



2014

Annual Progress Report



DST-NRF
Centre of Excellence
in Food Security

CONTENTS

1	Introduction	1
2	CoE-FS Management Structure	2
	CoE-FS Steering Committee	3
	MANCO	3
	Operational Staff.....	4
3	Research/Knowledge Generation	4
	Description of Research Programmes	6
	Production	6
	Processing.....	7
	Value Chains	8
	Markets and Livelihoods	9
	Health and Nutrition	10
	Consumer Choice and Behaviour	12
	Safety and Control	12
	Policy and Rights	14
	Selection of Research Projects.....	16
	Funding of Research Projects.....	17
4	Education and Training	22
5	Information Brokerage & Related Activities.....	24
	Knowledge Sharing and Transfer	24
	Events and Workshops/Seminars	25
	Invited Presentations at Local Conferences	26
	Exhibitions	26
	Published Journal Articles	26
	Papers Accepted for Publication and in Press	26
	Invited Presentations at International Conferences.....	26
	Media Presence	27
6	Networking	30
7	Service Rendering	31
8	Conclusion	32
9	Annexures.....	33

1 Introduction

The Department of Science and Technology-National Research Foundation (DST-NRF) Centre of Excellence in Food Security (CoE-FS) was launched on 15 April 2014, following the announcement by the then Minister of Science and Technology that it would be co-hosted by the Universities of the Western Cape (UWC) and Pretoria (UP) as well as the acceptance of the merged research plan developed from combining the separate bids submitted by UWC and UP by the DST and NRF.

After discussions between the executives of the universities, it was agreed that the CoE-FS would be hosted by UWC with Professor Julian May as the Centre's director. As the Centre was awarded jointly to both parties and was therefore established on the basis that both parties would act as co-hosts rather than a hierarchical host and node structure, it was decided that UP's Professor Sheryl Hendriks would serve as the Centre's co-director.

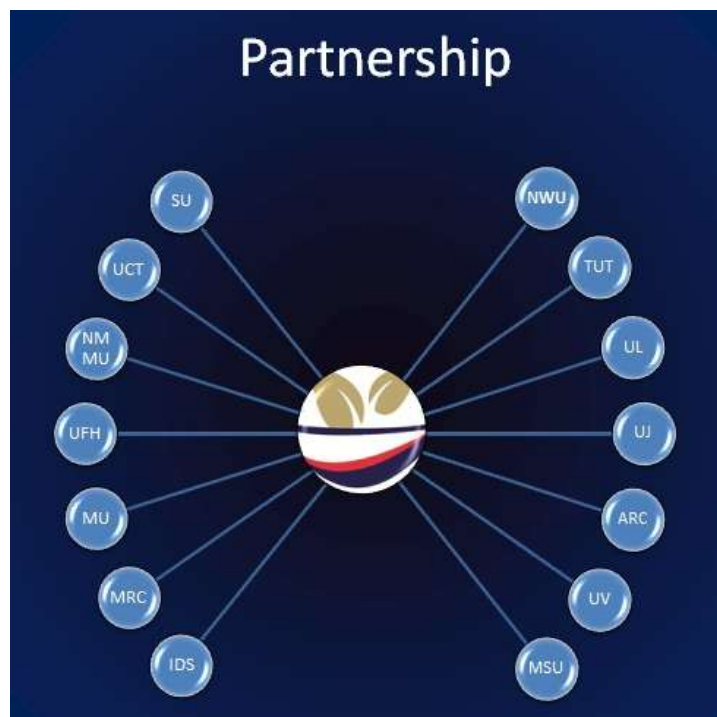
The speech delivered by Professor Julian May at the launch in April questioned whether science and good governance could "deliver dinner", while the then Minister of Science and Technology, Honourable Derek Hanekom, challenged the CoE-FS by noting that:

"... Food security is a subject that requires comprehensive treatment. This is true of most important socio-economic issues, but food security is arguably an extreme case as it involves questions of agricultural production systems, market dynamics, nutrition, people's habits and preferences and our social security system. This is one reason why achieving food security is such a challenge, and why the CoE's approach is particularly appropriate in this case."

This document serves as the Annual Progress Report for the period April-December 2014. It describes the activities undertaken in the first year of the CoE-FS and relates these to the CoE's key performance areas as well as the Service Level Agreement (SLA) (Appendix A) entered into between the CoE-FS and the NRF.

2 CoE-FS Management Structure

As a virtual organisation, the Centre is comprised of numerous South African and international institutions, and has over 100 affiliated researchers. In addition to UWC and UP, CoE-FS researchers are drawn from the universities of Cape Town, Fort Hare, Johannesburg, Limpopo, Nelson Mandela, North West, Stellenbosch, and Venda as well as Tshwane University of Technology, the Agricultural Research Council, the Medical Research Council and the Water Research Council.



Our international partners include the Australian National University, City University of New York, Institute of Development Studies, International Food Policy Research Institute, Michigan State University, and Missouri University.

A Memorandum of Agreement (MoA), which was signed on the 12 and 15 December 2014, as well as a Service Level Agreement (SLA) governs the relationship between the NRF, UWC and UP and will therefore form the prior agreement for all other plans, agreements and contracts.

At the commencement of 2015, UWC will enter into a Co-Host Agreement with UP as well as enter into Collaborative Agreements with each of the Collaborating Institutions where projects will be funded. The CoE-FS will also enter into Project Agreements (PAs) with each funded project.

This CoE-FS is coordinated and led by a management structure comprising of:

- The CoE-FS Steering Committee

- Director

- Co-Director

- A Management Committee (MANCO) comprising the Director and Co-Director and:

 - Centre Research Manager

 - Programme Principal Investigators

 - This team is supported by a:

 - Communications Officer

 - Senior Administrator

 - Administrator

The Director and Co-Director are accountable to the NRF, the Steering Committee and their respective Deputy Vice-Chancellors (Research) for the activities of the CoE-FS.

CoE-FS Steering Committee

The CoE-FS Steering Committee was constituted and met for the first time on 25 November 2014. The Steering Committee consists of:

- Professor Ramesh Bhuruthram (Professor Frans Swanpoel will fill this position as of January 2015), UWC
- Professor Stephanie Burton, UP
- Mr Bheki Hadebe, DST
- Dr Thandi Mgwebi/Dr Nthabiseng Taole, NRF
- Professor Julian May, UWC
- Professor Sheryl Hendriks, UP
- Ms Bulelwa Makalima-Ngewana, Cape Town Partnerships
- Professor Carlos Monteiro, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil
- Professor Lawrence Haddad, International Food Policy Research Institute
- Dr Were Omamo, AGRA
- Ms Wendy Knowler, Free-lance Journalist

MANCO

The Management Committee (MANCO) of the CoE-FS was constituted immediately after the CoE-FS launch and met for the first time on 9 May 2014. The Centre's MANCO is currently made up of six senior academics from UWC and UP, one senior academic from the University of Stellenbosch, the Co-Director and the Director.

The DVCs (Research) of UWC and UP (or their representatives) are ex-officio members of MANCO whilst the Director, Co-Director and Centre Research Manager form the EXCO of the MANCO for routine management activities. Once the Centre Research Manager has taken-up her position in 2015, the CoE-FS EXCO will meet weekly or more frequently when required.

Eight of the members of MANCO lead a Programme of research in broadly cognate areas of enquiry. They are:

- Professor Kennedy Dzama, Stellenbosch University (PPI Programme 1)
- Professor Naushad Emmambux, UP (PPI Programme 2)
- Professor Andries du Toit, UWC (PPI Programme 3)
- Professor Johann Kirsten, UP (PPI Programme 4)
- Professor Rina Swart, UWC (PPI Programme 5)
- Professor David Sanders, UWC (PPI Programme 6)
- Professor Lise Korsten, UP (PPI Programme 7)
- Professor Sheryl Hendriks, UP (PPI Programme 8)

MANCO has been tasked with the implementation of the activities of the CoE-FS in the medium-term (2014-2017) and achieving the milestones of the Annual Business Plan as well as with the management of the use of resources. MANCO will also participate in the finalisation of the Annual Report, Work Plan and budgets before submission to the Steering Committee.

Through the Thematic Areas, members of MANCO will monitor the progress of research activities and are expected to contribute towards internal reviews to ensure the quality of outputs. MANCO will also actively seek additional resources and new opportunities for collaboration within the food security research community. MANCO met five times during the period April-December 2015 and with the exception of the Lekgotla¹ in June – which was held to further refine the Research Plan and to build collaborative relationships between the members of MANCO – these meetings have been conducted virtually.

Operational Staff

The Centre Research Manager (Ms Samantha Richmond), Communications Officer (Ms Mologadi Makwela) and Senior Administrator (Mrs Elaine Petersen) have been recruited and will join the CoE-FS at UWC in 2015. The recruitment of a CoE-FS administrator at UP will commence in 2015.

3 Research/Knowledge Generation

The scope of work undertaken by the DST-NRF CoE-FS concerns research, capacity building and dissemination on how a sustainable food system can be achieved to realise food security for poor, vulnerable and marginal populations. The CoE-FS recognises that food security and nutrition is imperative for human survival with dignity and takes account of economic vitality, social justice, human health and environmental health.

The CoE-FS has three long-term goals:

- Building a comprehensive understanding of the changing global and national food system and how this affects the sustainability, availability, access and attributes of food in South Africa;
- Identifying the ‘food insecure’ in South Africa, where are they located, what are their choices, strategies and opportunities when seeking food security, health, and well-being and understanding how these change in response to the changing food system;
- Developing and promoting policies, technologies, interventions and products that enable access to affordable and nutritious food in ecological, economic, social and politically sustainable ways;
- Growing the capacity in South African to undertake this research through grants and bursaries.

