



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme, the United Nations
Population Fund and the United
Nations Office for Project Services**

Distr.: General
27 May 2020

Original: English

Annual session 2020

1 – 5 June 2020, New York

Item 9 of the provisional agenda

Country programmes and related matters

**Country programme document for South Africa
(June 2020-2025)**

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I. Programme rationale

1. Apartheid left South Africa with entrenched structural and systemic divides that perpetuate a dual economy and the triple development challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality. Unemployment has worsened, reaching a high of 29.1 per cent by December 2019, with rates of 41 per cent for youth (15-34 years) and 31.3 per cent for women, compared to 27.1 per cent for men. High unemployment exacerbates the challenges of addressing poverty and income inequality.
2. Forty per cent of the population live below the national lower poverty line of 647 rand¹ per month. Poverty is highest among blacks, affecting mostly the less educated, female-headed households and those living in rural, peri-urban and township areas. Inequality remains high, with a small improvement of the Gini coefficient from 0.70 (2006) to 0.68 (2016). The economy is in recession with an average economic growth rate below 2 per cent for the past decade, largely attributable to drought and declines in mining and manufacturing as a result of low business competitiveness, especially for small businesses. Climate warming is a significant risk to the country's development and undermines achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.²
3. The Human Development Index (HDI) increased from 0.699 (2017) to 0.705 (2018), mainly due to improvements in access to education and some health services. When adjusted for inequality, the HDI fell to 0.463, reflecting a 34.4 per cent loss. The Gender inequality Index of 0.422 shows a critical contributor to overall inequalities. Entrenched gender practices breed discrimination and a normalized culture of gender-based violence. On governance, the country's score on the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index deteriorated from 0.495 (1997) to 0.430 (2018), dogged by allegations of patronage, corruption and state capture.
4. In attaining the Sustainable Development Goals, South Africa will harness its resources, gather lessons learned and promote inclusive growth. The Government has made impressive progress on universal primary education, a comprehensive social protection programme covering over 17 million people, promoting gender equality with female representation in the legislatures of 44 per cent³ and enacting a comprehensive anti-retroviral therapy programme, which reduced the rate of mother-to-child transmission of HIV to less than 1 per cent.
5. The 1996 Constitution diversified access to opportunities for all races, genders and demographic groups and provided for the private sector as an enabler to accelerate transformative and inclusive development. Notwithstanding, the 2020 Common Country Analysis (CCA) reveals that persistent development challenges remain due to structural and spatial divides, over-concentration of the economy on mining, agriculture, finance and real estate, existence of monopolies, corruption and weakening of state institutions. Concerns remain on social protection coverage, sustainability, inefficiencies in targeting the most vulnerable and inclusion of the informal sector.
6. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2020-2025, developed in partnership with the Government, will contribute to addressing these multidimensional challenges. It is aligned to the Government's Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2020-2025 and focuses on four of its seven priorities: transform the economy to serve the people; advance social transformation; strengthen governance and public institutions; and South Africa for a better Africa and world.
7. The UNSDCF focuses on four strategic priorities as entry nodes for an effective, relevant and sustainable contribution to accelerating the Sustainable Development Goals in South Africa: inclusive, just and sustainable economic growth; human capital and social transformation; effective, efficient and transformative governance; and climate resilience and sustainable natural resource management. A fifth priority, South Africa and a better world, is mainstreamed across the four priorities:
8. These strategic priorities are further synthesized into nine UNSDCF outcomes; UNDP will contribute principally to three of these, harnessing its comparative advantages in governance and

¹ United States dollar equivalence of \$35.83 as at 12 April 2020.

² <https://www.exploratorium.edu/climate/looking-ahead#DatasetHowMuchWarmer?>

³ Women's Charter Review <https://www.parliament.gov.za/project-event-details/48>

inclusive growth, where it is as the lead agency, in monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and its integrator role to ensure that those who are most likely to be left behind – youth, women, people with disabilities and vulnerable communities – are given voice, are resilient, have access to opportunities and are integrated in development processes.

9. As the United Nations interlocutor with Statistics South Africa, UNDP will reinforce capacities for collection and analysis of disaggregated data, including on land management and governance, to inform policy formulation and monitor implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The experience, effectiveness and efficiency in climate change adaptation and clean and sustainable energy solutions garnered by UNDP will be complemented with resources of the Regional Service Centre and headquarters to support the country in addressing climate and energy challenges. UNDP will embrace environmental governance while promoting opportunities for employment generation.

