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# South Africa- United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2013-17

# Draft 1, March 16, 2012

***Background and Process***

The present document is a first draft of the South Africa-United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013-17, which is the overall framework for the UN system’s work in South Africa. The draft UNDAF has been developed in a participatory process, coordinated by DIRCO and the UN Country Team, and involving all relevant line departments in the South African Government as well as provincial government representatives. A first consultation workshop was held in January 2012 to launch the UNDAF development process, at which four focus areas were identified: decent work and equitable growth, environment, human capabilities, and governance and participation. Technical working groups involving Government and the UN were convened in each area to develop outcomes and outputs, based on GoSA’s national development priorities and the UN’s comparative advantages. A second consultation workshop is planned for March 27, 2012 with a wide range of stakeholders (including Government, UN, CSOs, bilateral partners, etc.) to solicit comments and feedback on the present draft. A final draft will be prepared based on the feedback and shared for endorsement by the Government and UN in April-May, 2012.

The present document includes only the presentation of the situation in South Africa in each of the four areas and the planned results to be achieved through UN collaboration (at the outcomes level). A results matrix, including outputs, indicators, baselines, targets, means of verification, risk and assumptions, and estimated resources, is also being prepared to provide further details on each of the outcomes in this narrative part of the UNDAF.

1. **Introduction**
2. ***Inclusive Growth and Decent Work***

Achieving full employment, decent work and sustainable livelihoods is one of the key strategic priorities adopted by the Government towards eradicating poverty and reducing inequality. Despite its middle income status, South Africa is characterized by widespread poverty and high income inequality between population groups and within population groups. According to the Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2005/2006, while 10% of the population continues to earn more than 50% of household income, the poorest 40% of the population accounts for less than 7% of household income[[1]](#footnote-1). Furthermore, the gini-coefficient was 0.67 in 2005, a measure considered very high by international standards. Much of the poverty and inequality is driven by high levels of unemployment and underemployment that have disproportionately affected the majority of the black African population owing inter alia to the legacy of apartheid. The current unemployment rate is estimated at 23.9%[[2]](#footnote-2). Women in general and youth below the age of 35 have borne a disproportionate share of unemployment constituting two-thirds of all unemployed[[3]](#footnote-3). Poverty and unemployment are particularly high in the rural areas where the employment to population ratio is 26.2% as against 48.5% in urban areas in 2010[[4]](#footnote-4).

Post-apartheid South Africa has also not been able to create jobs at a pace necessary to reduce the high levels of unemployment as a result of continued jobless growth patterns. For this reason, Government policy and legislative frameworks have focused on creating an economy that is more inclusive and in which the fruits of growth are shared more equitably. The National Development Plan (NDP) underscores the view that the inactivity of broad sections of society reduces potential for economic expansion, and therefore, by definition, inclusive growth must involve the participation of a broader section of working age people. Government’s strategy is to move away from an unsustainable economy characterized by resource and capital intensity towards a more diversified economy that lends support towards labour absorbing activities. In particular public investment in infrastructure development constitutes a critical aspect towards fostering inclusive economic growth.

The labour market is highly segmented and is characterized by a core, a larger periphery of vulnerable unorganized and low paid workers in the formal and informal sectors, and a marginalized group of the unemployed. While labour regulation takes account of the first two groups by providing them with basic protections and rights, the bulk of the vulnerable workforce and the unemployed are without such protection. As decent work deficits are addressed one of the challenges will be to strike a balance between promoting an enabling environment for faster expansion in employment opportunities and at the same time safeguarding the protection of human rights.

The NDP underscores the critical importance of regional trade and expanding South Africa’s share of the global market to the country’s development agenda for faster and more inclusive economic growth. The growth potential of South Africa in the region will depend on how the continent deals with barriers to trade and investment, and implements agreements on regional integration.

The comparative advantage carried by the UN in addressing this development priority lies in its rights based approach to programming and in ensuring that normative standards and guidelines are mainstreamed and integrated into development programmes. UN agencies carry technical expertise that can be utilized to strengthen national policy and capacity for the promotion of sustainable enterprises that generate income and employment opportunities for the most vulnerable segments of the population.

1. ***Environmentally Sustainable Development***

Even under emission scenarios that are more conservative than current international emission trends, it has been predicted that by mid-century the South African coast will warm by around 1 to 2°C and the interior by around 2 to 3°C. By 2100, warming is projected to reach around 3 to 4°C along the coast, and 6 to 7°C in the interior. With such temperature increases, life as we know it will change completely: parts of the country will be much drier and increased evaporation will ensure an overall decrease in water availability. This will significantly affect human health,agriculture, other water-intensive economic sectors such as the mining and electricity-generation sectors as well as the environment in general. Increased occurrence and severity of veld and forest fires; extreme weather events; and floods and droughts will also have significant impacts. Sea-level rise will negatively impact the coast and coastal infrastructure. Mass extinctions of endemic plant and animal species will greatly reduce South Africa’s biodiversity with consequent impacts on eco-system services.

In May 2010, South Africa hosted the first national green economy summit to catalyse national efforts towards a resource efficient, low-carbon and pro-employment growth path. The summit generated valuable insights on the green economy in the context of South Africa, on key areas of focus, and on issues requiring national attention in the short-,medium- and long ter. References to greening and green jobs has recently begun to emerge as a key aspect of general policy framework development. Transition to the green economy is viewed as a pathway for job rich growth (green and decent) targeting, amongst others, the most vulnerable groups. The need to reduce South Africa’s footprint with regard to greenhouse gas emission, increase the percentage of power generation from renewable sources and to mitigate the catastrophic impacts of climate remains a key priority towards this end.

The agriculture and forestry sub-sectors utilize large proportion of the South Africa’s land for food and timber production. Nearly 25 % of land in the magisterial districts of South Africa is already badly degraded. The environmental footprint offood systems is extremely large. There is lack of incentives to promote sustainable use of natural resources. Furthermore,invasive alien species will result in the destruction of much of our wildlife and this will have a knock on effect with regard topoverty as more jobs will be threatened. There is skill shortage, limited research and development and regulatory supportivelegislation to advance green agriculture.

Keeping South Africa’s biodiversity intact is vital for sustainable economic growth and development because it ensures ongoing provision of ecosystem services such as the production of clean air, clean water and food. Roughly 30% of endemic terrestrial species in SouthAfrica may be at an increasingly high risk of extinction by the latter half of this century if climate change is not mitigated. Consideration should, therefore, be given to limit further loss of natural habitat in threatened ecosystems by more deliberate preservation and conservation of protected areas.