These overarching goals are complemented by three more focused goals for resolution during the period 2014-2017:

- Analysing the South African consumer’s plate differentiating between the socio-economic characteristics of consumers;
- Establishing whether the items on this plate are nourishing, safe and affordable;
- Understanding the role played by enterprises of different sizes in bringing items to these plates;
- Identifying the direct and indirect role played by the South African Government in putting items on these plates.

¹ A Lekgotla is a seSotho word used in South Africa to refer to a participatory strategy-planning meeting

In the attainment of these goals, the activities of the CoE-FS will be grounded on the following principles:

- Research undertaken by the CoE-FS will adopt transdisciplinarity as the mode of inquiry. This mode of knowledge production and cooperation offers innovative methodologies for high-impact science through understanding and taking action on complex societal problems. The design of the research programmes will be informed by direct engagement with actors in the food system in addition to more conventional approaches to scholarly endeavour;
- The CoE-FS will adopt a partnership approach to the organisation of its research activities. This requires building purposive strategic relationships for the co-design and co-ownership of research problems, methodologies and solutions by the Host institutions and the consortium members. Partnerships will steer a path between discipline or organisational preconceived notions of the problem and its solutions through the commitment, coordination, interdependence and trust of the participants;
- The CoE-FS will pursue a transformative agenda in terms of the South African and African food security situation and provide leadership, evidence for decision making and critique of policies and programmes aimed at addressing food insecurity through a comprehensive and systems approach to development that recognises the underlying causes of food insecurity such as poverty, unemployment and inequality;
- The CoE-FS will focus on research excellence both in terms of increasing the output of sound fundamental and applied research and impact as determined by citations, research ratings, altmetrics and evidence of use of research papers and products.

The goals of the CoE-FS will be achieved through research Projects carried out in Programmes organised into Thematic Areas. Programme Principal Investigators (PPIs) who serve on MANCO head each Programme. Programmes are long-term strategic initiatives capable of attracting additional funding and providing multiple opportunities for capacity development, mentoring and postgraduate students.

Thematic Areas and Research Programmes for the first phase of the CoE-FS (2014-2019) are:



Description of Research Programmes

The initial call for proposals gave MANCO a sense of issues identified as priorities by the research community. These were linked to the research questions of the CoE-FS and each PPI prepared a programme concept note to be used to guide the 2014-2017 Business Plans.

Production

The approach of the production programme is to work towards ensuring that innovative research develops transformative “sustainable” local food systems. In terms of production this means a stronger focus on the small-scale but not exclusively so as to ignore the importance of the larger producers. In addition there should be a deliberate push to show the ‘people’ or livelihoods aspect of technological interventions in production systems.



Agriculture contributes to a larger share of economic activity in many rural areas of the country compared to urban areas, especially (but not exclusively) in the former homeland areas where poverty and the concomitant food insecurity is concentrated.

The production programme will engage with this component of the food system, reviewing or collating reviews to better understand where potential for transformative processes lie. Thus the programme requires systematic reviews of the different aspects of production to be completed. The research programme will avoid the notion that purely technological interventions are the solution to our problems. All objectives must have a socioeconomic aspect that brings in people and livelihoods into the framework.

The key aims of current work include:

1. Developing a useful and practical conceptual framework for the current agro-food production system, where are the greatest losses, wastes and what novel approaches can be taken to work towards sustainable safe production.
2. Although a water-scarce country, South Africa is not utilising its water resources wisely, research into how to improve water use efficiency and utilizing waste-water for production should be investigated.
3. Food production is becoming less diversified thus research is required on increasing crop and animal diversity and maintaining biodiversity.
4. Opportunities for alternative sustainable food production methods and products are not being implemented so research that provides evidence for such methods will be encouraged and tested to see if it can be implemented.
5. Opportunities to increase livelihoods in SMEs involved in food production and processing are not being implemented so projects will be more likely to receive funds if they can show how they will increase livelihoods, specifically in SMEs.

Projects will refer to the production systems of South Africa and thus not be limited to only one area but working towards production systems across the different Ecotypes with different climates, soils, animals and crops. Above all, in linking up with other themes of the CoE-FS, the socioeconomic aspects of production systems will take place.

Processing

The food creation system is complex and involves agricultural production, agro-processing, transportation, distribution, retailing, and food preparation at home. Agro-processing deals with the science and technology of food.



Contemporary food science and technology has significantly contributed to the success within food production system. It integrates various scientific disciplines for example biotechnology, chemistry, computer science, material science, microbiology, nutrition, physics, engineering, sensory science and toxicology.

Food manufacturing impacts on food supply by providing affordable, quality, safe, tasty and healthy food with various choices. Food science and technology covers the aspect of food security in providing 'safe and nutritious food that meets the dietary needs and food preferences for active and healthy life'. Food science also considers food waste and loss that reduces the availability of sufficient quantities of safe, edible and preferable foods. It is estimated that at least one third of food produced at farm level is wasted due to inappropriate infrastructure and agro-processing technologies in developing countries; and one third of food purchased is wasted at household and retailers level.

Projects will use food science and technology as a platform with other research programmes to address food security in South Africa. Research projects within food processing programme includes:

1. Value addition of indigenous South African agricultural produce with commercial potential for example sorghum, millets, cowpeas, bambara groundnut among others
2. Value addition of agriculture/food industry by-products. For example value addition of by-products from milling, brewing, dairy and meat processing industries
3. Food creation to combat protein energy malnutrition. The food should be affordable, readily available, shelf stable with good quality protein and high energy density. This food can be used in school feeding programme
4. Food creation to combat obesity and associated diseases. This involves research into fat replacers/mimetics, use of high fibre (whole grain) food for low glycaemic index (GI), starch modification for low GI, phytochemicals for enhanced health benefits.
5. Agro-processing to reduce waste at farm level. This will include affordable food processing technologies for SMMEs for example extrusion, micronisation, solar drying and fermentation among others.
6. Complementing Government policies in research and development in Agriculture for example research on cassava processing and aquaculture.

Value Chains

The context for the focus of this programme is provided by the reality of large-scale urbanisation and de-agrarianisation in South Africa. By far the majority of people experiencing food insecurity in South Africa either live in cities or are rural people who have by and large moved out of land-based livelihoods, and who are therefore dependent on the formal retail food system for their food security.

In addition to prices and markets, it is important to understand how the food system is shaped by the organisation, strategies and policies of large and small corporate players in the food system, who are in effect de facto policy makers acting alongside government. These players who are both national and global, are driving processes of financialisation, vertical integration and concentration in the food system, with important consequences for food security in the country as a whole.

While the expansion of supermarkets and the increasing levels of concentration in agriculture, agricultural input markets and processors have resulted in cheap food, it has been less successful in promoting healthy diets – and has indeed been disastrous for employment and livelihood creation.

An understanding of value chains and value chains restructuring is therefore crucial to an understanding of food security and insecurity in South Africa. The programme thus seeks to understand how corporate behaviour and corporate food system restructuring affects the context in which poor and vulnerable people in South Africa make choices about food and food security.

This translates into two areas of investigation:

- In the first place, there is a need to understand what the implications for corporate food system restructuring are for the nature of consumer food environments – the price, attributes, nutritional quality and availability of food within settlements of poor and vulnerable people.

- Secondly, because the food system is an important source of employment for unskilled, poor and vulnerable people, there is a need to understand what this restructuring means for livelihoods in the food system - both in the formal and informal sector.

Research on the functioning of value chains and markets will be closely linked to research on the 'food baskets' and 'plates' that poor and vulnerable people eat; and will be concerned with embedding and understanding these food baskets within an understanding of how the food system produces these foods and encourages particular choices.

Crucially, useful integration will require significant degrees of methodological innovation that would allow the CoE-FS to develop interdisciplinary and crosscutting understandings of the nature of poor people's food choices and how these are embedded within the broader food system.

The key aims of current work include:

1. Developing a useful and practical conceptual framework for the analysis of value chains, value chain restructuring, agro-food production networks and how these change
2. Collecting and integrating the 'state of the knowledge' - the best available evidence and the most important analyses on the nature of current food system change and the implications for consumer food environments and livelihoods;
3. Developing a clear sense of the policy and research agendas arising out of this situation analysis – for the CoE-FS in general and for the Value Chain theme in particular
4. Developing a proposal about the surveillance sites and hotspots that need to be chosen so that the research of the CoE-FS can provide insights about threats to and opportunities for food and nutritional security in the country as a whole
5. Developing a toolbox of methodologies, research strategies, measures and indicators that can be used in subsequent phases of the CoE-FS' work within this Value Chain.

Markets and Livelihoods

The aspect of affordability is the entry point for the 'markets and livelihoods' dimension. The main issue is the impact of international and local price volatility that continues to affect the access of the poor to adequate nourishing food. It is not only the volatility of prices but also the absolute level of commodity prices and the subsequent retail prices that impact on the ability of the poor to access food.

A critical dimension here is to understand farm to retail price spreads and the general functioning and structural dimensions of food value chains.

The research questions around 'markets' assumes the current market structures and supply chain structures as given and therefore tries to assess the market price dynamics and how this impacts on food and nutrition outcomes. For this to happen we need to understand international and local commodity markets and how they function but more importantly, the degree to which international prices are transmitted to local markets.

In addition we need to understand the price to retail margins to establish how changes in commodity prices transmit through to retail prices. Ultimately sharp increases in retail prices of certain foods necessitate households to substitute items or reduce quantities that can result in a

different 'plate' with different and perhaps negative nutrition outcomes. There is thus an important link that the 'markets' team could investigate.

Increases and volatility in prices of both products and inputs would bring about changes by farmers, food processors and the food distribution system.

In order to establish this causal linkage, studies on "international price transmission" and "farm–retail prices spreads" are required which could be shared with value chain group. Elasticity of substitution at the household level for different LSM groups will provide a further area of research requiring input from nutrition team.

In understanding food prices it will be important to also deal with the major factor markets such as land, water, energy (including fuel) and labour. Three of these markets do have administered prices that could put an interesting spin on the factors driving food prices. In addition the financialisation of agricultural commodities is an important issue to be considered but is already covered by the value chains theme.

