



Food and Agriculture
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from PROTECTION
to PRODUCTION



Strengthening coherence between agriculture and social protection: consultative workshop

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**Coherence between Social Protection
and Agriculture in South Africa:
the Integrating Impact of
the Pro-Poor Growth Objective**

Overview

- **Objectives of South Africa's Social Protection and Agricultural strategies**
- **The role of the pro-poor growth objective**
- **The role of social protection in achieving the government's core decent rural employment objectives**
- **Promoting coherence between social protection and agriculture:**
 - ▣ **South Africa's policy planning framework**
 - ▣ **intra-sectoral and inter-sectoral linkages**

Aims of South African Agricultural Policy

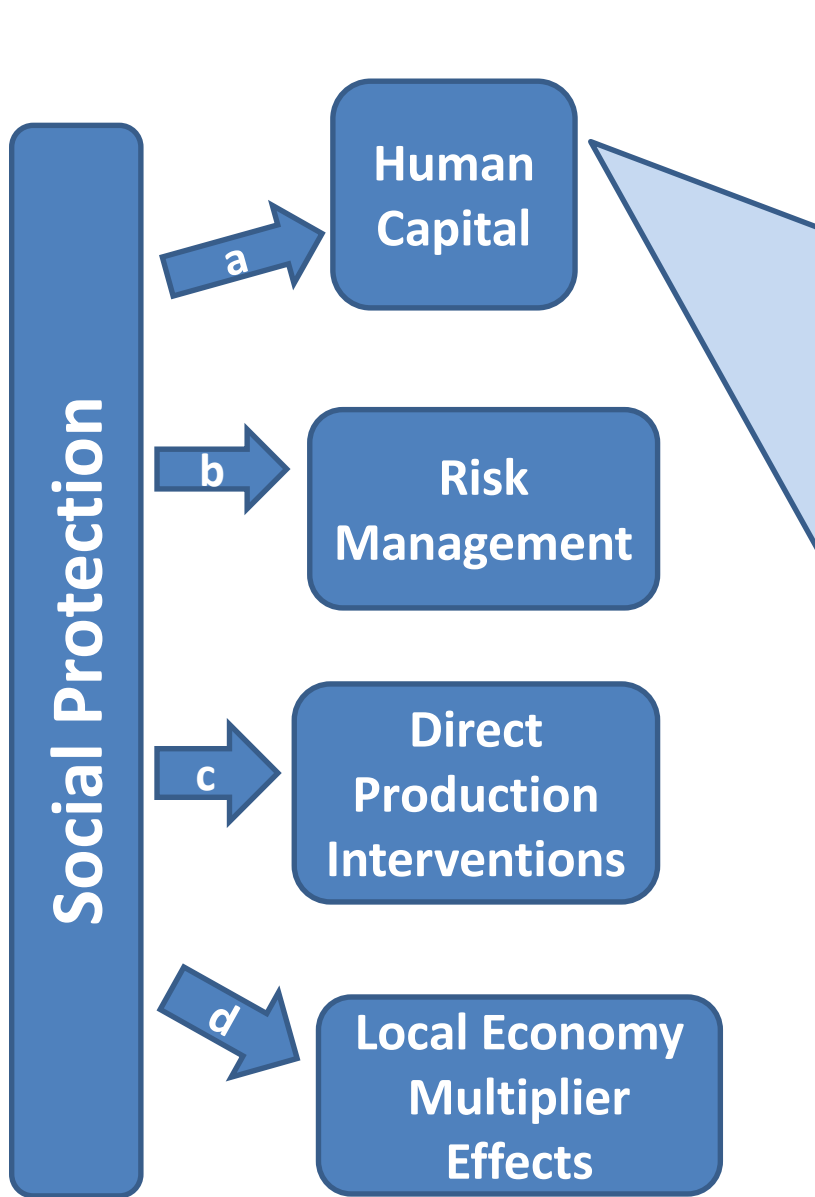
(according to the National Development Plan)

- An integrated and inclusive rural economy
- Better opportunities to overcome poverty and to participate fully in the economic, social and political life of the country.
- To achieve this, agricultural development should introduce a land-reform and job creation/livelihood strategy that ensures that **rural communities have jobs.**
- Ensure quality access to basic services, health care, education and food security

Aims of South African Social Protection policy

(according to the National Development Plan)