10. UNDP will leverage its comparative advantage in the area of governance to position the United Nations as the main partner of choice in working with the Government on strengthening public institutions, including election management bodies, the Public Service Commission, parliament and civil society organizations (CSOs) with a focus on fighting corruption and supporting inclusive participation and social cohesion. UNDP will work with the Sustainable Development Goal Finance Hub, African Development Bank, European Union, International Monetary Fund and other partners to identify opportunities, including with the private sector, to support scaling-up of investments towards implementation of the Goals and catalysing inclusive growth.

11. The key success factors of the country programme 2013-2020 were its increased emphasis on interventions at the local level and institutional strengthening. UNDP broadened and extended partnerships to the provincial level in Limpopo, Eastern Cape, Kwa Zulu Natal and Gauteng provinces, focusing on the most deprived. Vulnerable communities in fire-prone agricultural landscapes were fortified through climate disaster response and management approaches; inclusive financing for women entrepreneurs was introduced; and the capacities of women judges were strengthened to fight gender-based violence and femicide.

12. UNDP launched the Youth by the Youth Programme, linking entrepreneurs to markets and banks, and partnered with Gauteng Province on small business development and on social protection to provide options on social grants to the informal sector. UNDP supported KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo provinces on ethical leadership development, citizen participation in the electoral process and health systems strengthening, and supported the South African National AIDS Council to address stigma and discrimination through human rights-based approaches.

13. UNDP strengthened the platform for regional water security on the critical Orange-Senqu Basin; supported the preparation of the Minimum Wage Bill benefiting 6 million people, of whom at least 26 per cent are women;⁴ and expanded the scope for renewable energy uptake through policy reform, wind turbine refurbishment and youth-centred training of wind energy technicians (at least 40 per cent women). UNDP also supported the preparation of the National Wind Atlas and fostered legally enforceable standards and regulations for energy-efficient appliances.

14. To strengthen South-South cooperation, South Africa contributed to relief efforts in the United Republic of Tanzania for the rehabilitation of critical infrastructure following the 2016 Kagera earthquake. The uptake of South-South cooperation was slow in the country programme 2013-2020, and UNDP will explore and buttress this area in the new country programme.

15. Overall, the terminal evaluation of the United Nations Strategic Cooperation Framework (UNSCF) (2017)⁵ lauded its good alignment to national priorities but bemoaned poorly defined indicators. It also noted increasing demand for technical expertise in the areas of health, labour, environment and social protection. Both the UNSCF evaluation and CCA (2017) recommended Delivering as One in the provision of timely, flexible and high-quality assistance in an upper-middle-income country context. The evaluation of the previous UNDP country programme acknowledged that

⁴ Quarterly Labour Force Survey February 2020.

⁵ The previous UNSCF was originally for the period 2013-2017, as was the UNDP country programme. The programme period was extended at the request of the Government and United Nations Country Team.

UNDP was in consonance with the country's development priorities as it drew from the UNSCF, the MTSF 2014-2019 and the UNDP Strategic Plans, 2014-2017 and 2018-2021. The evaluation also found that UNDP is thinly spread, needed to improve on reconciling the localization of global issues and responding to local needs, and that its monitoring and reporting system should capture people-centred impact.

16. Additional lessons learned from stakeholder consultations include the need to improve communication, coordination and downstream interventions and to diversify partnerships. The report of the Secretary-General on development cooperation with middle-income countries (2017)⁶ accentuated the UNDP partnership with the Government, which has been amplified by the need for collaborative efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Africa Union Agenda 2063. In the 2020-2025 country programme, UNDP is driven by its comparative advantage, lessons learned and need to be focused, impactful, sustainable and transformative.

