



***Towards Achieving
Sustainable Growth and
Development through
Vision 2014***

**The United Nations
Development Assistance
Framework for South
Africa**

2007 – 2010

UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM IN SOUTH AFRICA

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1. Executive Summary

An intensive six-month consultative exercise in 2005 culminated in a CCA Symposium, out of which came the Government-prepared Country Analysis. This document formed the basis for further engagement that produced the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) to South Africa 2007 – 2010. The UNDAF has emerged from a nationally owned dialogue and represents the UN's response to critical national development priorities centred on *Vision 2014*, a framework that guides the South African outlook and interventions directed at addressing key developmental challenges into the second decade of democracy, and framed within the context of the MDGs.

The UNDAF is unique in that it is fully aligned with national development priorities and framed within the context of the Government's system of co-operative governance. The UN's five priority areas are based on the broad national development goals set out in each of the five cluster groups and the national and programme outcomes are derived from the National Programme of Action. Together, these five priority areas and 25 programme outcomes outline what the UN system in South Africa commits to implement over the next four years. Through the UNDAF the UN System in South Africa is presenting areas of proposed development intervention. The actual execution of such activities will, however, be dependent upon funds being mobilized, which for the Specialized Agencies cannot be known with certainty at the time of signature.

| The UN will support South Africa in the following priority areas | The UN's work will all be aimed at supporting Government and other development partners to achieve the following outcomes for South Africa |
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| Democracy, good governance and administration are strengthened | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved capacity of provincial and local government to deliver effective basic social services 2. Improved processes related to the Macro-organisation of the state 3. Strengthened participatory governance processes |
| Government and its social partners are supported to accelerate economic growth and development for the benefit of all | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. National macroeconomic capacities for policy formulation, implementation and coordination strengthened 5. Enhanced Skills of Government and Social Partners to respond to the needs of the Labour Market 6. Strengthened Government ability to develop and implement Coordinated Second Economy interventions 7. Strengthened Government capacity to implement selected First Economy interventions |
| Strengthened South African and sub-regional institutions to consolidate the African Agenda, promote global governance and South-South cooperation | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Strengthened capacity of South Africa to support the AU Commission and other policy related institutions such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), the Pan-African |

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| | <p>Parliament, African Court of Justice and Human rights, etc. and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in addressing socio- economic, peace and political issues to implement the Africa agenda</p> <p>9. Strengthened South-South cooperation</p> <p>10. An enabling environment to organise major sporting events</p> |
| <p><i>Government's efforts to promote justice, peace, safety and security are strengthened</i></p> | <p>11. Harmonised national, regional and international laws related to the rights of children, women, marginalized and vulnerable populations, migrant populations and detainees for effective implementation at national and local levels to ensure justice for all.</p> <p>12. Harmonised national, regional and international laws related to relevant treaties on combating organised crime, corruption, money laundering, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, arms trafficking, drug related crimes, drug precursor control and terrorism.</p> <p>13. Reduced levels of corruption and fraud in key government entities</p> <p>14. Enhanced structures for prevention and response to address violence against children and women.</p> <p>15. Criminal justice and penal reform supported</p> <p>16. Social crime prevention initiatives strengthened</p> |
| <p><i>Poverty eradication is intensified</i></p> | <p>17. The Government is supported to implement the social sector Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) for home and community based care workers, early childhood development (ECD) workers, and community health workers.</p> <p>18. Access to education broadened and quality of education improved</p> <p>19. Capacity of Government to implement the HIV/AIDS comprehensive plan supported</p> <p>20. Matching of skills to the requirements of the economy is supported</p> <p>21. The increasing demand for housing and services is addressed.</p> <p>22. The capacity of the national health system to deliver quality service improved and expanded</p> <p>23. Efficient delivery of social grants in a comprehensive social security system supported</p> <p>24. Strategic management and coordination of programmes for subsistence and small emerging farmers are supported to improve their food security and livelihoods.</p> |

2. Introduction

South Africa is a powerful emerging democracy that has striven during its first decade of democracy to overcome the legacies of poverty, inequity and bad governance that were left after the demise of the apartheid state, based on the principles set out in the Constitution of South Africa¹. South Africa has moved confidently into its second decade of democracy, building on the progress it has already made in establishing a democratic polity on the foundations of an array of progressive legislation, policy frameworks and implementation strategies. South Africa is a middle-income country, a regional powerhouse and an important player on the global stage. In this regard, South Africa served as Chair of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) from 1998 to 2003. South Africa was a co-founder of the India, Brazil South Africa Dialogue Forum (IBSA), which works actively to strengthen South-South Co-operation in international fora. South Africa also championed the establishment of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), which promotes the strengthening of partnerships amongst African countries themselves and with the African continent as a whole. More recently, South Africa was elected to Chair the Group of 77 in New York during 2006. Through prudent management of the economy South Africa's resource envelope has expanded considerably – thereby lessening the need for external loans that are almost always accompanied by externally imposed aid modalities such as PRSPs and World Bank loans.

South Africa has been playing an important role in taking forward the new global development agenda. It has made important contributions to the UN Reform process and is playing an active role in the OECD/DAC's Joint Venture on Monitoring the Paris Declaration. South Africa is fully aware of the issues related to aid effectiveness that are currently being debated, and in its interactions with its development partners has been consistent in stressing the importance of national ownership of the development process. This insistence is based on the expectation that development partners will take seriously their Paris Declaration commitments, and will ensure that their country programming is fully harmonised and aligned with South Africa's development agenda.

On the basis of this understanding, the UN in South Africa has sought to engage with the Government of South Africa within the context of national ownership and mutual accountability principles. This was both a necessary and welcome shift in emphasis on the part of the UN, which had previously had a relatively marginal and ineffectual development partnership with the Government of South Africa. In November 2004, an inter-agency CCA/UNDAF Task Force was established to coordinate the CCA/UNDAF process under the direction of the Resident Coordinator and the UN Country Team. In May 2005 the UN Country Team held a meeting with the Government of South Africa at the Presidency. This meeting was marked by a frank, constructive and forward-looking exchange of views that served to assist both parties in moving towards a common understanding. It was also agreed at this meeting that the Africa Institute of South Africa (AISA), would facilitate UN / Government interactions towards the development of a Common Country Assessment². Building on this revitalised relationship, UN agencies moved ahead with a series of intensive training activities to ensure that its staff was fully briefed on the new UN development agenda.

Under the auspices of AISA, and in frequent consultation with the Department of Foreign Affairs, the point of entry for the UN system to Government, a series of fourteen research papers were commissioned to form the basis of a national dialogue on South Africa's key

¹ The Constitution of South Africa, together with the Bill of Rights, was adopted in 1996.

² The Africa Institute of South Africa was established in 1960 as an independent, non-profit research organisation. Their focus is primarily on political, socio economic, international and development issues in contemporary Africa.

development challenges. These papers were written by leading academics, and while analytical in nature, they were also proactive in mapping out possible solutions. The two-day CCA Symposium held in October 2005 brought Government, the UN and other stakeholders together for a dialogue around the content of the CCA papers and a discussion of strategic directions for UN development assistance. At the CCA Symposium it was agreed that the Government, under the direction of the Department of Foreign Affairs would in the spirit of national ownership write the Common Country Assessment. The Department of Foreign Affairs chaired an expanded UN Working Group, which was convened for the purpose of allowing various Government Departments to participate in the process of developing the new CCA. In February 2006 the Department of Foreign Affairs presented their Country Analysis to the UN, as signed off by the Directors-General of the Government Departments that make up the International Relations, Peace and Security Cluster. Emerging from discussions during the UNCT Annual Retreat and Strategic Planning Retreat with Government the UN prepared a detailed results-based response to the Government's Country Analysis³. As a follow-up to these strategic meetings, the UN also established five inter-agency Cluster Working Groups to develop and refine the UNDAF cluster matrices and streamline agency outputs. This document was submitted to the Department of Foreign Affairs for further consideration, and a follow-up validation meeting between the UNCT and a number of Government Departments was held on 30 March 2006.

3. Summary of the Common Country Analysis

The CCA provides comprehensive information on the situation in South Africa, the needs that should be addressed and Government priorities in this regard. The intention here is not to summarise all aspects of the CCA, but rather to highlight certain parts thereof that are relevant to the integration of United Nations support to the priorities of the South African Government.

South Africa is a country of contradictions, a country of stark contrasts, between first world technological advancement and high living standards on the one hand, and large areas of extreme poverty and deprivation on the other. Following the historic transition to democracy in 1994, the new democratic Government has established a vibrant democracy, with a model constitution, backed by a strong human rights-centred judicial and legal system. The efforts of the new Government to provide basic services to the whole population and bring about a more equitable dispensation of the national wealth have borne significant changes, but much still remains to be done.

