



UNITED NATIONS
SOUTH AFRICA



STRATEGIC COOPERATION FRAMEWORK RESULTS REPORT 2013-2019



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1. FOREWORD BY RESIDENT COORDINATOR



Nardos Bekele-Thomas
Resident Coordinator, United Nations South Africa

The conclusion of the UN Strategic Cooperation Framework (2013 - 2017) implementation cycle, further extended to 2019, provides us with an opportunity to reflect on the contribution of the United Nations in South Africa to national development processes over the past six years. When the Cooperation Framework was signed in 2013, South Africa had recently developed and adopted its first long-term national development plan. The National Development Plan 2030, adopted in 2011, identified key priorities which informed the development of our Cooperation Framework. Since then, we have been working with the Government of South Africa to translate those priorities into concrete programmes that contribute to the attainment of the ambitious targets set out by the national plan.

The concluding Cooperation Framework straddled (or overlapped) two Government implementation cycles, namely: 2009 - 2014 and 2014 - 2019. Working with the Government, we had to review the priorities of the Cooperation Framework at the end of 2014 and ensure that areas of emphasis that came through in the 2014 - 2019 Medium Term Strategic Framework of Government continued to reflect in the work of the UN. We are extremely grateful to the Government of South Africa, in particular to the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, for the support provided over the duration of this SCF to ensure that the alignment between the UN SCF and the Government programme was maintained. As initially stated, the original conclusion date of this SCF was 2017. In consultation with our Government partners we agreed to extend its period to 2019. This decision will see future UN Cooperation Frameworks aligned to the Government's Medium-Term Strategic Framework, which cover the 5 year administrative cycles of Government. This will be effective for the incoming CF, which will cover the period 2020 - 2025. With this, we are confident that the alignment between our programmes will be guaranteed.

In 2013, when we signed the Cooperation Framework, the global development framework was still guided by the old Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In the middle of our implementation cycle, 2015, the global community finalised and adopted a new framework for global development, the Sustainable Development Goals. In addition to ensuring the alignment of our Cooperation Framework to a changing

national medium-term framework, as discussed above, we had to contend with re-orientating our programme to the new demands of the SDGs. The foresightedness of the NDP 2030, in its integration of the core principles of Sustainable Development, meant that the national agenda was well aligned with the post-2015 agenda. To this end, the work of integrating the SDGs into the Government programme, and by implication into our own work, was well served. To amplify the point, I wish to draw on a joint study conducted by the Government of South Africa and the UN on the alignment of the NDP to the SDGs. The report concluded that there was a over 76 per cent alignment between the two. The NDP remains our national guide for sustainable national development.

During this implementation cycle, we have undertaken a mid-term evaluation. It brought to the fore a number of lessons that have assisted us strengthen implementation. We have also used these as foundational principles in the design of the incoming Cooperation Framework. We thank all our partners for participating in the process and most importantly for providing us with honest feedback. We know that its intention is to improve the way we deliver our support and to improve the UN in its country operations more broadly.

Lastly, the adoption of the SDGs in 2015 was followed by the finalisation of the guidelines for the UN Reform Agenda. The Member States of the UN gave us a clear mandate: to achieve the ambitious targets of the SDGs we must review the way the UN is organised and works to deliver results. WE MUST BE FIT FOR PURPOSE. The UN Reforms drive us towards a new era, which will see a more coherent and coordinated UN Development system in a country, a system that works much closer with national partners to deliver a more integrated support. I am proud of the work that we have done as a UN Country Team in embedding the core principles of this reform. I am even prouder of the support we have received from Government in advocating for the reform agenda. As a result of all these efforts, we have already started seeing a change in how we work and how our partners engage with us.

These are important considerations as one reads this report. It has been a complex period of national and global changes. Despite these changes, we have kept our eye on the ball, stayed committed to our work and, as you will see in the report, this has yielded very good results.

I would like to thank the contribution of the UN family in South Africa and applaud them for their passion and effort. Our national partners remain the driving force behind everything that we do.

Our partnership with the people of South Africa will continue well into the future.

Nardos Bekele-Thomas
Resident Coordinator, United Nations South Africa

2. PROGRAMME OVERVIEW



UNCT IN SOUTH AFRICA

“The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) is composed of the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) and the heads of UN agencies, funds and programmes in the country. It is the UN’s highest-level inter-agency coordination and decision-making body in South Africa. It is led by the RC, also known as the designated representative of the UN Secretary-General in the country, Ms Nardos Bekele-Thomas.” The UNCT drives activities at the country level, and allows for all UN entities with activities in South Africa to work as a team to formulate common positions on strategic issues, ensuring coherence in action and advocacy.

The UNCT ensures inter-agency coordination and decision making on issues ranging from development assistance to common or shared facilities and services. Its main purpose is for agencies to plan and work together for the delivery of tangible results that enhance the development prospects of South Africa. The UNCT works closely with the Government of South Africa and other development partners to ensure that its work is aligned with the national development priorities as articulated in the National Development Plan, Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF).

In South Africa, the UN is committed to enhancing its performance and impact in contributing to the country’s development. Under the Delivering As One concept, the UN seeks to further strengthen its management and coordination to achieve internationally agreed upon development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals.

COORDINATION OF UNCT WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA

The overarching principle that encompasses the UN’s work at a countrywide level includes leaving no one behind in its programming, policy, and advocacy efforts. Leaving no one behind and reaching the furthest behind first is the central promise of the 2030 Agenda and represents the UN’s commitment to address the multidimensional causes of poverty, inequalities and discrimination, and reduce vulnerabilities of the most marginalised in society, including non-citizens. The pledge to leave no one behind encompasses other programming principles such as: human rights; gender equality and women’s empowerment; sustainability and resilience; and accountability.

(i) The Programme Management Team (PMT)

The PMT is responsible for the coordination of programmes, including implementation of the current Strategic Cooperation Framework (SCF) between the Government and the UN.

The PMT coordinates its work with the Operations Management Team (OMT) and the UN Communications Group (UNCG) and helps ensure strong and joint messaging on programme issues and operational effectiveness and efficiency.

(ii) Operations Management Team (OMT)

The OMT is chaired by a Head of Agency and a member of the UNCT on a rotational basis. The OMT’s work plan has tangible links to the results in the SCF. One of the key elements of the UN Reform is delivering on a Common Back Office by OMT for UN entities in the country which will contribute to increased efficiencies through its Common Services operations.

(iii) The Results Groups

The programme coordination function is supported by 4 dedicated results working groups and three themed groups, namely:

- i. Results Group 1 (focused on Inclusive Growth and Decent Work);
- ii. Results Group 2 (primarily concerned with Sustainable Development);
- iii. Results Group 3 (focusing on Human Capabilities);
- iv. Results Group 4 –(dealing with Governance & Participation);
- v. A Gender Themed group;
- vi. Joint Team focusing on HIV/AIDS; and
- vii. A Protection Working Group.

Each results group corresponds with each Cooperation Framework Strategic Priority, and comprises UN development entities (resident and non-resident). Where possible, results groups are aligned with and feed into existing Government-led working structures (such as sector working groups, clusters, etc.). Each result group should be co-chaired by a UN head of agency as well as Government partner.

Results groups improve internal coordination and ensure a coherent UN system-wide approach to a strategic priority. Under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, results groups develop UN joint work plans to operationalise the Cooperation Framework, identify opportunities for closer inter-agency collaboration (e.g., through joint programmes), and collectively monitor and report on progress.

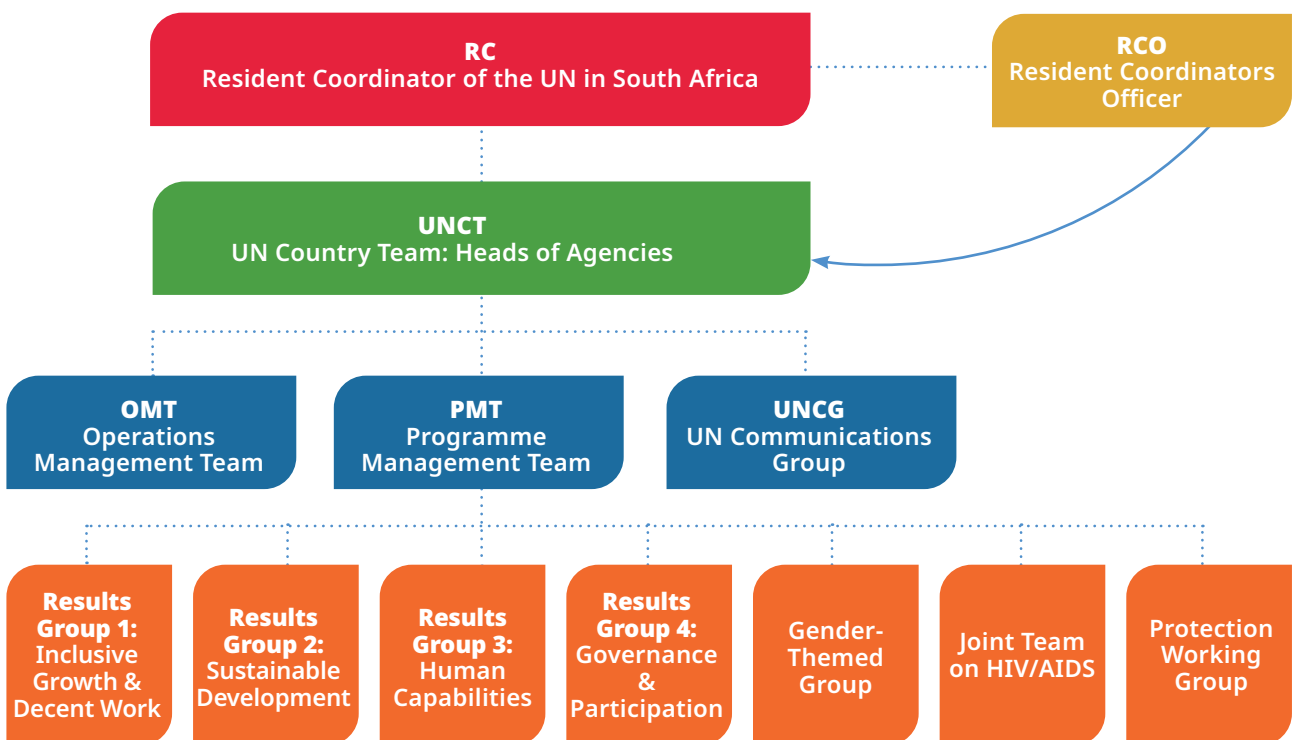


Figure 1. UN South Africa Organogram

AGENCY MANDATES & KEY ANCHOR DEPARTMENTS

Agency		Mandate	Anchor Department/s	Resident/ Non-Resident
1.	UNDP	The UNDP's mandate is to end poverty, build democratic governance, institute rule of law, and to develop inclusive institutions.	Dept. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME), Dept. of International Relations and Cooperation, Dept. of National Treasury & National Planning Commission.	Resident
2.	UNICEF	UNICEF promotes the rights and well-being of every child. Together with our partners, UNICEF focuses special effort on reaching the most vulnerable and excluded children.	Dept. of Social Development, Dept. of Education; Dept. of Health.	Resident
3.	FAO	FAO leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Its goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives.	Dept. of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development; Dept. of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME); Dept. of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries.	Resident
4.	UNHCR	UNHCR is mandated to provide international protection and humanitarian assistance and to seek durable solutions for persons (including refugees, asylum-seekers, and stateless persons).	Dept. of Home Affairs.	Resident
5.	UNFPA	UNFPA is the UN sexual and reproductive health agency. Its mission is to ensure a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe, and every young person's potential is fulfilled.	Dept. of Social Development; Health; DPME; Statistics SA; Women, Youth and People with Disabilities; Education; and DIRCO.	Resident
6.	IOM	IOM's mandate is to assist in meeting the growing operational and policy challenges of migration governance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance understanding of migration issues. • Encourage social and economic development through migration. • Uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants. • Promote an inclusive whole of government, whole of society approach to migration governance and management. 	Department of Labour; Department of Home Affairs; Department of Health; Department of Social Development; Department of Education; South Africa Police Services.	Resident
7.	OHCHR	OHCHR is the lead UN entity on human rights, possessing a mandate to promote and protect all human rights for all people.	Dept. of Justice and Constitutional Development.	Resident
8.	IOM	IOM's mandate is to assist in meeting the growing operational challenges of migration management while upholding the human dignity and well-being of migrants.	Dept. of Labour.	Resident

AGENCY MANDATES & KEY ANCHOR DEPARTMENTS

Agency	Mandate	Anchor Department/s	Resident/ Non-Resident
9. ILO	ILO's mandate deals with labour issues. It aims to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthens dialogue regarding work related issues.	Dept. of Employment and Labour; Dept. of Social Development; Dept. of Public Works; Dept. of Trade, Industry and Competition	Resident
10. UNIDO	UNIDO's mandate is to promote industrial development for poverty reduction, including globalisation and environmental sustainability.	Dept. of Trade and Industry.	Resident
11. WHO	WHO operates worldwide and seeks to promote health, keep the world safe, and serve the vulnerable.	Dept. of Health.	Resident
12. UNAIDS	UNAIDS leads the global effort to end the public health threat of AIDS by 2030 as part of the Sustainable Development Goals by providing the strategic direction, advocacy, coordination and technical support to all stakeholders.	Presidency (SA National AIDS Council); Health; Education; Social Development.	Resident
13. UN Women	UN Women is dedicated to the elimination of discrimination against women and girls, and the promotion of equality between women and men.	Dept. of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities.	Resident
14. UNODC	UNODC support countries in responding to challenges related to organised crime, human trafficking, criminal justice systems (including correctional services), as well as drug abuse and HIV/AIDS.	Dept. of Justice.	Resident
15. UNEP	UNEP is the lead global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda and promotes sustainable environmental development.	Dept. of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries.	Resident
16. UNESCO	UNESCO seeks to build peace through international cooperation in education, the sciences and culture.	Dept. of Basic Education.	Non-resident
17. UN Habitat	UN Habitat promotes transformative change in cities and human settlements through knowledge, policy advice, technical assistance, and collaborative action to leave no one and no place behind.	Dept. of Water, Sanitation and Human Settlements.	Non-resident
18. IFAD	IFAD aims to eradicate poverty and hunger by investing in poor rural people by providing financial and technical assistance to agriculture and rural development projects in developing member states.	Dept. of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development.	Resident

3. UNSCF 2013-2017



The current Strategic Cooperation Framework (SCF) between the Government of South Africa and the UN was signed in 2013 with an end date of 2017, extended to 2020 to align with the country's Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2020-2024. The SCF constitutes the overall framework for the work of the UN. It was developed in 2012 and was largely informed by national objectives and plans articulated through: New Growth Path, Government's National Development Plan (NDP): Vision for 2030, as well as the (MTSF) and the 2010 Millennium Development Goals Country Report. The process was led by the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) and the UN Country Team.