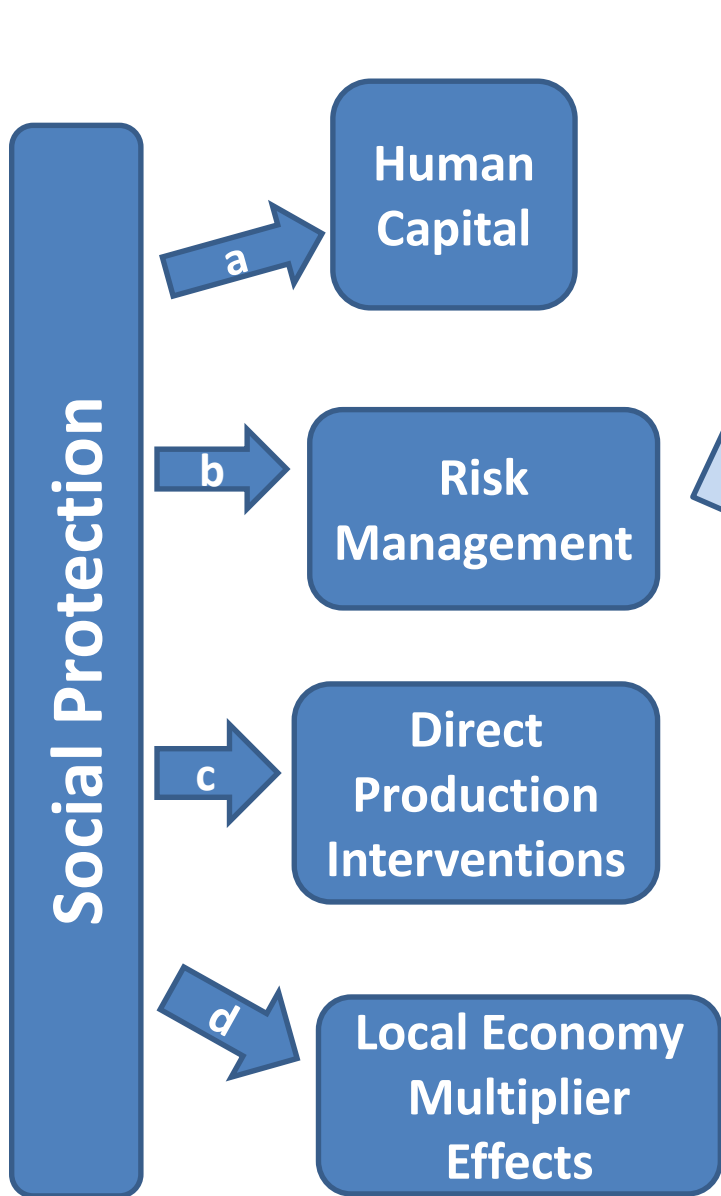
- Provide support that builds and utilises the capabilities of individuals, households, communities and NGOs to promote self reliant sustainable development.
- Enhance services and programmes for labour market activation for the unemployed and create opportunities in public employment.
- Addressing poverty-induced hunger, malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies



Human capital is one of the 'prime movers' of agricultural development (Eicher 1994)

South Africa's evaluations document impacts on education, health, nutrition, labour productivity, HIV outcomes (EPRI 2004, 2008; DSD, UNICEF, SASSA 2010; UNICEF, EPRI 2012; etc.)