South Africa is a water scarce country with a highly variable climate and has one of the lowest run-offs in the world – a situation that is likely to be significantly exacerbated by the effects of climate change. Uniquely, South Africa shares four of its major river systems with six neighbouring countries. These four shared catchments amount to approximately 60% of South Africa’s surface area and approximately 40%of the average total river flow. Based on current projections South Africa will exceed the limits of economically viable land-based water resources by 2050. The adequate supply of water for many areas can be sustained only if immediate actions are taken to stave off imminent shortages.Water demand is expected to rise by 52% over the next 30 years while supply of water is likely to decline if current trends due to leakage from old and poorly maintained municipal infrastructure and the loss of wetlands persist. This would make the prospect of water shortage a frightening reality in the near future. To better cope with the unpredictable and severe impacts of climate change, adaptation plans for key sectors of the economy must be developed. To reduce the rate of hunger and ensure national food security, the percentage of land affected by soil degradation must decrease from 70% to 55% and land reforms strengthened. Increased support for small holder and subsistence farmers will be required.

The negative impacts of climate change on the socio-economic standing of the most vulnerable communities, and the consequences in terms of food security and the nutritional status of individuals within these communities threatens to further undermine their resistance to diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. Thus the high HIV and TB incidence and prevalence in high density informal and agricultural settlements needs to be urgently addressed.

Coordination and alignment of policies and actions is central to achieving climate resilience and a smooth transition to a green economy. A comprehensive review of all government legislation, policy, strategies, plans and regulatory frameworks will underpin the successful implementation of the National Climate Change Response Policy. The review will be undertaken in terms of Outcome 10 which focuses on environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and continually enhanced. Achieving climate change resilient development and the transition to a green economy requires both horizontal and vertical integration of climate change into government planning, and needs to involve all sectors of society at national, provincial and municipal level.

1. ***Human Capabilities***

***Health***

South Africa currently faces a heavy burden of preventable disease and injury consisting of HIV and tuberculosis (TB); high maternal and child mortality; non-communicable diseases and; violence and injuries. It also currently ranks the third highest in the world in terms of the TB burden, with an incidence that has increased by 400% over the past 15 years. Since 1994 life expectancy has reduced by almost 20 years—mainly because of the rise in HIV-related mortality—and average life expectancy at birth is now 50 years for men and 54 years for women.[[5]](#footnote-5)In 2009, the estimates were 53.9 years for males and 57.2 years for females. South Africa is also one of only 12 countries in the world in which mortality rates for children younger than 5 years have increased since 1990 (The Lancet, August 2009).

The major causes of childhood deaths are diarrhoeal disease, lower respiratory tract infections associated with tuberculosis, HIV and malnutrition as both primary and secondary causes of child mortality. Perinatal conditions such as prematurity, birth asphyxia and infections also contribute to the high child mortality. Malnutrition among children aged six months to five years has decreased between 1993 and 2008. The percentage of children under the age of five classified as stunted decreased from 30 percent to 24 percent over this fifteen year period. Outbreaks of measles in recent years and national surveys indicate gaps in immunization coverage among children. According to a 2008 survey, coverage for BCG stands at 86 percent, DPT1 at 73 percent, DPT3 at 63 percent, and Polio3 at 67 percent.[[6]](#footnote-6)

The maternal mortality ratio has increased from an estimated 230 in 1990 to 410 in 2008. This is happening despite the free health care policy for pregnant mothers and children less than 6 years of age and the high coverage of services (92 percent ANC one visit, 91 percent skilled attendant deliveries).The major cause of maternal deaths have remained the same and are attributed mainly to non-pregnancy related infections – mainly AIDS (including TB) (43.7%)(NDSA, 2010) ). The 2005–2007 Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Health highlighted that delays in seeking medical help during pregnancy or childbirth resulted in close to a third of maternal deaths.

The HIV prevalence rate is 16.6 percent in the adult population (15-49 years) and 29 percent among pregnant women attending antenatal clinics.[[7]](#footnote-7) The epidemic has stabilized at these very high levels. On average, annually around 250,000-300,000 newborns are exposed to HIV and are thus at risk of being infected through mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV. An estimated 2 million children have been orphaned due to AIDS. The HIV pandemic disproportionately affects women. HIV prevalence among female youth is almost four times higher than prevalence among males. KwaZulu-Natal is the hardest hit province with nearly 4 out of 10 pregnant women HIV positive. Data show, however, that the country is finally making progress against a number of indicators. HIV prevalence among children 2-14 years old decreased from 5.6 percent in 2002 to 2.5 percent in 2008, indicating the effectiveness of the national PMTCT programme. HIV prevalence among youth aged 15-24 year decreased from 10.3 percent in 2005 to 8.6 percent in 2008. Rates are exceptionally high in young girls (4.5 percent in males and 13.6 in females.).[[8]](#footnote-8)

The combination of acute and chronic diseases spanning all age-groups and socioeconomic strata imposes a massive burden on the public health-care delivery system, which is dealing with challenges in administrative management, low morale, lack of funding, and brain drain. Following successful consolidation of a fragmented public health service, South Africa is still struggling to establish an effective district health system. Responsibilities and accountability have been formally shifted to district health management teams, but operational decisions are still largely centralised.Health expenditure is dominated by tertiary-level hospitals; 30% of total public health expenditure is spent on super-tertiary hospitals based in Johannesburg, Cape Town, and Durban. Although these hospitals have important regional referral and educational roles, health needs are countrywide and most of these will not be met by high-level centralised services.

For the broader health sector, the priority is improving the health status of the entire population and to contribute to Government’s vision of **“**A Long and Healthy Life for All South Africans”. The Minister of Health has a signed performance agreement (the negotiated service delivery agreement – the NSDA – 2010-2014) with the President where he has committed himself and the Members of the Executive Council (MECs) of the nine provinces to four main outputs: increasing life expectancy; decreasing maternal and child mortality; combating HIV and AIDS and decreasing the burden of disease from Tuberculosis ; and strengthening health system effectiveness.To address these priorities the Minister of Health has announced the re-engineering of the Primary Health Care system and the overhaul of the health system. PHC re-engineering is designed around three main streams: (a) a ward based PHC outreach team for each electoral ward which includes a Community Health Worker (CHW) programme ; (b) strengthening school health services through a School Health programme ; and (c) district based clinical specialist support teams that will focus on improving maternal and child health services and strengthening the effectiveness of the health system.