In 2013, the Government of South Africa and the UN agreed on four strategic results areas to guide the Strategic Cooperation Framework. These four strategic priorities were Inclusive Growth and Decent Work, Sustainable development, Human capabilities as well as governance and participation. This report presents the results and support that the UN provided to the GoSA from 2013 to 2019.

4. UN DELIVERY AGAINST UNSCF



RESULTS PER STRATEGIC RESULTS

Strategic Pillar: Inclusive Growth and Decent Work

Achieving full employment, decent work and sustainable livelihoods is one of the key strategic priorities adopted by government towards eradicating poverty and reducing inequality. Much of the poverty and inequality is driven by high levels of unemployment and under-employment that have disproportionately affected the majority of the black population. To support the GoSA in its drive to curb poverty, unemployment and inequality, the UNs identified two key result areas namely; strengthening capacity and implementation of policies aimed at promoting inclusive economic growth and decent work and increasing the employability of vulnerable groups through skills building and SMME development.

Key Results Area (KRA) 1: Strengthened national capacity for the harmonisation and implementation of policies aimed at promoting inclusive economic growth and decent work.

Contributing Agencies: UNDP, ILO, UNHCR, UN Women, UNIDO

High-Level Results:



To contribute to strengthening national capacities in policy implementation which promotes economic growth and decent work, UN South Africa was able to achieve monumental accomplishments. The negative impacts of social and economic disparities are disproportionately borne by women, youth, persons with disability, migrants, refugee, and asylum-seekers and other marginalised groups who remain on the economic periphery. In fact, analysis of existing data on people with disabilities for example shows that they are affected by issues relating to multidimensional poverty such as lower educational attainment and fewer employment opportunities.

To support government in ensuring that people who live with disabilities are not left behind, the UN worked to aid the Department of Social Development in the development of a White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This was approved by the South African Cabinet on 9 December 2015, and serves as a new policy that promotes, protects and upholds the rights of persons with disabilities. This is the first step towards full domestication of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in South Africa. Other vulnerable groups which are generally left behind include refugees and asylum-seekers. In an effort to leave no one behind the UN actively engaged civil society to provide technical support and guidance improving the livelihoods of these groups.

As part of a collaborative effort to ensure equality on a number of fronts, the UNDP has also worked with Government to explore policy options, to make social protection more efficient and effective in terms of coverage and targeting, and to extend it to the informal economy. A policy paper was submitted to the Department of Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation as a contribution to Government's efforts to reform social security in general. One outcome of these reforms was the Social Assistance Amendment Bill of 2019 which proposes to increase the child support grant for children who have lost both parents.

To advance efforts in upskilling the previously unemployable youths, the UN is undertaking a youth-driven entrepreneurship programme with a focus on skills and artisanal training of which 50% are women to tackle youth unemployment. UN Skills Development and Entrepreneurship Support for Youth Employment seeks to enhance youth entrepreneurship and youth-led start-up capacity, promote skills of youths in townships, and strengthen artisanal and vocational training. To date the UN has been able to sponsor and award 20 black-owned entrepreneurial businesses seed grants, of which 55 % were male owned and 45 % female owned. The UN has also been able to capacitate 40 participants involved in providing support services for entrepreneurs with skills to enhance their services to entrepreneurs (through a train-the-trainer approach), as well as improve their ability to manage their organisations more effectively (thus improving their organisational performance and sustainability).

To narrow the gap between male and female owned businesses in the country, the UN has been actively involved in considerable efforts, and has made remarkable progress on gender responsive procurement in the public sector in South Africa. This is a result of the Stimulating Equal Opportunities for Women Entrepreneurs programme, the concerted advocacy initiatives, knowledge sharing, and technical support. The initiatives have led to the development of the following products: instructional guidelines for school of government; policy brief for preferential procurement, and the typology for women-owned businesses (WOBs) in South Africa. This has resulted in high-level commitment and official pronouncements to promote and fast track preferential procurement for WOBs.

The UN has been actively engaging with the Presidency of South Africa to combat Gender Based Violence (GBV) and femicide through the announcement of the fast tracking of preferential procurement, under the Presidential Emergency Action Plan on GBV and femicide. The Presidency is leading an initiative to strengthen and fast-track the implementation and monitoring of a minimum of 40% public procurement. The five-point action plan of the emergency response on GBV, focused on economic empowerment as one of the critical areas. The programme has capacitated more than 4,300 WOBs to participate in markets through provision of (among others) digital literacy training and access to finance. A prototype of the Buy from Women enterprise platform, which includes an e-module on how to tender, has also been developed. Through an initiative focused on the empowering of female micro-entrepreneurs, the Acceleration of Women Micro-Entrepreneurs (AWOME) programme trained 520 women micro-entrepreneurs on business management and life skills in the Musina and Blouberg Local municipalities.



Another area where the UN provided support to the government, civil society and private sector partners was on harnessing the transformative potential of land reform and agrarian transformation as a means to enhance the livelihoods and increase opportunities and productivity of the large mass of unskilled rural labour and smallholder farmers. To this end, the UN worked with the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform to develop policies and legislation on land reform. Land reform requires systematic assessment of appropriate mechanisms to ensure land distribution benefit the poor. The UN also commissioned 19 policies and research papers, including those on the land reform experiences of Sub-Saharan Africa Countries, Gender Dynamics in land reform and smallholder farmer market access as well as productivity systems in South Africa. All policy notes and research papers produced contributed to land redistribution, land restitution, and land tenure. Land reforms will address food insecurity and hunger and will also lead to job creation as smallholder farmers usually use labour intensive methods than big commercial farms that relies on technology.

Technical and capacity support was extended to the National Department of Small Business Development. As a result the National Informal Business Upliftment Strategy (NIBUS) was developed. The NIBUS is an important strategy aimed at addressing the development void at the lower base of Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise (SMME) Development. The strategy is targeted towards the upliftment of the informal businesses. The focus will mainly be on vulnerable groups, i.e. women, youth and people with disabilities, in townships and rural areas of South Africa.

The UN has been actively working towards the goal of supporting the establishment of a partnership between Government, Labour, Business, and the Community Constituency in fostering national action towards the transitioning the informal economy towards formalisation. Today, Government and the social partners are using this partnership to drive an intensified effort aimed at responding to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the informal economy.



Developing a policy to promote social and economic change (ILO) By Kerry Krige

South Africa, along with Tunisia, is taking the lead in Africa in developing a policy to promote a social and cohesive economy. The value of such an economy is that it not only promotes job opportunities, but that it also strengthens communities. Together with the Department of Economic Development, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in South Africa, with support from the Government of Flanders (in Belgium), is developing policies South Africa, along with Tunisia, is taking the lead in Africa in developing a policy to promote a social and cohesive economy. The value of such an economy is that it not only promotes job opportunities, but that it also strengthens communities. Together with the Department of Economic Development, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in South Africa, with support from the Government of Flanders (in Belgium), is developing policies which are aimed at creating and supporting decent jobs in a sustainable and inclusive social economy.

South Africa's social economy has been growing steadily over the past decade. Social economy organisations combine the best of both worlds - trading to earn an income that helps create sustainability, while delivering the social services and values that are typically associated with non-governmental organisations.

The result is a range of organisations that empower local communities over the long term, including co-operatives, mutual associations, social enterprises, and non-profits that are engaged in trade. The value of these groups is extensive - tackling the 'triple-demons' that characterise South Africa's economy: poverty; unemployment; and inequality.

"One of the great strengths of the social economy is that it encourages citizens to respond to the issues they see in their communities and to take action," says the ILO Director in South Africa, Joni Musabayana. He cited the example of Neil Campher, an entrepreneur, who set up waste recycling initiatives in Helenvale in Port Elizabeth, in response to severe dumping and littering.

"We see people like Stacey Brewer and Ryan Harrison setting up Spark Schools, driven by a desire to provide affordable, high-quality education to school children. The best is that it has no urban bias - the social economy thrives in rural areas, as communities band together to tackle issues and earn an income."

According to the ILO director, the social economy is not new: the principles of community that support co-operatives and stokvels define it. The Department of Economic Development, with support from the ILO, is creating the eco-system that will allow these organisations and their members to thrive.

The formulation of policy on the social economy is scheduled to run until 2020. The process involves extensive consultations with stakeholders and accompanying research to build an understanding of this mixed environment. Currently there is not enough data on the social economy in South Africa despite broad agreement on its value in creating jobs in under-served and economically isolated areas. What is known is that the sector is blending policymakers' perspectives on social and economic change, and offering opportunities to generate action.

"The social economy is so powerful because it achieves both social and economic change simultaneously," says Mr. Musabayana, adding "and it does so sustainably. There are great lessons from the private sector in terms of governance, accountability and the how-to of generating profit over time."

"When coupled with the deep principles and connectedness of non-profit organisations, and their approach to community development, we have a real win-win for South Africa and the continent."

The ILO is committed to growing the social and solidarity economy globally, with international academies, research and training programmes. The organisation is also heading a similar project in Tunisia through legislation.

"We are proud of our work in the social economy and our position as one of the first organisations to champion the value that it brings. I believe the social economy thrives in South Africa, and that together with government partners, we can tackle unemployment, inequality and poverty by enabling social economy organisations to thrive," says Mr. Musabayana

Further support has also been provided to Government measures ratifying the following Conventions: (C81) and subsequent labour law amendments to strengthen inspections in the world of work; Domestic Workers Convention (C189) with the aim of promoting decent working conditions for domestic workers; and Work in Fishing Convention (C188) and the Maritime Labour Convention (MLC 2000).

The UN has further sought to promote equality in the workplace by supporting the development of a Decent Work Programme for the Contract Cleaning Sector that was adopted by Government, labour, and business in 2015. Furthermore, there has been considerable support given towards the national minimum wage, which culminated in a national minimum law in 2019.

In a bid to bridge the considerable divide in payment scales in the workplace, the UN has actively engaged in supporting the Code of Good Practice on Equal Pay for Work Equal Value through alignment of the Employment Equity legislation with the ILO Convention on Equal Remuneration.

In conclusion, in an effort to promote small-scale tourism, the UN has collaborated with the National Department in the development of operational guidelines on community-based tourism in 2016; facilitating linkages between SMMEs in local communities and larger enterprises within community-based value chains, and improving working conditions within SMMEs in several provinces.

KRA 2: Increased employability of vulnerable groups through skills building and SMME development.

Contributing Agencies: UNDP, ILO, UNHCR, UN Women, UNIDO & IOM

High-Level Results:



To promote agriculture development through access to land to people in rural areas, the UN supported the Government in developing the following policies and papers that will contribute to creation jobs and livelihood opportunities (especially in rural areas): (i) Draft Land Redistribution Policy, (ii) Market Access for Smallholder Farmers and (iii) Profiling Poverty in Districts and Provinces. These policies are meant to improve income levels of people living in rural areas in order to ensure that no one is left behind. The UN participated in finalising the Digital Skills Gap Analysis commissioned by the Department of Communication to identify gaps in the ICT sector.

The provincial departments of Economic Development in the KZN and FS provinces implemented four enterprise development initiatives with private sectors, and thereby promoting SME productivity. This created a fund that reached over 230 enterprises with grant funding. Support has also been given to the drafting and adoption of the National Integrated Youth Development Strategy in 2017. Furthermore, technical and policy advisory support was given towards strengthening the policy environment for the social economy – culminating in the development and launch of a Green Paper on the Social Economy in 2019; which was published in March 2019, for public comment.

The UN implemented a project to strengthen the Quality and Standards compliance capacity to facilitate market access for SMEs. The project saw enhancements in: (i) the technical competence and sustainability of the National Quality Infrastructure System and the Conformity Assessment services; and (ii) SMEs compliance to International Standards and technical regulations.

The objective of the Economic Empowerment of Women in Green Industries is to improve leadership and participation of women as entrepreneurs and industry professionals, in four countries (including South Africa), and to advance gender equality as well as green industrialisation in line with the SDGs. The project will focus on improving leadership and the participation of women entrepreneurs by integrating gender and green industry policies. A preparatory assistance project was undertaken by the UN in 2017, in an effort to understand the challenges facing governments in coordinating gender-responsive green industrial policies. A summary of the findings is provided in Annex 2. The project will build upon and seek to complement and deepen these findings, through policy assessment, work plan development, training, and dissemination.

Under the SRHR-HIV Knows No Border Project, the UN continues to work in the Ekurhuleni and Nkomazi areas to equip individual change agents (migrants and host communities) with information that enables them to improve their livelihoods in collaboration with the National Youth Development Agency and Phakamani Foundation.

