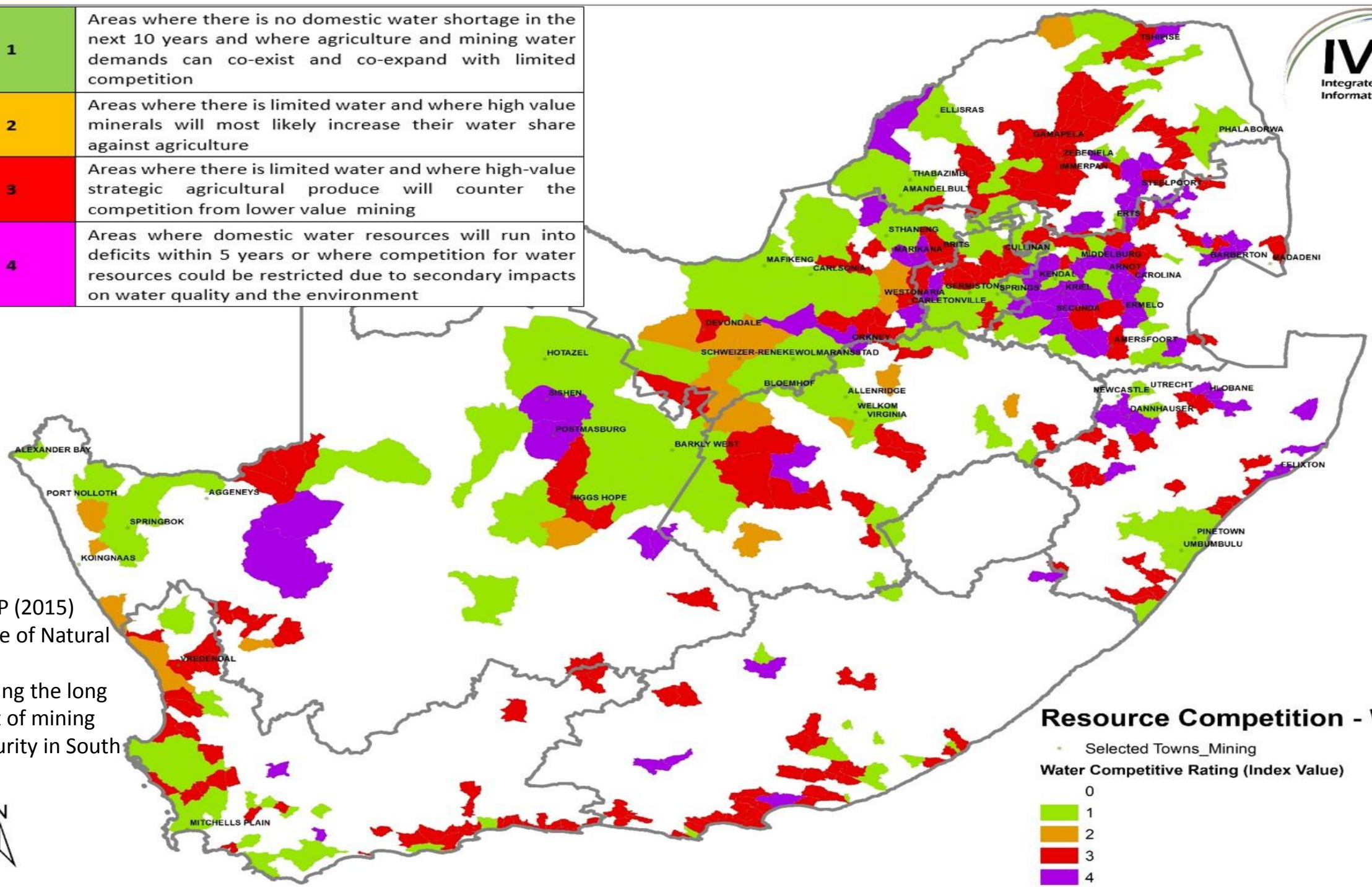
Mineral Resource, Surface Mined Area & Mining Ownership

- Mining Towns_Surface/Open Cast
- Mineral Seams
- Mined Area_Surface/Open Cast_2014
- Mining Land "Farm Boundaries"

Source: BFAP (2015)
"The Balance of Natural Resources:
Understanding the long term impact of mining on food security in South Africa"



1	Areas where there is no domestic water shortage in the next 10 years and where agriculture and mining water demands can co-exist and co-expand with limited competition
2	Areas where there is limited water and where high value minerals will most likely increase their water share against agriculture
3	Areas where there is limited water and where high-value strategic agricultural produce will counter the competition from lower value mining
4	Areas where domestic water resources will run into deficits within 5 years or where competition for water resources could be restricted due to secondary impacts on water quality and the environment



Resource Competition - Water



Source: BFAP (2015)
 "The Balance of Natural Resources: Understanding the long term impact of mining on food security in South Africa"