Since 1994, the South African Government has been engaged in a vigorous process of transformation that has included the transformation of the State machinery and changes to almost all policies. The core objective of Government, as set out in the mid-term review of 2004, is to halve poverty and unemployment by 2014, the second decade of South Africa's democracy. To do so, South Africa would need to ensure that the environment and opportunities for more labour-absorbing economic activities is considerably improved. More broadly, it is necessary to ensure that the fruits of growth are shared in such a way that poverty comes as close as possible to being eliminated, and that the severe inequalities that still plague the country are considerably reduced. Government's vision of South Africa's development path is a vigorous and inclusive economy where goods and services are diverse, more value is added to goods and services produced, the costs of production and distribution are reduced, labour is readily absorbed into sustainable employment, and new businesses are encouraged to proliferate and expand. In July 2005, President Mbeki placed Deputy President Mlambo-Ngcuka in charge of the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGI-SA), which aims to catapult the South African economy to 6% GDP sustainable growth through such measures as job creation, infrastructure development,

³ These two strategic meetings were held concurrently in the week of 27 February – 03 March 2006.

youth and skills development. The expectation is that this initiative will attract business, as well as build a conducive business environment and guarantee returns on investments as well as provide the requisite levels and rates of skills development to satisfy the demands of the labour market.

ASGI-SA will see the implementation of better-focused policies and Government programmes, improved public administration and well-targeted regulation, as well as stronger partnerships between Government, business and civil society. Government's seriousness to bring about social transformation is clearly evident in its multi-faceted approach to poverty eradication. Expenditure for social services and improved economic performance has given South Africa further possibilities to significantly improve material and social conditions of the people.

South Africa has followed a coherent and structured approach to tackling poverty by integrating it into sectoral policies, strategies and budgetary allocations. Government has also issued a ten-year Programme of Action (POA) for Sustainable Growth and Development. The key challenges and vision for 2014, the second decade of a democratic South Africa, envisage the entrenchment of democracy, the creation of a truly non-racial and no-sexist society, eradicating poverty, instilling safety and security, establishing an efficient and effective functioning democratic state and contributing to the African Renaissance. Converting this vision into action remains a challenge that requires concerted efforts at all levels of government and will remain so for years to come.

Along with the broad-based black economic empowerment strategy, the Government is focusing on a comprehensive package of interventions to unlock the potential of South Africa's Second Economy. The targeted interventions in respect of the second economy focus around, amongst others, the following priority areas: building a well-educated nation that is healthy too; acceleration of access to productive assets; reduction of inequality; increasing income of the poor and the marginalised; and meeting basic needs.

The implementation of the Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) Charter is considered as an instrument to address the economic divide (equity and inequality) and broadening economic participation. It is equally an endeavour to bring the second economy (the widely dispersed informal Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises) into the mainstream formal sector of the economy. The challenge lies in integrating the first and the second economies for mutual benefit. This will include, among others, bringing the emerging farmers into the mainstream structure of farming.

The Government has put in place overarching policies and strategies focusing on outcomes-based multi-faceted poverty alleviation strategies. High and rising unemployment and the persistence of the HIV and AIDS pandemic are some of the current main challenges facing the South African Government. Unemployment is being tackled through encouraging growth in the first economy; and by supporting and strengthening the second economy, which in effect would enable the informal sector to graduate to the mainstream economy of South Africa. Skills improvement and private sector development, along with labour intensive public works programmes, are measures intended to address the unemployment challenges.

The education and skills development sector has moved from stabilising the education and training system towards improving access, quality and equity. The critical challenges of the sector include, among others, development and implementation of Adult Education and Training (ABET), early childhood development (ECD) and 'outcome based' Further Education and Training (FET). Improving the outcome of education in the early years of education targets infusing general literacy, including reading, writing and basic numeracy. Science, maths and technology will be advanced and remains a challenge in all the levels of education starting from the foundation. The other challenge in education and training will be

advancing outcome-based education in FET in order to ensure that skills supply responds to demand in the labour market. The National Skills Development Strategy (2005 –2014) will play a key role in realizing government's goal of halving unemployment by 2014. Combating HIV and AIDS remains a priority of Government.

South Africa places a high importance on people's abilities and opportunities to enjoy long and healthy lives. To this end, access to health facilities is critical and challenging. Access to the primary health-care system has to be expanded. These include those for maternal and child health, infectious diseases (HIV and Aids, Tuberculosis and other communicable diseases) in order to reduce mortality and morbidity. The revitalisation of rundown hospitals will continue.

South Africa places great emphasis and focus on Africa and its development. In this regard substantial effort is put into consolidation of the African agenda by strengthening the African Union and its structures as well as those of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), promoting NEPAD and addressing peace, security, stability and post-conflict reconstruction on the continent. South-South co-operation is also a key priority of South Africa's foreign policy, with particular emphasis placed on its relationships with groupings such as the G77, the NAM, the Asia Africa Sub-Regional Organisations Conference and IBSA. South Africa also plays a significant role within the United Nations as it places a high premium on multilateralism and strives to improve global governance in the spheres of politics and security as well as social and economic governance. Numerous multilateral and bilateral agreements have either been concluded or are currently being negotiated, both within the UN system and the WTO as well as with other partners, including countries of the South, such as India, Brazil and China, as well as the EU and USA. In this way, South Africa is broadening and deepening its ties with all members of the community of nations.

South Africa has largely succeeded in maintaining macroeconomic stability and has moved towards a more growth-oriented fiscal stance. Within this framework, policy is being directed towards strengthening micro-economic reform initiatives, thereby creating an enabling environment for economic growth and employment. These initiatives have to be complemented by reforms in the regulatory frameworks, tax revisions, the restructuring of state assets, maintenance of inflation targets and in other areas.

In the area of science and technology, the following mid-term challenges have been identified:

- To develop and maintain a highly competent and representative cohort of scientists in South Africa
- Strong innovation chains are needed in biotechnology, nanotechnology, the hydrogen economy, space science, information technology and manufacturing.
- The development of technologies to address poverty and the poor quality of life.
- The improvement of a healthy and diverse flow of young people seeking and finding careers in science and engineering.

Ensuring access to land and security of tenure is a major challenge. Speeding up the processing of rural claims will have a major impact on the land restitution programme. It is foreseen that the disposal of State land will give an impulse to local economic activities. Land tenure reform remains an essential ingredient of rural development. Ensuring that beneficiaries of land restitution and redistribution are enabled to use the land in a productive manner is key to building sustainability into the process of redistribution of assets to previously disadvantaged communities.

Empowering local governments is an important dimension to deepening and broadening democracy. It has been recognised that during the initial start up period of the transfer of

responsibilities, local governments could be overwhelmed with the tasks to be accomplished possibly resulting in slow delivery of services, unless if accompanied by adequate capacity building initiatives. A major and urgent priority for Government at all levels is to improve delivery of services.

Statistics released by the Government in 2004/5 indicate that there has been a general decline in crime rates although these rates are still relatively high. The level of crime and violence could, among others, have adverse effects on domestic economic viability and a negative impression on foreign direct investment. Reinforcing crime prevention activities is a huge challenge that requires major investment in human resources and infrastructure. This should be coupled with capacity building and strong co-operative partnership with communities. Upgrading of information technology and infrastructure is a significant challenge. A critical element in this regard is the upgrading of the computer networks of the law enforcement agencies, which is a key factor in addressing case-flow management. More work needs to be done in the fight against serious and violent crimes, organised crime and crimes against women and children. Various challenges still remain for the law enforcement authorities in efforts to ensure regional development and security, in terms of direct interventions, mediation and institution building.

In the broader context of a rapidly-globalising world, South Africa continues to face serious challenges both in terms of its domestic socio-economic development and the legacy of apartheid, and in terms of Africa's position in the world. In this latter area, South Africa continues to fight for greater international attention to Africa's needs, especially the need to roll back poverty and under-development and bring peace and prosperity to the continent. In line with the precepts of its new Constitution, policies and programmes and in the process of transforming a deeply divided society, South Africa is creating a socio-economic and political environment that is conducive to addressing poverty, inequality and restoring the dignity of all its citizens.

4. Integrating UN Support to South African Government Priorities

Following the review of the degree to which the democratic dispensation has redirected the purpose and content of government policy in the first decade of democracy, the *Towards Ten Year Review* documents evaluate progress made while acknowledging the challenges that still need to be addressed. Moving forward into the second decade of democracy, *Vision 2014* captures these challenges and makes them the focus of Government's efforts. The UN intends to support the Government in its effort to achieve its broad development goals that are based on the "five big ideas" which lay the foundation for *Vision 2014*. *Vision 2014* articulates an all-encompassing framework that guides the South African outlook and State and societal interventions directed at addressing key developmental challenges into the second decade of democracy. The United Nations system and country programmes, in formulating future collaboration, have taken into cognisance the detailed development trajectory, which takes into account broad social and economic transformation outcomes, as detailed in the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) of South Africa. The pillars of this trajectory focus on:

- Meeting basic needs
- Building the economy
- Democratising the State and society
- Developing human resources, and
- Nation building

The United Nations system recognises the challenges and progress made in the first decade of freedom and notes that South Africa will celebrate its second decade of freedom and democracy in 2014. In order to assist the South African Government to make continued and accelerated progress towards a higher sustained growth and development path, the United Nations system will reinforce programmes and interventions as directed by the RDP principles and major public sector investments directed at the consolidation of democracy, human development and economic growth.