Strategic Pillar: Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is development which meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. It encompasses the social, environmental and economic dimensions of development. The use and conservation of environment and other natural resources, the economic development and reducing the negative health environmental impact, e.g. climate change, remains important. It requires an integrated and coherent approach to sustainable development priorities, namely:

- a) enhancing systems for integrated planning and implementation;
- b) sustaining ecosystems and using natural resources efficiently;
- c) economic development via investing in sustainable infrastructure;
- d) creating sustainable human settlements; and
- e) responding appropriately to emerging human development, economic and environmental challenges.

South Africa joined the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) programme in 2015 to support and strengthen the implementation of the country's vision for "a low-carbon, resource-efficient and pro-employment" development path. The country has already made significant strides in adopting green economy strategies, with the signing of the Green Economy Accord in 2011. PAGE supports South Africa's long-term policy vision, the National Development Plan 2030, which commits to an "environmentally sustainable and equitable transition to a low carbon economy." The country recognises that energy efficiency and measures to mitigate carbon emissions will increasingly have to be applied to all sectors of the economy. Many challenges threaten the green economy transition, including potential job losses in the mining sector and the growing water crisis, among others.

KRA 3: The transition to a 'green economy' is accelerated through policies that promote the creation of green jobs, increased energy production from renewable sources, greater energy efficiency and increased reliance on low carbon development.

Contributing Agencies: ILO, UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, UNITAR

High-Level Results:

Under the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE), the following results were achieved:

- a) Green Economy Modelling developed by PAGE for 10 key economic sectors including but not limited to agriculture, energy, water, transport, waste – reinforce institutional collaboration and dialogue at national level for improved green economy analysis.
- b) Green Economy indicators and tools developed to provide an in-depth analysis of green economy progress, identifying opportunities and constraints in order to accelerate implementation.
- c) National Green Economy Academy launched for 150 policy makers, academia and NGOs to strengthen capacity to design and implement Green Economy policies.
- d) An on-line Green Economy facility (knowledge hub) was established making good practices and tools available for perusal.

Improvement was made to government officials and legal practitioners' capacity on contract law models in relation to bio-economy agreements. Infrastructure market assessments were conducted, and support was provided to the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Programme, in order to enhance optimal socio-economic benefits.

Support was provided to the government's efforts on climate adaptation so as to enhance policies on natural resource management, institutional strengthening and innovation for sustainable financing in protected areas. This initiative has contributed to economic empowering of poverty-stricken communities in rural areas. Six communities (>10,000 individuals) at Kruger National Park were the direct beneficiaries of joint support from the UN and South African National Parks through access to legal services on post-settlement land reform support (zoning rights and title deeds), integrated development plans, business support services, and community facilitation.



A collaboration was entered into with the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) on Climate change mitigation and stabilisation, and reduction of carbon emissions through the implementation of market transformation of twelve energy efficient household appliances. The project involved upgrading testing facilities for each of the household appliances (and training of the operators of test facilities), auditing facilities, accreditation of testing facilities, and enforcement institution. These elements form the bedrock to regulate climate mitigation and enable stabilisation and reduction of carbon emissions associated with households' energy consumption.

Together with the Department of Energy and the Development Bank of Southern Africa, the UN conducted a series of technical studies and market surveys to assist municipalities in the installation of energy efficient LED lamps (on streetlights of major highways and thoroughfares) and energy efficient distribution transformers at power stations.



KRA 4: Government integrates sustainable development approaches into policies aimed at reducing poverty and promoting equitable socio-economic development.

Contributing Agencies: FAO, WHO, UNEP, UNDP, UN-Women, UNESCO, OHCHR

High-Level Results:

The development and implementation of South Africa's food and nutrition security policy was supported. The focus contributed to: (i) Defining a multi-level Food and Nutrition Security Information System (FNSIS); (ii) assessment tools for multilevel food and nutrition security coordination structures; and (iii) a report on guidelines for multisectoral coordination of food and nutrition security at different levels in South Africa.

Technical support was provided to a Government report to the Stockholm Convention of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and to the Report on UN-Water on Global Analysis and Assessment of sanitation and drinking water. The UN also assisted with work on the guidelines for Climate Smart Agriculture and opportunities created by the organic agriculture sector including role of women. In addition, support was provided to the response to Fall Armyworm (FAW) in South Africa by providing capacity to extension officers, researchers, and farmers on surveillance, monitoring, and management of FAW.

Emergency assistance was provided for vulnerable small-scale farmers affected by El Niño-induced drought, through the restoration of agricultural production capacities and by strengthening resilience.

As part of the programme on Contributing to the Economic Empowerment of women in Africa through Climate Smart Agriculture, the UN, in partnership with the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, have supplied improved climate resilient agricultural inputs to women farmers in the two pilot provinces (Limpopo and Free State). Awareness was also created through information sessions to agricultural extension officers and farmer associations on the importance of cooperatives in enhancing farmers marketing capacity. About 370 cooperatives, comprised of more than 2,600 farmers, in the two provinces benefited.



Strategic Pillar: Human Capabilities

Addressing inequalities in human capabilities is a critical prerequisite for realising the economic and social transformation and inclusive growth agendas evident in South Africa’s focus on a developmental and capable state. While skills development, jobs, rising incomes, basic services (including housing, safe communities, and HIV) are covered under this focus area. The support provided by the UN extends to all these different areas.

KRA 5: Improved access to equitable quality basic education for children in South Africa

Contributing Agencies: UNICEF

High-Level Results:



To improve the capacity of ECD practitioners and Grades R to 3 educators, online in-service training was employed nationally with the UN’s financial and technical support. The training had a cumulative enrolment of 214,647 users (143% of target), of which 61,049 occurred during 2019.

The findings of the Randomised Controlled Trial in North West Province are being implemented among 230 schools on what works in early grade reading, which concluded that a structured learning programme can significantly improve learning outcomes, and that centralised training is better than a decentralised cascade model.

Starting with 15.1% (3,988) of approximately 25,000 primary and secondary schools in South Africa without the appropriate sanitation and WASH facilities, the Sanitation Appropriate for Education (SAFE) programme (spearheaded by the Office of the President) made significant progress. Current estimates indicate that there are currently less than 2,000 schools still needing to be covered. The UN played a crucial part in rolling out this programme by uniting the public and private sector partners.

The Department of Basic Education was supported in key interventions in an attempt to build life-skills and resilience among adolescents in order to mitigate risks of violence, gender inequality, and the lack of programmes supporting healthy living that constitute barriers to learning. The UN also supported the Department of Basic Education to develop the protocol aimed at providing a guide to the management and reporting of sexual abuse in schools, thereby ensuring an appropriate and timely response to cases of sexual abuse and harassment perpetrated against learners.

The TechnoGirl programme (flagship model to address gender inequity in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM)), benefited girls from disadvantaged communities through job shadowing opportunities.



Isibindi: Making opportunity real (UNICEF)

As one leaves the city of East London on South Africa's southern coast, the winding gravel road is a reminder of the large swathes of South Africa that are still rural, and in which the challenges of rural poverty are real.

Near the top of a winding road is a small, neat house with a large yard belonging to 17-year-old Siphokazi Adams, "but I will be 18 soon," she declares. Tall and lean with an infectious and hearty laugh, it is hard to picture this young woman (who dropped out of school in 2013) as being in what she describes as a "dark space". The child of a domestic worker, Siphokazi admits to being exposed to unhealthy substances and grief following the death of her father.

It was during this time that Ncumisa, a child and youth care worker from the National Association of Child Care Workers (NACCW), approached her and encouraged her to visit the Safe Park. Ncumisa then made a point of visiting Siphokazi every day and successfully encouraged her to return to school and to reconcile with her estranged mother.

The care workers then arranged for Siphokazi to join the Young Reporters Network, an initiative funded by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) that trains young people to use radio to report on issues affecting their communities.

"I think I was chosen because I am talkative," says Siphokazi as she describes how she acquired interviewing skills, which boosted her confidence and the capacity to listen to other views.

Through regular counselling and advice, including the provision of study guides and homework assistance at the Safe Parks, Siphokazi is now back at school and completing Grade 12. Furthermore, she and her mother now have a much healthier relationship - thanks to the counselling skills of Ncumisa which she gained through Isibindi.

"Ncumisa encourages me," explains Siphokazi, "She comes to my door at 6am every single morning. She is my pillar of strength and my mother in so many ways."

Ncumisa says that she saw potential in this confident young woman, so she spoke to the principal of Siphokazi's school and convinced him that this was a student worth giving another chance. Promising his support, the principal also pledged to inform Ncumisa if Siphokazi failed to attend classes.

The commitment has paid off, and in 2017, this determined, former school drop-out plans to apply for university studies.

The result is that Siphokazi has "become more responsible and cares about her future", says Ncumisa. These days, Siphokazi volunteers at the nearby Safe Park where she teaches and helps organize concerts for the children at the park who have very few opportunities for entertainment. It's a role she clearly relishes as she describes the safe park as a space where "they don't shout, they are constructive, they show support and never judge."

For Siphokazi, Isibindi has had a strong impact on her life and her friends in high school who come to the Safe Park and have since been able to turn their lives around for the better.

As a childcare worker in this economically impoverished community, Ncumisa sees the daily reality of young lives ruined by substance abuse, violence and poverty and plays her part, through the Isibindi programme, in preventing and mitigating their negative impact on children. She notes that "without Isibindi, many more children would suffer."

Showing off a UNICEF school bag that she received three years ago (and still continues to use), she closes the little metal gate, saying "[I]really wants to thank UNICEF and the childcare workers because I have gained so many skills and so much more. I would be nothing without Isibindi."

KRA 6: Accelerated progress towards the sustainable achievement of the health MDGs

Contributing Agencies: IOM, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA

High-Level Results:

Some of the key contributions of the UN, together with developmental partners, and civil societies are listed below:

The capacity of the country to implement the HIV prevention and treatment services was improved through revision of the country HIV Testing Services guidelines, revision and updating of HIV PrEP guidelines, revision of the national ARV guidelines, and transitioning to Dolutegravir-based first line ARV regimens. Moving towards 90-90-90 target, the country reached 90-68-88 by mid-2018. Progress was noted in the development and the operationalisation of several new strategic plans - for HIV, TB and STIs, RMNCH, Malaria, Hepatitis, and NCD. Of significant note, is the support provided to South Africa in conducting its first National TB Prevalence Survey, as well as the successful adoption and implementation of recommended short treatment regimens for MDR TB, the introduction of Bedaquiline, and the decentralisation of programmatic management of drug-resistant tuberculosis services.

The National Department of Health was supported in the planning and implementation of an independent Joint Review of the HIV, STI, TB, PMTCT and Hepatitis Programmes in November 2019. The finding and recommendations would inform the next National Strategic Plan. Support was also provided to South Africa in an effort to control the world's largest listeriosis outbreak in 2017-18. The UN is currently supporting the COVID-19 response at National and Provincial level.

The UN played a critical role in the development of the comprehensive essential Maternal, Newborn and Child Health package, called the Mother/Baby Package for the First 1,000 Days. The aim is to provide all pregnant women and mothers (with children below the age of two years) with all the health and development services at every visit to a health facility. The support offered aided the Department of Health in rolling out this package in five provinces.

In 2018, South Africa had lost the polio-free status. In response, the UN supported the Government in strengthening routine immunisation and overall vaccine preventable disease surveillance systems, regaining South Africa its polio-free status in September 2019. MomConnect, which uses SMS and WhatsApp to send targeted health promotion messages to pregnant women and mothers, is already operating at scale. Initiated by the Provincial DOH-KwaZulu-Natal, UNICEF, and Praekelt Foundation, it has been taken up by the National DOH, currently reaching 85% of pregnant women and mothers with 3.2 million subscribers.

Together with the Department of Health, the UN has been implementing the 3 Feet approach, through which the use of the dashboards at the facility-level resulted in improvements in existing health care delivery and management systems, the setting up of functioning accountability mechanisms, and the use of data for action towards results at every level of health care delivery for equity and quality of care. Guidelines and key messages were developed for the promotion of healthy eating, drinking, and physical activity among school children and adolescents and developed the Guidelines for Integrated Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) and the Integrated National Food and Nutrition Security communication strategy, in support of the implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Security Plan (NFSNP).



The CP supported the development of the contraceptive strategic plan which prioritised the re-introduction of LARCs, provision of termination of pregnancy (TOP) services and integration of contraceptives with other SRH and HIV services. The CP supported training of doctors and professional nurses on the Choice of Termination of Pregnancy to increase service availability. UN provided extensive support to increase availability and access to adolescents and youth friendly sexual (AYFS) and reproductive health and rights services through a multi-sectoral and multi-partner approach (with linkages to communities and education institutions). Implementation involved an assessment of health facility readiness to offer adolescent and youth-friendly SRH services based on the national standards for AYFS; weekly compliance monitoring and mentorship visits to the health facilities by district teams; collecting age and sex disaggregated data and using the data to understand the profile of SRH cases in the catchment areas; as well as establishing youth zones with a dedicated peer worker to facilitate provision of AYFS.

Approximately 119,400 individuals (migrants and host community) in Ekurhuleni and Nkomazi were provided with information on positive sexual reproductive and HIV/AIDS outcomes. Interventions made contributed to the 90/90/90 goals. The Partnership for Health and Mobility in Southern Africa was also implemented. This is a multi-year programme that has addressed the health needs of migrants and migration affected communities. Through this initiative, there was an increase in HIV testing, increased access to and completion of health referrals, improved positive sexual behaviour change, and the equipment of health service providers on migrant/migration sensitive health service provision. Furthermore, support was extended for the inclusion of migrants in national guidelines for HIV counselling and testing. The UN has worked to support the Government in fulfilling some of its obligations under the 2012 SADC Declaration and Code of Conduct on TB in Mining. The UN supported the provision of migrant sensitive health services in mining areas working with mine owners, migrant workers and their associations, and local health and government departments. Over 50,500 migrants and local communities were equipped with essential health knowledge on the prevention and treatment of TB.