The following project concepts are identified as priorities:

1. Role of the state in food security: social protection and state procurement for state institutions. [School feeding programmes and its impact on production diversity – and markets and eventually livelihoods (creation and diversity)] This work could be done in parallel with the nutrition/health theme.
2. Differences between big and small and informal retail – are these informal retailers delivering both livelihoods and cheaper fresh produce? This could be done in parallel with the control and safety programme who are looking at whether these retailers are delivering safe fresh produce.
3. Understanding global price transmission and the degree of price volatility of main food staples and finding mechanisms to reduce the negative impact of the volatility and exposure to global market forces and determine their impact on food security in South Africa.
4. Food prices and food affordability have a critical impact on households' food choices and subsequently on aspects such as food security, obesity and non-communicable diseases. 'Food poverty' can be understood as the situation where the amount spent on food by a household is inadequate to purchase a particular low-cost food plan (Food poverty is officially defined as the inability to purchase 2000 kcal of preferred food, rather than the food that one should buy, and makes no allowance for the purchase of non-food items).

Health and Nutrition

The health of a nation depends on the health of its people. South Africa currently faces a triple burden of malnutrition (under-weight, micronutrient deficiencies and overweight). This places significant strain on the national health system and is a drain on human productivity. A poor start to life perpetuates poverty, hunger and inequality. Suboptimum nutrition of young children indicated by stunting and wasting has been shown to increase both mortality and especially infectious disease morbidity during childhood.

Even though the mechanisms may be different both stunting and overweight during childhood contributes to an increased risk of obesity in later life associated with higher risk of non-

communicable diseases. Overweight during childhood and adulthood has also been associated with other health problems such as high blood pressure, asthma and other respiratory problems, sleep disorders and liver disease as well as various psychological issues.

Nutritional deficiencies, independent of weight status of children and adults, each has long-term implications for their health and wellbeing. For example, one of the most common deficiencies being anaemia and iron deficiency cause fatigue and lethargy, and impair physical capacity and work performance, resulting ultimately in reduced economic wellbeing.

The research problems of this programme are:

1. Highly vulnerable groups are experiencing both hunger and an inadequate intake of energy and other nutrients;
2. Food is being contaminated with pathogens during its transition “from farm to fork”
3. Nutrition specific interventions have not adequately addressed nutrient deficiencies

Available data show that significant sectors of society experience high levels of chronic under-nutrition as well as nutritional deficiencies. At the same time, obesity among both adults and children is a growing public health problem in South Africa, as is an accelerating burden of food-related non-communicable disease (NCD) in both middle-class and poor populations. This is related to rapid and widespread dietary changes and an increase in the per capita food supply of fat, salt, refined carbohydrates and total calories, driven by the availability of inexpensive packaged and processed foods and sugary beverages. Drivers include poor and ill-informed consumer choices in the context of a rapidly changing food environment.

South Africa is therefore faced with an inadequate and unsustainable food consumption sub-system that translates into an inability to realise food security and nutrition for the poor. This has consequences for the health system in South Africa, as well as for future economic activity and programs concerned with poverty reduction and reducing inequality. However the much of the available information on food consumption in South Africa is now dated, and often does not adequately address changing health patterns and the rapid changes that have occurred in diets.

The purpose of the Health and Nutrition programme for the first year of funding is to provide a comprehensive overview of dietary intake and related trends for all sectors of the South African population using secondary data. It is envisaged that a number of projects implemented by CoE-FS collaborators will include a dietary intake component.

To be both reliable and replicable, these studies should use standardised methodology to assess, analyse and interpret dietary intake. Robust and validated instruments will be required to achieve this and a component of the research activities in 2014 will focus on a review of existing measurement options and the development and testing of an integrated tool.

Translation of food intake into nutrient intake is a complex process and is dependent on reliable food composition data. The nutrient composition of mandatory fortified maize and wheat flour products constitute a significant proportion of the food plate of South Africans and should therefore be verified and the reasons for less than optimal levels of fortificants investigated.

Consumer Choice and Behaviour

The research problems in this theme are:

1. Powerful corporate actors are implicated in actively promoting unhealthy diets and lifestyles that are leading to an epidemic of non-communicable disease with 23 million South Africans being overweight or obese
2. Social protection measures have not adequately mitigated these dimensions of food insecurity

Significant sectors of society experience high levels of chronic under-nutrition as well as nutritional deficiencies. At the same time, obesity among both adults and children is a growing public health problem in South Africa, as is an accelerating burden of food-related non-communicable disease (NCD) in both middle-class and poor populations. Various factors, and specifically state interventions, impact on the food environment of the population and therefore shape their dietary / food choices and subsequent health and nutrition outcome. For example, it is generally accepted that social transfers have become one of the most significant contributors to increased household expenditure, including on food, by poor households. Similarly, it has been demonstrated that government policy (or lack thereof) impacts on the forces exerted by the food industry in shaping the food environment.

The projects proposed in this programme emanate from the considerations summarized above. The purpose of the Consumer Choice and Behaviour programme for the first year of funding is:

1. To ensure that the resources / tools to inform about the food environment are available (such as through Euromonitor);
2. To begin to understand how various aspects of the food environment shape food choices; and,
3. To explore the contribution /role of government is in shaping these food choices through aspects such as employment and training, policy and legislation and so forth.

Although invitations for projects were extended, no proposals were received on aspects of direct state contribution to food intake of the population, such as school feeding. This remains an important aspect and will be pursued for 2015.

Safety and Control

Food safety is an important public health concern and regulators are intensifying their efforts to ensure safe, nutritious food for all. Industry on the other hand is increasingly adopting voluntary food safety standards to ensure compliance within the supply chain. This approach also ensures market access and is de facto a self-regulatory system.

As a result of increased contamination levels of our natural resources (water and soil) and often due to poor personal hygiene practices and mass production, processing and distribution practices, safety of our food supplies may be compromised. Product contamination can occur at any point along the supply chain and therefore requires a supply chain approach.

Food safety hazards can be microbiological or chemical of nature. Preventing contamination and ensuring a safe food supply therefore becomes an important regulatory requirement for government. An effective legislative framework underpins an effective food governance system.

In most African countries, agriculture is one of the main economic drivers that can contribute to human health and general wellbeing. Ensuring safe, nutritious food is an essential element for prosperity and political stability and forms part of an essential basic human right. Under the CoE-FS Food Governance theme, Food Safety Regulation comprises food safety compliance and control of plant and animal products. Food safety assurance is therefore an important element of food security.

Food safety relates directly to diseases and deaths if microbiological or chemical contaminated food is present in the food basket, on the plate and is consumed. In the absence of an effective food safety governance model public health will be compromised. In the case of South Africa no clear integrated regulatory framework exists for food safety assurance and a national food control authority has not been established. This has led to increased efforts through self-regulation to improve the way in which food is produced, handled, processed and distributed.

More stringent safety requirements are thus imposed on the agricultural sector and food manufacturers that export in order to comply with international standards and regulations to protect the health of the consumer. However, the same level of food protection is often not afforded to the local population, particularly the rural and urban poor. Further meeting food safety requirements set by retailers are often so unattainable for small scale producers and processors that they are mostly excluded from mainstream trade flows. The programme therefore focuses on key food safety challenges and the regulatory framework that underpins these systems. By providing the scientific bases for an effective regulatory environment can it contribute to a state of safe nutritious food for all?

Understanding the way food safety governance is achieved within the formal and informal sectors and different food supply chains can therefore contribute to identifying knowledge gaps and securing trade. By identifying the hazards and linking it to food systems in the context of the poor and vulnerable may contribute to addressing food security.

The following areas will thus be investigated:

- The first question to ask is where are the various levers for planning, regulation, budgeting and decision making with respect to food regulation with a specific focus on the informal market? Which state powers are associated with ensuring food security and food safety? What does the Constitution say about where that power should be located? Where is the power being exercised currently? What are the mechanisms to ensure collaboration and coordination across and within spheres of government to ensure more effective exercise of state authority?
- Secondly: What kind of policy, legal framework, and regulatory system and technology interventions can contribute to access to affordable, safe and nutritious food produced and distributed in an ecological, economic, social and politically sustainable way?
- What is the particular effect of “food safety insecurity” on the rural and urban ‘food insecure’ and how does the lack of basic technologies such as refrigeration and lack of awareness and knowledge impact on their ability to obtain and provide safe nutritious wholesome food for the family;
- What is the current food safety status of a plate of food consumed daily by an average low-, middle- and high income family;

- Tracking fresh produce back from the plate to the farm gate: what is the source of contamination and what interventions exist to regulate and prevent contamination in the supply chain and in urban and rural areas;

Specific research questions will address the following key areas:

- Clarity and implementation of policies and regulations governing production, distribution and safety of food in the informal sector of South Africa is not known.
- Assess the implementation of policies and regulations or adherence to safety protocols from the national level down to the municipal level and determine the responsible authority and compliance at each level.
- There are numerous food sources that are regularly consumed in South Africa that do not form part of the formal food chain and are thus not exposed to any food safety inspections. Research is thus focussed to:
 - Determine the level of implementation of regulations governing food safety of products consumed particularly by the poor;
 - Determine the level of microbial and chemical quality of plant and animal products sold on the informal market;
 - Evaluate the safety risks associated with these food products.

Two over-arching projects will focus on food safety in the supply chain of plant and animal products. A risk-based approach working with scientific data compiled from the affected consumer back to the farm gate will be followed to provide a better understanding of the impact of food safety in the context of food security.

These projects focus on source tracking to determine sources of contamination and to develop appropriate and suitable “fit-for-purpose” intervention strategies. An additional food regulatory assessment project has been developed that will dovetail with the plant and animal projects. All three projects will initially focus on capturing the current ‘state of knowledge’ of food safety regulation.