17. This country programme will be different as it prioritizes Delivering as One and supporting the Government in addressing the spread of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in the short term, while in the long-term instituting measures to build resilience, foster reintegration and stop stigma and discrimination. Fundamentally, the country programme will avoid being thinly spread by contributing to only three UNSDCF outcomes. It will focus on empowerment of youth and women as a pathway to reducing poverty and inequalities and will utilize innovation in finding local solutions to accelerate implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

18. UNDP will proactively court the private sector and foundations for Goal-related impact investments and will leverage the experiences of the Global Policy Network, Regional Service Centre for Africa, Sustainable Development Goal Finance Hub and headquarters. There will be a greater drive for evidence-based research and collaborations with think tanks to inform policy, planning and monitoring for sustainable human development. UNDP will build on its integrator role and previous work of coordinating the Government, United Nations and civil society around the Sustainable Development Goals.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

19. The anchor of the UNDP country programme 2020-2025 is youth and women's empowerment and employment, as the bedrock for reducing poverty and inequality in South Africa. The country programme is aligned to three of the nine UNSDCF outcomes, on equitable social and economic opportunities, participation in decision-making and access to justice, and resilience to climate change. It implements the six signature solutions of the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 and prioritizes five of the six impact areas⁷ of the UNDP regional offer (2020-2021), including the associated foundational enablers.⁸

20. The country programme will be operationalized through three interrelated portfolios, with critical emphasis on leaving no one behind and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Considering that the impacts of COVID-19 may outlast the period of this country programme, the portfolios, especially inclusive and sustainable growth, will mainstream the short- and medium-term responses to the pandemic as well as the long-term socioeconomic and governance interventions that will help sustain existing development gains and stimulate full recovery.

⁶ A/72/329

⁷ The programme will prioritize natural resource governance, structural transformation, youth and women employment and empowerment, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and affordable and sustainable energy.

⁸ Governance of things; digital transformation; sustainable/innovative financing; strategic communications and partnerships; South-South cooperation; and development intelligence.

Portfolio 1. Inclusive, just and sustainable economic growth

21. People must be the means and end of economic growth. This requires inclusive and sustainable economic growth that enables all South Africans, particularly women, youth, people with disabilities and other marginalized groups, to access socioeconomic opportunities. This will be achieved by developing value chains in the circular economy that can create new jobs and enterprises and are risk-informed and environmentally sustainable.

22. Efforts will focus on digital skills development and entrepreneurship; increased access to land for people living in rural areas and improved small-scale agriculture; and strengthening social protection for the most vulnerable groups in society, including targeted social insurance for women⁹ and informal sector workers.¹⁰ Opportunities presented by the fourth industrial revolution will be leveraged by addressing the skills mismatch and enterprise development services, preparing the workforce for a labour transition to renewable energy. Intragovernmental coordination with the private sector will be critical to creating job opportunities.

23. UNDP will provide technical assistance on legal and policy research, social dialogue and human development; and promote the use of evidence-based information and beneficiation schemes to support the Government in decisively addressing the fractured land administration and management system. UNDP will advocate for inclusive innovation within national strategies, science and innovation policies and research and development programmes. It will support participation of low-income communities as producers and consumers of innovation within business and industry value chains and ensure that small and micro-enterprises are able to participate in economic activities.

Portfolio 2. Effective, efficient and transformative governance

24. The public service remains challenged in discharging its duties transparently, accountably and effectively.¹¹ The programme priorities in transformative governance will strengthen service delivery centred on the Sustainable Development Goals, thereby enabling a capable developmental State and improving awareness of governance mechanisms. Inclusive citizen participation through dialogue platforms, gender mainstreaming and human rights-based approaches, coupled with civic education programmes, are considered important vehicles to achieve this end.

25. UNDP will work jointly with United Nations agencies in coordinated structures to strengthen national and subnational capacities to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic with a focus on the most vulnerable. Promoting ethical leadership, anchored on preventing and control of state capture and corruption and promotion of professionalism and service compacts, will be prioritized. To mitigate the deepening social fractures caused by increasing gender-based violence and femicide and attacks on foreign nationals or xenophobia, UNDP will prioritize building social cohesion among all stakeholders, reducing stigma towards those affected by HIV/AIDS, COVID-19 and tuberculosis, grounded on human rights-based approaches and improved evidence.

26. Enhancing the capacities of oversight institutions, including support to electoral management bodies to promote innovations and digitalization to enhance confidence in the electoral process, are immediate levers for the 2021 local government elections and 2024 provincial and national elections. Effective governance and accountability systems for financing the Sustainable Development Goals will be strengthened. UNDP will partner with the Public Service Commission and the National Treasury to build capacity for gender-responsive budgeting; and with the private sector by piloting the Gender Equality Seal. In the spirit of the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, UNDP will prioritize disability into UNDP work and partner with relevant departments.

⁹ Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation and UNDP, Policy Options for Extending Social Protection to Informal Workers in South Africa, 2018.