The UN contributed to the generation of strategic information and evidence for health planning and decision making by assessing health vulnerabilities of migrants and seafarers in SADC ports (including Durban).



KRA 7: Increased access by vulnerable populations to Social Protection Services.

Contributing Agencies: UNICEF, UNHCR, OHCHR, UNDP, ILO, UN Women

High-Level Results:

More than 9,000 refugees currently access SASSA grants. The UN supplements this safety net and, through civil society partners, provides a range of socio-legal support to persons of concern.

To further strengthen the social welfare workforce and systems in South Africa, the UN also supported the Department of Social Development Social Work Administrative Tools Taskforce. This taskforce streamlined and refined the generic case management tools, developed a case management workflow process and simplified reporting processes (including piloting of digitisation of the reporting process).

The efforts of the Government of South Africa and civil society in upholding the rights of victims of trafficking and increasing the prosecution of TIP cases were supported. The UN furthermore increased capacity of National and Provincial TIP task teams to actively identify, assist, and prosecute TIP cases. A counter trafficking curriculum was mainstreamed into the training programmes of targeted government departments. Integrated victim assistance SOP was developed, to serve as detailed guidelines on the coordination of the responsibilities, functions, and duties of each of the stakeholders, thereby strengthening referral pathways.

Under the SRHR-HIV Knows No Border migration and health project, the UN contributed to increased information about migrants rights that has enabled them and community members to exercise their rights to protection. Through capacity building activities and the establishment of a coordination platform, the protection and assistance framework available to stranded and vulnerable migrants in South Africa was strengthened. This was achieved by working in close coordination with the Department of Home Affairs, Department of Social Development, and other relevant actors and CSOs.

Technical and financial support was provided to the DIRCO to develop and finalise the National Action Plan on Peace and Security. The UN mobilised and engaged women-led civil society organisations to provide inputs into the National Action Plan. It also provided technical and financial support to DIRCO for training women in conflict resolution, mediation, and negotiation(including fostering social cohesion). On Ending Violence Against Women, UN's work included enhanced coordination of GBV prevention strategies and action plans in South Africa. The establishment of a Multi-Sector Interim Steering Committee on GBV and Femicide, chaired by the Presidency. The subsequent Emergency Response Plan on GBV and Femicide mechanisms have brought together the Government, civil society, UN agencies, development partners, and other stakeholders.

In order to further strengthen the social welfare workforce and systems, the UN supported the DSD Social Work Administrative Tools Taskforce. This taskforce streamlined and refined the generic case management tools, developed a case management workflow process, and simplified reporting processes (including piloting the digitisation of the reporting process). The DSD was aided in coordinating and facilitating the Government's consultation with the social partners on partners on policy reform for a comprehensive social security system, and also contributed to developing a framework to regulate and govern a National Social Security Fund.



Strategic Pillar: Governance and Public Participation

In 1996, South Africa adopted a new Constitution with a Bill of Rights establishing a comprehensive set of civil and socioeconomic rights, many of which reflect international human rights treaties and conventions. Furthermore, the Constitution sets out the distribution of powers and functions between the three branches of Government (the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary) and the three spheres of the Government (national, provincial and local) to ensure the effective formulation and implementation of development policies. However, the country's inter-governmental framework is still relatively new and requires institutional strengthening to be able to deliver essential social and economic services to the public. The UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) Results Group on Governance and Participation aims to strengthen the capacity of the public sector how citizens can participate in it and how the sector can deliver essential social and economic services to the public. Procurement of funding remains a challenge within this pillar, and as a result no external funding for joint programmes/proposals was received in 2018.

KRA 8: Improved capacity of national, provincial and local governments to plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate government policies for improved service delivery and strengthened participatory democracy.

Contributing Agencies: UNDP, OHCHR, UNFPA

High-Level Results:

The UN was instrumental in advocating the use of Foresighting methodologies for the next planning cycle of both the DPME and the Eastern Cape government while working with its partners (including the Centre for Public Service Innovation). This initiative continued in 2019.

A UN Gender Theme Group played a pivotal role in organising the GBV Summit which led to renewed political commitment to end GBV through coordinated advocacy, technical, and financial support.

To further facilitate adolescent engagement and participation, the groundwork was laid for the U-Report, a digital platform used as a youth engagement and communication tool. Through an inter-agency partnership, the DPME was supported with the development the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the National Youth Policy. Toward the end of 2018, the Cabinet approved the use of U-Report to monitor the youth policy, which was a significant milestone for the initiative. The UN also partnered with the Thebekile Mandela Foundation to implement the "Leading like Mandela Leadership Programme" (which harnesses youth leadership skills and strengthens accountable governance). The programme was implemented in partnership with the Public Service Commission and the National School of Government through conducting national ethical leadership seminars involving young people, senior leaders in government and civil society.

The UN provided improved evidence-based information of the contributions of migrants to the informal economy in order to strengthen government policies and effective policy implementation. The capacity of provincial departments and district municipalities in integrating population dynamics of youth development, HIV/AIDS, and environmental sustainability into development plans and programmes, was strengthened. This was achieved by developing 'good practice models' for incorporating population and development issues in integrated development plans (IDPs) KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape.

Government institutional capacity to generate, analyse, and utilise data to inform, monitor, and evaluate policy and programme implementation, was strengthened. This was achieved by training in basic demographic skills; data analysis and interpretation; Applied Population Sciences Training and Research; Population, Environment and Development NEXUS; Leadership for Environment and Development and Monitoring; and Evaluation. Additionally, technical assistance was provided for the 2016 South Africa Demographic and Health Survey.

KRA 9: Strengthened capacity of state institutions to provide access to services and support systems that enhance social protection, safety and security in communities, and justice for all.

Contributing Agencies: UNFPA, OHCHR, UNDP, IOM

High-Level Results:

The UN was instrumental in advocating the use of Foresighting methodologies for the next planning cycle of both the DPME and the Eastern Cape government while working with its partners (including the Centre for Public Service Innovation). This initiative continued in 2019.

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KRA 10: A multi-sectoral and sustainable response to HIV, STIs and TB developed and implemented at all levels in line with the NSP.

Contributing Agencies: UNAIDS, WHO, IOM

High-Level Results:

The UN is administering a US\$3m grant for Community Monitoring of the AIDS response by the South African National AIDS Council Sector of People Living with HIV-PLHIV Sector. This intends to monitor the quality of services among the Siyenza facilities and to serve as an accountability mechanism. The UN, working closely with the National Department of Health and the Office of the President, also supported the provision of the necessary technical and policy advice based on UN values, and assisted with global evidence and best practices in order to accelerate the NHI reforms. This will make the Universal Health Coverage a reality and will ensure that no one is left behind without access to essential healthcare, which is a fundamental human right (WHO constitution). In addition, the UN funded and facilitated civil society consultations on NHI and the Presidential Compact on Health, led by SANAC Civil Society Sector.

The UN supported the mid-term review of the National Strategic Plan on AIDS, TB, and STI 2017-2020, including the development of estimates for the epidemic and progress, as well as the revision of the investment cases and discussions on new or revised targets. Considering that the NSP is the highest national policy on AIDS, TB and STIs, the contribution from the Joint Team aligns the national policy with international standards and initiatives.

Through advocacy with key government departments of Health and Statistics SA, the UN supported the inclusion of migration variables in the 2015 South Africa Demographic and Health Survey. The technical support extended in 2014, resulted in the mainstreaming of migration in the Limpopo, Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Strategic Plan on HIV/STIs/TB.

UN AGENCY BUDGET/EXPENDITURE FOR SCF (2013-2020)

Agency	Total
1. UNDP	46,088,003
2. UNICEF	62,524,945
3. FAO	4,877,245
4. UNHCR	43,141,161
5. UNFPA	19,373,651
6. OHCHR	993,000
7. IOM	59,948,983
8. ILO	44,014,475
9. UNIDO	13,408,650
10. WHO	26,236,648
11. UNAIDS	14,000,000
12. UNWomen	12,274,274
13. UNODC	4,031,300
14. UNEP	1,330,000
TOTAL	352,242,335



* All figures in US Dollars (\$)

5. CHALLENGES LESSONS LEARNED AND PRIORITIES FOR 2013-2020



CHALLENGES

Lessons from SCF implementation

The evaluation report cites a number of lessons learnt (from the implementation of the SCF) that the United Nations staff should take on board when developing the next cooperation framework and its implementation.

Lesson 1: The dynamic nature and unpredictability of the South African environment can render a rigid SCF irrelevant. The UNCT needs a more flexible design for its cooperation framework. A high level framework, accompanied by a detailed annual work plan jointly developed with the Government, would probably be more effective. Reviewing annual progress with key partners will provide the United Nations system with feedback that can be used to adjust the cooperation framework if required, as well as ensuring that the United Nations system responds to what partners need.

Lesson 2: The combined efforts of UN when it comes to delivery holds greater promise for effectiveness than delivering as individual agencies. There are many valuable lessons to be learnt from delivering together that can be drawn from the UN Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS, with its clear division of labour (based on mandates). The UN Joint Team on HIV in South Africa organised itself into three clusters that aligned to the National Strategic Plan for HIV, TB, and STIs. It had clear plans and systems in place for monitoring and reporting on progress. The work on migration and the rights of refugees and asylum seekers is yet another example. There does, however, also need to be a demand from Government for UN agencies to deliver together.

Lesson 3: The UN system cannot expect equal ownership of the SCF with Government if mechanisms for regular dialogue with the Government (and other partners) are not in place or are not functioning effectively. It is essential to engage all key Government partners in the design of the cooperation framework. This engagement needs to be meaningful, rather than a perfunctory opportunity to comment on the Common Country Analysis (CCA) or annual progress reports. Regular dialogue also places the UN system in a position to act on opportunities as they are presented.

Lesson 4: The UN system needs to be specific about its value-added in the context of South Africa as a middle-income country. The UN value-added and comparative advantage lies in its access to global knowledge and expertise. The ability to bring these expertise to South Africa is valued by government officials who are looking for alternative perspectives and new ways of doing things.

Lesson 5: Monitoring the implementation of the cooperation framework is not optional. The absence of ongoing monitoring (and annual reporting) of the UN system reduces its ability to make informed decisions and take corrective action. It also disadvantages the UN system in being able to demonstrate its performance and achievements, based on solid evidence (rather than solely on anecdotal evidence).

Lesson 6: The effective implementation of the next cooperation framework requires well-functioning Results Groups, the collective leadership of the UNCT, the Programme Management Team, and the Operations Management Team. It also requires a demonstrable commitment to inter-agency collaboration.

6. UNDAF RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2018-2019 74 ANNEX II



SCF AREA 1: INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND DECENT WORK

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Key Result Area 1: Improved harmonisation & implementation of policies aimed at promoting inclusive economic growth and decent work.</p>	<p>I: Public opinion inclusive of voices of women on delivery of services. I: Index ranking on ease of doing business. I: Number of decent work opportunities created disaggregated by sex, age, and sector. I: Unemployment rate and trends by sex, age, and geographical location. I: Gender gap in wages. B: Lack of policy coherence, harmonisation, and coordination across the different spheres of government. B: 25% unemployment rate¹: Youth, women, the disabled and other vulnerable workers are disproportionately affected by unemployment and gross decent work deficits. T: Regulatory delays and constraints to doing business and towards the delivery of services addressed by 2016. T: Unemployment rate is reduced from 25% in 2011 to 20% in 2015². T: Policy options identified to address decent work deficits in vulnerable sectors of the economy (including the informal economy).</p>				\$1,680,00 ³
<p>Output 1.1: Policies across all 3 spheres of government are harmonised to foster investment, rural development and inclusive economic growth.</p> <p>UNDP, UNIDO, ILO, FAO</p>	<p>I: Extent of alignment of economic growth and investment policies and plans across the 3 spheres of government. B: Inadequate policy coherence, harmonisation and coordination across the different spheres of government. T: Coherence established between National, Provincial and Local Economic and rural Development Policies, Plans and Agencies through advisory and capacity support by end of 2016.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government publications on service delivery. Annual Government reports on implementation of programme of action. Provincial Growth & Development Strategies and IDPs. Local government reports. Government gazettes. Perceptions of public opinion on service delivery. Auditor General's report. State of the national/provincial population reports. 	<p>Risk: Limited buy-in by some sections of government. The research study on identification of bottlenecks not utilised to address problems identified.</p> <p>Assumption: Political will generally exists to address bottlenecks to service delivery.</p>	<p>The National Planning Commission. Other key government departments include the Department of Trade & Industry, Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, Department of Economic Development, Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, SALGA, the Monitoring & Evaluation Unit in the Presidency, Provincial and Local government, Department of Public Service & Administration.</p>	\$500,000

¹ Stat SA Data

² National Development Plan Data

³ UN budgets include resources provided from donors, the government of South Africa and other partners

SCF AREA 1: INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND DECENT WORK

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Output 1.2: Enhanced capacity of government and social partners to develop policies responsive to decent work principles and to ensure compliance with principles guiding business and human rights, as well as international labour standards at the workplace.</p> <p>ILO, OHCHR, UNDP, UN WOMEN</p>	<p>I: Number of Labour inspections per 10,000 employed persons.</p> <p>B: 127.2 labour inspections per 10,000 employed persons (2012).</p> <p>T: (TBD, available, based on international benchmark).</p> <p>I: Targeted policies reflect decent work principles at sectoral level and at the local government level (including for the informal economy).</p> <p>B: Decent work not adequately mainstreamed in sectoral economic policies and in policy framework governing the informal economy</p> <p>T.1: Decent work is mainstreamed in at least 3 sectoral policies by end 2016.</p> <p>T.2: Decent work is mainstreamed in policy framework for the informal economy at local government level in at least 3 provinces by end 2016.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government publications on service delivery. Annual Government reports on implementation of programme of action. Local government reports. Global Employment Monitor. Bureau of Economic Research. Annual reports of the department of Labour. Labour Market Review reports. Reports of the ILO Committee of Experts on the application of Conventions and Recommendations. Universal Periodic Review Report. Annual Government reports accessed from the Presidency website. Annual reports of the department of Economic Development. Labour market review reports. Business journals. Quarterly labour force survey reports (StatsSA). Quarterly bulletin of the Reserve bank of South Africa NYDA reports. 	<p>Risk: Increased pressure for the creation of jobs may create a trade-off between employment creation and the promotion of fair conditions of work.</p> <p>Assumption: Strong political will by Government to promote decent employment opportunities. Transparency and active participation of communities.</p>	<p>SALGA. Provincial and local government structures, NGOs The Department of Labour. Other key stakeholders include department of Social Development, department of Economic Development, StatsSA, Health, Correctional Services, the Business sector and Organised Labour, department of Public Service & Administration.</p>	\$480,000