The National Health Act 61 of 2003 guides all health care service delivery and Chapter 5 particularly refers to the district health system and its management and implementation. Core principles are the delivery of accessible, good quality services in an equitable manner. In responding to the needs for equity in health service and universal access, the Department of Health took decisions to initiate a phased-in approach to the National Health Insurance with renewed efforts to strengthen the primary health care system. The focus, thus, will be on community based services with an increased emphasis on preventive and promotive services especially at household level. Additionally services related to HIV and other problems not traditionally offered in clinics such as oral health, vision, hearing, mental health and disability and school health services will be included in the package. (Re-engineering discussion document, 2010)

There have been major achievements in the health sector, through UN support in the current UNDAF cycle. The UN has provided policy advisory services, assisting the government to establish integrated national policies, strategies, frameworks and plans to ensure high quality services. Furthermore, the UN has played an important role in capacity building of health workers and providing technical expertise in health.Two major campaigns have been launched that are aimed at reducing morbidity and mortality, to rapidly scale up access to diagnosis and treatment for HIV, TB and non-communicable diseases and protect children against vaccine preventable diseases. Significant progress has been made in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the National Strategic Plans for HIV and TB 2007-2011. The country has developed an action framework for the elimination of mother to child transmission (EMTCT) of HIV in response to the global call to action for EMTCT by 2015.

***Quality Education***

*Early Childhood Development (ECD)*

There is a growing recognition of the critical role that ECD plays in expanding access to equitable quality learning in South Africa. This is evident in the supportive legislative and policy environment on ECD. For example, the Children’s Amendment Act (Act 41 of 2007) provides for, and regulates a range of child-care and protection services, which includes partial care (crèches and nursery schools), formal ECD programmes and the prevention, protection and early intervention services for vulnerable children. (RSA, 2008).

The National Integrated Plan for ECD in South Africa was developed by Government in 2005. The purpose of the Plan was to ensure improved coordination and synergy in the implementation and monitoring of ECD services. In 2001, only around 16 percent of children 0-4 years were exposed to some form of ECD stimulation activities[[9]](#footnote-9), while by 2009 this percentage had increased to 43 percent (see Figure 12). Racial disparities persist however; only 40 percent of Coloured, 42 percent of Black and 54 percent of Indian children under the age of five years had access to some form of ECD stimulation activities in 2009 whereas the percentage among White children was 69 percent.

Exposure to ECD activities is low due to lack of means at household level, insufficient and poor quality supply at institutional level and lack of appropriate norms and standards at policy level. Children from poor families have a disproportionately lower chance to attend ECD stimulation activities than those from rich families. In 2009, only 36 percent of young children from the lowest income quintile were attending any form of ECD, compared to 64 percent in the richest quintile were doing so.

Arecent ECD Reviewunderlined the need for a decisive paradigm shift towards a rights-based ECD framework, provision and accompanying funding model that is capable of realizing the state’s legal obligations to provide ECD services, ensuring that they reach the most vulnerable children. While policy and policy thinking is comprehensive in scope and aspiration, current ECD provision is largely confined to Early Child Care and Education (ECCE). Health services for women and children are not aligned with or integrated into ECD goals, ECD services for 0-3-year old children have yet to be developed, including a strong emphasis on nutrition; similarly child care support for working parents and other families needing assistance; parenting, and home- and community-based programmes to increase young children’s opportunities to learn.

***Basic Education***

The country is on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goal on access to primary education (MDG 2). Gross enrolment rate in primary education (Grades 1-7) is 98 percent and in secondary (Grades 8-12) is 85 percent, and the gender parity index is 1.00 and 0.99 in primary and secondary school respectively suggesting that girls and boys have equitable access to education.[[10]](#footnote-10) Children’s access to the compulsory education system in South Africa is extensive. The introduction of ‘social wage’ programmes, including the Child Support Grant and no-fee schools have greatly improved access to basic education for learners from poor communities, especially at early school age. In 2009, 98.6 percent of children 7-13 years old attended school, up from 86.7 percent in 1996. However, progress in school attendance for children of secondary education age (14-18 years) is much less (88.5 percent in 2009 up from 84.9 percent in 1996).

Anecdotal evidence suggests that children living in farms tend to drop out from school earlier than children living in formal settlements. For girls, early pregnancy is a main persistent cause to drop out from school; in 2008, 13 percent of 13-19 year old girls were out of school because they were pregnant.[[11]](#footnote-11) While the attendance rate of compulsory school-aged children is very high, nationwide about 660,000 children are out of primary and secondary school. The most frequently cited causes are: no money for fees (20 percent); education is useless or not interesting (15 percent); disability (14 percent); illness (11 percent); and unable to perform at school (7 percent).[[12]](#footnote-12)Learners’ achievement in national and international assessments is generally poor, with South Africa ranking lower than Zimbabwe, Kenya and Tanzania[[13]](#footnote-13). Furthermore, the chances of learning successfully are very unequally spread across the country. Learners in rural areas are particularly disadvantaged, while girls generally perform better than boys. Children in the poorest households are more likely to repeat the same grade and tend to have lower achievement levels.

Some of the underlying causes for the poor quality of education include inadequate qualifications and low motivation of educators; large class sizes especially in disadvantaged areas; poor physical conditions at schools; lack of proper sanitation facilities especially in rural areas; and widespread violence in and around schools. Over the last two decades South Africa has invested heavily in teacher education in order to raise the qualification level of teachers, with specific attention to qualifying teachers from historically disadvantaged groups. Yet, these investments have not translated into providing education of such a quality that would ensure high performance rates among students.Learners-to-educator ratios are high and have not improved significantly over the last decade. Teaching and learning materials are insufficient and inadequate. Average class size is big: 38 in public ordinary schools and 23 in independent schools in 2008. At provincial level, the average class size in public schools ranges from 33 in North West to 40 in Limpopo.[[14]](#footnote-14)The quality of education is also affected by a school’s infrastructure and the availability of learning resources. In 2009, 95 percent of public schools had access to sanitation, 90 percent to water and 85 percent to electricity, with significant disparities among provinces with Eastern Cape having twice the national averages of schools with inappropriate infrastructure.[[15]](#footnote-15)Violence at schools is a matter of concern in South Africa as it is widespread in different forms and thus an important cause contributing to students dropping out and performing poorly. In 2009, 17 percent of learners experienced corporal punishment by teachers.[[16]](#footnote-16) Furthermore, nearly one third of learners (27 percent) felt unsafe at school.[[17]](#footnote-17)

At the structural level, since the dispensation of democracy in 1994, the government has worked to transform all facets of the education system. Improved quality of basic education is among the 12 outcomes that government has set to achieve by 2014. The fragmented and racially duplicated institutions of the apartheid era have been replaced by a single national system including nine provincial subsystems.[[18]](#footnote-18) In order to create an enabling environment for access to quality schooling, issues of financing and resourcing continue to be of greatest concern. Current policies address exclusion in various ways, in particular by actively seeking to reduce the number of out-of-school children. Transitions from primary to lower secondary schooling appear to be managed reasonably well. The policy challenge is ensuring the improvement of efficiency and greater inclusion, especially of younger children and those with special education needs. There continues to be a need in South Africa to bridge the inequalities across the public schooling system through better redistribution, and possibly expanded provision of resources. The no-fee school policy, which targets schools in areas of the poorest income quintiles, was introduced in 2006. In 2009, almost half of all 14 million students in the country did not pay school fees.[[19]](#footnote-19) Altogether, in bridging inequity gaps in quality education, there is the urgent need to ensure access by all students to learning inputs, step up teacher effort through focused support and firm oversight, establish reliable and timely systems for student assessment, and speed up capacity improvements for districts.