Vision 2014 promotes a better life for all through targets and objectives, which seek to ensure that:

- **Poverty is halved by 2014**, through (amongst others) economic development, comprehensive social security, land reform and improved household and community assets;
- **Unemployment is halved by 2014**, through employment creation, skills development, assistance to small businesses, opportunities for self employment and sustainable community livelihoods;
- **Skills required by the economy are provided**, by building capacity and providing resources across society to encourage self employment with an education system that is geared towards productive work, good citizenship and a caring society;
- **Society is integrated** by ensuring that all South Africans, including especially the poor and those at risk - children, youth, women, the aged, and people with disabilities - are fully able to exercise their constitutional rights and enjoy the full dignity of freedom;
- **Government is compassionate** by ensuring that services and public service representatives are accessible whilst citizens are awarded avenues to know their rights and should be enabled to insist on fair treatment and efficient services;
- **Tuberculosis, Diabetes, malnutrition and maternal death cases, are greatly reduced and the tide is turned against HIV & AIDS**, as well as, working with the rest of Southern Africa, to strive to eliminate malaria, and improve services to achieve a better national health profile and reduce preventable causes of death, including violent crime and road accidents;
- **Serious and priority crimes are significantly reduced in number**, as well as cases awaiting trial, with a society that actively challenges crime and corruption, and with programmes that also address the social roots of criminality; and
- **South Africa is strategically positioned as an effective force in global relations**, with vibrant and balanced trade and other relations with countries of the South and the North, and in an Africa that is growing, prospering and benefiting all Africans, especially the poor.

In an attempt to assist in the reaching of these targets and objectives, and in response to the CCA, the UN system has incorporated the “five big ideas” as outlined by Government in *Vision 2014*, with a view to achieving these fundamental objectives. Taking into account the experience of a decade of reconstruction and development, the social trends and the global context, a people-centred and transformation-driven partnership has been agreed, which requires the following “five big ideas”:

1. **Mobilising partners behind an all encompassing framework and vision** defining a shared approach and destiny as a basis for social partnerships with all sectors of society;
2. **Improving the performance of the State**, by continuing to improve policy coordination, whilst improving the capacity of the State to implement its transformative policies and

paying attention to all spheres of Government to manage the implementation of these policies;

3. **Addressing consequences of the social transition**, as reflected in migration and demography, the structure of the economy and the character of the labour force;
4. **Improving the regional environment and implementing NEPAD**, so as to ensure regional peace, stability, prosperity and sustainable development; and
5. **Enhancing sustainable livelihoods** as a means to eradicate poverty, achieving human development, ensuring ecological integrity and matching development interventions to current and future resources.

These ideas facilitate continued progress towards the abovementioned fundamental objectives of Government. Major interventions for the achievement thereof will require co-ordinated input from all sectors of the South African society and must integrate economic and social outcomes so as to ensure that economic growth benefits everyone.

The UNDAF will incorporate eight critical cross-cutting issues that will be mainstreamed across the outcomes and outputs under each of the cluster priorities:

1. **Gender and Vulnerable Groups:** The particular needs of women, children, previously disadvantaged individuals, refugees, the disabled, and other vulnerable people must be given special consideration in the UNDAF. Addressing the needs of these groups helps South Africa to transform its society into a non-racist, non-sexist, non-exclusionary democracy;
2. **Human Rights:** The UN and Government have utilised the concepts of a human rights based approach to programming. For example, data are disaggregated by sex or age, community participation is encouraged, and the principles of Batho Pele embraced;
3. **Environmental Issues:** South Africa's natural resources provide an excellent foundation from which to expand the economy so that jobs and wealth benefit the poor, but this must, however, be undertaken in a manner that ensures sustainable development for future generations;
4. **HIV and AIDS:** The pandemic of HIV and AIDS has had a major impact on South Africa. The Country Analysis mentions the "persistence of the HIV and AIDS pandemic [as one of] the current main challenges facing the South African Government." HIV and AIDS should be considered in the context of other communicable diseases and threats to public health. Addressing these problems should include dealing with key socio-economic determinants thereof, giving special consideration to gender and vulnerable groups;
5. **Capacity Building:** The Government and UN have recognised the importance of improving the capacity of provincial and local Government at key technical levels especially where it impinges on service delivery and financial management. This includes building the capacity of both human resources and institutions;
6. **Research and Development:** South Africa boasts some of the world's most renowned research institutions in the fields of medicine, technology and social sciences. Research and development in South Africa guided by the National Research and Development Strategy of 2002, which focuses on, science, engineering, technology and innovation. The need for capacity building has been highlighted by the Joint Initiative for Priority Skills Acquisition of South Africa (JIPSA). Science, engineering and technology should form a key component of efforts to transform the second economy"

7. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Government has recognised the need to build the necessary institutions and systems to enable its executive structures to collect, process and analyse information relating to the evolution of South African society, as well as the impact of national and international policies and developments on the society. Accordingly, efforts are underway to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation function across Government, starting with the establishment of a Government-wide Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in the Presidency. Information reported on will be disaggregated at several levels so as to ensure impact on such issues and groups as gender; youth; provincial, national and local government; income; age; etc;
8. **Monitoring and Evaluation of each UN intervention:** The UN and Government must build into each UN intervention a mechanism to monitor the achievement of both activities and impact. An Annual Review will be conducted at which each cluster theme group will present the progress of its work. The UN and Government will also utilise these Annual Reviews to determine whether any major changes to the priorities or direction of the UNDAF should be enacted.

5. Cooperative Governance and Key National Development Priorities

The importance of co-operative governance and intergovernmental relations in South Africa is reflected in Chapter Three of the Constitution, which determines a number of guiding principles. Section 41(2) of the Constitution specifically determines that an Act of Parliament must establish or provide for structures and institutions to promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations. It should also provide for appropriate mechanisms and procedures to facilitate the settlement of intergovernmental disputes. A number of intergovernmental structures promote and facilitate co-operative governance and intergovernmental relations between the respective spheres of government. The Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act provides focus, clarity and certainty regarding core aspects of intergovernmental relations at the executive level of government.

The six Cabinet committees and five corresponding administrative structures of the Forum of South African Directors-General (FOSAD) was introduced in 1999 to promote both policy and programme integration and coordination. The Government's integrated and co-operative governance mechanisms allow for an easy synchronisation between broad national development efforts and the changing global aid architecture based on global cooperation (MDGs), alignment and harmonisation of development processes (Rome Declaration), aid effectiveness (Paris Declaration) and managing for development results (Marrakech Roundtable). Such systems are also mirrored in efforts to reform UN systems to better meet the development needs of its member states.

A key dimension of the UNDAF will be a focus on supporting the Government to promote South Africa's regional agenda. This agenda, framed within NEPAD and the philosophy of the African Renaissance, has been established within the context of strengthening regional institutions, infrastructure, systems, capacities, and policies for regional development in the interests of inter-regional mutual gains. The prism of support is a multi-dimensional political and socio-economic approach that seeks to promote the agenda of the developmental state on a regional basis through its regional institutions such as SADC and the AU. Given its middle-income status, based on a strong economy and effective democratic governance, South Africa's position in the region is inherently different from its neighbours, but there is full recognition that this situation is mutually dependent on peace, security and economic growth in the region. As a development partner, through the African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund, South Africa is looking to specialised UN knowledge and expertise to

support its regional initiatives based on mutual interest, non-partisanship and the promotion of human rights, good governance and democracy.

Priority Area One: Governance and Administration

The legacy of apartheid was a fragmented, dysfunctional and costly governance system based on social engineering and geared to maintaining racial segregation. One of the key tasks of the new democratic Government was to dismantle this system and replace it with a system of governance and administration that served all the people of the country in an equitable manner. The Governance and Administration Cluster programme of improving the performance of the State focuses on broad outcomes such as:

- streamlining systems and processes of the machinery of State to enable better alignment of resources and capability with national priorities;
- integrating service-delivery mechanisms and capacity to provide citizen-centred, responsive service-delivery machinery;
- directly combating poor performance, corruption and institutional inefficiency.

Although the legislative and policy frameworks for co-operative governance are in place the Government still faces the challenge of weak institutional and human resource capacity, particularly at the local government level. The Priority Area for the UN, through the Governance and Administration Cluster, is therefore to focus on supporting efforts to build good governance, strengthen democracy, and an efficient and effective State administration.

Priority Area Two: Economic, Investment and Employment

Post 1994 the new Government inherited a stagnant economy based primarily on unbeneficiated mineral extraction. As a result of years of sanctions and protected industrial, agricultural and financial sectors, economic growth entered negative territory and unemployment and inflation were rising. In 1994 South Africa also had one of the most unequal distributions of wealth in the world. Apartheid education and training policies and the migrant labour system had resulted in a low-skills, low productivity labour force. From the outset the Government has made efforts to stimulate the economy both for growth and for redistribution in order to ensure that the wealth gains of the country are more equitably distributed. The RDP and GEAR were strategic policy frameworks aimed at stimulating the economy by ensuring macroeconomic stability, a stable investment environment and a solid trade base. Under the ASGI-SA framework the Government is attempting to address the constraints and challenges to accelerate economic growth to 6% and boost employment opportunities through large-scale public infrastructure and industrial development. The Priority Area for the UN, through the Economic, Investment and Employment Cluster, is therefore to support the country's efforts to accelerate the growth of the economy and development for the benefit of all.

Priority Area Three: International Relations, Peace and Security

During the apartheid period, South Africa was increasingly isolated both globally and regionally on the basis of its segregationist social policies and its flagrant disregard for human rights. This led to South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth in 1961, South Africa's suspension from the United Nations General Assembly in 1974, UN resolutions during the 1980s declaring apartheid as a crime against humanity and the country's inevitable marginalization from regional economic and political bodies. During this period South African foreign policy was geared to supporting the cold war geopolitical agenda of the west, which involved attempts to destabilise liberation efforts throughout the Southern Africa region through both overt and covert military means.