Policy and Rights

A resurging international interest in food security policy has highlighted the importance of policy reform and improved programmes to reduce (or elimination) of the structural causes of food insecurity – poverty and inequality.

Due to the nature of food security, national policies dealing with this complex concept need to be comprehensive. One of the constraints to the development and implementation of food security policies, strategies and programmes is the lack of a common understanding of the term and a clear vision for its attainment.

Successful food security policies require (i) a prioritized agenda of critical policy actions, (ii) institutional architecture to identify barriers, design policy options, and coordinate actions to implement policies and (iii) mutual accountability to ensure that policy changes are effective and have real impact through transparency.

Food security is a national goal of the National Development Plan; the realisation of the right to food as inscribed in the Constitution is constrained by the lack of prioritisation of a set of well-coordinated complementary programmes and the supportive governance system to support implementation.

The purpose of this CoE-FS programme is thus to monitor the global and national food security policy debates and developments, establish the food security context for South Africa, evaluate the impact of covariate and idiosyncratic shocks on individual, household and national food security and identify and evaluate alternative policy options.

A diverse interpretation among stakeholders of what food security means is identified as a major institutional challenge and barrier to policy development. Several strategic gaps exist for the CoE-FS to provide guidance and support to the policy review, programme formulation and monitoring and evaluation of food security in South Africa and the broader SADC region.

To address these, this programme will focus on the following areas in the first stage of the CoE-FS:

1. Identifying the institutional elements of the current food governance system with a view to understanding the drivers of change in the policy system and influencing change to improve food security through prioritisation, clear targets and coordination:
 - a. What are the existing and potential institutional frameworks to ensure the right to adequate, safe and quality food?
 - b. What private institutional frameworks exist and how do these affect food security for those most at risk of food security (Corporate Social Responsibility Programmes, food re-distribution, food waste and private charity)?
 - c. What civil society movements exist and how effective are these in initiating and engaging in food security dialogue to influence food security policies?
 - d. What are the existing and potential disaster management and emergency response frameworks in place that ensure food security?
 - e. The establishment and maintenance of a database of policy, statutory and implementation (programme) frameworks relating to food security.
2. Identifying who the food insecure people are in the country.
 - a. Direct and indirect estimation methods for the analysis, monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment of food security governance
 - b. What can be learnt about the socio-economic causes of household food security using alternative South African national and smaller-scale household surveys
3. Alternative approaches to food governance: lessons from participatory food security mapping in rural, peri-urban and urban settings with the view to:
 - a. Bridge the disconnect between decision making and the daily reality of food insecurity and hunger
 - b. Establishment of a real time surveillance system to support national decision-making.

Selection of Research Projects

As of 2015, projects will be selected and sequenced according to priorities approved by the Steering Committee. However, for the 2014 funding period, the selection and funding of projects was based on the relative contribution that the selected research will make to the short and long term goals of the Centre. From July to August 2014, researchers who had been affiliated with the original proposals submitted by UWC and UP were invited to register on a CoE-FS database as Associate Researchers of the CoE-FS (Annexure B).

As of December 2014, this database contains the details of close to 100 researchers from both South African and international institutions. Between August and September 2014, the first call for proposals was issued and 40 concept notes were submitted.

Twenty-eight of these were identified as being suitable for funding (see Table 3 below) by the CoE-FS and the authors were provided with a project proposal template and invited to submit either a review paper proposal or a full research project proposal with a budget. After adjustments to the focus and budgets, and consultation with the NRF to ensure that 2014 allocation could be expended in 2015, Award Letters were issued to Project Leaders of each study in November 2014.

A Management Information System was created in Excel and was used to assist with the allocation process and is linked to the Associate Researcher Database and the project proposals. Although proposers were informed that projects would be supported for one year only, the projects selected for support were chosen because they contribute towards the long-term goals of the CoE-FS – especially in establishing the status quo in a particular area of interest to the CoE-FS, filling gaps in knowledge on the topic or helping scope future projects.

In most cases, proposers also indicated activities and funding needs for 2015 and 2016. As a result, the projects already supported, together with the responses from a second call for proposals issued in October 2014, formed the basis for the 2015 Business Plan.

Each Project has a Project Leader who is a full time academic staff member of a Collaborating Institution. Projects may contain Work Packages which are discrete tasks carried out by members of the Project Team.

Work Packages may be located at the different institutions collaborating on the Project. Sub-contracts can be issued for Work Packages, and additional Work Packages may be added to an existing Project. The CoE-FS' Organisation Strategy guides the governance, structure and operation of the Programmes, Projects and Work Packages supported by CoE-FS.

Funding of Research Projects

In June 2014 when, the CoE-FS was informed that a budget of R11.75 million had been awarded to the CoE-FS for 2014 and that an additional R1.25 million was expected as a contribution from the UWC, UP and Collaborating Institutions. This was formally confirmed in September 2014. The following distribution between budget categories was thus provided for the 2014 allocations:

Table One: 2014 Allocations by NRF Budget Categories

Category	Allocated
Salaries	2 250 000
Fellowships	1 000 000
Bursaries	2 720 000
Operating costs research	6 280 000
Operating costs core	750 000
Total	13 000 000

The salaries refer to the salary of the Directors, Centre Research Manager as well as the Centre's administrative staff. PPIs were then given the following envelopes as the guidelines for total expenditure on each Programme:

- a. Production, Processing, and Control and Safety would each receive R1.75 million due to their likely field and laboratory costs;
- b. Health and Nutrition would receive R1.2 million and Consumer Choice and Behaviour would receive R1 million, also reflecting likely field and laboratory costs;
- c. Value chains, Markets and Livelihoods, as well as Policy and Rights would each receive R850 000.
- d. The Directors would retain R750 000 for the Centre's operating costs including planning meetings, purchase of office equipment, coordination activities, publicity and special projects.

After the review of project proposals, funds were distributed from the 2014 allocation between research activities, including bursaries and fellowships, as follows:

Table Two: 2014 Budget and Allocations by Thematic Programme

Programme	Budget 2014	% Budget 2014	Allocated 2014
Production	1 750 000	17,5	1 750 000
Processing	1 750 000	17,5	1 260 000
Value Chains	850 000	8,5	850 000
Markets	850 000	8,5	455 000
Health & Nutrition	1 200 000	12,0	776 056
Consumer Choice & Behaviour	1 000 000	10,0	971 000
Control & Safety	1 750 000	17,5	1 585 000
Policy & Rights	850 000	8,5	852 284
Total Research	10 000 000		8 499 340

The activities to be undertaken will be further refined in June/July 2015 at the CoE-FS Lekgotla and as such, some funds have been held back to support new priorities that are expected to emerge from this workshop as well as from the input of the Steering Committee in March/April 2015. Table three represents the distribution of funds from the 2014 budget by Project, as well as the percentage of the budget provided for bursaries, and the institution to which the Project Leader is located (and where a Collaborative Agreement will be drafted).

Table Three: 2014 Allocations by Project

Project Name	Total	% Bursaries	Lead Collaborating Institution
Child Support Grant	112 056	0.0	MRC
Dietary Assessment Tools	463 000	0.0	MRC
MRC Total	575 056		
Agriparks	390 000	20.5	NMMU
NMMU Total	390 000		
Insects as feed	560 000	25.9	SU
Biochar & water health	270 000	25.9	SU
Soil health	220 000	31.8	SU
Agro-food SMMES	130 000	84.6	SU
Smallholder livestock	310 000	35.5	SU
SU Total	1 490 000		
Informal economy	395 000	0.0	UCT
Dietary Diversity NIDS	70 000	100.0	UCT
Hhd Food Security NIDS	172 284	69.7	UCT
UCT Total	637 284		
Animal product safety	630 000	66.7	UFH
UFH Total	630 000		
Wastage & loss	610 000	67.2	UP
Indigenous crops	910 000	58.2	UP
Food inflation	265 000	71.7	UP
Consumption data	152 000	46.1	UP
Fresh produce safety	490 000	24.5	UP
Participatory governance	260 000	0.0	UP
Review community research	110 000	0.0	UP
Regulatory Environment	380 000	0.0	UP
UP Total	3 177 000		
Agro-food chain	455 000	15.4	UWC
PURE: Diet & health outcomes	382 200	0.0	UWC
Waste pickers	130 000	53.8	UWC
Fortification	145 000	0.0	UWC
FoodEPI	363 000	22.0	UWC
Multi-level government	465 000	79.6	UWC
Right to food	100 000	0.0	UWC
UWC Total	2 040 200		
Total	8 939 540		

Against this background, the tables below represent the Audited Financial Statement as well as the Income and Expenditure report.



**UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN
CAPE**

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

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 Telegraph: UNIBELL Telex 526661

NRF Statement

**J MAY - BEC0122168045
 for year - Jan'14 to Dec'14**

	AWARDS		
NRF RUNNING COST (LO)			12 000 000.00
			<u><u>12 000 000.00</u></u>
	RELEASES	EXPENDITURE	DIFF.
NRF RUNNING COST (LO)	3 750 000.00	1 835 597.65	1 914 402.35
	<u><u>3 750 000.00</u></u>	<u><u>1 835 597.65</u></u>	<u><u>1 914 402.35</u></u>

Prepared byF Geyer

Fund administrator

Date : 2015/05/27 15:04

INCOME and EXPENDITURE STATEMENT*for the period***JANUARY to DECEMBER 2014****ENTITY BEC0122168045
CENTRE FOR EXCELLENCE**

	Jan-Aug	Sep-Dec	Total
INCOME	-3 750 000	-	-3 750 000
NRF	-3 750 000		-3 750 000
EXPENDITURE	680 650	1 154 948	1 835 598
Running Costs	330 786	532 770	863 556
Salaries	349 864	622 178	972 042
NET INCOME for period	-3 069 350	1 154 948	-1 914 402
Opening balance Jan 2014	-		-
Closing balance	-3 069 350	1 154 948	-1 914 402

INCOME and EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

for the period

JANUARY to DECEMBER 2014

ENTITY BEC0122168045
CENTRE FOR EXCELLENCE

	Jan-Aug	Sep-Dec	Total
INCOME	-3 750 000	-	-3 750 000
NRF	-3 750 000		-3 750 000
EXPENDITURE	680 650	1 154 948	1 835 598
Audit Fees			
Advertising		37 444	37 444
Bank charges			
Books & Publications	4 927	401	5 328
Consultation	-	10 598	10 598
Computer Equipment	23 173	160 068	183 241
Computer Maintenance			
Editing Thesis	-		-
Equipment	499	24 932	25 431
Local conference/workshops	40 709		40 709
Photocopying & Printing	2 052	2 193	4 245
Postage , Stamps & Telegram	40	813	853
Refreshments	-	49 486	49 486
Salaries	349 864	622 178	972 042
Stationery	975		975
Subscriptions			
Conference	-	28 711	28 711
Sundry Admin Expenses	164	999	1 163
Telephone	1 068	5 837	6 905
Travelling : local	2 707	6 128	8 835
Travel -per diems	-	30 632	30 632
Travel - Air ticket	132 629	86 827	219 456
Travelling - Car Hire	4 850	1 744	6 594
Travel - Accommodation	76 993	87 400	164 393
Travel - agent fees	6 918	5 120	12 038
Travel - shuttle	13 220	8 298	21 518
International Workshops -seminars			
Scholarships/Bursaries	19 860	-14 860	5 000
Other- registrations, accom, etc.	-		-
Funds Transfer	-		-
NET INCOME for period	-3 069 350	1 154 948	-1 914 402
Opening balance Jan 2014	-		-
Closing balance	-3 069 350	1 154 948	-1 914 402

4 Education and Training

During 2014, the CoE-FS allocated funds to support 16 Honours students (to the value of R640 000); 22 Masters students (to the value of R1 540 000); and 8 PhD students (to the value of R960 000) across the 28 projects.



It is envisaged that the CoE-FS will support these Honours students into Masters and PhDs, Masters students into PhDs and Postdoc Fellowships and PhD students into Postdoc Fellowships during the Centre's lifespan.



DST/NRF CoE in FS Student Nominations 2014

Student Surname	Student Name	Level of Studies	Project Name	University Registered	Male/ Female	Black/ White	Nationality
Hopley	Davina	MSc Agric (Animal Science)	Insects as feeds	SUN	F	C	SA
Van Emmenes	Liesel	PhD -Animal Science	Insects as feeds	SUN	F	W	SA
van Schoor	Anton Lourens	MSc Agric (Animal Science)	Insects as feeds	SUN	M	W	SA
Marandure	Tawanda Bhodho	MSc Sustainable Agriculture	Small Scale Live Stock	SUN	M	B	Zimbabwe
Bessa	Leah	MSc-Food Science	Animal Product Safety	SUN	F	W	SA
Nkadimeng	Mapule Valencia	MSc in Agricultural Economics	Small Scale Live Stock	UL	F	B	SA
Dlamini	Thamie	Masters in Consumer Science	Wastage and Loss	UP	M	B	SA
Johnston	Jeandre Andrew	MSc Food Science	Wastage and Loss	UP	M	W	SA
Aijuka	Matthew Emmanuel Okello	PhD - Food Science	Wastage and Loss	UP	M	B	UGANDA
Nekhudziga	Humbulani Emmanuel	BSc Hons: Food Science	Wastage and Loss	UP	M	B	SA
Owusu-Darko	Rodney	PhD Food Science	Wastage and Loss	UP	M	B	Ghana
Muller	Kara	MSc - Food Science	Indigenous Crops	UP	F	W	SA
Mandulane	Tintswalo Minah Carol	MSc - Food Science	Indigenous Crops	UP	F	B	SA
Sibanda	Thulani	MSc- Food Science	Plant Food Safety	UP	M	B	Zimbabwe
Jongman	Mosimane gape	PhD - Plant Pathology	Plant Food Safety	UP	M	B	Botswana
Labuschagne	Martha Helena	DCom Agricultural Economics	Food Inflation	UP	F	W	SA
van Niekerk	Carmen	MSc - Nutrition	Consumption data	UP	F	W	SA
Nkosi	Davies Vele	Mtech Environmental Science	Animal Product Safety	TUT		B	SA
Liebenberg	Mariska	MSc - Food Science	Animal Product Safety	SUN	F	W	SA

5 Information Brokerage & Related Activities

Despite being only at the formative stage, PPIs and project leaders across all four themes have been actively engaged in creating structures within their respective programmes to carry forward knowledge brokerage.

This includes facilitating activities that to foster the sharing of information, engaging with relevant stakeholders regarding the range of issues affecting food security such as child nutrition, policy, safety and production, markets and value chains.

Various PPIs also meet regularly with their teams and facilitate meetings with researchers from other projects to ensure multi-institutional and crosscutting knowledge sharing amongst researchers.

Knowledge Sharing and Transfer	
Consumer Choice & Behavior	<p>Prior to and following the formal launch of the Centre, Professor David Sanders delivered multiple presentations ranging from issues of health, healthcare in South Africa, Africa's health crisis, primary healthcare, diet and disease as well as the political economy of over and under-nutrition in South Africa. Examples of these include:</p> <p>27 May 2014: <i>The health effects and political economy of under- and over-nutrition in South Africa: what is to be done?</i></p> <p>17 October 2014: Presentation at 20 years of Democracy Seminar Series held at the Faculty of Community and Health Sciences, UWC and also presented at the Integrated Nutrition Programme Symposium, held in Pietermaritzburg</p> <p>26 September 2014: <i>Diet-related Disease: the Role of 'Big Food' in South Africa</i>, presentation for Public Health Association of South Africa (PHASA), Cape Town</p>
Food Safety	<p>Under the leadership of Professor Lise Korsten, the team has met five times to date. These meetings sought to: Clarify project details and governance structures, discuss planning and methodology of the Animal Produce Safety Project, while senior members of the team also met to discuss overall planning and alignment of the projects. Two meetings on Plant Produce Safety were held to discuss individual Work packages and another was to discuss the students that form part of the project.</p>
Policy & Rights	<p>23 July 2014: Meeting with Kirsten Kennedy, Beyond Advocacy and Business Leadership South Africa</p>

Events and Workshops/Seminars

<p>Production</p>	<p>15 April 2014:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Workshop on Sustainable Agriculture in South Africa.</p> <p>15 August 2014:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Workshop facilitated by Professor Kennedy Dzama and Julia Harper bringing together as many of the researchers as possible to plan the projects for the programme. CoE-FS director Professor Julian May also delivered a presentation</p>
<p>CoE-FS researchers</p>	<p>May 2014:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Inter-Agency Task Team on Food, Nutrition and HIV (IATT) Meeting in South Africa</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The fight against HIV has been successful in the last decade. Recent evidence has showed that ARVs are not only critical for survival; they are also effective for prevention. However, one-third of those who have initiated treatment, have discontinued it after three years. Food security and nutrition are important determinants of adherence, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. The High Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda has proposed a separate goal for food security and good nutrition while HIV/AIDS has been included as one of the targets under a broader Health Goal. It is therefore critical to develop better frameworks on how food security and nutrition safety nets/social protection systems can be more HIV/AIDS sensitive.</p> <p>August 2014:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>UWC Institute for Social Development (ISD)/School of Government (SOG) and Centre of Excellence in Food Security (CoE-FS) International Food Fair.</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Staff and students at ISD, SOG and the CoE-FS embarked upon an African gastronomic venture to share in the cuisine from the culturally diverse students and staff community. So with the view of swapping cultural information while simultaneously sharing the diverse cuisine from across the globe, it was structured in an exhibition format, where each country-community had the opportunity to showcase not only their food, but also exhibit traditional dance items, music or traditional beverage.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">http://www.cput.ac.za/storage/faculties/applied_sciences/research/ats/workshops/fis_may_oct2014.pdf</p>

Invited Presentations at Local Conferences	
Policy & Rights	<p>Professor Sheryl Hendriks presented the following papers at local conferences since the Centre was launched in 2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cost of hunger in South Africa: The necessity of planning and budgeting for the 'right to sufficient food'. Invited presentation. The Cost of Hunger – Budgeting for the Right to Sufficient Food Workshop, 21 Aug. SPII Offices, Johannesburg. • Overview of the South African National Policy on Food and Nutrition Security. Invited presentation. Maize Forum, 3rd October 2014, The Grain Building, the Willows, Pretoria.
Consumer Choice & Behavior	<p>Professor David Sanders has presented the following papers at local conferences since the launch of the Centre in April 2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The health effects and political economy of under- and over-nutrition in South Africa: what is to be done?' Invited presentation in '20 years of Democracy 2014 Seminar Series', Faculty of Community and Health Sciences, University of Western Cape, 27 May 2014. • 'Health and Healthcare in South Africa - 20 Years after Mandela': A response to Mayosi and Benatar Invited presentation at Dean's Forum, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Cape Town, 8 October 2014 • 'The health effects and political economy of under- and over-nutrition in South Africa: what is to be done?' Invited plenary presentation at KwaZulu-Natal Integrated Nutrition Programme Symposium, Pietermaritzburg, October 17 2014.