***Social protection***

South Africa’s social protection system includes five major social grants (the Child support Grant, state Old Age pension, Disability Grant, Foster Child Grant and the Care dependency Grant), and three primary social insurance mechanisms (Unemployment Insurance Fund, Compensation Funds and the Road Accident Fund). The state also regulates voluntary funds, including voluntary insurance schemes, such as medical schemes and retirement funds. In addition the state provides a ‘social wage’ to poor families through water, electricity and housing subsidies and through the provision of meals at schools in the poorest quintile.

The role of social protection programmes in poverty reduction has been significant. UNICEF and the Financial and Fiscal Commission estimate that child poverty would have been about 9 percent higher in 2007 without the Child Support Grant (CSG). The CSG and Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) were also instrumental in protecting the welfare of poor families during the 2008-2009 economic recession. Through a rigorous evaluation, the CSG has also been observed to impact positively and significantly on school attainment, access to health care and adolescent risk reduction.

Nevertheless the high levels of poverty in the country point to the need to further consolidate social protection programmes in the country. Reforms should aim at addressing three issues: (a) establishing a (minimum) floor of social protection, under which no citizen or family should fall; (b) having in place a common/targeted approach that ensures that the poor have access to essential services at the same time; (c) strengthen outreach and delivery capacities of government agencies to reach all excluded but eligible families.

***Building Safer Communities***

The South African National Development Plan for 2030 describes safety as a core Human Right and a precusor to sustainable human development. If the women, children and men of South Africa do not feel safe they will not achieve their full potential, in the work place, school, home and community environments. The National Planning Commission’s Diagnostic Report 2011, noted the reality of high levels of violence in South Africa which affect the “objectives of economic growth and transformation, employment creation, improved education and health outcomes, and strengthened social cohesion. “

Although much progress has been made by the South African Police Service in the restoration of Family support Centres, the services provided by the NPA Thuthuzela Care Centres and the Department of Social Development Victim Empowerment Centres to respond to the needs of survivors, prosecute offenders and remove the air of impunity more needs to be achieved. There is a link between poverty and crime; however, it is erroneous to suggest that resolving poverty and inequality will reduce crime. Most poor South Africans do not commit crime and it is organized crime groups that lead to external violence through money laundering, drug dealing and gun smuggling according to the NDP. However, there is a high level of interpersonal violence in South Africa, that is frequently an under recognized threat to human development.

Violence against children, including sexual violence, abuse and neglect are a matter of serious concern. In 2008/09 alone, there were 49,000 registered violent crimes against children under 18 years of age.[[20]](#footnote-20) One third (22,141) of all registered sexual offences are against children. In the same year, there were as many as 188,425 registered crimes against women.[[21]](#footnote-21) The estimated number of child labourers is above one million.[[22]](#footnote-22) Child trafficking exists, though statistics are not available, and affects disproportionately orphans and girls. Cultural practices and gender inequality contribute to risky attitudes and behaviour at individual, household and community levels.

Furthermore, the Commission for Gender Equality’s Report entitled *“MDG+10 Gendered Review in South Africa”,* indicates that Gender-based Violence (GBV) continues unabated in South Africa, with brutality against women and girls rampant. Research also reveals the following alarming statistics: one in two women might be raped in her lifetime; a woman is raped every 26 seconds; one in four women is in an abusive relationship; and one in four girls has been sexually abused. These statistics are a dangerous indication of how GBV has been normalized in the South African society. In order to address GBV, the Government of South Africa has introduced some policy, legislation and intervention programmes, such as the introduction of the Domestic Violence and Sexual Offences Acts; the creation of the Sexual Offences and Community Affairs (SOCA) unit within the National Prosecution Authority; the introduction of Thuthuzela Care Centres (TCCs) and Sexual Offences Courts; the development of a Victim Empowerment Plan and the introduction of the Victims’ Charter, and the country is also awaiting the adoption of Trafficking in Persons legislation. However around the uneven/ inadequate resources available the effective implementation of these measures including prevention.

Having ratified the CEDAW and CRC, the Government of South Africa has the obligation to respect, protect, facilitate and promote the fulfilment of the rights that are enshrined in these conventions. The South African Constitution and legal frameworks have domesticated both conventions; however the paradox remains of progressive legislation with little impact on development outcomes for children and women. Issues relating to violence against children and women as well as gender based violence are a major challenge for South Africa. Failure to address rights violations is a barrier to creating an environment conducive to the protection, well-being, survival and development of children and women that undermines national poverty reduction and empowerment strategies. Thus, there is a direct correlation between combating violence and abuse affecting children and women and attempts to realise all the interlinked Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as well as other national development priorities.

The United Nations through its agencies has supported the government of South Africa, in making sure “South Africans are and feel safe” under outcome 3 of the MTSF. The UN has particularly focused its efforts on bridging the gap between the between the well established legislative/policy frame work and the realization of justice and welfare services for girls, boys, women and men. The UN through the lens of the human rights based approach to programming can provide technical assistance to Government to strengthen the legislative/policy framework and translate it into effect programmes to prevent violence in South African in all its forms.

1. **Governance and Participation**

Between 1994 and 2010, the South African economy more than doubled in size to US$364 billion, with nominal per capita income rising from US$3,610 to US$6,090 over the period. Overall economic growth averaged just over 3.0% per year, and the country cemented its position as the largest economy on the continent, accounting for one-third of total economic output. This impressive record, however, has not translated into significant progress in the government’s efforts towards the twin objective of eliminating poverty and reducing inequality in South Africa.

According to the 2010 progress report on MDGs in South Africa, “extreme poverty”, measured by the proportion of South African’s living on less than US$1.00 per day, declined by more than half – from 11.3% in 2000 to 5.0% in 2006. By this measure, the country exceeded its target of reducing extreme poverty to 5.7% by 2015.

As a middle-income country, however, with a higher income threshold, South Africa’s anti-poverty efforts are better measured at US$2.50 per day. By this measure, the report showed a slower fall in the poverty rate– from 42.2% in 2000 to 34.8% in 2006. The noted that at this rate, it is “unlikely” that the target of reducing poverty rate to 21.1% by 2015 would be attained.