SCF AREA 1: INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND DECENT WORK

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Output 1.3: Capacity of policy makers and senior level management in government is strengthened to develop and implement employment targeted policies at national and sectoral level.</p> <p>ILO, UNDP, UN Women</p>	<p>I: Targeted government departments with policies that mainstream employment targeting</p> <p>B: Government departments do not adequately mainstream employment targeting in policies.</p> <p>T: At least three government departments mainstream employment targeting in policies by end 2016.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Government reports accessed from the Presidency website. • Annual reports of the department of Economic Development. • Labour market review reports. • Business journals. • Quarterly labour force survey reports (StatsSA). • Income and Expenditure survey reports (StatsSA). • Quarterly bulletin of the Reserve bank of South Africa. 	<p>Risk: Uncertainty in the global economic environment.</p> <p>Assumption: Strong political will to create employment and to address poverty.</p>	<p>The Department of Economic Development. Other national stakeholders include the Organised Business and Organised Labour, NYDA.</p>	\$700,000
<p>Key Result Area 2: Increased employability of vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>I: SMME's contribution to employment (percentage and total GDP).</p> <p>I: Entrepreneurial rate among different sex, age groups and sectors.</p> <p>I: Number of graduates from training programmes participating in the labour market.</p> <p>I: Proportion employed in vulnerable employment by sex, age and geographical location.</p> <p>B: Skills development institutions do not effectively link skills supply and demand.</p> <p>B: Poor survival rate of SMMEs.</p> <p>B: Business support services not adequately capacitated and integrated to strengthen the competitiveness and sustainability of SMMEs, particularly in poverty nodes including the rural sector.</p> <p>B: Post school systems do not adequately meet the needs of the economy.</p> <p>T: A strong and streamlined quality assurance and qualifications system established.</p> <p>T: A credible institutional mechanism for skills planning is established which includes the provision of information with regards to the demand and supply of skills.</p> <p>T: Local networks for small business development support services strengthened.</p> <p>T: Small enterprise competencies and delivery.</p>				\$18,000,000

SCF AREA 1: INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND DECENT WORK

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Output 2.1: SMMEs' access to markets and finance enhanced through development and strengthening business and value chains.</p> <p>UNIDO, FAO, ILO, UNDP, UN WOMEN</p>	<p>I: Number MSME's that access BDS in rural and other disadvantaged communities.</p> <p>B: Less than 20% of MSME's obtains finance (2012).</p> <p>T: At least 30% of registered MSME's access finance by end 2016.</p> <p>I: Number of agro-processing clusters existing in South Africa.</p> <p>B: Insufficient number of agro-processing clusters, especially in rural areas (exact number to be determined).</p> <p>T: At least 4 new agro-processing clusters created by end 2016.</p> <p>I: National and regional food security and traceability programme in South Africa in place and functional.</p> <p>B: Inadequate traceability programme in South Africa.</p> <p>T: National and regional food security and traceability programmes functional by end 2016.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of the Small Enterprise Development Agency. • Annual reports of the National Youth Development Agency. • Annual government reports (the Presidency). • Annual Reports of the DTI. • Business journals. • UNIDO benchmarking tool and integrated suppliers tracking. • UNIDO integrated suppliers tracking report. • Assessment of local suppliers framework. • Company reporting and independent benchmarking analysis. • UN Women reports UNESCO reports. 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability of the economy to ensure sustained market access for SMMEs. • Slow pace in the implementation of the local procurement accord to facilitate market access for SMMEs. • Delays in the provision of basic social and infrastructural services to rural areas as part of Government's rural development strategy may negatively impact on timely attainment of results. • Constraining influence of the policy and regulatory environment on the growth potential of SMMEs. <p>Assumptions: Strong government/ national commitment to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable livelihoods through SME development. • Improve the trade and business environment to facilitate the access to markets. • Promote sustainable livelihoods as articulated in the national rural development strategy. • Strengthened and protect the financial sector. 	<p>The department of Trade & Industry; Department of Economic Development, Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries, Department of Tourism, Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, National, the Youth Development Agency, Department of Social, Provincial and Local Governments, SEDA, Khula Finance Enterprise, Women in Finance, the IDC, the private sector and civil society organisations.</p>	\$15, 500,000

SCF AREA 1: INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND DECENT WORK

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Output 2.2: A culture of entrepreneurship is inculcated in learners in schools and training institutions in disadvantaged communities.</p> <p>ILO, UNIDO, FAO</p>	<p>I: Percentage participation in entrepreneurial activities by Youth and sex.</p> <p>B: Youth (18-24y) account for only 20% of South Africans involved in early stage entrepreneurial activities.</p> <p>T: Learners in at least 25% of schools have accessed practical and experiential entrepreneurial training in at least 3 provinces.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual reports of Skills Development Institutions. • Annual Global Entrepreneurship Monitor South Africa Report. • National Youth Development Agency Annual Reports. • Annual reports and statistics of the Departments of Basic Education and Higher Education and Training, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, EDD. 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation on the labour market deteriorates due to national/ international development. • Inability of the economy to ensure sustained market access for SMMEs. • Slow pace in the implementation of the local procurement accord to facilitate market access for SMMEs. • Delays in the provision of basic social and infrastructural services to rural areas as part of Government's rural development strategy may negatively impact on timely attainment of results. • Constraining influence of the policy and regulatory environment on the growth potential of SMMEs. <p>Assumptions: Strong commitment by Government to address employment options for different age groups and different sectors.</p>	<p>The National Departments of Basic Education and Higher Education and Training; National department of Small Businesses; National department of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; Provincial Departments of Education, Economic Development; Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.</p>	<p>\$1,000,000</p>

SCF AREA 1: INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND DECENT WORK

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Output 2.3: Strengthened capacity of institutions and stakeholders to link skills supply and demand in the labour market.</p> <p>ILO, UNESCO, UNIDO</p>	<p>I: Mechanisms for PPP to link skill supply to demand are established and functional.</p> <p>B: Current mechanisms for PPP not functioning optimally.</p> <p>T: Strategies for streamlining PPP are in place by 2016.</p> <p>I: Existence of a worker education framework.</p> <p>B: South Africa does not have a framework for worker education.</p> <p>T: Government and social partners adopt a comprehensive framework by end 2014.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual reports of the Department of Higher Education. National Skills Development Reports. Reports on no of community radios personnel capacitated. 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The failure of skills planning to catch up with the rapidly changing demands of the labour market. Inadequate information about future growth possibilities of the economy which may negatively impact on skills planning. <p>Assumptions: Strong political commitment by the national skills development institutional system to prioritise the need to link skills supply and demand towards facilitating access to the labour market.</p>	<p>The Department of Higher Education and Training and the Department of Labour. Others structures include the National Skills Authority, the Human Resources Development Council, the South African Qualifications Authority, Sector Education and Training Authorities.</p>	<p>\$1,500,000</p>

SCF AREA 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Key Result Area 3: The transition to a 'green economy' is accelerated through policies that promote the creation of green jobs, increased energy production from renewable sources, greater energy efficiency and increased reliance on low carbon development.</p>	<p>I: Percentage of reduction of South Africa's footprint on greenhouse gas emission.</p> <p>B: 2011, greenhouse gas emissions too high with CO2 at 435,878MT/year and 1.45% of global total.</p> <p>T: Total CO2 emissions reduced by 34% by 2020.</p> <p>I: Percentage of power generation from renewable sources.</p> <p>B: 2010: 4% renewable energy produced in SA.</p> <p>T: Total energy from Sustainable Resources increased to 27% by 2030.</p> <p>I: Percentage of energy savings from energy efficiency measures.</p> <p>B: Limited figures on energy savings available.</p> <p>T: 15% reduction in energy demand by 2015.</p> <p>I: Number of green jobs created particularly for the vulnerable groups by sex and geographical location.</p> <p>B: 2011: 98 000 new green jobs created (source: IDC).</p> <p>T: 300,000 green jobs by 2020.</p> <p>I: Existence of frameworks to support wind production [Renewable Energy Independent Power Producers (IPP) Procurement programme (REIPP)].</p> <p>B: Limited number of Wind IPPs who can comply with various criteria such as environmental, agricultural and social criteria.</p> <p>T: Increased number of compliant IPP wind farms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN and Government Research reports. • Reports of stakeholder consultation. • M&E Review Reports. • DoE Annual Reports. • Research reports of latest status of small scale Wind REIPP programme. • Detailed studies on wind energy industry localisation potential reports. 	<p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity to implement green economy policies and strategies by stakeholders. • Inadequate resources required for implementation of green economy initiatives. • Coordination of resources dispersed in several Departments and institutions. <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and stakeholders will maintain political will to implement Technologies, resources, and skills are available. • Concerns about protectionism from overseas wind manufacturers. 	<p>The Department of Environmental Affairs, EDD, Department of Energy, StatsSA, SANBI, DAFF, DTI, DOE, DSBD, Rural Development, DPW/EPWP, COGTA, DBSA, SALGA, Green Fund, IDC, provincial and local governments/ metros, municipalities.</p> <p>Research and statutory environmental institutions, BUSA, NBI, Civil Society Organisations, academia, educational institutions, Private Sector, Research institutions.</p>	<p>\$20,757,817.6</p>

SCF AREA 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Output 3.1: Enhanced capacities and implementation of policies and programmes on green economy and response to climate change. UNEP, UNDP, FAO, UNIDO, ILO, UNESCO</p>	<p>I: Number of sectors implementing models and best practices on green economy.</p> <p>B: 2012: Green economy models clearly showed that green economy investment interventions have positive impacts on the main indicators representing the transition of South Africa to a green economy.</p> <p>T: Green Economy models introduced in at least 7 targeted sectors.</p> <p>T: 30 person per sector trained as Trainers in Green Economy Modelling.</p> <p>I: Number of Industries developing and implementing green energy technologies.</p> <p>B: Support Programme for Industrial Innovation (SPII) and Industrial Energy Efficiency Programme in place (250 industries).</p> <p>T: 450 industries implementing green economy measures.</p> <p>I: Number of key stakeholders at national, provincial, or local level trained on concepts and practices to promote green jobs for sustainable development.</p> <p>B: No specific capacity building on green jobs provided to date.</p> <p>T: 150 stakeholders trained in a dedicated Green Jobs Training programme.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Research reports; stakeholder consultation; and UN M&E Reviews commissioned. Industry Reports. Training reports. 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited capacities to adopt and implement the models. Sectoral differences in resource endowment. Entrenched interests in the process that resists the advice given. <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appreciation of the inherent value by the stakeholders of the models. Global economic stability. Inadequate evidence and documentation of climate change impacts on various sectors. 	<p>DEA in collaboration with EDD, DBSA, Green Fund, Treasury, DoE, DoT, DAFF, DBE, DHE.</p> <p>Academia, Civil Society, Private Sector.</p>	\$4,433,500

SCF AREA 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Output 3.2: Enhanced capacities for sustainable development in sectoral and local planning processes.</p> <p>UNDP, UNEP, WHO, UNIDO, UNESCO</p>	<p>I: Number of local and national planning processes compliant to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights.</p> <p>B: 2012: Limited capacity for integrating social, economic and environmental aspects in national and local planning processes and implementation.</p> <p>T: 10 sector plans compliant with national MEAs.</p> <p>T: Ratification of Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights.</p>	<p>UNEP, FAO, UNIDO and WHO reports to Governing Bodies, Academia and Research Institutions Research reports; Workshop Report and UN M&E Reviews.</p>	<p>Risks: Ranking of National Priorities that might affect the outcome.</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Platforms for promotion and lobby of draft policy available. • Government and Parliament agree on ratification of core MEA and Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights. 	<p>DEA, DoH, DIRCO, DoJCD, COGTA, academia, Civil Society, Private Sector, SADC.</p>	<p>\$6,000</p>
<p>Output 3.3: Enhanced implementation of policies and programmes for sustainable energy for all.</p> <p>UNDP (including GEF), UNIDO, UNEP, FAO, ILO</p>	<p>I: Number of sustainable energy strategies integrated into IDPs at municipal level.</p> <p>B: Few municipalities have Sustainable Energy strategies integrated into their IDPs.</p> <p>T: At least 2 Municipalities undertake SE4ALL Rapid Assessments/ Gap Analysis.</p> <p>I: Percentage of households in marginalised communities using clean energy technologies.</p> <p>B: 2013 Limited use of clean energy technologies.</p> <p>T: 2017 percentage of increase to households in marginalised communities using clean technologies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of SE4ALL Rapid Assessments/ Gap Analysis. • Academia and Research Institutions Research reports; Workshop Report and UN M&E Reviews. 	<p>Risks: Cost involved.</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and legislation are environmentally conducive. • Municipalities committed to integrating SE4ALL policies and programs into their Integrated Development Plans. 	<p>Department of Energy, DEA, Rural development, DTI, SALGA, Municipalities.</p>	<p>\$15 886,317.6</p>