Exhibitions	
2014	<p>13 November: DST-NRF Centres of Excellence Annual Directors Forum</p> <p>18-19 November: NRF SA PhD Conference Exhibition</p>

Published Journal Articles	
	None
Papers Accepted for Publication and in Press	
	None
Invited Presentations at International Conferences	
	None

Media Presence

BROADCAST

NRF Lecture Series

Enews360 Live (Prof Julian May)

Voice of the Cape – Interview about the CoE-FS and World Food Day,

Smile FM – Interview about the CoE-FS and World Food Day

Press Releases

April 2014 – CoE-FS Launch

October 2014 – World Food Day

ONLINE

Not dated:

CoE-FS given presence on several university portals including Stellenbosch, Pretoria, UWC and UJ. Click links to read more

<http://www.sun.ac.za/english/faculty/agri/animal-science/research/research-flagships/centre-of-excellence-genomics>

<http://www.uj.ac.za/EN/Faculties/science/Pages/ResearchCentres.aspx>

http://issuu.com/849269/docs/uwc_360_issue_9-web_1

<http://web.up.ac.za/default.asp?ipkCategoryID=3523&ArticleID=20306>

Other

The site for the link below is under construction – the link is therefore unavailable at present

<http://thenetworks.co.za/2014/04/centre-of-excellence-in-food-security/>

The People's Post web portal is hosted on News24. This link may have been broken during migration

<http://www.peoplespost.co.za/articles/articledetails.aspx?mode=news&id=141377>

14 April:

SANews article on statement by the DST regarding the launch: "Science and Technology Minister Derek Hanekom will on Tuesday launch the Department of Science and Technology (DST)-National Research Foundation (NRF) Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Food Security at the University of the Western Cape". Click link to read more <http://www.sanews.gov.za/south-africa/new-research-centre-boost-food-security>

14 April:

South African Government also published the article. Click link to read more

<http://www.gov.za/launch-centre-excellence-food-security>

14 May:

HSRC published an article about the launch of the CoE-FS: "South Africa's drive to create a competitive and food secure state was boosted on Tuesday, 15 April, with the launch of the DST-NRF Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Food Security at the University of the Western Cape (UWC)". Click link to read more <http://www.hsrc.ac.za/en/hsrc-in-the-news/population-health-health-systems-and-innovation/centre-of-excellence-in-food-security>

26 May:

South African Food Review published an article about the launch of the CoE-FS. Click link to read more

<http://www.foodreview.co.za/african-focus/1243-dst-nrf-centre-of-excellence-in-food-security-at-the-university-of-the-western-cape-launched>

8 August:

Opinion Editorial by Professors Andries du Toit, Johann Kirsten and Julian May titled: "The merits of the 'Draft policy on relative land rights' from a food security perspective." Article was published by Africa Green Media. Click link to read more

<http://africagreenmedia.co.za/the-merits-of-the-draft-policy-on-relative-land-rights-from-a-food-security-perspective/>

15 May:

Article focusing on "research and development" in South Africa mentions Centres of Excellence adding that "The South African Department of Science and Technology (DST) is at present the biggest investor in SA R&D and are also investing their time and energy into promoting R&D in the country".

Article was published by LMS. Click link to read more <http://www.lmsmagazine.co.za/south-africas-investment-research-development/>

15 October:

Opinion Editorial by Bulelwa Makalima-Ngewana, member of the Centre's Steering Committee regarding why it is "a personal responsibility of each of us to know where the food we put into our bodies comes from". Article was published in the Cape Times. Click link to read more.

<http://www.iol.co.za/capetimes/feeding-the-mother-city-1.1765590#.VHNYbsnpCtE>

Article distributed ahead of World Food Day focusing on food insecurity and an event taking place at UWC in which learners and researchers, including those from Missouri University engaged through a game "Second Life" which was used as a tool to combat the threat of hunger. Professor Sheryl Hendriks, CoE-FS Co-Director was mentioned UWC are hosting the game "Second Life" which will be used as a tool to combat the threat of hunger. It will see students take the role of a farmer wanting to increase their agricultural output (Role Play). The learner experience will be extended to all programme leaders and research collaborators in universities database and the findings could have exponential effects on agriculture and hunger."

See below for websites that carried the article

15 October:

Farming Portal article – Click link to read more

http://www.farmingportal.co.za/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=4229:world-food-day

13 October:

Engineering News article – Click link to read more

<http://www.engineeringnews.co.za/print-version/what-if-we-can-feed-everybody-and-care-for-the-earth-too-2014-10-13>

23 April:

Tygerburger: UWC hosts new food security centre

http://issuu.com/tygerburger/docs/tygerburger_ravensmead_23_apr_2014

UWC hosts new food security centre

MICHELLE LINNERT

[@linnertmb](#)

The University of the Western Cape (UWC) in Bellville, an anti-apartheid bastion, is host to a new research centre that aims to help eradicate hunger.

The Department of Science and Technology (DST) and the National Research Foundation (NRF) last Tuesday launched a new Centre of Excellence in Food Security at the UWC.

"This centre of excellence is the first to be co-hosted by a historic 'black' university," science and technology minister Derek Hanekom said.

He said UWC had made great strides over the last 13 years and he emphasised that food security was high on the government's list of priorities.

Acute poverty

Hanekom noted that despite South Africa being relatively wealthy, almost 25% of the population was food insecure.

"This is largely in the deep rural areas or former bantustans - wherever poverty is at its most acute," Hanekom said.

The centre will run in conjunction with the University of Pretoria and is headed by Prof Julian May and Prof Stephanie Burton.

May said: "Food security means all people need to have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for a healthy and active lifestyle."

This centre of excellence (CoE) became the fourteenth of its kind since the inception of the CoE programme 10 years ago, and aims to make food readily available nationally and locally so all people have access to it, Hanekom said.

"Obviously, food security is a subject that requires comprehensive treatment...it in-

volves questions of agricultural production systems, market dynamics, nutrition, people's habits and preferences, our social security system, and so on.

"This is one reason why achieving food security is such a challenge, and why the centre of excellence approach is particularly appropriate in this case," Hanekom said.

Overarching questions

Dr Albert van Jaarsveld, chief executive officer of the NRF, said: "According to a study released in 2013 by the Human Sciences Research Council, more than half of South Africa's population does not have regular access to enough food."

UWC stated the new CoE will investigate three overarching questions:

► How global and national food systems are changing and how this affects the sustainability, availability, access and attributes of food.

► Determining who the "food insecure" are: where they are located, what their choices, strategies and opportunities are, their health and well-being, and how these aspects change in response to changing food systems.

► What policies, technologies, interventions and products enable access to affordable and nutritious food in ecological, economic, social and politically sustainable ways.

Hanekom added that the new CoE would be bringing together experts and researchers from 19 South African and international institutions.

"It will not look at agricultural productivity in isolation, but will take a 'farm to fork' approach to the food system."

► Enquiries to David Mandaha at David.Mandaha@dst.gov.za or 072 126 8910, or Palesa Mokoena at palesa.mokoena@nrf.ac.za or 083 494 2322 or Luthando Tyhalibongo at xyhalibongo@uwc.ac.za or 079 880 4655.

26 June:

Mail and Guardian Supplement on DST-NRF Centres of Excellence. Click link to read more

<http://mg.co.za/tag/dst-nrf-centres-of-excellence>

Not dated:

Cape Times Sustainability Supplement

Young and Emerging Science Stars Profile

6 Networking

The Centre has actively been seeking additional funds to support activities not covered by the grant awarded by the DST-NRF. In July 2014, a proposal for an R8.5 million grant was submitted to the Mellon Foundation to support the inclusion of two additional programmes focusing on the humanities and the food system.

The Board of the Mellon Foundation approved this proposal in early December 2014 and as such, programmes on Gender & Identity and on Ethics & Values will be included in the CoE-FS in 2015. In addition, Missouri University, a long-standing partner of UWC and UP has agreed to allocate \$20 000 to fund two collaborative projects through the CoE-FS. Proposals were also submitted to the Western Cape Government, the Programme to Support Pro-Poor Policy in the Office of the President, the Gates Foundation and the Innovative Methods and Metrics in Agriculture and Nutrition Actions programme.

Additionally, Professor Sheryl Hendriks met with Business Leadership South Africa on July 23rd; Dr Sandy Rikoon from Missouri University as well as staff from the Education Faculty from Missouri University on July 25th; as well as numerous meetings with Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) representative in South Africa with regards to possible collaborations with the CoE-FS. In November 2014, the Value Chains team hosted a joint research meeting with representatives from UCT's Labour and Enterprise Project and African Centre for Cities (UCT and University of Limpopo). Other attendees were: The UCT's Department of Environmental and Geographical Science, the Sustainability Institute (SU), School of Public Health (UWC), PLAAS (UWC), Institute for Food, Nutrition and Well-being (UP), Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy (UP), Africa Unit for Transdisciplinary Health Research (NWU), and the Department of Microbiology and Plant Pathology (UP). The team has also interacted with programme and project leaders from other teams within CoE-FS including nutrition, consumption and governance themes.



Through their work on food systems as well as work on soil ecosystems resulting from biochar work, the production team has strengthened partnerships with University of Oxford, Newcastle University, Coventry University and Wageningen. Partnerships with ETH Zurich are developing with regards to insects as food and feed.

All collaborators on the food safety programme are fully active in the project, which comprises 13 researchers from six Universities, 12 departments, including four black academics and seven females. This diverse mix reflects a transdisciplinary and cross-institutional team and is in line with the Centre's goal to establish national/international collaborations and partnerships.

7 Service Rendering

Professor Julian May

- Professors May (with Professor Sheryl Hendriks) engaged with Stats SA on the Living Standards Condition Survey questions.
- Completed a rebasing of South Africa's poverty lines, which use a food consumption approach as their foundation.
- Presented on food security to the strategic planning workshop of the Western Cape Department of Agriculture.