With respect to inequality, the situation appeared to have worsened. The share of the poorest 20.0% of South Africans in national consumption *declined* from 2.9% to 2.8%, moving away from the MDG target of 5.8% by 2015. As with poverty, the report noted that the target was “unlikely” to be met.

Following the 2009 election, the in-coming government acknowledged the institutional impediments to spreading the benefits of growth to all South African and instituted a number of measures to address the problem. In January 2010, the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) was established, and in April of the same year the president signed performance agreements with 34 cabinet ministers based on the five priority areas and 12 national outcomes in the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF, 2009-2014). The ministers were required to set up implementation forums comprising departments, agencies and other spheres of government.

In an effort to expand its reach and impact, the DPME has formed partnerships with other government departments, namely: Department of Public Service and Administration, national and provincial treasuries, Office of the Auditor General, Office of the Public Service Commission, and offices of provincial premiers.

Despite these efforts, challenges in the planning and execution of development policies remain, especially at the provincial level. In its 2012 budget statement, for example, the National Treasury reported that only 68.0% of monies allocated to provinces for local infrastructure development was use. Provinces which under-spend or do not spend their allocations are now to be sanctioned. Various reports by the Auditor General’s Office have also uncovered persistent institutional weaknesses that ultimately prevent the effective and equitable distribution of the fruits of economic growth among South Africans.

Drawing on its internal expertise and global experience in dealing with such issues, the UN is uniquely positioned to work with the government of South Africa to improve governance as an integral part of its developmental strategy.

1. **PLANNED RESULTS FROM UN COOPERATION**
2. **Inclusive Growth and Decent Work**

**Outcome 1:** **Enhanced harmonization and alignment of policies for the accelerated service delivery and inclusive economic growth**

**Rationale**: UN support responds to the priority of the Government to accelerate service delivery to foster inclusive economic growth. Support will be provided to contribute to efforts at harmonizing policies, systems and structures to reduce unjustifiable disparities, duplication and lack of interoperability between institutions, as well as to promote integration and coordination for improved service delivery and inclusive economic growth. Currently South Africa has a dual public service with provincial and national administrations governed by the Public Service Act and municipality administrations governed by different legislation. Furthermore, the myriad of national, regional, provincial and municipal offices often leads to fragmented service delivery which requires multiple visits to different spheres of government to access a single service.

The South African Constitution requires all spheres of government to provide effective, efficient, transparent, accountable and coherent governance to secure the well-being of the people and the progressive realization of their constitutional rights[[23]](#footnote-23). Policy coherence, harmonization and coordination across the different spheres of government will provide a single entry point that will accelerate the rate at which services are accessed as well as ensuring inclusive economic growth

The starting point of harmonizing policies, programmes and budgets is to ensure integrated strategic planning. Presently alignment of strategic planning among different spheres of government is a challenge. Another challenge is the different budget cycles between municipalities and provincial/national governments resulting in a lack of synchronization.

**How results will be achieved, and with whom:** UN Agencies together, with other development partners, will provide technical support to the Government of South Africa in the area of integrated strategic planning. The UN will assist in capacity building of national, provincial and local government to develop strategies that can be aligned in the overall planning process of developing national, provincial and local governments. This will ensure that strategies are informed by local, provincial and national needs thus promoting policy coherence.

**Anticipated synergies between agencies for achievement of UNDAF outcome**: The UN system will utilise diverse competencies to provide a comprehensive programme of support to the Government in assisting in accelerating inclusive economic growth and service delivery.

Government and/or other partners including South-South partners that are expected to contribute to the achievement of UNDAF results: A platform for knowledge sharing and exchanges among countries with similar development challenges such as Brazil, Thailand, Malaysia, India, South Korea and China will be created. UN and Government will work with focussed think tanks and academics within these networks to conduct high quality research for policy advice and identification of best practice models.

**Coordination mechanisms for working with partners and for promoting greater national ownership and capacity:** In keeping with the spirit of the Paris Declaration, all activities and programmes that lend support to the UNDAF outcome will be conceptualized in full consultation with Government and other key stakeholders. To the fullest extent possible efforts will be made to the use of existing national structures to oversee and manage implementation of programmes with a view towards ensuring inclusivity, sustainability of interventions, capacity building and full national ownership of initiatives supported by the UN.  
  
**Outcome 2: Strengthened SME development in the rural economy with specific attention to the needs of youth, women, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups**

**Rationale:** UN support responds to the priority of the Government to improve employment opportunities and economic livelihoods in the rural areas as part of its comprehensive rural development strategy. Amidst plans by Government to foster better integration of rural areas through land reform, social and infrastructural services, is the drive to alleviate poverty through sustainable livelihoods and job creation. The rural areas of the country face the challenge of underutilization and/or unsustainable use of natural resources, poor infrastructure, and the lack of institutional support to meet basic human needs, food security and skills required by the local economy. Rural communities face the added challenge of low income levels, high unemployment and poverty. Black Africans, women, youth, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups bear the brunt of economic deprivation in the rural economy.

Government’s rural development strategy seeks among others to stimulate small scale agriculture activities and the labour absorbing potential of other sectors such as tourism, the green economy, and agro-processing to improve rural household income and to generate employment opportunities. The provision of enterprise development services, including for SMMEs and cooperatives is an integral part of the strategy aimed at boosting the rural economy to promote job creation and to accelerate inclusive economic growth. The need for early stage entrepreneurship training for younger people is also recognized as essential in inculcating a culture of entrepreneurship.

UN support in strengthening SME development in the rural economy with specific attention to the most vulnerable segments of the population will contribute towards commitments made by the Government of South Africa as signatory to the Millennium Declaration of 2000. Particular contribution will be made towards assisting the Government to halve the proportion of people whose income is less than 1$ a day; to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people; and to halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

**How results will be achieved, and with whom**: UN support will be directed towards the generation of knowledge and evidence based interventions that can be used to strengthen the policy environment and national capacity to promote sustainable rural micro, small and medium scale enterprises in the rural economy. With particular focus on women, youth and other vulnerable segments of the rural population, technical and capacity building support will be directed towards cluster development, targeting agro-business clusters and networks that will undertake joint actions and form relevant partnerships to achieve collective efficiency gains and to become more productive and competitive. In addition, promoting effective agro-value chains to promote sustainable livelihoods and employment opportunities will help deal with some of the challenges. Traditional agro-industries will be supported in order to integrate them into the global value chains and diversify rural livelihoods. Selected local institutions will be capacitated on UN tools for pro-poor supply chain development.   
  
Support will also be directed towards creating an enabling environment for enterprise development and social economy interventions, including cooperatives group enterprise development. Technical and capacity support will also be directed towards strengthening local SME support services, and the business environment for the promotion of competitive enterprise activity. The UN will contribute towards strengthening national capacity to redress existing gender imbalances in enterprise development.