¹⁰ UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa, Extension of Social Protection to the Informal Economy: Assessing extension of Social Protection to Informal Workers in Africa, February 2020.

¹¹ Government of South Africa, Towards a 25-year review: 1994-2019.

27. Equally critical is strengthening policy formulation, planning, budgeting and implementation and enhancing M&E capacity across all tiers of government. UNDP will promote knowledge-sharing between South African public service institutions and their counterparts from the South and the North.

Portfolio 3. Climate resilience and sustainably managed natural resources

28. Adverse weather events, water scarcity and electricity outages highlight the country's vulnerability to the effects of climate change, resulting in high adaptation costs and unprecedented transitions in the development process.¹² UNDP will support government efforts to mitigate fragmented and uncoordinated approaches against the backdrop of some important multilateral agreements and engage the private sector to enable partnerships.

29. Energy security can be greatly enhanced by scaling up renewable energy technologies (e.g., solar and wind) and energy-efficient solutions to accelerate uptake and partnerships. Supporting coordination with neighbouring countries by leveraging transboundary water sources will improve water security by harnessing nature-based solutions in key basin areas in the Southern African Development Community region. This will advance regional solidarity in implementing joint agreements on integrated water resources management, especially land management, water quality monitoring, resource access, distribution mechanisms and infrastructure.¹³

30. The management and sustainable use of natural resources, including land reform, will contribute to inclusive and sustainable economic growth through nature-based enterprise development. UNDP will harness the country's untapped bioeconomy,¹⁴ a rich potential for innovation to accelerate enterprise development and innovation.

Strategic partnerships

31. The operational strategy is to include women, youth and persons with disabilities in the implementation of the three interlinked portfolios to reduce poverty and inequality and create employment opportunities using whole-of-society approaches and focusing on local sustainable development and South-South and triangular cooperation. UNDP will continue to leverage on its global presence and partnerships with bilateral and other multilateral institutions to facilitate South-South and triangular cooperation through exchange of good practices and training. Partnerships will be formed with the horizontal and vertical spheres of government.

32. Public agencies responsible for oversight, including the Independent Electoral Commission, Public Service Commission and the South African National Energy Development Institute, will be engaged to promote harmonized approaches and explore opportunities for government financing/cost sharing. UNDP will form strategic partnerships with think tanks for policy-oriented thought leadership, for instance on the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19, national human development reports and reports on the Sustainable Development Goals.

33. The programme will engage CSOs using policy dialogue platforms and skills development. For bilateral and multilateral partners and the private sector, the focus will be on activating the Business Call for Action and Global Compact by encouraging impact investment in Sustainable Development Goal-oriented businesses using business incubators and innovation in areas such as value chain development and climate change adaptation. Partnerships with international financial institutions will be reinforced to leverage technical expertise.

34. Resource mobilization, including investment crowd financing platforms, will be proactively sought for Sustainable Development Goal impact investments. UNDP will undertake joint programming with United Nations agencies and multilateral partners. The Accelerator Lab will be a platform for identification of innovative solutions to problems that affect society, promoting use of grass-roots innovation and digital technology across the programmatic areas. Given the country's aspiration for a better Africa and world, UNDP will support South Africa on cross-border initiatives

¹² National Planning Commission, National Development Plan 2030, Chapter 5, Environmental Sustainability: An Equitable Transition to a Low-Carbon Economy, 2012.

¹³ River Basin Authorities with jurisdiction over the Orange-Senqu Basin and the Limpopo River Basin respectively.

¹⁴ Department of Environmental Affairs, National Biodiversity Economy Strategy, 2016.

and South-South and triangular cooperation to promote transformative development exchanges in line with the outcome of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation.

III. Programme and risk management

35. Successful implementation of the programme is premised on strong ownership by the Government, partners and target groups. One of the risk management strategies is the periodic review of the capacities of partners and staff to implement the programme, with mitigation actions.

36. Critical operational risks include compliance and oversight control, parallel initiatives rather than integrated approaches, lack of political will for innovative approaches, limited space for resource mobilization given the country's upper-middle-income status and patriarchal and cultural norms. These will be mitigated through brokering strategic partnerships, advocacy, knowledge-sharing and use of the UNDP risk management tools and system, making partners more aware of them and enabling responsiveness.

37. The COVID-19 pandemic has shown the associated risks in programme implementation, calling for regular evaluation of such risks. It is too early to determine the effects of COVID-19 on poverty and overall development in South Africa, but the related risks will be closely monitored. UNDP will be adaptive in responding robustly to COVID-19 through reprogramming, reprioritizing and mobilizing new resources, as relevant.