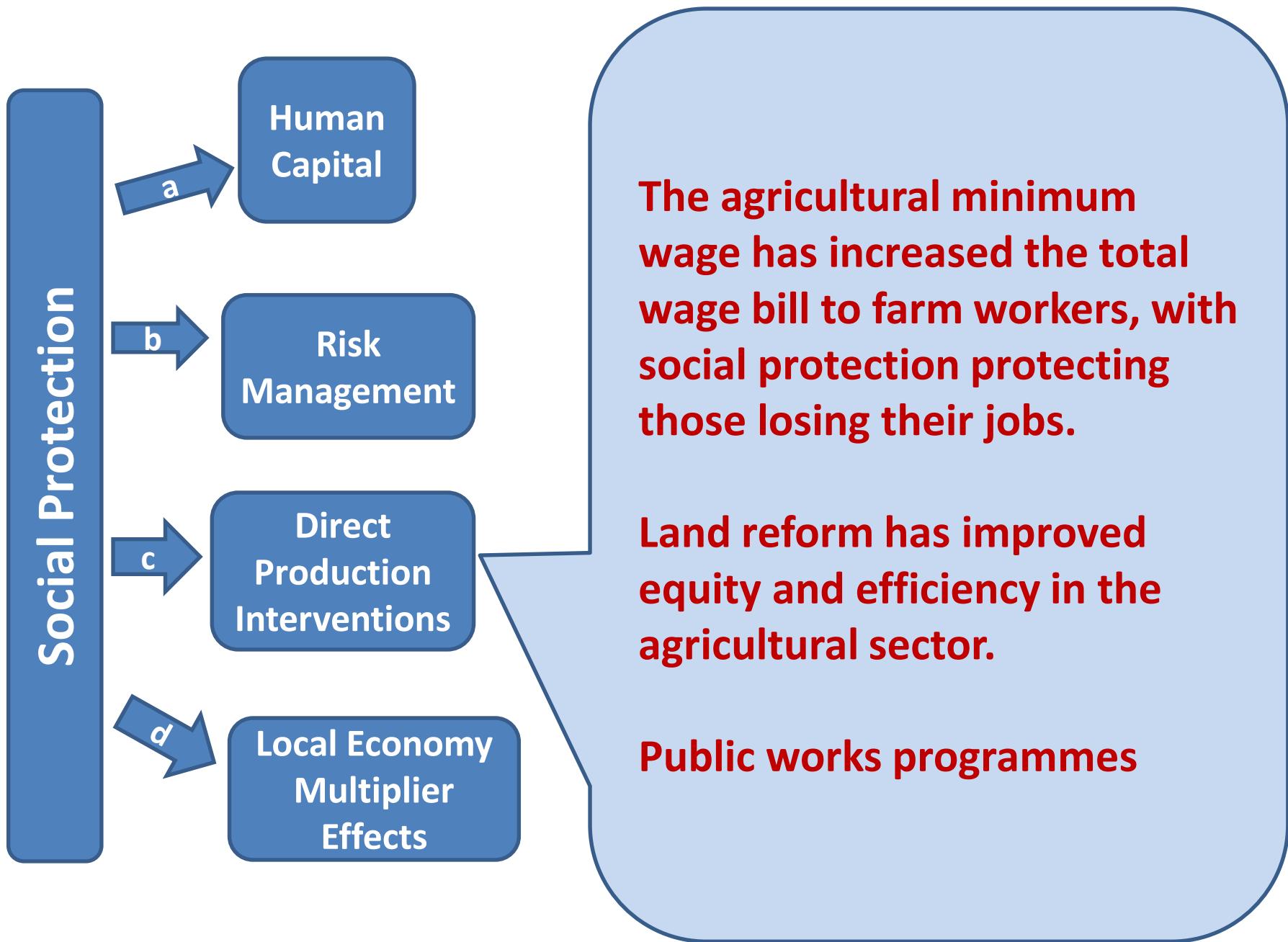
Particularly important is the role social protection plays in preventing HIV infection