The post-apartheid period has seen the South African Government work tirelessly towards reintegrating itself into international and regional affairs. It has based its efforts on

positioning South Africa as global champion of rights-based development, and is working at all levels to strengthen regional institutions as a means for ensuring that the regional economy grows and that democratic governance principles are strengthened as a means to ensuring regional peace and security. Highpoints of these efforts have been the hosting of the WSSD and the Racism Conference, and South Africa's chairing of the non-aligned movement and its current chairmanship of the G77. The Priority Area for the UN, through the International Relations, Peace and Security Cluster, is therefore to support the Government in sub-regional institutions to consolidate the African Agenda, promote global governance and South-South cooperation.

Priority Area Four: Justice, Crime Prevention and Safety

In the pre-1994 period the state's justice, crime prevention and safety machinery was geared to upholding apartheid laws, imposing repressive regulations and enforcing exclusionary practices. Justice was racially skewed and based on principles that were globally considered to be inhumane and fundamentally inequitable. When the ANC Government came into power in 1994 it was confronted with having to rapidly transform the justice system within the context of a fragmented society attempting to reconstitute itself under a new democratic, rights-based dispensation. Achieving the necessary balance has been a difficult matter, but the Government has been proactive in ensuring that justice, crime prevention and safety services are set on the right course at a time of widespread public concern at the capacity of the criminal justice system to deal with high levels of crime.

Despite enormous challenges the Government has successfully transformed the justice system to ensure that, based on constitutional mandates, it meets the safety and security needs of all South Africans. The Government has worked particularly hard to ensure that the rights of women, children and marginalized groups are protected through legislation and policy frameworks, and the necessary institutional arrangements are in place to ensure compliance with these frameworks. The Priority Area for the UN, through the Justice, Crime Prevention and Safety Cluster, is therefore to provide support to Government's efforts to promote justice, peace, safety and security.

Priority Area Five: Poverty Eradication (Social Cluster)

One of the legacies that the Government has had to deal with has been the breakdown in the social structures of the country and the fragmented nature of social services. Social fragmentation, the dislocation of family relations, forced separation and marginalization have been embedded characteristics of a divided nation, and despite enormous challenges the Government has made impressive strides in ensuring that all South Africans, but particularly the poorest and most marginalised sections of society, are afforded access to social services. In this regard South Africa has steadily built up an impressive comprehensive social security system.

Since the beginning of the post-apartheid era, a key objective of the South African Government has been the improvement of the quality of life for all South Africans and the reduction of poverty and social inequality. The South African constitution enshrines socio-economic rights and requires Parliament to ensure that financial resources are distributed equitably among provincial and local governments, based on levels of poverty, disadvantage and underdevelopment. Legislation and policy frameworks across the social sectors have been put in place in an effort to redress past social inequities and ensure that all South Africans have equal access to education, health and other social services. The Priority Area for the UN, through the Social Cluster, is therefore to support government poverty eradication interventions.

6. Moving Towards a UN Country Strategy

The Government of South Africa has increasingly been positioning itself as a developmental state. Under this rubric the South African state is characterised by a coherent bureaucracy with a transformative administrative ethic, and that has the capacity to perform the developmental functions assigned to it. There is a clear division of labour: the political elite drive long-term strategic decision-making; implementation is carried out by a technocratic bureaucracy; and economic activity is driven by the private sector but firmly within broad parameters laid down by the state. As part of its developmental agenda the South African State is engaging in extensive investment in education, capacity development and institution building within the context of ensuring an equitable distribution of resources and opportunities.

The United Nations' response to the Government's Country Analysis and the National Programme of Action will be guided by the following five strategic approaches, which will contribute to the efforts of the Government and the people of South Africa to transform the country into a non-racial non-sexist democracy:

- **People:** In collaboration with Government identifying the skills gap of national, provincial, and district staff to deliver health, education, and safety net services for disadvantaged populations. In addition, the UN will support the strengthening of values and attitudes related to Batho Pele. Based on this joint assessment by Government and the United Nations, training will be targeted, and monitoring mechanisms will be established to track the impact of the skills transfer on actual service delivery. The United Nations' key support to this approach will include 1) designing and implementing assessment methodologies; 2) preparing training manuals and guidelines; 3) training master trainers; and 4) monitoring the impact of training on skills and service delivery.
- **Process:** The UN will contribute to national efforts for improving and enhancing service delivery through identifying and resolving bottlenecks to effective planning, budgeting, management, execution, and monitoring of services for disadvantaged populations. At present, many local municipalities and provinces are unable to deliver services because access is blocked and allocated budgets are not expended in a timely manner. In addition, existing blockages could be addressed through new process-reengineering technologies and management approaches. The United Nations' key input will be in the area of supporting Government to identify methods that contribute to reducing the time and cost of delivering enhanced services.
- **Systems:** Based on improved capacity and more efficient processes, the UN will support Government to enhance the capacity of existing systems to scale up service delivery to disadvantaged people, especially at provincial and district levels. Many effective interventions have been demonstrated in South Africa but they now need to be better coordinated and taken to scale. The United Nations' key inputs to improving systems will be in monitoring and evaluation, training, targeting vulnerable groups, and helping to establish structures to deliver scaled-up services for disadvantaged people.
- **Advocacy:** The UN will work with its development partners to advocate for the safeguarding of socio-economic rights and the improvement of services for disadvantaged populations. In some cases, key policy or legislative changes could have major implications for social protection and service delivery. The United Nations' key inputs will be to share international experiences with South Africa so that it is empowered to share 'best practices' with other African countries. In addition, the United Nations will support South Africa to access international

resources and also support departments to leverage internal government resources based on proven cost-efficient approaches.

- **Information/Research:** Research, data collection, and analysis remain critical components of effective development support. South Africa has world-class academic and research institutions and organisations that can more effectively support policy development, evaluation, and service delivery through the promotion of a national development discourse. The United Nations' key inputs will be 1) to support cutting-edge studies and research aimed at identifying cost-effective methods of delivering services, 2) identify new technology, and 3) develop systems to aggregate and analyse data regarding service delivery for disadvantaged populations.

7. Proposed Timeline for UNDAF

The Government's current strategic plan runs from 2004 – 2014, with a mid-term review scheduled for 2009. In order to ensure that the UN's strategic plans are as flexible as possible, the UN proposes that the UNDAF correspond to the Vision 2014 timeline in two phases. The first phase, which covers this UNDAF, would run from 2007 – 2010. It is timed to allow the UN to analyse the results of the 2009 review during late 2009 and early 2010, leading to a new UNDAF 2011 – 2014.

GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION CLUSTER

National Goal: Strengthen democracy, good governance and effective and efficient administration

UNDAF Outcome 1: Democracy, good governance and administration are strengthened

| Joint Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs: | Role of Partners | Resource Mobilisation Target |
|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Improved capacity of provincial and local government to deliver effective basic social services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthen implementation and leadership capability through mainstreaming practical hands-on support to Government at the appropriate level/sphere, through exchange of global knowledge, experience and demonstration projects ii. Strengthen capacity for inclusive, integrated strategy and planning for effective policy implementation | DPLG, provincial and local government, DPSA, SAMDI, SALGA, IDASA, Department of Labour, National Treasury, private sector, Department of Social Development, Statistics South Africa, Department of Housing, Presidency, academic and research institutions, Department of Health, DEAT, Department of Public Works, UNICEF, UNDP | \$5,974,000 |
| 2. Improved processes related to the Macro-organisation of the state | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Support the strengthening of the institutional framework and implementation of the IGR Act to improve service delivery, integrated management systems and accountability ii. Support the promotion of Information Communications Technology as an enabler for service delivery iii. Support effective planning, allocation and full utilisation of financial resources for improved Public Financial Management and accountability iv. Provinces and municipalities supported to enhance audit and control of service delivery related to PGDPs and IDPs through up-to-date techniques in performance audit, participatory | DPSA, DPLG, Science and Technology, Department of Communications, Presidency, SAMDI, Department of Social Development, UNICEF, UNDP | \$1,184,000 |

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| | | audit and audit of fraud and corruption | | |
| 3. Strengthened participatory governance processes | i. | Support the increased engagement of communities with the providers of services at local, provincial and national levels for improved impact evaluation | Faith-based Organisations, traditional leaders, NGOs, CBOs, Department of Provincial and Local Government, provincial and local government, Department of Agriculture, Department of Water Affairs, SALGA, DSD, DOH, SACC, NGOs, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP | \$2,290,000 |
| | ii. | Local partners supported to increase their participation in the development of legislation and policies, and the monitoring of service delivery | | |
| Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: | | | | |
| Governance Cluster and UN working group on Governance and Administration per Government of South Africa cluster system and UNDAF process | | | | |

ECONOMIC, INVESTMENT AND EMPLOYMENT CLUSTER

National Goal: Accelerate the growth of the economy and development for the benefit of all