38. In line with the United Nations Country Team Business Continuity Plan, UNDP will utilize the existing Risk Management Committee and national and subnational multisectoral response coordination mechanisms as key avenues for mitigating programme and project risks. Key threats to the achievement of the programme's objectives are stagnant economic growth; local government elections (2021) and provincial elections (2024); continued energy crises; climate-induced floods and droughts; sporadic service delivery protests; xenophobic attacks and rising incidence of sexual and gender-based violence that threaten social cohesion; and the evolving COVID-19 and other potential pandemics.

39. Notwithstanding these threats, opportunities exist such as the country's relatively good infrastructure, young and educated population, coverage and use of the fourth industrial revolution and the Government's positioning of South Africa as the investment hub in Africa. UNDP will strengthen existing United Nations system-wide and programme governance mechanisms to enhance government and stakeholder engagement under the UNSDCF 2020-2025.

40. To ensure effective programme management, UNDP will convene quarterly stakeholder and portfolio steering committee meetings, including citizen-led consultations to garner their views and promote transparency and trust. Periodic¹⁵ performance reviews,¹⁶ site visits and innovative digital-enabled monitoring will support effective and timely management of exposure to risk and harnessing of opportunities. Regarding private sector partnerships, the corporate risk management approach, due diligence policy and procedures will be referenced. All eligible initiatives will undergo rigorous screening for quality assurance and social and environment standards.

41. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

42. The programme will be nationally executed but will accommodate direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial

¹⁵ Annual, midterm and end-of-cycle.

¹⁶ Audits, evaluations and corporate oversight missions.

risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

43. UNDP will develop an integrated M&E plan anchored on results-based management principles to track progress of programme priorities. This will feed into United Nations-wide reporting platforms for shared results. The M&E framework will serve as a key measuring instrument to facilitate continuous assessment and reporting. UNDP will ensure that data disaggregation becomes integral to programme design, implementation and monitoring of impacts on target groups, including use of the UNDP gender and other markers. Regular gender analysis will help UNDP to monitor expenditure and improve planning and decision-making on gender marker results. In line with Leave No One Behind, the country programme data will be disaggregated to ensure that services are provided to all priority beneficiary groups.

44. UNDP will continue to build capacities to undertake regular monitoring of field activities and provide quality assurance in line with the results framework and project quality assurance guidelines. Midterm and final evaluations will be an integral part of programme and project management to ensure that lessons learned and best practices are used to improve effectiveness and efficiency. UNDP will continue to lead implementation of the HACT framework to ensure that fiduciary risk management, quality assurance and programme monitoring activities are undertaken regularly to promote efficiencies in United Nations procurement and resource management.

45. At least 5 per cent of each project budget will be charged to support M&E and communication functions and strengthen staffing. Monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in partnership with the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation National Planning Commission and Statistics South Africa. UNDP will strengthen the capacities of national and subnational authorities to generate and use data for improved policy development and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals hosting Joint Africa M&E Indaba and trainings. UNDP will systematically apply direct project costs to reflect the costs incurred with project management support to ensure financial sustainability. The programme evaluation plan will include midterm and terminal evaluations which will feed into the UNSDCF evaluation.

46. Partnering with think tanks, UNDP will conduct research on issues of interest to inform quality programming and decision-making. The M&E and Knowledge Management Units will work together to implement an integrated knowledge management. A series of reports on human development, inequalities and status of the Sustainable Development Goals will be produced for national, provincial and municipal governments. UNDP will continue to implement its partnership and communications strategy to communicate its contribution to development results to stakeholders, target groups and partners in a transparent manner, using innovative and user-friendly social media tools.