Strategic partnerships will be pursued with reputable research and academic institutions in the country, to support the generation of knowledge and information that can be used by Government to strengthen the policy and business environment for SME development in the rural sector. The UN will forge stronger ties with the donor community to mobilize resources that will lend support to the realization of results.

Anticipated synergies between agencies for achievement of UNDAF outcome:   
Utilizing their respective comparative advantages in the area of SME development, the UN agencies will harmonize their efforts in assisting the Government to improve the rural environment for SMME development and in doing so maximizing the impact of UN support. The collaborative efforts by the UN may also include the development of a joint programme(s) to foster UN cooperation around a common intervention in the SME sector.

**The government and/or other partners, including South-South partners that are expected to contribute to the achievement of the result**: Key Government departments with which the UN will partner towards SME development in the rural economy include the department of Trade and Industry, department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the department of Economic Development and the department of Tourism. Strategic partnerships will also be forged with SALGA, and provincial and local departments.

Coordination mechanisms for working with partners and for promoting greater national ownership and capacity: In keeping with the spirit of the Paris Declaration, all activities and programmes that lend support to the UNDAF outcome will be conceptualized in full consultation with Government and other key stakeholders. To the fullest extent possible efforts will be made to the use of existing national structures to oversee and manage implementation of programmes with a view towards ensuring sustainability of interventions, capacity building and full national ownership of initiatives supported by the UN. Coordination mechanisms will ensure that assistance is provided to upgrade, develop enterprises, support enterprise development institutions and to improve the competitiveness of industries.   
  
**Outcome 3: Increased employability of youth, women, and other vulnerable groups through skills development**

**Rationale:** UN support responds to the national priority to work towards a skilled and capable workforce that can support an inclusive growth path. The NDP identifies that the continued social and economic exclusion of millions of South Africans is largely to the poor quality of education, particularly for the majority of the black population. Despite the many advances and gains made since 1994, the system continues to produce and reproduce gender, class, racial and other inequalities with regard to access to educational opportunities and success.

A key factor that has caused high levels of youth unemployment in the country is the disconnect between skills produced and the skills required by the labour market. This skills gap has contributed to the poor absorption rate of learners into employment. Post school training providers and FET colleges have in many instances had very poor relationships with workplaces leading to inappropriate and incomplete training. Part of Government’s response to weaknesses reflected in the post school system is to strengthen the quality of the public further education and training college sector and to ensure that this sector expands the number of qualified people entering the workforce.

An additional challenge faced by skills development institutions relates to the fragmentation of data systems and inadequate information about labour market needs and future growth possibilities that hinder effective skills planning. There is also need for improved planning at sectoral and national levels to ensure that information exists to inform future investment in skills and human resources. Additional challenges that confront skills development relate to the fact that Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETAs) have not been very effective in resolving problems encountered in skills development. Furthermore the qualifications framework has proved inappropriate for the training and learning needs of the education sector. UN support provided towards *Enhancing skills development for youth and other vulnerable groups to increase their employability* will be provided within the context of commitments made by the Government as signatory to the Millennium Declaration of 2000. Particular contribution will be directed towards assisting the Government to realize its commitment towards eradicating extreme poverty through achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people, and in assisting in reducing gender disparities in education at all levels.

**How results will be achieved, and with whom:** The UN will work in close partnership with the department of Higher Education, national Skills Development institutions, employers, workers and other key social partners. Working under the overall coordination of the department of Higher Education and Training, the UN agencies will provide support towards strengthening the capacity of skills development and tripartite institutions to link skills supply and demand as well as to linking skills to development strategies. In addition, technical support will be directed towards supporting strategies for simplifying the regulatory framework and National Qualification Framework; evaluating and developing strategies for improving the effectiveness and relevance of training in FET colleges; supporting programmes towards worker education and training; strengthening sectoral skills strategies for increased growth and employment creation; strengthening public employment services; strengthening public private partnership in skills development; and improving workplace learning. The UN agencies will also support various youth internship programmes within areas of respective mandates to capacitate young people thereby enabling them to easily access employment opportunities.

UN support towards development will also employ the sharing of comparative best practices from countries that face similar challenges of acute mismatch of skills to the requirements of the economy. Strategic partnerships will also be established with reputable research and academic institutions in the country for the generation of knowledge that can be used by Government to strengthen the skills development environment.

**Anticipated synergies between agencies for achievement of UNDAF outcome:** Synergies between the UN agencies in addressing skills development for youth and other vulnerable groups will occur in the provision of support in workplace learning and in sectoral skills training.

**Government and/or other partners including South-South partners that are expected to contribute to the achievement of UNDAF results**:

Partnerships will be promoted with countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America for policy dialogue on skills development systems and experiences gained. Furthermore, the exchange of good practices on sectoral skill strategies will be facilitated through South-South partners to enable the Government to learn from the experiences of countries with similar development challenges.

**Coordination mechanisms for working with partners and for promoting greater national ownership and capacity:** In keeping with the spirit of the Paris Declaration, all activities and programmes that lend support to the UNDAF outcome will be conceptualized in full consultation with Government and other key stakeholders. To the fullest extent possible efforts will be made to the use of existing national structures to oversee and manage implementation of programmes with a view towards ensuring sustainability of interventions, capacity building and full national ownership of initiatives supported by the UN.   
  
 **Outcome 4: Strengthened national capacity for the implementation of policy aimed at promoting decent work for youth, women, persons with disability and other vulnerable groups**

**Rationale:** UN support responds to the national priority to promote decent work and employment, with particular focus on youth, women and other vulnerable groups. The challenge of youth unemployment in South Africa is acute and has worsened significantly over the last few years as a result of the global economic crisis. For South Africa to become more inclusive, many more young people need to be provided with the opportunity to work and make a productive contribution to the economy and society. Poverty and inequality in South Africa also have racial, gender and spatial dimensions.

Women, youth, persons with disabilities and most vulnerable segments of the population predominate in the peripheral and marginalized segments of the labour market which is characterized by gross decent work deficits. Such deficits can be defined as limited or no social protection coverage, informality of work done, poor working conditions, low pay and sectors of the economy that are excluded from the scope of labour law that affords protection. While Government has made significant progress to address the imbalances the challenge still lies in the effective implementation of policy measures aimed at ensuring the participation of the majority of the socially and economically marginalized segments of the population.  
  
UN support directed towards policy and implementation support for decent work will be provided within the context of commitments made by the Government as signatory to the Millennium Declaration of 2000. UN support will contribute towards South Africa’s realization of commitments made to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.