Professor Sheryl Hendriks

- Professors Hendriks (with Professor Julian May) engaged with Stats SA on the Living Standards Condition Survey questions.
- Responded to queries by DAFF on data on the number of food insecure people in preparation for the Budget Speech of the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- Provides direct support to DAFF on the establishment of a food insecurity information system for SA through guiding and advising the Technical Reference Team (TRT) of the SA Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC). She facilitated a process of identification of indicators in December. She has presented the food security continuum (a tool to quantify the intensity and scale of food insecurity at different levels of deprivation) to the TRT and the SA VAC and helped identify food security from national surveys and provided current literature on the topic to help update the DAFF team responsible for this. Her UP Masters module class presented a comparison of international food security indicators conducted on a sample of households from rural Eastern Cape Province at the meeting in December as a discussion starter.
- Constantly mentors a group of DAFF staff in the Directorate for International Relations on current food security issues, helps with the preparation of documents and provide SA data as and when requested.
- Provided input into an M&G article by Siphos Kings on "Hungry in a land of Plenty" (Mail & Guardian, October 10, p 40).
- Presented and advised the SA Maize Trust (at their annual meeting) on how to engage with the new South African Policy on Food and Nutrition Security.
- Attended various meetings of the South African Vulnerability Assessment Task Team and Committee on the role of the CoE-FS in the design of a food security information system for South Africa.

Professor David Sanders

- Adviser: African Health Initiative, Doris Duke Charitable Foundation
- Member: Advisory Group of Soul City Community Based Monitoring Project
- Member: Early Childhood Development (ECD) Nutrition Task Team, Department of Health, Provincial Government of the Western Cape
- Member: Executive Committee, Third Global Symposium on Health Systems Research, Cape Town, September-October 2014.
- Member: Governing Board of the Chronic Diseases Initiative in Africa (CDIA)
- Member: Maternal, Infant and Child Health (MICH) Committee, Department of Health, Provincial Government of the Western Cape

- Member: Nutrition Advisory Committee, Department of Health, Provincial Government of the Western Cape.

Professor Hettie Schonefeldt (Project Leader, Programme 4 and 5)

- Has been actively involved in Codex committees and the Department of Health Nutrition policy

Professor Lise Korsten

- Is chair of the ISPP Global Task Force for Food Security.
- Was involved in the Agricultural Research Council's strategic panel regarding positioning of the plant institutes.
- Was involved in the PPECB strategic approach to food safety testing.

Professor Voster Muchenje (Project Leader: Programme 7)

- Has been invited to compile a special edition for Springer on Food Security.

Professor Raymond Auerbach

- Worked with the Western Cape Department of Agriculture through the Memorandum of Understanding between them and the NMMU, placing students with the department for experiential training, and obtaining their support for research into the role of school gardens in food security.
- Workshops of the South African PGS (Participatory Guarantee System) Association and of SANAS were attended by staff of the national Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF – Mr Kgomo Petje; Mr Niel Erasmus), and by an international representative of IFOAM (International Federation of Organic Agricultural Movements – Mr Konrad Hauptfleisch).

8 Conclusion

The first nine months were an exceptionally busy period in which we have focused on establishing the CoE-FS leadership structure and team; refining the research direction and setting up the rules for engagement and operation essential to a smooth-running and productive year in 2015. We look forward to making-up on lost ground by initiating the projects and establishing the transdisciplinary research teams that will begin our research journey and move us into the next stage of the life of the CoE-FS.

With thanks to our funders and supporters, without whom our work would not be possible



9 Annexures

Annexure A: Service Level Agreement

DST-NRF CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE IN FOOD SECURITY Service Level Agreement 2014

Preamble:

This Service Level Agreement is linked to the Memorandum of Agreement between the NRF, the University of the Western Cape and the University of Pretoria.

Stage/Gate:

- This CoE is currently in Stage 1, the Forming Stage of development.

Timeframes:

- The pending Gate review (Gate 1) shall take place during April 2015.
- One CoE Board meeting will take place in this Stage during November 2014.

Activities related to the Current Stage:

- It is expected that the Centre participate in the official launch of the DST CoE programme.
- The Centre will organize and execute an appropriately sized, regionally focused launch for itself that will be scheduled after the National launch of the programme. The Centre will pay for this launch.
- The CoE will complete the register of participants (including students) in the Centre by January 2015.
- The CoE will complete the project register that lists all research projects being conducted within the Centre by January 2015.
- From 2015, the CoE will make available to the NRF, on a quarterly basis (September and December), current "nuggets" of information for publication on the CoE website.

Financial responsibilities:

- The COE will submit a written claim with supporting documentation to trigger transfer payments soon after the signing of the MoA and in January 2015.
- The CoE shall submit monthly cash-flow statements within 15 days of the end of each calendar month.

Reports due in this Stage:

- The CoE shall submit an Annual Progress Report by no later than March 2015.
- The CoE shall submit an External Audit Report by no later than March 2015.
- The CoE shall submit Gate Review Documentation by no later than February 2015.
- The CoE shall submit a Statement of Compliance by no later than March 2015.

Standard Output Targets per annum in the Current Stage:

- Total number of students supported: ≤ 20

- Woman students: $\geq 50\%$ of all students
- Black students: $\geq 50\%$ of all students
- Proportion of students graduating by the Gate Review: $\geq 0\%$ of all students
- Average duration of submitted Master degrees (post Honours): ≤ 2.5 years
- Average duration of submitted PhD degrees (post Masters): ≤ 4.5 years
- Average duration of submitted PhD degrees (upgraded from Masters): ≤ 5 years
- Post-doctoral researchers: $\geq 5\%$ of all students
- Number of unrated researchers who become rated, or rated researchers who retain or improve their rating: ≥ 0
- Number of patents, products and artefacts: ≥ 0
- Number of articles in Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET) accredited journals, chapters in peer reviewed books or books: ≥ 2
- Number of joint venture student training initiatives: ≥ 0
- Number of local conferences organized: ≥ 0
- Number of international conferences organized: ≥ 0
- Presentations at local conferences presented: ≥ 0
- Presentations at international conferences: ≥ 0
- Visibility activities undertake: ≥ 20
- Additional funds raised: $\geq R50\ 000$

Specific Output Targets for the Current Stage:

- At least four CoE Steering Committee members approved by the NRF and appointed.
- Administrator, Centre Manager and Communication Officer appointed.
- At least one full CoE team activity to create team spirit.
- Draft Organisation Plan and Manual prepared which outlines processes and procedures relating to management, administration and grant approvals.
- Structure of Knowledge database defined, Access Strategy planned and Grants Management Information System (MIS) created.
- Communication Strategy prepared using innovative approaches.
- Communication and visibility materials designed and produced.
- Channels for service provision and pathways of influence defined.
- Project proposals submitted for 2014 activities are in progress.
- Project proposals submitted for 2015 activities are in progress.

Transformation Targets for the Current Stage

- Evidence that at least three senior academics from formerly disadvantaged groups have experienced further capacity development.
- Evidence that at least three emerging academics from formally disadvantaged groups have experienced capacity development.

Annexure B: CoE-FS Collaborating Researchers (see pages that follow)

INSTITUTION	DEPARTMENT	TITLE	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	SCIENTIFIC FIELD
Agricultural Research Council	Agricultural Economics and Capacity Development	Dr	Aart-Jan	Verschoor	Agricultural sciences
Agricultural Research Council	Vegetable and Ornamental Plant Institute	Mr	Willem	Jansen van Rensburg	Agricultural sciences
Agricultural Research Council	ARC-VOPI (Vegetable & Ornamental Plant Institute)	Dr	Ian	Du Plooy	Agricultural sciences
Agricultural Research Council	Vegetable and Ornamental Plant Institute	Dr	Melake	Fessehazion	Agricultural sciences
Agricultural Research Council- Vegetable and Ornamental Plant Institute	Crop Science	Dr	Hafiz	Abdelgadir	Agricultural sciences
ARC-VOPI	Plant Breeding Division	Dr	Sunette	Laurie	Agricultural sciences
Australian National University / University of Sydney	Menzies Centre for Health Policy	Dr	Anne Marie	Thow	Health Sciences
Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy (BFAP)	Consumer analysis	Mrs	Hester	Vermeulen	Agricultural sciences
BuyisiAfrika IKSD (cc)	N/A	Ms	Nomvuyo	Skota-Dayile	Social Sciences
Cape Peninsula University of Technology	Agrifood Technology Station	Mr	Larry	Dolley	Agricultural sciences
Community Law Centre	Law	Dr.	Ebenezer	Durojaye	Law
Food and Agrcilture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	FAO Representation for South Africa	Dr	Tobias	Takavarasha	Agricultural sciences
Massey University	Institute of Food, Nutrition and Human Health, Human Physiology	Prof	Marlena	Kruger	Medical sciences: Basic
Medical Research Council	Non-communicable Diseases Research Unit	Prof	Mieke	Faber	Health Sciences
Michigan State University	Agricultural, Food and Resource Economics	Prof	Steven	Haggblade	Agricultural sciences
Michigan State University	Food Security Group - Dept. of Agricultural, Food, and Resource Economics	Prof	David	Tschirley	Economic sciences
Michigan State University	Dept of Food Science and Human Nutrition	Prof	Won	Song	Health Sciences
Michigan State University	Department of Agricultural, Food and Resource Economics	Prof,	Duncan	Boughton	Agricultural sciences