SCF AREA 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Key Results Area 4: Government integrates sustainable development approaches into policies aimed at reducing poverty and promoting equitable socio-economic development.</p> <p>UNIDO, FAO, UN HABITAT, UNEP</p>	<p>I: Number of sectoral development plans and poverty reduction strategies supported to address environmental sustainability.</p> <p>B: Inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration not well developed.</p> <p>T: Increase implementing capacities of 4 key sectors to address poverty and socio-economic inequities at a local level.</p> <p>I: Percentage of increase on investment in agriculture.</p> <p>B: South African not yet a signatory to Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).</p> <p>T: Signed CAADP and 3ADI Compact by South Africa by 2017 to increase investment in agriculture by 6% annually.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic and operational plans of the departments and sectors supported at national, provincial and local levels. Annual reports of Government departments; research reports, and UN agency reports. Regular monitoring reports available. 	<p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity to implement operational plans, capacity to coordinate the multi-sectoral response. Budgetary constraints to implement the NSP and its operational plans. <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of involvement of industry. Weakness of inter-sectoral collaboration. Skills available to support system. Resources available. 	<p>DAFF, DTI, and DRD facilitate capacity building of small holder and subsistence farmers to increase food production. Key government structures such as SANAC and relevant provincial and national departments, will play a co-ordinating role, with private sector being one of the implementing partners. Civil society organisations and institutions of higher learning and will play a key role in advocacy and will assist in producing evidence and capacity building efforts.</p>	\$537,455.00
<p>Output 4.1: Enhanced capacities for sustainable natural resource management including integration of socio economic dimensions, climate smart agriculture, ecosystem based adaptation, and management of biodiversity policies.</p> <p>FAO, UNEP, UNESCO</p>	<p>I: Number of government institutions promoting conservation agriculture (CA) and farmers implementing CA measures.</p> <p>B: 2011: No climate-smart conservation.</p> <p>T: A coherent, national policy and program on profitable climate-smart conservation agriculture (CA) in place before 2017 and 10 000 farmers using/ adopting CA.</p> <p>I: Number of farmers by sex practicing aquaculture.</p> <p>B: 2012: Inland aquaculture not well developed compared to marine aquaculture.</p> <p>T: A five-year aquaculture awareness program and Aquaculture reference database tool developed 1000 farmers practicing aquaculture by 2017.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic and operational plans of the departments and sectors supported at national, provincial and local levels. National food consumption survey. Annual reports of Government departments; research reports, and UN agency reports. Regular monitoring reports available. 	<p>Risk: Limited capacity to implement CA policy and strategies by stakeholders nationally.</p> <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers are willing to adopt the CA practice. Risk-Farmers do not easily adapt to CA practices. 	<p>Government departments including DAFF, DRD DEA, DWA, DRD.</p> <p>Civil Society: advocacy farmers, Research and academic institutions: R&D.</p>	\$240,000

SCF AREA 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Output 4.2: Enhanced capacities for implementation of sustainable food security policies and programmes which contribute to local development, local jobs and access to nutritious food.</p> <p>FAO, UNEP, WHO</p>	<p>I: Percentage green jobs created in food production.</p> <p>B: Limited knowledge on jobs in food production.</p> <p>T: 10 sectoral policies integrate sustainable development approaches.</p> <p>I: Number of initiatives/plans promoting local food procurement from small farmers.</p> <p>B: Limited information available.</p> <p>T: 50 Telefood projects established by end of 2018.</p> <p>I: Number of systems/mechanisms to monitor diarrheal cases due to food-borne diseases and food safety.</p> <p>B: Inadequate systems to monitor diarrheal cases due to food-borne diseases and food safety in place.</p> <p>T: Functioning system in place for monitoring.</p> <p>I: Percentage of food waste/loss, reduction on food waste Food Security: Percentage increase in household food security.</p> <p>B: Limited information available on food loss/waste.</p> <p>T: 6% jointly target with DAFF increase in production of small holder and subsistence farmers Access to locally produced food increased through policy support to government departments focusing on local procurement for food security.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic and operational plans of the departments and sectors supported at national, provincial and local levels. National food consumption survey. Annual reports of Government departments; research reports, and UN agency reports. Regular monitoring reports available. Data from Department of Health. 	<p>Risks: No culture of aquaculture in South Africa.</p> <p>Assumptions: Aquaculture is central to Government's development agenda in addressing food security and income generation.</p>	<p>Government departments including DAFF, DRD, DEA, DWA, DRD and DSD.</p> <p>Department of Health takes the lead to involve DAFF, DEA and other key stakeholders including the National Cleaner Production centres to ensure food safety for all. Migrants Civil Society: advocacy farmers, Research and academic institutions: R&D.</p>	\$391,455

SCF AREA 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Output 4.3: Enhanced capacities for sustainable urbanisation with a focus on urban poor.</p> <p>UN Habitat, UNESCO, UNEP, IOM, UNWOMEN</p>	<p>I: Number of institutions integrating safety and public spaces with other best practices and urban policies.</p> <p>B: 2013: 1. Insufficient institutional capacity and lack of strong instruments for implementation 2. Little support for informal economy and settlements</p> <p>T:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create more green urban spaces. 2. Improved spatial planning for urban sustainability. 3. Supporting livelihood development and strengthening economic opportunities in order to promote transition of informal settlements to more durable and sustainable urban areas. 4. Improving disaster preparedness in urban areas to reduce vulnerability of the population. 5. Increased social cohesion between the various communities within the informal settlements, as well as with the communities around these settlements. 6. Development of gender-sensitive policy measures for the inclusive delivery of social services and reduction of gender-based violence to the residents of the informal settlements, with particular attention to the rights of vulnerable groups, including migrants. 7. Increased application of green construction principles and technologies in housing construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved project document for informal settlement upgrading. • Community dialogues, meetings, workshops. • Availability of social services in the settlements. • Community based disaster preparedness plans for the informal settlements. 	<p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacities for sustainable urbanisation. • Limited focus on urban poor. • Public opinion and xenophobia. <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate funding for infrastructure development. • Approval and implementation of integrated urban development plans. • Integration of informal settlements in spatial planning and land use management. • No significant change in the size or composition of the regular inflow of population in the informal settlements. 	<p>EThekweni Metropolitan Municipality; Province (Human Settlements).</p> <p>City of Johannesburg, City of Tshwane and City of Cape Town.</p>	\$356,000.00

SCF AREA 3: HUMAN CAPABILITIES

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Key Result Area 5: Improved access to equitable quality basic education for children in South Africa.</p>	<p>I: Percentage of grade one learners who have received grade R (and pre-grade RR).</p> <p>B: 51% (GrR) pre-Grade R (to be determined).</p> <p>T: 80% (Gr R) pre-Grade R (to be determined).</p> <p>I: Percentage of girls and boys ages 0-4 years accessing quality integrated ECD services through home and community programmes.</p> <p>B: 35% (GHS 2011).</p> <p>T: 70%</p> <p>I: Percentage of girls and boys attaining national minimum standards on HIV and AIDS knowledge at Grade 6 and 9.</p> <p>B: 35%</p> <p>T: 60%</p> <p>I: Learning outcomes in grades 1, 3, 6, 9 and 12 in literacy, numeracy and science and technology.</p> <p>B: Grade 1; 58% & 68%; Grade 3; 52% & 41%; Grade 6; 43% & 27%; Grade 9; 43% & 13% respectively and Grade 12; 70.2 overall.</p> <p>T: 60% overall by end 2017 (and at least 15% improvement for those already close to or over 60%).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EMIS, StatsSA. General House Hold Surveys. Sector plans/ EMIS/LURITS. Supervision reports. ANA analytic reports. ISHP report. Annual school health week report. 	<p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government commitment to improved ECD services. Potential increase in budget for ECD. Provinces and districts have the capacity to implement the programme. Learner safety and confidentiality is ensured. Parents allow their children to participate in the programme. 	<p>DBE/DSD/DoH, Districts, municipalities and CSO, parents and communities.</p>	<p>\$28,750,000</p>

SCF AREA 3: HUMAN CAPABILITIES

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Output 5.1: Strengthened national capacity to increase access and utilisation to quality integrated early childhood development services, with a focus on the most vulnerable children.</p> <p>UNICEF, UNESCO</p>	<p>I: Services delivery models and funding norms for comprehensive ECD for 0-4 years developed and implemented in at least four provinces with high level of poverty.</p> <p>B: None.</p> <p>T: Services delivery models and funding norms for 0-4 years in place for four provinces.</p> <p>I: Norms and standards & monitoring and evaluation framework developed and implemented for grade R (reception) and pre-Grade R to improve quality of early learning.</p> <p>B: NELDS (covers only 0-4 years).</p> <p>T: Quality norms and standards in place and implemented (and monitored) in at least: 100% grade R and 70% pre-grade R.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EMIS, Community/ General Household Survey. StatsSA. 	<p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low levels of parental literacy. Difficult to reach areas. High levels of poverty in rural areas. Long distances. <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government commitment to improved ECD services. Potential increase in budget for ECD. 	<p>DBE/DSD/DoH regulate policy and budgets, implement & review for results.</p> <p>Districts, municipalities and CSO– mobilise resources, deliver services, enforce rules and regulations, build awareness and mobilise communities.</p>	\$7,000,000
<p>Output 5.2: Strengthened education systems for the delivery of quality education for improved learner progression and performance in at least quintiles 1 and 2 schools.</p> <p>UNICEF, UNESCO</p>	<p>I: Number of schools that implement a school and district-based tracking system for timely and targeted intervention in poor performing quintile 1 and 2 schools.</p> <p>B: 0 (TBD).</p> <p>T: 9000 (50% of quintile 1 schools) critical schools reached.</p> <p>I: Percentage of children who are reached by the Integrated School Health Program and access comprehensive youth friendly CSE and SRH services include HCT and MMC.</p> <p>B: TBD</p> <p>T: 60%</p> <p>I: Percentage of schools performing at 60% and above in math and science.</p> <p>B: 5% of schools performing at 60% and above.</p> <p>T: 60% with 60% pass in math/ science in all quintile one schools.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderator. SAQMEC. ISHP Report. DHS Data. 	<p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficult to reach/identify. Invisible children. <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate funding. Social challenges. Coordination between Departments of Education and Universities. 	<p>DBE regulate policy and budgets, implement & review for results</p> <p>DSD/DoH/DoL provide inputs and support enforcement.</p> <p>Districts, municipalities and CSO– mobilise resources, deliver services, enforce rules and regulations, build awareness and mobilise communities.</p>	\$8,000,000

SCF AREA 3: HUMAN CAPABILITIES

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Output 5.3: 9000 schools in quintile 1 and 2 meet national standards as specified in SCCFS.</p> <p>UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA</p>	<p>I: Number of schools that meet SCCF standards (in line with the 6 principles; gender, health, safety, effective schools, right based, partnership).</p> <p>B: 1100</p> <p>T: 9000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANA analytic reports. • School register and performance results through a National Moderator. • ISHP report. • Annual school health week report. 	<p>Risks: Quality implementation of ANA.</p> <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norms and standards for FET in place. • Provinces and districts have the capacity to implement the programme. • Learner safety and confidentiality is ensured. • Parents allow their children to participate in the programme. 	<p>DBE Data capturing, monitoring and evaluation, educator capacity development, quality teaching and curriculum in place.</p> <p>DBE, DSD and DOH are the steering committee responsible for implementation.</p>	\$8,250,000
<p>Key Result Area 6: Accelerated progress towards the sustainable achievement of the health MDGs.</p>	<p>I: Maternal Mortality Ratio.</p> <p>B: 310 per 100 000 live births (HDACC-2009).</p> <p>T: 270/100,000 by 2014.</p> <p>I: Infant Mortality Rates.</p> <p>B: 40 per 1000 live birth (HDACC- 2009).</p> <p>T: 32 per 1000 live births by 2016.</p> <p>I: Under 5 Mortality Rate: (HDACC- 2009).</p> <p>B: 56 per 1000 live births (HDACC-2009).</p> <p>T: 50 per 1000 live births by 2014, 40 per 1000 live births by 2016.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Data Advisory and co-ordinating committee (HDACC) report. • MDG Reports. • UN Mortality reviews. • DHS. 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differences between government and the UN on data sources and estimate models. • Coordination issues between national/ provincial levels on health priorities and support. <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained investment in PHC re-engineering is required for achievement of results. • - NHI rollout proceeds as planned. 	<p>Academic institutions, government institutions.</p>	\$4,650,000

SCF AREA 3: HUMAN CAPABILITIES

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Output 6.1: Increased access and quality of health services through health systems strengthening.</p> <p>UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA UN Women</p>	<p>I: PHC utilisation rate HDACC. B: 2.9 visits per person/ annum (2009)- HDACC T: 3.5 visits per person/ annum (Strategic plan). I: Percentage of health facilities applying Immunisation RED/ DQS with established standards. B: TBD T: RED/DQS institutionalised in all health facilities providing routine immunisation services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Section Strategic Framework 10 point Plan. NHI Impact assessment report. National 10-point plan. 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependent on the success of the implementation of the PH re-engineering programme and NSDA. Dependant of health facilities data of collection and reporting efficiency. 	Academic institutions, government institutions.	\$4,650,000
<p>Output 6.2: Improved capacity to implement high impact MNCH, nutrition and SRH interventions.</p> <p>UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UN Women</p>	<p>I: Percentage of women booking for ANC before 20 weeks. B: 39% T: 70% I: Percentage of infants immunised against measles (first dose). B: 67% (2010) T: >90% I: Percentage of male and female infants who are exclusively breastfed up to 6 months. B: 8.1% (2010) T: 16% I: Percentage of mothers and babies who receive a post-natal check up by a trained provider⁴ within 6 days of delivery. B: 56% T: >80% I: Couple year protection rate for contraception. B: 55% (2014) T: 80% (2019) I: Delivery rate in facility under 18 years 2010 2011 (DHIS). B: 7.7% (District Health Barometer 2012/13). T: No target set by government. I: Maternal Mortality Ratio. B: 310 per 100 000 live births (HDACC- 2009). T: 270/100,000 by 2014.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IYCF policy and guidelines. MNCH strategy. YFS progress report. District action plans. SRH Policies. Multi-year EPI and nutrition plans, coverage survey results. Health trends reports. 	<p>Risks: Scale-up interventions timely implemented in Provinces</p> <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing capacity to implement plans, manage and monitor plans and policies. Agreement on the importance of analysis and surveys to be conducted in country. Capacity of health facilities to collect, analyse and report on data efficiency. 		\$10,000,000