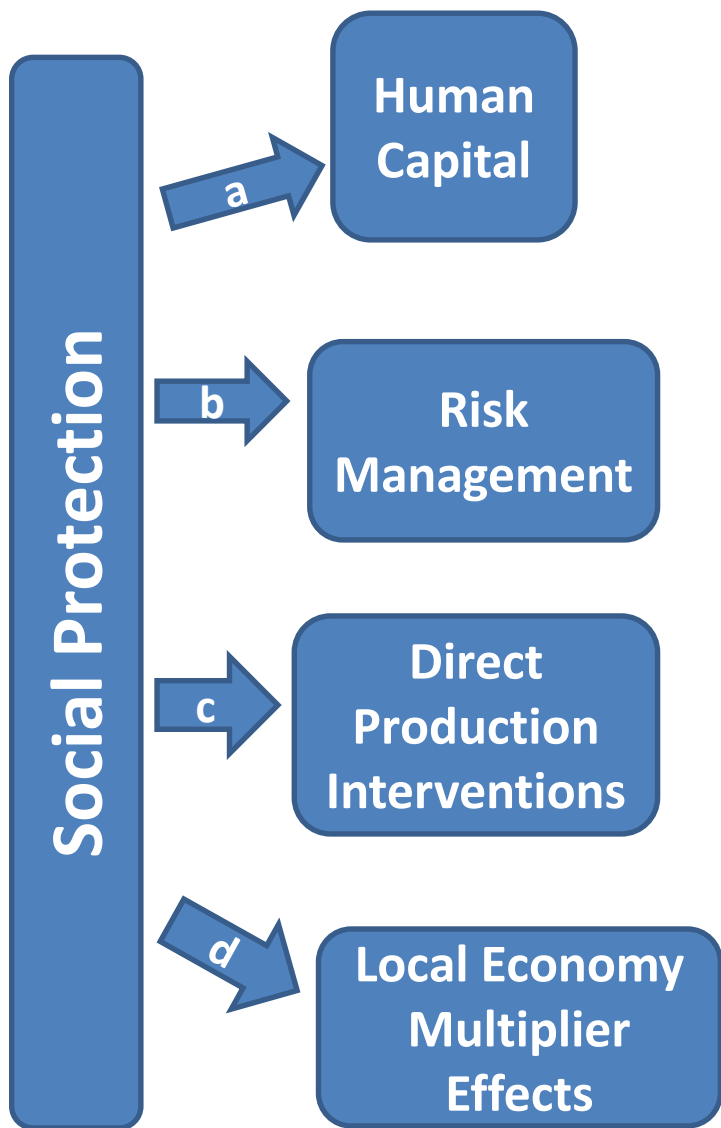


Social protection particularly social grants better enable subsistence and small farmers to manage risk

Farm households receiving the Child Support Grant are better able to weather shocks and are less likely to exit agriculture (EPRI and UNICEF 2008)

Unemployed workers in rural households receiving social grants are better able to migrate to urban areas to seek employment (Posel)





A 2004 Department of Social Development (DSD) study identified multiplier effects from social grants with positive macroeconomic impacts

The food demand impact of social grants in particular helped to stabilise demand for rural employment

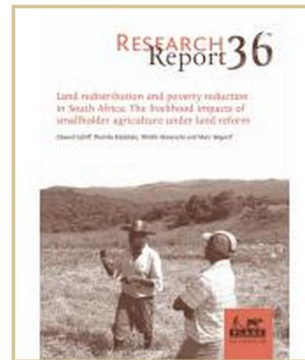
In addition, the macro effects increased national savings and relaxed foreign exchange constraints



Research Report 36: Land redistribution and poverty reduction in South Africa: The livelihood impacts of smallholder agriculture under land reform

by Lahiff E, Maluleke T, Manenzhe T, Wegerif M in 2008

This report investigates the impact of land reform on the livelihoods of intended beneficiaries; identifies evolving livelihoods strategies of resettled people; gives an understanding of the social, economic and political context within which land reform projects are being implemented; and generates input to wider debates on land reform policy. In depth analysis was undertaken of four different land reform projects in two Limpopo districts (Vhembe and Capricorn) where beneficiaries were directly involved in agricultural production. Researchers concluded that land reform alone cannot be the solution to deeply entrenched problems of poverty and unemployment in areas such as Limpopo. Although agriculture is one of the few options open to many rural people, the



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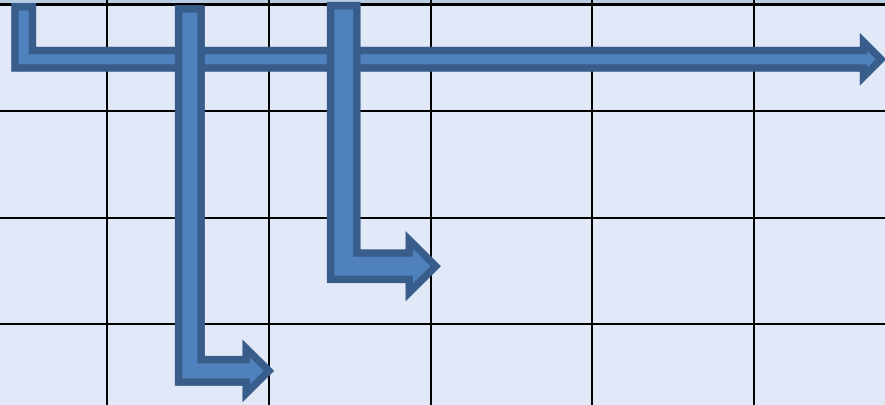
Policy instruments (Inputs)

Social grants	Minimum wages	Land reform	Nutrition/Health	Education/training	Agricultural policy
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South Africa's policy planning input-output matrix

Poverty reduction
Food security
Rural livelihoods
Decent work
Human capital development
HIV-risk prevention
Pro-poor growth

Policy objectives (Outputs)



Conclusions

- **South Africa's Social Protection and Agricultural strategies aim for several common objectives, unified by a pro-poor growth focus.**
- **Social protection in particular strengthens the government's core decent rural employment focus, but through complex and dynamic pathways.**
- **An integrated policy planning framework that aims to strengthen both intra-sectoral and inter-sectoral linkages can promote coherence between social protection and agriculture (and beyond) while maximising the government's achievement of joint objectives (and helping to minimise the costs and risks)**