**How results will be achieved, and with whom**: Working in partnership with Government and the social partners, the UN will provide support towards enhancing national policy and capacity then to strengthen and implement policy aimed at maximizing employment and decent work outcomes. Capacity support will also be provided to support Government’s development strategy of fostering inclusive economic growth through the promotion of growth oriented sustainable and competitive enterprises which will include strengthening national capacity to mainstream decent work in all its employment initiatives. The sharing of comparative international practices will constitute an integral part of the support provided by the UN agencies. The UN agencies will also provide guidance and capacity support towards the enhanced adoption and application of normative standards that uphold the rights of citizens, and migrants (both regular and irregular) to access decent work and employment, and to ensure that participants in the labour market work under conditions of freedom, security, equity and human dignity. The UN will forge stronger ties with the donor community in a bid to mobilize resources to support programmes and activities that lend support to the realization of results. Strategic partnerships will be established with research and academic institutions in the country to generate knowledge and information that can be used by Government to promote an enabling environment for the implementation of the national agenda to create decent work with particular focus on youth and other vulnerable groups.

**Anticipated synergies between agencies for achievement of UNDAF outcome:** The UN agencies will collaborate in ensuring that the principles of equality and non-discrimination are mainstreamed in policy interventions geared towards promoting decent work and employment. The UN agencies will also collaborate in ensuring the participation of rights holders (vulnerable groups) in influencing the policy environment for inclusive economic growth and decent work outcomes. Synergies for UN collaboration will also arise in the provision of normative guidance and capacity support for the adoption and application of normative standards that uphold and protect the rights of all workers. Additional synergies that will foster collaborative programming among the UN agencies will arise in contributing towards strengthening sectoral strategies for increased growth and employment, with specific focus on the priority sectors.

**Government and/or other partners including South-South partners that are expected to contribute to the achievement of UNDAF results:** Within the context of South Africa’s development agenda in the region, on the continent and further afield, the UN will lend support to Government’s efforts at fostering improved regional cooperation and integration. Technical and advisory support will also be directed towards facilitating South Africa’s participation in the establishment and implementation of a SADC decent work agenda by working closely with SADC institutional structures.

Coordination mechanisms for working with partners and for promoting greater national ownership and capacity; In keeping with the spirit of the Paris Declaration, all activities and programmes that lend support to the UNDAF outcome will be conceptualized in full consultation with Government and other key stakeholders. To the fullest extent possible efforts will be made to ensure the use of existing national structures to oversee and manage implementation of programmes with a view towards ensuring sustainability of interventions, capacity building and full national ownership of initiatives supported by the UN.

**Outcome 5: Reduced impact of HIV/TB on economic growth, through programmes that are also aimed at reducing new infections amongst economically active population groups**

**Rationale:** UN support responds to the priority of the Government of South Africa to combat HIV/AIDS and to reduce the burden of disease from tuberculosis. South Africa has a HIV epidemic with an estimated adult prevalence of 11-12% and the prevalence rate among women attending public sector antenatal facilities, aged 15-49 years is 29.4% (2009). There are approximately 5.5 million people infected with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), making South Africa the country with the highest burden of HIV infection in the world. The burden of The HIV and TB co-infection is a big public health issue in South Africa with WHO Global Tuberculosis report 2011 estimating the percentage of tested TB patients that are HIV- positive as 60%, a Tuberculosis prevalence rate of 795per 100,000 populations, and TB incidence rate of 981 per 100,000 populations (2010).

In response to the epidemic the Government has adopted the ‘Three Ones’ principle– One National Strategic Plan, One Coordinating Authority and One M&E System. The multi-sectoral management of the national AIDS response in South Africa has evolved since 1992 to a revamped South African National AIDS Council (SANAC) under the leadership of the Deputy President. The country’s National Strategic Plan (NSP) for HIV, TB&STI (2012-2016) was launched on the 2011 World AIDS Day by (WAD) the President and it sets a bold 20-year vision for South Africa as follows:

* Zero new HIV and TB infections
* Zero new infections due to vertical transmission
* Zero preventable deaths associated with HIV and TB
* Zero discrimination associated with HIV and TB.

**How results will be achieved, and with whom:** The UN will work closely with SANAC, government departments, the private sector and other key social partners. Through the UN Joint Team on AIDS, the UN will support a more coordinated response to HIV and TB in the world of work.

**Anticipated synergies between agencies for achievement of UNDAF outcome**: The UN support to the national response is coordinated by the UNAIDS and delivered through Joint AIDS Team (UNJT) in South Africa. The primary aim is to improve harmonization and alignment within the UN to meaningfully contribute to South Africa’s response to HIV. The UNJT developed a Joint Programme of Support (JPS) on AIDS that articulated the collective contribution to the South African HIV response and aligned through the human rights and gender lens to the Strategic Objectives of the NSP 2012-2016, the UBRAF 201-2013 key results and the extended UNDAF 2011-2012 Country programme outcomes and outputs.

**Government and/or other partners including South-South partners that are expected to contribute to the achievement of UNDAF results:** The UN will support capacity strengthening of government and social partners and provide technical guidance in the implementation of HIV and TB policies and programmes that increase universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support in the world of work. Coverage and implementation of HIV and TB workplace programmes will be extended to Small Medium Enterprises and informal sector. The UN will facilitate effective public private partnerships between the key players in the implementation of HIV and TB policies and programmes.

**Coordination mechanisms for working with partners and for promoting greater national ownership and capacity:** The UNJT on AIDS will support the coordination and implementation of the Public and Private Sector response to HIV and TB workplace programmes. A public and private Coordination framework will be developed to harmonize all workplace interventions on HIV and TB

1. **Environmentally Sustainable Development**

**Outcome 1**: Government transitions to a green economy, creates green jobs and promotes low carbon development.

Particular areas of focus include developing national capacities for climate change adaptation and mitigation, transitioning into a green economy and ensuring energy access for all. Green jobs are expected to contribute to South Africa’s challenges of alleviating poverty and reducing inequality as outlined in the National Development Plan that states that “too few south Africans are employed”. South Africa is dependent on coal to drive the economy. Like other countries SA is facing challenges in security of energy supply and access for all due to decreasing natural resources, global warming, climate change, pollution and rapid global growth. In order to ensure secure and sustainable provision of energy and transition to a low carbon economy there is an urgent need to diversify South Africa’s energy mix. Policies and measures are being put in place to ensure smooth transition. Government has committed to 10 000 GWh of renewable energy contribution to final energy by 2014 and installation of one million solar water heaters by 2013. Energy efficiency is widely recognised as one of the most fundamental short-term imperative for rapid, ambitious and cost-effective climate change mitigation measure. Government has further committed to promotion of energy efficiency technologies across all sectors and a 12% energy efficiency improvement over projected primary energy consumption by 2015.