⁴ Post natal care as described by MNCWH packages

SCF AREA 3: HUMAN CAPABILITIES

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Output 6.3: Improved response to disease outbreaks and non-communicable diseases.</p> <p>WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women</p>	<p>I: Availability of costed integrated plans to respond to disease outbreaks in all provinces.</p> <p>B: Nil</p> <p>T: All 9 provinces have Percentage of population classified as obese.</p> <p>B: 5.5%(Youth Risk Behaviour Survey 2008).</p> <p>T: 10% reduction (NDoH).</p> <p>I: Percentage of population smoking (young women).</p> <p>B: 15.8%(Youth Risk Behaviour Survey 2008).</p> <p>T: 20% reduction (NDoH).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial health promotion and monitoring reports. FP Tobacco, drugs and alcohol, malaria and NCD's. 	<p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicable and non-communicable diseases remain a priority for government. Cooperation from districts and cross border initiatives required. Requires a functional IDSR system at all levels. 		\$4,000,000
<p>Key Result Area 7: Increased access by vulnerable populations to social protection services (possible participating agencies: UNICEF, ILO, WHO, UNDP, UN Women)</p>	<p>I: Percentage of eligible persons excluded from receipt of social assistance.</p> <p>B: 17% (eligible children who are excluded).</p> <p>T: 8% (for children).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SASSA; DSD; Statistics SA. 	<p>Assumption: Timely availability of required data.</p>		\$4,785,000
<p>Output 7.1: Social floor designed and implementation started by 2017.</p> <p>UNICEF, ILO, UNDP</p>	<p>I: Adoption by Government of UN-supported policy recommendations on a social floor for South Africa.</p> <p>B: Absence of coherent social floor.</p> <p>T: Social floor proposal adopted by government.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Reports of Government departments. Stats SA Household Surveys. National Income Dynamics Survey. 	<p>Assumption: Consultation processes on establishment of the Social Floor will proceed in a timely manner.</p>	National Planning Commission, National Treasury and Department of Social development to lead in the establishment of the Social Floor.	\$1,835,000

SCF AREA 3: HUMAN CAPABILITIES

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Output 7.2: Evidence generated and advocated to extend coverage of social protection services to all excluded yet eligible population groups.</p> <p>UNICEF, ILO, UNDP</p>	<p>I: Child poverty measurement defined and monitoring institutionalised by Government.</p> <p>B: None.</p> <p>T: One national child poverty monitoring system established.</p> <p>I: Percentage of South Africans working in vulnerable sectors with access to social security (social insurance) benefits.</p> <p>B: An estimated 6 million South Africans are not included in formal retirement savings. There is inadequate social security coverage for the working poor (including informal sector workers).</p> <p>T: Policy support for the extension of social security benefits to workers in vulnerable sectors, including the informal economy by end 2015.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium Term Budget policy Statements. • Annual Reports. • National Treasury Reports. • Annual Reports of Government. 	<p>Assumption: Timely availability of required data for policy analysis</p>	<p>National Planning Commission, National Treasury and Department of Social development to lead in the generation and use of evidence in reaching vulnerable groups with social assistance.</p>	\$1,240,000

SCF AREA 4: GOVERNANCE & PARTICIPATION

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Key Result Area 8: Improved capacity of national, provincial and local governments to plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate government policies for improved service delivery and strengthened participatory democracy.</p>	<p>I: Extent to which the public sector has been capacitated to support government developmental agenda in regard to data management, M&E, industrial peace, community & people with disability participation, oversight and accountability, policy review and development.</p> <p>B: Government objective of building a capable & developmental state & decrease in average citizen satisfaction from 69.8% in 2009 to 58.6% in 2012.</p> <p>T: Repositioning and strengthening of capacities of South Africa's public service in order to facilitate the achievement of a developmental state agenda & improve service delivery in the context of the NDP.</p>				\$3,250,000
<p>Output 8.1: Strengthened institutional capacity to enhance service delivery & citizen participation in development processes & governance to improve public satisfaction.</p> <p>UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO</p>	<p>I: Extent to which government has been supported to reposition and align the public sector to its developmental agenda to improve on service delivery across the 3 spheres of government.</p> <p>B: Uneven access and quality of service delivery across the 3 spheres of government & inadequate participation in governance processes.</p> <p>T: National Study & programme on the Consolidation & Repositioning of the South African Public Service to the Government developmental agenda.</p> <p>T: Institutional capacity building to strengthen data collection processes(including sex-disaggregated data), analysis & use operational hubs within selected provincial departments and municipalities to inform strategic planning and policy processes towards improved service delivery.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional reports and UN Agency reports. • SALGA Annual reports . • National Public Commission Report. • Survey and administrative data systems. • Annual Reports of the Department of Public Service & Administration. • COGTA annual reports. • 3rd Cycle of the Universal Periodic Report. • Human Rights Treaty Reports. • UN reports. • CCMA Reports. 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post 2014 elections, DPSA does not continue the partnership on the repositioning of the public sector. • Cabinet does not approve the repositioning Concept. • Politicisation of industrial relations disputes. • High turnover of leadership of tripartite parties (Government, employers and workers) resulting in loss of leadership skills. 	<p>Legislatures, National Council of Provinces, Department of Women, Department of Social Development, National School of Government; Academic institutions Department of Labour; Trade Union Federations; Employers' Federations; NEDLAC; CCMA.</p>	\$3,250,000

SCF AREA 4: GOVERNANCE & PARTICIPATION

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
Output 8.1: Continued	<p>T: M&E technical support & training programme developed and conducted within selected sectors, departments, provinces, and local municipalities to strengthen policy implementation.</p> <p>T: Institutional capacity development programme developed & implemented to strengthen capacity of state institutions, local communities, and civil society to foster industrial peace, peaceful coexistence within the local communities, and ensure timely responses to acts of violence and injustice against vulnerable groups including women, persons with disabilities and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI).</p> <p>T: Existing community participation & feedback tools, platforms and policies strengthened to enhance community involvement, & increase participation of people living with disabilities, women, children, youth, indigenous people and other marginalised groups in the implementation and monitoring of services.</p> <p>T: Interagency Capacity Building Support Programme for Parliament & Chapter 9 institutions developed and implemented to enhance accountability & public participation in governance processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional reports and UN Agency reports. • SALGA Annual reports. • National Public Commission Report. • Survey and administrative data systems. • Annual Reports of the Department of Public Service & Administration • COGTA annual reports. • 3rd Cycle of the Universal Periodic Report. • Human Rights Treaty Reports. • UN reports. • CCMA Reports. 	<p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet will approve the findings & recommendations of the study/ discussion document. • DPSA will support resource mobilisation for cost-sharing recommendations of the study/ discussion document. • DPSA will support resource mobilisation for cost-sharing. • Public sector capacity building continues to be an integral component of KZN provincial strategy. • Low retention of trained officials in relevant national, provincial and local departments. • Promotion of harmonious industrial relations maintains high level of Government support. • Active commitment and collaboration by key stakeholders (Government, trade unions and employers' organisations). • Continued resource support to CCMA and NEDLAC to develop programmes for dispute prevention and resolution. 	Legislatures, National Council of Provinces, Department of Women, Department of Social Development, National School of Government; Academic institutions Department of Labour; Trade Union Federations; Employers' Federations; NEDLAC; CCMA.	\$3,250,000

SCF AREA 4: GOVERNANCE & PARTICIPATION

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Key Result Area 9: Strengthened capacity of state institutions to provide access to services and support systems that enhance social protection, safety and security in communities, and justice for all.</p>	<p>I: Number of reviewed existing legislation and policies to identify gaps; multisectoral national plans that emphasise prevention; partnerships and networks advocating for social rehabilitation and re- integration of Women and Children who are victims of violence; & inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers in government's social assistance.</p> <p>B: Inadequate number of capacitated state institutions to provide access to services & support systems that enhance social protection, safety, and security.</p> <p>T: Annual increase of capacitated state institutions to provide access to services and support systems.</p>				\$5,778,152
<p>Output 9.1: Strengthened capacity of state systems to provide access to justice to all, particularly vulnerable groups.</p> <p>ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN-Women</p>	<p>I: Number of court cases delivered in line with International Labour and Human Rights Standards.</p> <p>B: Inadequate sensitisation of Labour Court Judges on International labour and Human Rights Standards, & refugee asylum seekers & migrants' rights issues.</p> <p>T: Increased number of Court cases based on HR overall.</p> <p>T: (2014) Training provided to Labour Court Judges and Labour Appeals Court Judges on international Labour standards.</p> <p>T: 50 government officials trained annually on refugee law & international protection.</p> <p>I: Percentage of reported cases finalised at 51 TCC.</p> <p>B: 60%</p> <p>T: 80%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal Periodic Review. • Court decisions. • Comments of the ILO Supervisory Bodies on the implementation of international labour standards. 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding unavailable to undertake the sensitisation of the partners. • Resource constraints lead to a slow re-establishment of dedicated sexual offences courts. <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizens avail themselves of HR instruments. • Educated sexual offences courts re-established. • Well-functioning court system. 	<p>Judiciary, Prosecuting Authority, Police, Legal Aid, Labour Inspection.</p>	\$50,000

SCF AREA 4: GOVERNANCE & PARTICIPATION

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Output 9.2: Strengthened national capacity of state institutions to adopt and implement multi-sectoral national plans of action around violence against women, children, migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p>UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, UNODC OHCHR, UNHCR & other agencies</p>	<p>I: Number of organisations & relevant authorities reporting, advocating or acting to address issues related to VAWC, migrants, refugees, asylum seekers for safer and caring communities.</p> <p>B: TBD</p> <p>T: (2017) A national coordinated 365 Days Action Plan to address Violence Against Women and children adopted and implemented.</p> <p>T: 20 advocacy interventions carried out per year to enhance protection of refugees and asylum-seekers.</p> <p>I: Availability of national GBV surveillance system to create a common country data management system.</p> <p>B: No GBV surveillance system.</p> <p>T: National GBV surveillance system established and operational.</p> <p>I: Number of multi-sectoral national plans reviewed and emphasising prevention of violence against groups such as women and children and refugees and asylum-seekers.</p> <p>B: Inadequate multi-sectoral planning and reporting mechanisms.</p> <p>T: A national plan of action against racism and other related forms of discrimination.</p> <p>I: Number of studies, researches & assessments around violence against women, migrants, refugees, asylum seekers completed to inform programme and policy making processes.</p> <p>B: TBD</p> <p>T: 1 Age-Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming exercise conducted per year to assess needs of refugees and asylum-seekers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEDAW and CRC Country Reports. • 3rd Cycle Universal Periodic Report. • Other Human Rights Treaty Reports. • Country's MDG Reports. • National Council Against Gender Based Violence (NCAGBV). • Annual Reports. • Annual Reports of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Violence against Women and Children. • Presidency's Poverty and Development Reports. • Gender Audits. • Commission on Gender Equality (CGE) Reports. • South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC) Reports. • Department for Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) Annual Updates. • Center for Disease Control, GBV Assessment Report, 2011. • National Council on Gender Based Violence Concept Note. 	<p>Risks: Government capacity and commitment to lead multi-sectoral partnerships.</p> <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread and across sector national commitment on combating violence against women and children and other vulnerable groups. • Reliability of government's statistics. • Government and its partners have capacity to utilise and engage with information management systems. 	<p>Department of Women, Children and People with Disabilities; Department of Social Development; Department of Basic Education; Department of Justice and Constitutional Development; National Prosecuting Authority; Department of Police; Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs; Department of Health; Offices of the Premiers; Civil society and NGO partners Chapter 9 Institutions; Donors and international development partners (Development Partners' Forum on GBV).</p>	<p>\$2,436,000</p>

SCF AREA 4: GOVERNANCE & PARTICIPATION

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Output 9.3: State capacities to develop and implement evidence based programmes and policies impacting migrants, refugees and asylum seekers strengthened, including training of law enforcement officials on TiP.</p> <p>ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN-Women, UNODC</p>	<p>I: Progress made by government bodies in developing evidence based programs and policies to provide adequate migrant, refugee and asylum-seeker inclusive services in beneficiary communities.</p> <p>B: The National Department of Labour does not have a Labour Migration Policy that extends social protection access and workers' rights to migrants, particularly those in vulnerable sectors of the economy, & inadequate knowledge management mechanisms and institutional response capacity.</p> <p>T: (2015) The National Department of Labour adopts a Labour Migration Policy.</p> <p>T: (2015) Documented knowledge and evidence on migration dynamics & management, and challenges encountered by migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers, mobile populations and migration affected communities to increase awareness; & research support facilitated towards the development of evidence based policies for greater protections of migrants' rights.</p> <p>T: (2015): Capacity built at all levels of Government to strengthen the response to address migration related challenges and safeguard the rights of migrants; & training provided to StatsSA to enhance capacity for the collection of relevant migration data to inform strategic planning & policy formulation, and access to health & social services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal Periodic Review reports. • Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Migrants Workers. • UN and Government's documents on Migrants and Refugees and Asylum Seekers. • Civil society reports. • Other Human Rights Reports. 	<p>Risks: Migration issues not a priority for some of the key stakeholders.</p> <p>Assumption: Government commitment to the well-being of migrants, refugees & asylum seekers.</p>	<p>Department of Home Affairs.</p>	<p>\$2,194,776</p>