Annex. Results and resources framework for South Africa (June 2020-2025)

NATIONAL GOAL: Inclusive, just and sustainable economic growth				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: By 2025, all people in South Africa particularly women, youth and other marginalized groups have access to equitable social and economic opportunities				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1 - Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (<i>indicators, baselines targets</i>)	MAJOR PARTNERS/ PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (in thousands of \$)
I: 1.1.1. % below the international poverty rate of \$1.9 B: 33.8% (2010) T: 18.8%.	Source: Living Conditions Survey Social Grants Statistics: Department of Social Development (DSD); General Household Surveys; Agriculture Census; Food Security in South Africa; HDR Evaluation reports including generated by Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME); Frequency: Annually Responsibility: Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), Department of Economic Development (DED), Statistics South Africa (StatsSA); UNDP	Output 1.1: Social protection programme expanded to include informal workers especially women as part of social security reforms. I: 1.1.1. % increase in coverage for women especially informal and domestic workers for policy options on social insurance/protection. B: 21% T: 42% I: 1.1.2. % of social transfer payment to target vulnerable groups (especially rural women) not currently covered B: 0 T: 45%	DSD; Department of Employment and Labour National Planning Commission (NPC); DPME, Statistics South Africa; Gauteng DED; United Nations agencies, Informal workers' organizations, Provincial departments of land, agriculture, environment and rural development;	Regular resources: 1 085 Other resources: 7 000
I: 1.2.1. % of land transfer to the landless by 2024 B: 9% T: 15%		Output 1.2: Capacities of key national institutions enhanced to design and implement inclusive¹⁷ and integrated national policies and programmes on equitable land reform and local sustainable development I: 1.2.1. # of gender-responsive and innovative policies, programmes and solutions developed and implemented at national and subnational levels to address land ownership inequality, improved livelihoods and increase access to land by the rural poor, esp. women and youth B: 0 T: 4 I: 1.2.2. Proportion of people at the local level benefiting from solutions developed to address land ownership disaggregated by women and youth B: 0 T: 75% (50% women; 20% persons with disabilities)	National Youth Development Agency. DALRRD, GEF, GCF; Provincial and municipal departments Department of Small Business Development; Small Enterprise Development Agency; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Stanford University, technical, and vocational education and training institutions, Development Bank of Southern Africa,	
I: 1.2.2. HDI B: 0.705 (2019) T: > 0.750				
I: 1.3.1. Multidimensional poverty rates disaggregated by sex, location, age,		Output 1.3. institutional capacities at national and subnational levels improved to plan innovative delivery and accelerate		

¹⁷ In partnership with Government to address land ownership inequality, increase access to land for people living in rural areas, particularly women and youth, to improve their livelihood and food security

<p>income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status and location</p> <p>B: 0.032 (2018) T: > 0.016</p> <p>I: 1.3.2. Gini coefficient</p> <p>B: 0.68 (2019) T: ≤0.65</p> <p>I: 1.3.3. Total spending on essential services as a % of total government expenditure.</p> <p>B: 20%; T: ≥ 25% [Southern African Development Community/African Union Protocol]</p>	<p>(DHS), Labour Participation Surveys, Small Business Institute; Small Enterprise Development Agency; World Economic Forum Competitiveness Index</p> <p>Frequency: Annual/Biennial</p> <p>Responsibility: Department of Small Business Development, StatsSA</p>	<p>redress of multidimensional poverty, unemployment and inequalities</p> <p>I:1.3.1. Existence of integrated policies and strategies to reduce the multidimensional poverty</p> <p>B: No T: Yes</p> <p>I. 13.2: # of networking, exchanges platforms between private and public sectors on business development to address inefficient labour market information system, including digital skills created:</p> <p>B: 0 T: 10</p> <p>I. 1.3.3: # of national and subnational public institutions with data-informed policies and plans in place to strengthen decision-making, social cohesion and prevent risk of conflict</p> <p>B: 0 T: National 2; Subnational 9</p>	<p>Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, NGOs/CSOs, Private sector; Microsoft, Commodity organizations</p>
<p>I: 1.4.1. Unemployment rate</p> <p>B: 29% National Women: 31.3% Male: 27.1% (Male) Youth: 56.4% (Youth)</p> <p>T: ≤ 21 for women and men ≤ 35 for youths</p>		<p>Output 1.4: Comprehensive business, youth entrepreneurship and supplier development programme initiated for rural and off-farm enterprises with potential to enhance quality of business development services¹⁸ for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and value chains</p> <p>I: 1.4.1. # and type of MSMEs owned by youth and women that transition beyond stabilization to the growth stage as a result of business development services</p> <p>B: 0 T: 100 (Youth-owned 50, Women-owned 50)</p> <p>I: 1.4.2. # of new youth and women-led/owned rural and off-farm enterprises benefiting from business development support.</p> <p>B: 0 T: 100 (Youth-led/owned 50, Women-led/owned 50)</p> <p>I: 1.4.3. # of youth including those in the youth networks provided with digital skills to improve their employability, disaggregated by gender, geographic areas</p> <p>B: 0 T: 250 (40% women-led, 40% male-led, 20% led by persons with disabilities; 60% Urban; 40% Rural)</p> <p>I: 1.4.4. # of MSMEs utilizing supplier development platforms for inclusive and sustainable value chains.</p> <p>B: 0 T: 20</p> <p>I: 1.4.5. # of smallholders' cooperatives [focusing on women and youth] supported to access markets and value chains</p> <p>B: 195 T: 350</p>	

¹⁸ Technical training, access to funding, digitalization and technology transfer and markets.