UNDAF Outcome 2: Government and its social partners are supported to accelerate economic growth and development for the benefit of all

| Joint Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs: | Role of Partners | Resource Mobilisation Target |
|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. National macroeconomic capacities for policy formulation, implementation and coordination strengthened | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Support provided to integrating population, gender, environment, HIV and AIDS, and employment issues into the macroeconomic development agenda ii. Technical support provided for generating, analysing and disseminating policy-relevant demographic and socio-economic data, and labour market information, including MDG-related indicators iii. Support to integrating sustainable development objectives into macroeconomic policies and frameworks | Department of Labour, Statistics South Africa, Department of Social Development, Presidency, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, Social Partners, DPLG, Provincial Population Units (PPUs), Universities and Research Institutions, ADB | \$1,070,000 |
| 2. Enhanced Skills of Government and Social Partners to respond to the needs of the Labour Market | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Government supported to accelerate skills training programmes, including learnerships ii. Review of educational and training curricula relevant to the needs of the SA economy supported, with a specific focus on science iii. Government and social partners supported to develop policy framework on labour migration | Department of Labour, Department of Home Affairs, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Education, Department of Water Affairs & Forestry, Department of Environmental Affairs & Tourism, Department of Public Works, ILO, IOM, UNESCO, Social Partners, DSD, HSRC, UNFPA, UNICEF | \$680,000 |

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| <p>3. Strengthened Government ability to develop and implement Coordinated Second Economy interventions</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. National Government supported to develop and adopt appropriate policies and programmes on employment intensive investments and training through Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) ii. National and provincial governments supported to develop and adopt policies that will enhance the ability to attract private-sector employment-intensive investment iii. Support provided for enhanced youth employment and urban renewal iv. Government supported to finalise a comprehensive framework and sustainable programmes for promoting the development of co-operatives, with a special focus on cultural industries v. Targeted Integrated Income Generating Activities supported vi. Support provided to measure economic activities in the second economy, including socio-economic surveys in pilot communities vii. Support provided to build capacity within all three spheres of government for effectively managing Municipal Infrastructure Grants (MIGs) viii. Support provided to Government programmes to stimulate and develop SMME policy formulation, training programmes and community mobilisation for small enterprise development ix. Government and social partners supported to respond to decent work challenges in the informal economy x. Support provided for sustainable employment creation initiatives through infrastructure development for 2010 World Cup xi. National, provincial and local Government supported to strengthen coordination of local economic development, with focus on integration of population, gender, employment, HIV and AIDS, environment and children's issues | <p>Department of Labour, Department of Education, SEDA, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Department of Public Works, Department of Arts and Culture, Department of Trade and Industry, National Youth Commission, Umsobomvu Youth Fund, Department of Agriculture, Statistics South Africa, Department of Provincial and Local Government, World Cup 2010 Local Organising Committee, ILO, FAO, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, Social Partners</p> <p>National Gender Commission, DSD, DPLG, PPU, UNFPA</p> | <p>\$7, 550,000</p> |
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| 4. Strengthened Government capacity to implement selected First Economy interventions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Support Government in the review of the structure and future role of NEDLAC in national social dialogue ii. Priority sectors supported to improve skills, productivity and competitiveness, especially in cultural industries, tourism, textiles, mining and metals iii. Government supported to apply diagnostic systems model for capacity building | Department of Labour, DTI, DST, DAC, NEDLAC, Nat Productivity Institute, DEAT, Minerals and Energy, ILO, UNESCO, UNDP, Social Partners | \$1,540,000 |
| Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: Economic Cluster and UN working group on Economic, Investment and Employment issues per Government of South Africa cluster system and UNDAF process | | | |

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, PEACE AND SECURITY CLUSTER

National Goal: Strengthen South African and sub-regional institutions to consolidate the African Agenda, promote global governance and South-South cooperation

UNDAF Outcome 3: Strengthened South African and sub-regional institutions to consolidate the African Agenda, promote global governance and South-South cooperation

| Joint Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs: | Role of Partners | Resource Mobilisation Target |
|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Strengthened capacity of South Africa to support the AU Commission and other policy related institutions (NEPAD, APRM, Pan-African Parliament, African Court of Justice and Human rights, etc.), and SADC in addressing socio- economic, peace and political issues to implement the Africa agenda | i. Population, gender, children, environment and HIV and AIDS issues integrated into sub regional and regional development polices and documents | DOH, SADC, DSD, HIV/AIDS Commission: Policy Advocacy, African Population Commission, DOH, SADC, DSD, HIV/AIDS | \$37,375,000 |
| | ii. Capacity of SADC and Southern Africa Ministerial Conference on Population and Development (SAMCP&D) strengthened in institutionalization of population, gender, environment, and HIV and AIDS concerns into their functions | Commission: Policy Advocacy, SAMCP&D, SAFPAD, UNICEF, UNDP, DoArts & Culture, AU: Capacity and Institution Building, HR Commission, SAPS: Capacity and Institution Building, APRM-GC, NEPAD, SANGOCO, DPSA: Capacity and Institution Building, SADC, AU, DPSA, SAMDI: Development Models Advocacy, AU/NEPAD, SADC, Stats.SA, Presidency: MDGs Model Advocacy, SAMDI, DPSA, SADC, AU: Service Delivery Optimization Models Advocacy, SAMDI, DPSA, SADC, AU: Capacity and Institution Building, ITU, WTO, DTI, DFA, AU, SADC: Trade Promotion Capacity, Presidency, DFA, AU: Peace Building | |
| | iii. African heritage sites removed from endangered list through improved institutional and individual capacity and resources raised. | | |
| | iv. Enhanced capacity to implement and report on international and regional Human Rights conventions and commitments by government officials and key executives | | |
| | v. The Governing Council is supported to manage the operational and technical effectiveness of the APRM | | |
| | vi. The AU and regional institutions will have been supported to develop functional models of the developmental state based on experiences of countries in the region | | |
| | vii. South Africa supported within context of AU/NEPAD and relevant Regional Institutions to | | |

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| | <p>develop models of state effectiveness in the achievement of the MDGs</p> <p>viii. South Africa's mobilisation of human, financial and technical resources facilitated to develop models of service delivery applicable in the region</p> <p>ix. Public capacity for scaled-up regional implementation and service delivery established</p> <p>x. Regional and sub-regional trade organizations strengthened for increased and balanced intra and inter-regional trade in globalizing market place</p> <p>xi. Political brokering role and mediation enhanced in regional conflict resolution and crisis prevention</p> <p>xii. Increased promotion of triple threat strategies in SADC to achieve the protection of basic human rights for all</p> <p>xiii. The strengthening of collection and analysis of regional social data and statistics supported</p> <p>xiv. Support provided to equip SA peacekeeping troops with knowledge and skill to prevent HIV infection</p> <p>xv. Innovations and lessons learnt, documented and shared among South African and other African countries in the following areas: gender, HIV and AIDS, human rights, environment, population, higher education, open & distance learning and science and technology.</p> <p>xvi. Efforts to address trans-border crime, including illicit trafficking in drugs, protected species, natural resources, other contraband, and smuggling of light weapons and firearms, addressed through support for improved regional cooperation</p> <p>xvii. Efforts to combat human trafficking and exploitation and smuggling of migrants supported</p> <p>xviii. SA/SADC experts trained to support national asylum institutions/mechanisms</p> <p>xix. Support provided to harmonize laws and systems for asylum seekers, refugees and migrants at regional level</p> | <p>Capacity Support, SADC, Dept. Agric. DOH, DFA: Triple threat policy promotion, DSD, UNFPA STATS.SA, SADC, ECA, AU: Capacity and Institution Building Presidency, DFA, DOH, DO Defence: HIV/AIDS Policy Promotion, UNFPA, UNICEF DOH, HIV/AIDS Commission, DOST, DOE: Policy Advocacy, DSD, NPA, Gender Commission, NGOs, UNFPA, UNODC, SADC, DoA, SAPS, NPA, UNICEF Department of Justice: Policy Advocacy, UNODC, SARPCCO,</p> | |
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| 2. Strengthened South-South cooperation | i. Supporting South Africa within the framework of IBSA to position itself strategically at the international and African level through the completion of knowledge sharing and policy development initiatives | Presidency, DFA, IBSA, DSD: Policy usage and advocacy | \$1,8m |
| 3. An enabling environment to organize major sporting events | i. Mitigate environmental impact of 2010-related developments and create long-term sustainable socio-economic benefits for affected communities ii. As a result of 2010 World Cup opportunity, and within the context of Universal Access towards HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, young people equipped with knowledge and life skills for prevention of gender-based violence and HIV, prevention of unwanted pregnancies, and improved sustainable livelihoods | Department of Transport, DEAT, D of Arts and Culture, DST, DPLG Department of Transport, DEAT, Department of Arts and Culture, DST, DPLG, DOH, NGOs, Private Sector, UNFPA, UNICEF | \$12,000,000 |
| Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: IRPS Cluster and UN working group on IRPS per Government of South Africa cluster system and UNDAF process | | | |

JUSTICE, CRIME PREVENTION, AND SAFETY CLUSTER

National Goal: Strengthen Government's efforts to promote justice, peace, safety and security

UNDAF Outcome 4: Government's efforts to promote justice, peace, safety and security are strengthened

| Joint Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs: | Role of Partners | Resource Mobilisation Target |
|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| <i>1. Harmonized national, regional and international laws related to the rights of children, women, marginalized and vulnerable populations, migrant populations and detainees for effective implementation at national and local levels to ensure justice for all.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Capacity development workshops held on implementing a human rights framework with judiciary and parliamentarians ii. Human Rights education material for policy makers in the region developed iii. Shared experiences of integrating and implementing human rights legislation through high-level consultations with policy makers in the region iv. Crime prevention and justice "observatory" established to monitor implementation of related programmes. | DoJ, SAPS, Parliament, NCOP, DoHA, DFA, UNHCHR, UNODC | |
| <i>2. Harmonized national, regional and international laws related to relevant treaties on combating organized crime, corruption, money laundering, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, arms trafficking, drug-related crimes, drug precursor control and terrorism.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Capacity development of justice and law enforcement officials through training on harmonization and domestication of international legal frameworks, across SADC countries. ii. Development of international, regional and national cooperation mechanisms supported to enhance the response of the criminal justice system to various forms of organized crime. | <p>UNODC, SADC, SARPCCO</p> <p>UNODC, SADC, SARPCCO, NPA, Department of Justice, SAPS</p> | \$3,800,000 |