SCF AREA 4: GOVERNANCE & PARTICIPATION

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Output 9.4: Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in South Africa.</p> <p>UNDP, UNICEF, OHCHR, with UN Women, UNFPA</p>	<p>I: Number of key disability focal points and disability sector personnel skilled in Monitoring and Evaluation and database management.</p> <p>B: Inadequate data on people with disabilities to assist government in planning to improve programmes and services.</p> <p>T: A comprehensive Disability M&E Framework for persons with disabilities established.</p> <p>I: Number of provincial, districts & CSOs personnel skilled in mainstreaming disability in programmes and implementation plans.</p> <p>B: Current legislation and policy frameworks are not aligned to the provisions of the Convention.</p> <p>T: A CRPD compliant legal and policy framework established to implement provisions of the Convention in South Africa.</p> <p>I: Number of families with people with disability empowerment through expanded social protection.</p> <p>B: Determination of social security benefits and other services targeted to the people with disabilities is currently not informed by evidence, resulting in inequities in provisioning, insufficient subsidisation and faulty targeting of such financial support.</p> <p>T: Research report on the cost/ economics of disability in South Africa produced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Household Survey (GHS). • Living Conditions Survey, Knowledge hub/Database. • Annual Reports from Government Departments, Parliamentary Records. • Universal Periodic Review Report. • 1st Report to the Committee on the Rights of Persons Living with Disabilities. 	<p>Risks: Insufficient funding and lack of capacity in the DWCPD to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of the project.</p> <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread and across sector national commitment on combating violence against women and children, migrants, refugees asylum seekers and other vulnerable groups. • Reliability of government's statistics. • Government and its partners have capacity to utilise and engage with information management systems. 	<p>Department of Women, Children and People with Disability.</p> <p>Department of Justice and Constitutional Development.</p>	<p>\$645,080</p>

SCF AREA 4: GOVERNANCE & PARTICIPATION

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Output 9.5: Strengthen national capacity for the harmonisation, and implementation of youth development policies and programmes.</p> <p>Participating agencies: UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNICEF, WHO, UNODC, OHCHR, UNDP, FAO, UN WOMEN</p>	<p>I: Number of sectoral and national policies, strategies, and programmes reviewed and developed to address multi-sectoral youth development.</p> <p>B: Status of the youth report, national youth policy (2009-2014).</p> <p>T: 5 policies and programmes including adolescent and youth health policy, updated youth policy.</p> <p>I: Number of CSOs and youth led organisations supported to influence and participate in multi sectoral youth development policy and programmes.</p> <p>B: N/A</p> <p>T: LoveLife, Sonke Gender Justice, National Youth Development Agency, South African Youth Council, Media in Education Trust, Student Partnership Worldwide as well as other provincial based CSO's to be reached through the SYP programme.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National reports. National policy and programme review reports. National studies, surveys, and research reports. 	<p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political will and financial commitment to integrate youth issues into national development planning and programmes. Effective participation of young people and youth-lead institutions. 	<p>National Youth Development Agency, The Presidency, National Treasury, National departments including Department of Health, Department of Social Development Provincial Governments, civil society, universities and research institutions.</p>	<p>\$437,296</p>
<p>Key Result Area 10: A multi-sectoral and sustainable response to HIV, STIs and TB developed and implemented at all levels in line with the NSP. The UN Joint Team on AIDS (UNAIDS Secretariat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, UN Women, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, OHCHR, FAO, IOM).</p> <p>Based on the UN Joint Programme of Support</p>	<p>I: HIV incidence.</p> <p>B: Estimated incidence 0,94% in adults in 2012 (ASSA).</p> <p>T: 0.47% (<150 000 new infections) (50% reduction) by 2017.</p> <p>I: TB incidence.</p> <p>B: 1003/100 000 (WHO Global TB report 2013 estimate).</p> <p>T: 491/100 000 (50% reduction) by 2017.</p> <p>I: Percentage of eligible people on ART on treatment and alive 5 years after initiation.</p> <p>B: No cohort.</p> <p>T: 24 months – 88%; 48 months – 76% (by 2017).</p>	<p>\$63,052,250</p>			

SCF AREA 4: GOVERNANCE & PARTICIPATION

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Output 10.1: Capacity of government, private sector and civil society to plan, coordinate, implement, monitor and evaluate the HIV, STIs and TB response strengthened.</p> <p>UNDP and ILO convening with UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, IOM</p>	<p>I: Number of Provincial AIDS Councils with capacity to coordinate, resource, implement and monitor evidence informed strategic plans</p> <p>B: 5 out of 9 provinces in 2012.</p> <p>T: 8 out of 9 provinces by 2017.</p> <p>I: Number of strategic government departments with the capacity to plan, resource, implement and monitor evidence-based HIV and TB strategies and programmes.</p> <p>B: 4 in 2012.</p> <p>T: 6 in 2017.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSP 2012-16 mid-term and final review. Provincial Strategic Plan review reports. National reports, finalised NDP and IDP budget. Analysis of implementation plans of government, labour, private sector and civil society partners. National programme reviews. Analysis of data routinely reported to national department of health and other partners. National surveys, research findings and reports. 	<p>Risks: Insufficient capacity to effectively and efficiently implement mandate.</p> <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political will to integrate HIV and TB NSP into the IDP. HIV and TB remain Government priorities at all levels and across all sectors. Resource availability. Local authorities' capacity for planning, management and monitoring and evaluation. Corresponding development and human rights policies are operational . Adequate funding for integrated HIV-TB programming. Continuous involvement of employers and trade union leaders to support the HIV and TB response. 	<p>The Presidency, SANAC and all sectors, provincial, district and local AIDS councils, all government departments at national and provincial level, Parliamentary HIV & AIDS Committee, National Economic Development and Labour Council.</p>	<p>\$23,172,250</p>
<p>Output 10.2: Universal and equitable access to integrated quality, prevention, treatment, care and support services for HIV, STIs, TB and SRH achieved for those in need.</p> <p>UNFPA and WHO convening with UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNODC</p>	<p>I: Number of HIV programmes implemented for and with men who have sex with men, sex workers, people who use drugs & people living in prisons and other closed settings.</p> <p>B: 2012: programmes in place only for sex workers.</p> <p>T: 2017: all four key populations.</p> <p>I: Number of districts that collect, analyse, disseminate, and use data for the elimination of MTCT programme.</p> <p>B: 2012: 19 out of 52 districts.</p> <p>T: 2017: 52 out of 52 districts.</p> <p>I: Number of districts with HIV programmes for migrant and mobile populations.</p> <p>B: 2012: 4 district programmes supported.</p> <p>T: 2017: 10 district programmes supported.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National programme reviews. Analysis of data routinely reported to national department of health and other partners. Estimates of TB incidence. National TB notifications in children. Political will to integrate HIV and TB NSP into the IDP. 	<p>Risks: Potential for Free Trade Agreements to limit use of TRIPS flexibilities that may drive up the costs of antiretroviral therapy and other essential medicines.</p> <p>Assumption: Political will to integrate HIV and TB NSP into the IDP.</p>	<p>The Presidency, SANAC and all sectors, provincial, district and local AIDS councils, all government departments at national and provincial level.</p>	<p>\$32,040,000</p>

SCF AREA 4: GOVERNANCE & PARTICIPATION

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Output 10.3: Stigma and discrimination reduced; access to justice increased; human rights and gender equality promoted for key populations, PLHIV and other groups at higher risk of HIV, STI and TB infection.</p> <p>OHCHR and UNODC convening with UNAIDS, UNDP, IOM, WHO, ILO, UNHCR, UN Women</p>	<p>I: Number of provinces where PLHIV have access to legal aid for discrimination cases. B: 2012: 0 Provinces. T: 2017: 5 Provinces.</p> <p>I: CSOs in Provinces report reduction in punitive practices by law enforcement towards people who use/inject drugs. B: 2012: 0 Provinces. T: 2017: 5 Provinces.</p> <p>I: Sigma Index study undertaken at national level. B: 2012: no study. T: 2017: national study undertaken, and dissemination activities held.</p> <p>I: Multi sectoral dialogues on decriminalisation of sex work held at national and provincial levels. B: 2012: no dialogues. T: 2017: two national dialogues held, and in two provinces.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SANAC report on access to legal aid initiative. • Annual CSO provincial reports. • Stigma Index study report by HSRC. 	<p>Risks: Strong traditional beliefs, values, and gender stereotyping could hamper acceptance of and progress in achieving gender equality in society at large.</p>	<p>The Presidency, SANAC and all sectors, provincial, district and local AIDS councils, all government departments at national and provincial level.</p>	<p>\$7,840,000</p>
<p>Key Result Area 11: Strengthened national institutions and systems to support South Africa's contributions for a Better Africa and a Better World.</p>	<p>I: South Africa's priority development cooperation initiatives in at least 2 areas of requested support (e.g. peace and security policies, sustainable development, labour market information systems, contribution to global health, etc.) enhanced through support from the UN.</p> <p>B: (2012): Limited existence of knowledge products on peace and security to influence policy and expand local knowledge base.</p> <p>T: Capacities of local institutions strengthened, and knowledge base expanded to enhance SA regional and global role.</p>				<p>\$1,420,812</p>

SCF AREA 4: GOVERNANCE & PARTICIPATION

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Output 11.1: Strengthened national capacity to enhance South-South Cooperation in several areas.</p> <p>UNDP, UNHCR, ILO, UNFPA</p>	<p>I: Extent to which government has been supported to contribute to regional and global human development & peace processes.</p> <p>B: There is no policy framework & Nodal Point for all external development cooperation on South Africa's regional and global role, & inadequate human development knowledge exchange programmes.</p> <p>T: Review of South Africa experiences in regional/global arena, & identification of priority development issues to inform policy frameworks & future programmes.</p> <p>T: South-South knowledge sharing platforms & processes on socio-economic and environmental issues institutionalised to expand knowledge base & enhance SA participation in global human development processes.</p> <p>T: Established & operational Nodal Point for all external development cooperation.</p> <p>I: Labour market information and analysis systems in SADC countries are harmonised.</p> <p>B: A synchronised system of conducting Labour Force Surveys is non-existent amongst SADC Member States.</p> <p>T: SADC Member States implement a synchronised biennial system for conducting Labour Force Surveys and a biennial system and report developed.</p> <p>T: Harmonised labour market information tool related to employment; labour migration and disability is adopted and implemented by 2017.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Household Survey (GHS). • Report from DIRCO & Think Tanks reviews. • Biennial Labour Force Surveys conducted by all SADCC Member States. • A biennial SADC labour market information report. 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate resources to support the programme. • Lack of commitment by some SADC governments and national partners to develop capacity for evidence-based policy formulation and monitoring. <p>Assumption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government will continue with its support and contribution for a Better Africa and a Better World. • Government and national partners committed to strengthened and harmonised labour market information systems to generate up-to-date labour market data to inform policy formulation. 	<p>DIRCO, Statistics SA, SADC Secretariat.</p>	<p>\$1,420,812</p>

SCF AREA 5: EMERGING AND NEW AREAS OF COOPERATION UNDER THE SCF

SCF Outcome and Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Participating National Partners	Total Indicative Resources (USD)
<p>Key Result Area 12: Strengthened provincial level cooperation to enhance development indicators in provinces where poverty levels are high, namely KZN, Limpopo and Eastern Cape⁵</p>	<p>I: Mechanisms for UN-Provincial government level cooperation established and functional. B: A platform for the UN and the Office of the Premier in KZN established in 2014, no similar mechanism exists in the other provinces. T: Bi-annual review meetings between the UN and the provincial government held. I: Reduction in provincial levels of poverty and other development indicators including unemployment, maternal health, nutrition, energy access among others. B: Relevant provincial indicators as contained in the respective Provincial Growth and Development Strategies. T: Joint UN provincial response programme in place and addressing the relevant critical development indicators.</p>				\$4,535,000
<p>Output 12.1: Joint UN-KZN support programme addressing critical development gaps in place and operational</p> <p>UNDP, UNIDO, ILO, UNEP, FAO, UNFPA UNAIDS, UNICEF, WHO, IOM, UNODC, UNHCR, UNESCO</p>	<p>I: Reduction in relative poverty. B: In 2010 67.5%. T: UN interventions to respond to provincial implementation of poverty packages aimed at reducing relative poverty. I: Decrease in maternal, child mortality rates. B: 195 per 100,000 live births in 2012. T: UN interventions to respond to provincial child mortality programmes. I: Improve sexual and reproductive health indicators. B: HIV incidence (%) 1.01%. T: UN interventions to respond to provincial sexual and reproductive health. I: Units of energy produced through alternative (renewable) energy generation. B: 9.1 MW 2012. T: UN interventions to respond to provincial renewable energy needs. I: Provincial government capacity in the Office of the Premier strengthened to enhance service delivery. B: Inadequate institutional capacity to deliver services. T: Capacity of KZN public service academy strengthened. I: Improved government credibility in reporting provincial development progress. B: State of the province report produced in previous years. T: 2014 State of the province report produced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial publications on poverty levels. Annual Government reports on implementation of programme of action. Provincial Growth & Development Strategies and IDPs. Local government reports. Government gazettes. Perceptions of public opinion on service delivery. Auditor-General's report State of the national/provincial population reports. UN reports and documents. 	<p>Risks: Limited buy-in by some sections of government. Insufficient resources and capacity to implement programmes.</p> <p>Assumption: Political will generally exists to address bottlenecks to poverty reduction.</p>	<p>The Office of the Premier overall coordinator. All provincial Departments including, Planning Commission, SALGA, NGOs.</p>	<p>\$4,535,000</p> <p>(KwaZulu-Natal Only)</p>

⁵ Provincial support programmes in Limpopo and Eastern Cape will be developed in due course after discussions with relevant provincial authorities





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