NATIONAL GOAL: Effective, efficient and transformative governance					
UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: By 2025, women and marginalized groups are able to participate meaningfully in decision making processes and access justice					
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 2: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development					
<p>I:2.2.1. Voter turnout disaggregated by sex, age and excluded groups B: 65.99%, 57% women, 43% male, 38% under 35% T: Above national average of > 70%, 60% females, 50% under 35s</p> <p>I: 2.2.2. % of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments B: 46% women representation; T: At least 50% women</p>	<p>Source: Sectoral report and studies, LCS ; DHS, Census Reports. Commissioned Studies; HDRs, CSOs, Parliamentary Reports, Aggregate Indices,¹⁹State of the Nation Address, Frequency: Annual/biennial Responsibility: StatsSA</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Capacities developed across Government to integrate the 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement and other international agreements in development plans and budgets, and to analyse progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, using innovative and data-driven solutions (SP Output 1.1.1)</p> <p>I. 2.1.1: # of new collaborative knowledge products produced on priority Goals, COVID-19 and South-South initiatives. B: 0 T: 5, incl. national human development report</p> <p>I. 2.1.2: # of innovative funding solutions for the advancement of Sustainable Development Goals²⁰ B: TBC T: 4</p>		<p>Government departments including DPME, StatsSA ; Public Service Commission (PSC), NPC, think tanks, United Nations agencies, CSOs, academia, treaty bodies.</p>	<p>Regular resources: 1 086</p> <p>Other resources: 14 000</p>
	<p>Source: Portfolio Committee/Parliamentary Reports Frequency: Quarterly Responsibility: Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), UNDP</p>	<p>Output 2.2.: Constitution-making, electoral and parliamentary processes and institutions strengthened to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability</p> <p>I: 2.2.1. # of electoral management bodies with strengthened capacity to conduct inclusive and credible elections B: 1 T: 6</p> <p>I: 2.2.2. Increase in women's participation in the democratic electoral process:</p> <p>(a) Proportion of women on the voter registry; (b) Proportion of women in local councils, provincial and national legislatures (a) B: 52% T: 55% (b) B: 41% T: 50%</p> <p>I: 2.2.3. # of Constitution-making bodies with mechanisms for civic engagement, including the participation of women and other marginalized groups B: 4 T: 10</p>		<p>IEC, African Union, Department of Home Affairs Speakers Forum Multi-Party Women's Caucus</p>	

¹⁹ Mo Ibrahim, Ease of Doing Business, Corruption Index, Multidimensional Poverty Index, Gender Inequality Index, etc.

²⁰ Data sources may identify needs, markets and direction for inclusive innovation.

		I: 2.2.4. # of gender-responsive innovations introduced in civic education, voting processes and reporting, B: 0 T: 5			
<p>I: 2.3.1. % of population satisfied with their last experience with public services B: 63%²¹ T: 20% increase</p> <p>I: 2.3.2. % of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, and disability B: 71%²² T: At least 20% increase</p> <p>I: 2.3.3. Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100) B: 77.7 (2018) T: >85%</p>	<p>Source: Status Reports on Climate Change, HDRs , Disaster Risk Management/DRR Reports, Mo Ibrahim Index</p> <p>Frequency: Annual/Biennial</p> <p>Responsibility: UNDP</p>	<p>Output 2.3. Capacities of core government institutions at the national and subnational levels improved to plan for inclusive and innovative delivery of high-quality interventions and services to deepen democracy</p> <p>I: 2.3.1. # of locally developed innovations/solutions identified and tested towards enhancing public services delivery, reaching young people, women and persons with disabilities B: 0 T: 3</p> <p>I: 2.3.2. # of adopted legal, policy and institutional reforms to remove structural barriers to women's empowerment (<i>SP2.6.1.1</i>) B: 3 Target: 10</p> <p>I: 2.3.3. Level of compliance by government departments to standard public administration ethical practices and accountability (rating scale: 1=low (25%) compliance; 2 = Moderate (50%) compliance; 3 = High (>75%) compliance B: 60% T: 75%</p> <p>I: 2.3.4. # of public sector/departments with gender-responsive budgeting systems in place B: 0 T: 10</p> <p>I: 2.3.5. # of private sector that implemented Gender Equality Seal B: 0 T: 10</p> <p>I:2.3.6 Persons with disability engaged to integrate disability into UNDP's programmes B: 0 T:1</p>		<p>Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities, DPME, StatsSA, NPC, Public Service Commission, Department of Higher Education, Science and Technology</p> <p>Parliament Auditor General United Nations agencies National, provincial and municipal authorities and departments; Chapter 9 Institutions, IEC, Commission for Gender Equality; Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disability; DSD, CSOs</p>	
I: 2.4.1. % of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and	Source: LCS: Social Grants Statistics: DSD, HDRs, Gender	Output 2.4: Policy frameworks and institutional mechanisms enabled at national and subnational levels			