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| <p>3. Reduced levels of corruption and fraud in key government entities</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The implementation of the national anti-corruption strategy supported through assisting with the implementation of anti-corruption measures and gathering of corruption data. ii. Government-driven corruption assessments supported in national, provincial and local government entities through technical assistance. iii. Anti-corruption and anti-fraud assistance provided to entities responsible for service delivery | <p>UNODC, Department of Justice, Department of Public Service and Administration, NPA, Public Service Commission, NGOs</p> | <p>\$500,000</p> |
| <p>4. Enhanced structures for prevention and response to address violence against children and women.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Community capacity to prevent and respond to gender based violence is increased through supporting improved access to legal, health and other social services, and through community based human rights education and outreach and gender advocacy programmes ii. Strengthened capacity of different spheres of Government and other relevant institutions in gender auditing and gender mainstreaming iii. Strengthened partnerships with the NEPAD Gender Cluster, SADC secretariat and relevant regional and national organizations including CSOs to develop tools for gender mainstreaming and gender audits in the sub-region. iv. Support provided to develop and accelerate good practice and scaleable models, such as Thutuzela Care Centres, to provide comprehensive services for children and women who are survivors of violence and abuse v. National, provincial and local authorities and law enforcement agencies trained to implement human rights based policies and programmes to effectively prevent and respond to violence, abuse, neglect, exploitation and trafficking of children, women and other vulnerable groups. vi. Support provided to development of programmes to address perpetrators of violence against women and children, including provision of counselling and support, in liaison with the | <p>Interdepartmental, line departments including Social Development, Health, Education, Home Affairs, Office on the Rights of the Child (ORC). Justice at national, provincial and local levels, UNICEF</p> <p>Civil society: NGOs, CBOs, academia, media, artists, and intellectuals, children and women; international NGOs; private sector, NACCA/PACCA/DACCA UNODC, Department of Social Development, NPA, Gender Commission, DSD, Department of Justice, Security Forces, UNFPA, UNICEF UNODC, SAPS, Department of Social Development, UNICEF</p> | <p>\$10,000,000</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> vii. criminal justice system Strengthened capacity through training, advocacy and communications campaigns of various sectors and civil society in recognizing and preventing gender based violence. viii. South Africa's experience in prevention of gender based violence shared with other countries with the objective of improving gender equity in the region ix. Government efforts strengthened to scale up 16 Days of Activism Against Violence Against Women to 365 Days | | |
| 5. Criminal justice and penal reform supported | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Criminal justice system supported through technical assistance to strengthen the judiciary and promoting court integrity. ii. Prison overcrowding addressed through support for diversion and alternative sentencing. iii. The implementation of juvenile justice measures supported | UNODC, Department of Justice, Department of Public Service and Administration, NPA, Department of Correctional Services, NGOs, UNICEF | \$1,500,000 |
| 6. Social crime prevention initiatives strengthened | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Recidivism addressed through support to rehabilitation & reintegration programs for inmates. ii. Crime prevention measures supported through technical assistance, specifically for crimes related to drug abuse. | UNODC, Department of Justice, NPA, Department of Correctional Services, NGOs | \$900,000 |
| Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: | | | |
| Justice Cluster and UN working group on Justice, Crime Prevention and Security per Government of South Africa cluster system and UNDAF process | | | |

SOCIAL CLUSTER

National Goal: Poverty eradication

UNDAF Outcome 5: Poverty eradication interventions intensified

| Joint Country Programme Outcomes | Country Programme Outputs: | Role of Partners | Resource Mobilisation Target |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. The Government is supported to implement the social sector EPWP for home and community based care workers, ECD workers, and community care givers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Assist with the development of benchmarks and indicators for optimal delivery of Expanded Public Work Programme (EPWP) for all three (3) spheres of government by building human resource capacity and skills transfer. ii. Technical assistance provided to expand the targets of the EPWP within the social cluster. iii. Provide support to facilitate the integration and monitoring of population and gender factors in the EPWP at the 3 spheres of government iv. ECD workers in the EPWP are supported through service providers and direct technical assistance to implement the integrated early childhood development plan at provincial and local municipality level | Department of Public Works (DPW), Department of Local Government (DPLG), Department of Social Development (DoSD), Department of Labour (DOL), Department of Education (DoE), Department of Health (DoH), HWSETA, Umsobomvu Youth Fund, DBSA, DPSA, CETA, IDT, European Union (EU), German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), PPU, Research Institutions, UNFPA, UNICEF | \$ 6,300,000 |
| 2. Access to education broadened and quality of education improved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Technical assistance is provided to scale up nationally the concept of ECD centres as nodes of care and support for young orphans, vulnerable children, and their families ii. Technical assistance and service providers are offered to Child Friendly Schools that also serve as centres of care and support for OVCs, offer school feeding programmes, have adequate sanitation and other infrastructure iii. Provincial Departments of Education are assisted to implement and monitor the fee-free school | Departments of Education and Social Development, Local Government, School Governing Bodies, School Management teams, Inter-Governmental partnerships (Social Development, Education, Arts & Culture, Sports & Development; EPWP, Nelson Mandela Foundation, GEM Clubs, youth life skills clubs and association, | \$ 7,600,000 |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. policy, through technical support Education Departments are supported to implement health promotion through life-skills programmes protecting girls and boys from the negative impact of HIV and AIDS, gender-based violence, discrimination and drug abuse through technical assistance, training on best practice and curriculum revisions v. Further Education and Training (FET) components of the Department of Education are supported to identify and implement innovative methods of improving out-of-school youth's access to education | <p>National Youth Commission UNODC, Department of Social Development, Department of Education, DOH, NGOs, UNFPA, UNICEF</p> | |
| <p>3. Capacity of Government to implement the HIV/AIDS comprehensive plan supported</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Capacity of national, provincial and local government to integrate HIV/AIDS factors into development policies and programmes is strengthened at policy level ii. Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG) supported to integrate the Greater Involvement of People Living with AIDS (GIPA) workplace model as a means of strengthening HIV and AIDS awareness in the workplace iii. The capacity of government and civil society are strengthened to prevent HIV infection using media and advocacy strategies, capacity building and technical assistance iv. Increased knowledge on the linkages between HIV and AIDS and drug abuse for HIV prevention through capacity building and advocacy strategies v. Through advocacy, capacity development, knowledge building and service delivery support among child care workers, mechanisms are created and monitored to ensure that babies and young children who are HIV+ receive psychosocial care, and nutritional support as an integral part of HIV treatment care and support vi. Government supported to mobilize resources to fight HIV and AIDS through support to the development of provincial GFATM proposals that | <p>Department of Health, Local Government, DSD, DPLG, PPU, Academic & Research Institutions, Centre for Disease Control (CDC), USAID, universities and research institutions, international NGOs, civil society including NGOs, CBOs and FBOs DOH, DSD, National Youth Commission, SACC, Private Sector, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNAIDS</p> | <p>\$13,200,000</p> |

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| | <p>form part of the national GFATM proposal, and other funding mechanisms</p> <p>vii. Government is supported to strengthen the national M&E framework, in particular the compilation and statistical analysis of HIV and AIDS data, including estimates, projections and reporting.</p> <p>viii. Improved coordination between Government, bilateral partners and the UN in response to HIV and AIDS through the Donor Coordination Forum, and the implementation of the recommendations of the Global Task Team for the “3 Ones”</p> <p>ix. Government supported to achieve the Universal Access to HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support services through the implementation of the agreed roadmap</p> <p>x. Research and technical assistance provided towards developing an OVC database in support of the National Action Plan on OVC</p> <p>xi. Technical support provided to improve access to child support grants, essential services and community safety nets through Community Childcare Forums</p> <p>xii. Assistance provided to Government with an extensive review of the PMTCT programme with a view to a better understanding of obstacles, and promotion of increased coverage and effectiveness</p> | <p>StatsSA, DOH, DSD, PPU, UNFPA</p> | |
| <p>4. Matching of skills to the requirements of the economy is supported</p> | <p>i. Women in the public sector are equipped with leadership skills at provincial and local spheres of government</p> | <p>Gender Commission, DSD, PPU, UNFPA, UNDP</p> | <p>\$ 575,000</p> |
| <p>5. The increasing demand for housing and services is met.</p> | <p>i. Strategic support provided to stakeholders to enhance community participation and contribution in the People’s Housing Process (PHP) and the Slum Upgrading Programmes</p> <p>ii. Contribute to capacity enhancement activities of provincial and local governments for efficient and effective service delivery (security of tenure, water, sanitation and shelter)</p> | <p>National Department of Housing; Provincial Departments of Housing and Local Governments; Local Authorities; NGOs, Homeless People’s Organisation/structures, ILO, UNHabitat, UNDP</p> | <p>\$ 4,000,000</p> |