INSTITUTION	DEPARTMENT	TITLE	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	SCIENTIFIC FIELD
Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University	School of Natural Resource Management	Prof	Raymond	Auerbach	Agricultural sciences
Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University	School of Natural Resource Management	Prof	Raymond	Auerbach	Agricultural sciences
Nort-West University	AUTHeR	Prof	Annamarie	Kruger	Health Sciences
North-West University	Centre of Excellence for Nutrition	Prof	Johann	Jerling	Health Sciences
North-West University	African Centre for Disaster Studies	Prof	Dewald	Van Niekerk	Social Sciences
North-West University	School of Economics	Prof	Derick	Blaauw	Economic sciences
University of the Western Cape	PLAAS	Assoc. Prof	Moenieba	Isaacs	Social Sciences
Stellenbosch Univeristy	Horticultural Sciences	Dr	Elke	Crouch	Agricultural sciences
Stellenbosch Univeristy	Food Security Initiative	Mrs	Julia	Harper	Agricultural sciences
Stellenbosch Univeristy	Horticultural Sciences	Dr	Sandy	Turketti	Agricultural sciences
Stellenbosch Univeristy	Human Nutrition Division	Prof	Xikombiso	Mbhenyane	Health Sciences
Stellenbosch University	Department of Logistics	Prof	Johanna	Nel	Mathematical sciences
Stellenbosch University	Soil Science	Dr	Ailsa	Hardie	Agricultural sciences
Stellenbosch University	Department of Agronomy	Dr	Marcellous	Le Roux	Agricultural sciences
Stellenbosch University	Department of Horticultural Science	Prof	Stephanie	Midgley	Agricultural sciences
Stellenbosch University	Department of Horticultural Science	Dr.	Lynn	Hoffman	Agricultural sciences
Stellenbosch University	Agricultural Economics	Prof	Nick	Vink	Agricultural sciences
Stellenbosch University	Department of Food Science	Dr	Gunnar	Sigge	Agricultural sciences
Stellenbosch University	Centre for Evidence-based Health Care	Dr	Celeste	Naude	Health Sciences

INSTITUTION	DEPARTMENT	TITLE	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	SCIENTIFIC FIELD
Stellenbosch University	Forest and Wood Science	Prof.	Thomas	Seifert	Agricultural sciences
Stellenbosch University	Division Molecular Biology and Human Genetics	Prof	Paul	van Helden	Medical sciences: Basic
Stellenbosch University	Animal Sciences	Dr	Elsje	Pieterse	Agricultural sciences
Stellenbosch University	Plant Pathology	Prof	Altus	Viljoen	Agricultural sciences
Stellenbosch University	Human Nutrition	Prof	Milla	McLachlan	Health Sciences
The Australian National University	Regulatory Institutions Network	Prof	Sharon	Friel	Health Sciences
The Australian National University	Regulatory Institutions Network	Prof	Sharon	Friel	Health Sciences
Tshwane University of Technology	Crop Sciences	Prof	Dharini	Sivakumar	Agricultural sciences
University of Cape Town	Division of Nutrition	DR	Nelia	Steyn	Health Sciences
University of Cape Town	Institute of Development and Labour Law	Mr	Jan	Theron	Law
University of Cape Town	Children's Institute	Ms	Winnie	Sambu	Social Sciences
University of Cape Town	African Food Security Urban Network (AFSUN)	Prof	Jonathan	Crush	Social Sciences
University of Cape Town	SALDRU	Prof	Ingrid	Woolard	Economic sciences
University of Cape Town	Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit	Prof	Murray	Leibbrandt	Economic sciences
University of Cape Town	MRC/UCT Research Unit for Exercise Science and Sports Medicine	Prof	Estelle	Lambert	Health Sciences
University of Cape Town	Institute of Development and Labour Law	Dr	Shane	Godfrey	Social Sciences
University of Cape Town	African centre for cities	Dr	Jane	Battersby	Social Sciences
University of Fort Hare	Livestock and Pasture Science	Prof	Voster	Muchenje	Agricultural sciences
University of Johannesburg	Department of Economics and Econometrics	Mrs	Jacoba (Kotie)	Viljoen	Economic sciences

INSTITUTION	DEPARTMENT	TITLE	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	SCIENTIFIC FIELD
University of Kwa-Zulu Natal	Health Sciences	Ms.	Helga	Koch	Health Sciences
University of Limpopo	Agricultural Economics and Animal Production	Dr	Isaac	Oluwatayo	Agricultural sciences
University of Limpopo	Department of Plant production, Soince Science and Agricultural Engineering	Prof	Joseph A.N.	Asiwe	Agricultural sciences
University of Limpopo	Limpopo Agro-Food Technology Station	Dr	Maboko S.	Mphosi	Agricultural sciences
University of Limpopo	School of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences	Prof	David	Norris	Agricultural sciences
University of Missouri	Dept of Health Sciences/Dept of Women's & Gender Studies	Dr	Enid	Schatz	Social Sciences
University of Missouri	Department of Women's and Gender Studies	Dr.	Rebecca	Dingo	Social Sciences
University of Missouri	Interdisciplinary Center for Food Security	Curators Prof	Sandy	Rikoon	Social Sciences
university of Missouri		Prof	rodney	uphoff	Law
University of Missouri	Biochemistry Dept	Dr.	Folk	William	Health Sciences
University of Pretoria	Institute of Food, Nutrition and Well-being	Dr	Beulah	Pretorius	Health Sciences
University of Pretoria	Dept of Animal and Wildlife Sciences	Dr	Carina	Visser	Agricultural sciences
University of Pretoria	Animal & Wildlife Sciences	Prof	Este	van Marle-Koster	Agricultural sciences
University of Pretoria	Paraclinical Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Sciences	Dr	Lillian	Mukandiwa	Agricultural sciences
University of Pretoria	Biomedical Research Centre	Prof	Vinny	Naidoo	Agricultural sciences
University of Pretoria	Production Animal Studies	Dr	Folorunso Oludayo	Fasina	Agricultural sciences
University of Pretoria	Institute for Food, Nutrition & Well-being	Dr	Langelihle	Simela	Agricultural sciences
University of Pretoria	Department of Family Medicine	Prof	Tessa	Marcus	Health Sciences
University of Pretoria	Microbiology and PLant Pathology	Prof	Lise	Korsten	Agricultural sciences

INSTITUTION	DEPARTMENT	TITLE	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	SCIENTIFIC FIELD
University of Pretoria	Food Science	Prof	Elna	Buys	Agricultural sciences
University of Pretoria	Dept of Food Science, Institute of Food, Nutrition and Well-being	Prof	Amanda	Minnaar	Agricultural sciences
University of Pretoria	Institute for Food, Nutrition and Well-being	Prof	Sheryl	Hendriks	Agricultural sciences
University of Pretoria	Institute for Food, Nutrition and Well-being and Department of Food Science	Prof	John	Taylor	Agricultural sciences
University of Pretoria	Agricultural Economics, Extension and Rural Development	Prof	Johann	Kirsten	Agricultural sciences
University of Pretoria	Department of Food Science	Prof	Henrietta	de Kock	Agricultural sciences
University of Pretoria	Microbiology and Plant Pathology	Prof	Jacque	van der Waals	Agricultural sciences
University of Pretoria	Department of Family Medicine	Prof	Jannie	Hugo	Health Sciences
University of Pretoria	Animal & Wildlife Sciences	Prof	Edward	Webb	Agricultural sciences
University of Pretoria	Institute of Food, Nutrition & Well-being	Prof	Hettie	Schonfeldt	Health Sciences
University of Pretoria	Department of Human Nutrition / Faculty of Health Sciences	Dr	Friede	Wenhold	Health Sciences
University of South Africa (UNISA)	DST/NRF Research Chair in Applied Social Policy, Archie Mafeje Research Institute (AMRI)	Mr.	Madalitso	Phiri	Social Sciences
University of the Western	Mercantile Law/ School of Business and Finance	Miss	Lovette	Esambe	Economic sciences
University of the Western Cape	Institute for Social Development	Mr.	Kwesi Aloysius	Agwani	Agricultural sciences
University of the Western Cape	Centre of Excellence in Food Security	Miss	Fru	Wanka	Economic sciences
University of the Western Cape	Institute for Social Development	Mr.	Stanley	Enga Awaseh	Social Sciences
University of the Western Cape	Women's and Gender Studies Department	Prof	Tamara	Shefer	Social Sciences
University of the Western Cape	Biodiversity and Conservation Biology	Dr	Rich	Knight	Biological sciences

INSTITUTION	DEPARTMENT	TITLE	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	SCIENTIFIC FIELD
University of the Western Cape	Political Studies	Mr	Damian	Samuels	Social Sciences
University of the Western Cape	School of Public Health	Prof	Thandi	Puoane	Health Sciences
University of the Western Cape	Economics	Prof	Ravinder	Rena	Economic sciences
University of the Western Cape	Institute for Social Development	Dr	Abdulrazak	Karriem	Social Sciences
University of the Western Cape	School of Public Health	Ms	Lucy	Alexander	Social Sciences
University of the Western Cape	Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies	Prof	Andries	du Toit	Social Sciences
University of the Western Cape	Department of Dietetics		Rina	Swart	Health Sciences
University of the Western Cape	Institute for Social Development	Prof	Julian	May	Economic sciences
University of the Western Cape	Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies	Assoc Prof	Mafaniso	Hara	Agricultural sciences
University of the Western Cape	Social Work	Prof	Catherina	Schenck	Social Sciences
University of the Western Cape	Institute for Social Development,	Dr	Mulugeta	Dinbabo	Social Sciences
University of the Western Cape	Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies	Prof	Ben	Cousins	Social Sciences
University of the Western Cape	Community Law Centre	Prof	Jacobus Wilhelm	De Visser	Law
University of the Western Cape	Institute for Social Development				<make a choice from the list below>
University of the Western Cape	Women's and Gender Studies Department	Mrs	Tigist Shewarega	Hussen	Social Sciences
University of the Western Cape	PLAAS	Dr.	Darlene	Miller	Social Sciences
University of the Western Cape	School of Public Health	Prof	David	Sanders	Health Sciences
University of the Western Cape	ISD	Dr.	Ina	Conradie	Social Sciences
University of the Western Cape	PLAAS	Mr	David	Neves	Social Sciences

INSTITUTION	DEPARTMENT	TITLE	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	SCIENTIFIC FIELD
University of the Western Cape	School of Government	Dr	Leon	Pretorius	Social Sciences
University of the Western Cape,	Institute for Social Development,	Dr	Mulugeta	Dinbabo	Social Sciences
University of Venda	Department of Food Science and Technology	Prof.	Afam I. O.	Jideani	Technologies and applied sciences
University of Western Cape	Institute for Social Development	Ms	Adetola	Okunlola	Social Sciences
	International Development Studies	Mr.	Clement	Mensah	Social Sciences