²¹ Mo Ibrahim Index: Public Management Score <http://iiag.online/>

²² Mo Ibrahim Index: Rights & Participation Score <http://iiag.online/>

<p>older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and age B: 23%²³ T: halve to 11.5%</p> <p>I: 2.4.2. Mo Ibrahim Governance Index by Gender Score</p> <p>Overall: B: 68/100 (2018) T: >85%</p> <p>Gender: B: 71/100 (2018) T: >85%</p> <p>I: 2.2.9. Gender Inequality Index B: 0.389 (2017) T: < 0.200</p>	<p>and HIV Reports, SDG reports, Mo Ibrahim Governance Index, Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index, Special Perceptions Surveys</p> <p>Frequency: Annual/Biennial Responsibility: StatsSA</p>	<p>for the peaceful management of emerging and recurring conflicts, tensions and rising levels of gender-based violence and femicide.</p> <p>I: 2.4.1. Frameworks in place to prevent and respond to sexual and disabilities and gender-based violence . (a) Multisectoral policy and legislation, B: 1 T: 3</p> <p>(b) Multisectoral services including justice and security, B: 1 T: 3</p> <p>(c) Platforms for raising awareness and social mobilization B: No T: Yes</p>			
NATIONAL GOAL: Climate resilience and sustainably managed natural resources					
UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3: By 2025, South Africa is on a just transition to a low-carbon society and vulnerable & marginalized communities are more resilient to adverse effects of climate change (and access to sustainable nature-based solutions).					
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 3: Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises					
<p>I: 3.1.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption. B: 26.2% T: > 35</p>	<p>Source: Annual reports, national plans and strategies, regulations, standards, commissioned reports; SDG reports, feasibility, socioeconomic and market expert studies; Integrated Resources Plan</p> <p>Frequency: Annual Responsibility: Departments of Energy, Environment, Trade and Industry, Higher Education, Science and Technology</p>	<p>Output 3.1 Solutions adopted to achieve universal access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy (SP output 1.5.1)</p> <p>I: 3.1.1. # of renewable energy technologies and energy-efficient solutions developed and applied to accelerate uptake at the local level (municipalities and residential households) with 50% beneficiaries being women-headed households B: 0 T: 2</p> <p>I: 3.1.2. % of households (women-headed, rural, urban and peri-urban) benefiting from clean and affordable energy access B: 5% T: 10%</p>		<p>Ministries: Higher Education, Science & Technology, Industry, Commerce, Youth, Gender, Departments of Energy and of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries Development Bank of Southern Africa, Regional water authorities, national partners, NGOs and CSOs, Private sector, Think tanks</p>	<p>Regular resources: 1 086</p> <p>Other resources: 45 000</p>
<p>I:3.1.2. % of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem types that are well protected (domesticated indicator)</p>		<p>Output 3.2: Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources</p>			

²³ Human Development Report 2019: South Africa's Women Empowerment Profile

B: Terrestrial 28%, Fresh water 23% T: TBC		I: 3.2.1. # of nature-based solutions that contribute to enhancing sustainable livelihoods, especially for women and other vulnerable groups B: 0 T: 5 I: 3.2.2. Natural resources that are managed under sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime (area under improved management and sustainable use) B: 400 hectares T: 480 hectares			
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