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| | iii. | Support is provided for implementation, integration, monitoring and evaluation of projects, documentation and experience sharing | | |
| 6. The capacity of the national health system to deliver quality service improved and expanded | i. | Capacity to identify gaps in quality health care delivery at facility level supported | Department of Health, Local Government, CDC, USAID, universities and research institutions, international NGOs, civil society including NGOs, CBOs and FBOs, DOH, NGOs, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNODC, Department of Social Development, Department of Health | \$ 14,350,000 |
| | ii. | The capacity of the provincial health system to manage improved health care services is supported by providing skills transfer, capacity building, technical assistance and project implementation support | | |
| | iii. | The capacity of all health facilities in all districts improved for saving mothers, saving babies, saving children recommendations | | |
| | iv. | Capacity building of health care workers and training of service providers are supported for the effective delivery of reproductive health services related to gender-based violence, and early teenage pregnancies | | |
| | v. | Hospitals in all provinces supported in improving neonatal care strategy using national guidelines | | |
| | vi. | The implementation of the National Infant and Young Child Feeding Policy supported through capacity development, community involvement, mobilisation, technical assistance and monitoring support | | |
| | vii. | Enhanced government capacity to provide drug dependency treatment for all, create awareness about treatment options and improve accessibility to drug treatment services | | |
| | viii. | Health districts supported to provide PCR tests to babies of HIV-exposed mothers and to initiate preventive health care interventions initiated for eligible children through down-referral strategies and scaling up district collaboratives | | |
| | ix. | Accelerated and increased use of female condoms through procurement of female condoms for National Department of Health and technical assistance for condom programming | | |
| | x. | DoH supported to build capacity of health workers | | |

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| | <p>on the administration and adherence to the protocols of PEP</p> <p>xi. Through advocacy support and capacity development of health workers to expand VCT service expansion safe infant feeding campaigns at district level, the percentage of HIV+ pregnant women who participate in effective PMTCT+ is improved and HIV transmission rates are reduced</p> <p>xii. Capacity building for nurse practitioners and community care givers to implement government nutrition interventions enhanced</p> <p>xiii. Technical support provided to government to mobilize resources and analyze fund utilization on HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support</p> | | |
| 7. Efficient delivery of social grants in a comprehensive social security system supported | <p>i. The Social Security Agency equipped with tools to improve capacity, systems and processes in social grant delivery</p> <p>ii. Research on social grants is conducted to enhance targeting and monitoring</p> <p>iii. The coordination of the Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Programme (IFSNP) supported</p> | Department of Social Development (DoSD), HST, DBSA, Department of Agriculture (DoA), Department of Land Affairs, National Department of Agriculture and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, UNICEF | \$ 2,000,000 |
| 8. Strategic management and coordination of programmes for subsistence and small emerging farmers are supported to improve their food security and livelihoods. | <p>i. The existing National Food Security Policy for South Africa directly supported through on-going FAO projects on Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Programme (IFSNP) and Disposal and Prevention of Obsolete Pesticides through the Africa Stockpiles Programme (ASP)</p> <p>ii. Development of capacity at National, Provincial, District and local levels for integrated planning, coordination, management, monitoring and evaluation of projects based on practical implementation through development and delivery of comprehensive training programmes</p> <p>iii. Skills transfer to national counterparts in both projects in areas such as project planning, project</p> | National Department of Agriculture and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, CBOs, NGOs, small-scale farmer's associations, FAO | \$64,000,000 |

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| | <p>preparation, communications, stakeholder engagement and effective coordination of multi-stakeholder projects</p> <p>iv. Promotion of grass roots involvement of farmers (commercial and small scale), farmers unions, the private sector and national NGO groups to improve the quality of food produced and to minimise environmental impact of production</p> <p>v. The development of local capacity in both projects to act as a core team of expertise to assist in the development and delivery of similar projects in neighbouring countries and throughout the Africa Region</p> <p>vi. Development of national structures to ensure ownership of projects through establishment of a national project steering committees supported</p> <p>vii. Capacity development in government will be enhanced via the integration of population and environmental issues into the development of future agriculture policies and biodiversity conservation programs</p> | | |
| <p>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities: Social Cluster and UN working group on Social issues per Government of South Africa cluster system and UNDAF process</p> | | | |

UNDAF MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

| UNDAF Outcome | Indicator(s) and Baseline | Sources of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
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| 1. Government and its social partners are supported to accelerate economic growth and development for the benefit of all | Labour force participation / unemployment Baseline: 26.7% Economic growth rate per annum Baseline: 4.9 (4 th quarter 2005) Gross Domestic Product per annum (at current market prices) Baseline: 474.1 PPP US\$ Labour force participation in EPWP Baseline: 89,480 gross work opportunities (09/05) | Statistics South Africa: Gross Domestic Product 4 th Quarter 2005 Labour Force Survey 2005 Reserve Bank Quarterly Bulletins MDG Report 2005 National Treasury Survey of Employment and Earnings 2004 (StatsSA) World Investment Report 2005 EPWP Second Quarterly Report – Year 2 (September 2005) | Impact of positive / negative global trends on South African economy |
| Country Level Outcome | Indicator(s) and Baseline | Sources of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
| 1.1 National macroeconomic capacities for policy formulation, implementation and coordination strengthened | MDGs integrated into StatsSA statistical systems Baseline: Nil Sustainable development issues further integrated into macroeconomic development policy Baseline: Nil | Statistics South Africa MDG Report 2005 Reports from Government, Academic institutions, and NGOs | |
| 1.2 Enhanced Skills of Government and Social Partners to respond to the needs of the Labour Market | FET pass rates for maths and science Baseline: 156, 795 (Maths, 2004); 119,543 (Science, 2004) Technicon / University enrolment rate Baseline: 744,488 (2004) Technicon / University graduation rates Baseline: 116,797 (2004) Private sector investment in education and training Baseline: Nil Labour force participation / unemployment Baseline: 26.7% | Education Statistics in South Africa at a Glance (2005) - Department of Education Department of Labour Public Higher Education Institutions – Headcount enrolment Public Higher Education Institutions – Headcount and graduation rates of graduates and diplomats Public Higher Education Institutions – Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrolments and undergraduate success rates State of Skills 2003 (DoL) National Skills Development Strategy Implementation Report 2005 (DoL) | |
| 1.3 Strengthened Government ability to develop and implement Coordinated Second Economy interventions | LED integrated into IDPs Baseline: Nil SMME development Baseline: Gini Index for total income and total | The contribution of small and micro enterprises to the economy of South Africa 2002 (StatsSA) | |

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| | expenditure Baseline: | | |
| 1.4 Strengthened Government capacity to implement selected First Economy interventions | Economic growth rate per annum Baseline: 4.9 (4 th quarter 2005) Gross Domestic Product per annum (at current market prices) Baseline: 474.1 PPP US\$ Review of the structure and future role of NEDLAC in national social dialogue Baseline: Nil | | |
| UNDAF Outcome | Indicator(s) and Baseline | Sources of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
| 2. Strengthened South African and sub-regional institutions to consolidate the African Agenda, promote global governance and south- south cooperation | Drugs seized Baseline: Documented migration to South Africa Baseline: | Department of Foreign Affairs Department of Home Affairs SAPS | |
| Country Level Outcome | Indicator(s) and Baseline | Sources of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
| 2.1 Strengthened capacity of South Africa to support the AU Commission and other policy related institutions (NEPAD, APRM, Pan-African Parliament, African Court of Justice and Human rights, etc.), and SADC in addressing socio- economic, peace and political issues to implement the Africa agenda | Strategy on supporting AU and SADC address developmental issues, including framework and instruments for operationalisation, adopted | AU and SADC Reports | |
| 2.2 Strengthened South-South cooperation | Number of policy development initiatives within the framework of IBSA | IBSA documentation / reports | |
| 2.3 An enabling environment to organize major sporting events | Number of major international sporting events organised Jobs directly created through infrastructure development | | |
| UNDAF Outcome | Indicator(s) and Baseline | Sources of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
| 3. Democracy, good governance and administration are strengthened | Number of formal houses constructed per province Baseline: Access to water and sanitation Baseline: Actual expenditure on infrastructure at provincial and local government | MDG Report 2005 Provincial Annual Reports DPLG SALGA DPSA StatsSA: Actual and Expected Expenditure on New Construction Works | |

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| | Baseline: | by the Public Sector by Statistical Region | |
| Country Level Outcome | Indicator(s) and Baseline | Sources of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
| 3.1 Improved capacity of provincial and local government to deliver effective basic social services | Actual expenditure on infrastructure and social services at provincial and local government Baseline: | StatsSA: Actual and Expected Expenditure on New Construction Works by the Public Sector by Statistical Region | |
| 3.2 Improved processes related to the Macro-organisation of the state | | | |
| 3.3 Strengthened participatory governance processes | Number of Civil Society Organisations and Non Governmental Organisations, at local, provincial and national levels, providing policy input to consultative processes Number of institutionalised consultation mechanisms at different levels of government | | |
| UNDAF Outcome | Indicator(s) and Baseline | Sources of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
| 4. Government's efforts to promote justice, peace, safety and security are strengthened | Reduction in number of crimes against women reported Baseline: | SAPS Victims of Crime Survey 2005 Criminal Justice Monitor Crime Information Analysis Centre NPA Monthly Reports | |
| Country Level Outcome | Indicator(s) and Baseline | Sources of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
| 4.1 Harmonized national, regional and international laws related to the rights of children, women, marginalized and vulnerable populations, migrant populations and detainees for effective implementation at national and local levels to ensure justice for all. | Increased number of countries in the region that have fully complied (legally) with the international instruments Baseline: Current signatures and status of ratification Increased fulfilment of human rights among children, women, marginalized and vulnerable populations, migrant populations and detainees Baseline: Increased understanding of human rights etc frameworks among parliamentarians and policy makers Baseline: pre-training evaluation | Ratification status National legislation Reporting to the UN – national mandatory progress reports (following treaty obligations), such as reports to CEDAW, the Committee on the Rights of the Child Reports by the Inspecting Judge of Prisons (Judge Fagan) Number of meetings and trainings held (including pre- and post training evaluation questionnaires) | |

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| <p>4.2 Harmonized national, regional and international laws related to relevant treaties on combating organized crime, corruption, money laundering, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, arms trafficking, drug-related crimes, drug precursor control and terrorism.</p> | <p>Increased number of countries in the region that have fully complied (legally) with the international instruments Baseline: Current signatures and status of ratification Increased understanding of human rights etc frameworks among parliamentarians and policy makers Baseline: pre-training evaluation (?) Increased cooperation regarding mutual legal assistance, extradition, joint investigations etc Baseline: current bilateral and multilateral treaties, number of cases dealt with</p> | <p>Ratification status National legislation Number of meetings and trainings held (including pre- and post training evaluation questionnaires) New bilateral treaties Number of new requests for MLA, extradition etc Number of cases processed</p> | |
| <p>4.3 Reduced levels of corruption and fraud in key government entities</p> | <p>National anti-corruption strategy fully implemented Increased number of data collection efforts and assessments on the extent and forms of corruption</p> | <p>Reporting to national anti-corruption bodies Finalised assessments Number of reported cases of fraud and corruption in service delivery in the Eastern Cape</p> | |
| <p>4.4 Enhanced structures for prevention and response to address violence against children and women.</p> | <p>Increased number of women and children who receive counselling, legal and medical services related to their experiences of gender-based violence (GBV) Changes in attitudes relating to GBV Increased number of gender audits and increased implementation of gender mainstreaming nationally and regionally Increased number of services established for women and children who are victims of (GBV) Increased understanding of human rights based policies among authorities and law enforcement Baseline: pre-training evaluation (?) Reduction in recidivism among male perpetrators of abuse 365 Days of Activism campaign resolution endorsed</p> | <p>Client reports at Thuthuzela centres, One-Stop Centres, VEP centres, NGO organizations etc Number of outreach events organized, number of people reached, pre- and post outreach testing Gender audit and mainstreaming tools Gender audit reports Gender mainstreaming reports Number of new facilities (Thuthuzela centres, One-Stop Centres, VEP centres etc) Number of meetings and trainings held (including pre- and post training evaluation questionnaires) Studies focusing on evaluating victims' experiences of service delivery? Number of programmes for male perpetrators implemented Evaluation of programmes and success</p> | |

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| | | Signatories, follow-up reports | |
| 4.5 Criminal justice and penal reform supported | Reduction of cases of perceived corruption-corruption within the judiciary Implementation of the national action plane on court integrity, incl. increased confidence among the public in the justice system, increased coordination, increased effectiveness in delivery and quality, reduction in delays of cases processed Increased use of diversion and alternative sentencing Increased multi-agency approach to diversion | Number of reported and prosecuted cases of corruption in courts Number of Justice Officers trained Reports on number of finalised court cases and number of delayed cases Number of multi-agency consultations with and training sessions for judiciary Reports on the number of cases that go through for diversion Number of multi-agency training sessions for judiciary, social development, prosecutors etc Programme evaluation to establish the success of cases that go through the diversion process | |
| 4.6 Social crime prevention initiatives strengthened | Increased use of rehabilitation and reintegration programmes and mechanisms Cooperation mechanisms established between Correctional Services, NGOs, communities etc to follow up on rehabilitation and recidivism programmes | Reports on the number of inmates who participate in rehabilitation and reintegration programmes Programme evaluation to establish the success of rehabilitation | |
| UNDAF Outcome | Indicator(s) and Baseline | Sources of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
| 5. Poverty eradication interventions intensified | Reduction of new HIV Infections Baseline: Access to Voluntary Counselling and Testing Baseline: Access to ARV treatment Baseline: Percentage of HIV+ Pregnant Women participating in Comprehensive PMTCT+ Programmes Baseline: Percentage of ECD Programmes that contribute to School Readiness for Young OVC Baseline: Percentage of orphans and vulnerable children receiving social grants | National Census 2001 Department of Health Survey National HIV Antenatal Sero-prevalence Survey 2004 (DoH) National HIV and AIDS Prevention Survey (HSRC) Demographic and Health Survey (StatsSA) Monitoring of Government's Comprehensive Plan on HIV and AIDS (DoH) MDG Report 2005 Household Survey | |

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| | Proportion of functional provincial, district and municipal mechanisms with coordinated services for OVC Baseline: Maternal Mortality Rate Baseline: Child Mortality Rate (under 5) Baseline: | | |
| Country Level Outcome | Indicator(s) and Baseline | Sources of Verification | Risks and Assumptions |
| 5.1 The Government is supported to implement the social sector EPWP for home and community based care workers, ECD workers, and community care givers. | Number of net work opportunities created for home and community based care workers, ECD workers and community care givers under EPWP (Social sector) Baseline: 9,800 | Expanded Public Works Programme First Quarterly Report (2005) | |
| 5.2 Access to education broadened and quality of education improved | Net primary school enrolment ratio total Baseline: 96% Net primary school attendance rate - total Baseline: 84.9 % Children reaching grade 5 Baseline: 64.5 | MDG report 2005 (citing from Labour Force Survey report of March 2004); EMIS; DHS 98 UNESCO, Institute for Statistics Database | |
| 5.3 Capacity of Government to implement the HIV/AIDS comprehensive plan supported | Number of HIV infected children receiving ART Baseline: 8,500 HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARV treatment Baseline: 13% of children and adolescents that possess life-skills | DoH | |
| 5.4 Matching of skills to the requirements of the economy is supported | | | |
| 5.5 The increasing demand for housing and services is met. | Number of approved subsidies Baseline: Provincial data on subsidies 2005 Number of municipalities supported to implement blocked housing projects under Project Consolidate Baseline: Nil | Provincial Housing Sector Performance reports Housing Atlas 2005 Ward Census Report Documented Case Studies | Land ownership is not contested Project subsidy amounts are standardised to current levels / inflation levels Approved beneficiaries are still available |
| 5.6 The capacity of the national health | Under-five mortality rate – total | DHS 98, NFCS 1999; EPI report 2004 | |

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| <p><i>system to deliver quality service improved and expanded</i></p> | <p>Baseline: 61 Infant mortality rate – total Baseline: 45 Maternal Mortality ratio Baseline: 150 Stunting - moderate and severe Baseline: 24.9 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years attended at least once during pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey by skilled health personnel Baseline: 94.2% Skilled attendant at birth Baseline: 84.4% Immunization coverage for measles Baseline: 81%</p> | | |
| <p><i>5.7 Efficient delivery of social grants in a comprehensive social security system supported</i></p> | <p>% of eligible children receiving CSG Baseline: % of OVCs that receive home-based care, support and protection Baseline:</p> | <p>Records of DoSD</p> | |
| <p><i>5.8 Strategic management and coordination of programmes for subsistence and small emerging farmers are supported to improve their food security and livelihoods.</i></p> | | | |

ACRONYMS

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| ADB | - | African Development Bank |
| AsgiSA | - | Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa |
| AU | - | African Union |
| CBO | - | Community Based Organisation |
| CDC | - | Centre for Disease Control |
| DAC | - | Department of Arts and Culture |
| DBSA | - | Development Bank of South Africa |
| DEAT | - | Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism |
| DFA | - | Department of Foreign Affairs |
| DMEA | - | Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs |
| DoA | - | Department of Agriculture |
| DoE | - | Department of Education |
| DoH | - | Department of Health |
| DoHA | - | Department of Home Affairs |
| DoJ | - | Department of Justice |
| DoL | - | Department of Labour |
| DPLG | - | Department of Provincial and Local Government |
| DPSA | - | Department of Public Service and Administration |
| DPW | - | Department of Public Works |
| DSD | - | Department of Social Development |
| DST | - | Department of Science and Technology |
| DTI | - | Department of Trade and Industry |
| FET | - | Further Education and Training |
| HSRC | - | Human Sciences Research Council |
| HST | - | Health Systems Trust |
| IBSA | - | India, Brazil, South Africa Initiative |
| IDASA | - | Institute for Democracy in South Africa |
| IDT | - | Independent Development Trust |
| JIPSA | - | Joint Initiative for Priority Skills Acquisition |
| NPA | - | National Prosecuting Agency |
| PPU | - | Provincial Population Units |
| SACC | - | South African Council of Churches |
| SADC | - | Southern African Development Community |
| SALGA | - | South African Local Government Association |
| SAMDI | - | South African Management Development Institute |
| SANGOCO | - | South African NGO Coalition |
| SAPS | - | South African Police Services |
| SEDA | - | Small Enterprise Development Agency |
| SETA | - | Sector Education and Training Authority |