The UN agencies and partners together with government departments will provide advocate for a transition to a green economy in South Africa. This will be done by providing technical support for awareness campaigns to low carbon economy focusing on green jobs, sustainable energy, mitigation and adaptation to climate change; and technical support to build capacity in order to implement and monitor policies on the green economy. The government departments involved will include Department of Science and Technology (DST), The Department of Minerals and Energy (DME), Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), Department of Health (DOH), etc.

**Outcome 2: Support the development and implementation of government policies, strategies for sustainable national and regional water and food security initiatives for all.**

South Africa has a high rate of vulnerability to food insecurity and this is exacerbated by the overarching lack of market access by prospective small scale famers. The Zero Hunger Programme of Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF), seeks to address this anomalies in partnership with other social Cluster Departments as guided by the Integrated Food Security Strategy (IFSS) which was approved by Cabinet of the republic of South Africa in 2002. The ZHP is a further indication of DAFF’s commitment to attain a socially transformed and equitable agricultural sector, while at the same time increasing production and competitiveness to ensure profitability, and ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources. The expected results will be achieved in collaboration with Government, development partners and state owned research and development institutions. The UN agencies in collaboration with Government will ensure that there are focal persons who are going to provide leadership to Support the development and implementation of government policies, strategies for sustainable national and regional water and food security initiatives for all. This will be done by providing technical assistance; capacity development; south-south cooperation; best practice; research; policy advice. The government departments involved will include Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF), Water and Environmental Affairs and all Provincial Governments.The UN participating agencies especially FAO; WFP; UNDP; UNIDO; IOM; UNAIDS; IFAD, UNEP, UNICEF will also explore the possibilities of joint programming to achieve the results.

**Outcome 3: Environmentally sustainable principles mainstreamed in all areas and levels of Government policy, review and implementation**.

Environmental assets, protection and enhancement of natural resources is a key outcome area, cross-cutting and overarching issue of the government’s strategic policies and programmes. The reduction of Greenhouse gas emissions, climate change impacts and an improved atmospheric and air quality is a key output of this outcome. To better cope with the unpredictable and severe impacts of a changing environment, including climate change, the UN will work with government and other partners to support the mainstreaming of environmentally sustainable principles in key sectors of the economy including agriculture, education, health, water, tourism and human settlements. The UN agencies and partners together with government departments will provide technical assistance in the development and application of tools for mainstreaming environmentally sustainable principles as well capacity development of the various sectors and levels of government. The UN will also provide leadership in review of sectoral policies with a view to mainstream environmental policies. This will be done by providing technical support to review policies and to develop implementation plans. Provide technical support to build capacity in order to implement and monitor the policies. The government departments involved will include Department of Science and Technology (DST), The Department of Minerals and Energy (DME), Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Water Affairs (DWA), Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF), etc. UNDP, UNIDO and UNEP will take the lead and jointly with other agencies provide technical support to the government departments to review of policies and drafting of plans that mainstream environmentally sustainable principles.

Outcome 4: HIV and TB prevention, treatment and mainstreamed into Environment, Water and Agriculture policies and programmes to address social, cultural, economic and behavioural practices drivers of the epidemic in informal settlements, rural and hard-to-reach areas especially to mitigate the impact on women and children in line with the NSP 2012-16.

High density urban informal and agricultural settlements are associated with the highest prevalence of HIV and TB nationally HIV interventions should be integrated into EIAs and spatial analysis while addressing the associated vulnerabilities as a strategy to reduce the incidence of new HIV infections, reduce stigma and discrimination and improve access to health services.The UN Joint Team on HIV will work with the Government and various stakeholders to undertake urban profiling of HIV and the Environmental Impact Assessment of HIV and TB in the context of the Brown Issues to address the high HIV prevalence in informal settlements, agricultural and water sectors. The policies and plans for integrated HIV and TB interventions will be reviewed with Department of Science and Technology (DST), The Department of Minerals and Energy (DME), Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), Department of Health (DOH), South Africa National AIDS Council (SANAC), Local Government (LG), National Treasury (NT). Existing planning forums for addressing agriculture, water and environmental issues will be opportunities for integrating HIV and TB interventions. Development partners working in HIV and TB will also be expected to participate and support impact mitigation.

**C) Human Capabilities**

**Outcome 1**: Improved access to equitable quality education (teaching/learning) for the children of South Africa (possible participating agencies: UNICEF (ECD, basic education, adolescent development), UNESCO, FAO (school nutrition), UNFPA (SRH, school health).

This outcome area focuses on the importance of quality education in South Africa, where access has become less of a concern than the learning that takes place once children are actually in the school. The UN support to South Africa in the education sector will focus on the areas of early childhood development, basic education, and adolescent development. Building the capacity of authorities at all levels (national, provincial, district, school) will be a key strategy, and will take advantage of the UN’s comparative advantage in this area. UN agencies will work closely with the Departments of Basic Education, Social Development, Sport and Recreation, and Health , amongst others, on the wide scope of education activities.

**Outcome 2:** Strengthened capacity of government and communities to achieve the health and social development MDGs (HIV and TB, SRH, Child and Maternal Health, Health Emergencies, Health systems) (possible participating agencies: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS)

The MDGs on health are the ones where South Africa is most lagging behind in terms of progress. In order to accelerate progress towards these critical MDGs, and towards the national priorities and outcomes identified for health, the UN will support South Africa to improve health information systems for more informed decision-making; to build national capacity around non-communicable diseases, EPI, risk surveillance systems and other public health challenges; scale up proven high-impact interventions to save the lives of women, children and adolescents including through improved reproductive and child health services; build the capacity of the health workforce (including community health workers as part of the PHC re-engineering); and improve the nutritional status of infants and children, including through the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and improved infant and young child feeding practices. Technical assistance, evidence generation, capacity building and policy advice will be the key strategies. The main Government partner will be the Department of Health, with other departments being involved as per their mandates related to health (e.g. Basic Education on school health).

**Outcome 3:** The multi-sectoral response to HIV and TB at national, provincial and district level scaled up in line with the National Strategy for HIV, STIs and TB (2012-2016) (possible participation agencies: all agencies represented under current UN Joint Team on AIDS)

The UN will help build the capacity of government and civil society partners to develop and implement a comprehensive culturally relevant, gender appropriate and age-sensitive combination HIV and TB prevention interventions. In this regard, the South African National AIDS Council will be a key partner in leading the multisectoral response to HIV and TB. The UN will work to improve access to quality EMTCT services that virtually eliminate vertical transmission of HIV and secure HIV free survival for children.National capacity to achieve universal access to quality integrated treatment, care and support services and supplies for people living with and affected by HIV and TB, including children and young people, will be strengthened, including through social protection approaches. In addition to SANAC, the main government partners will be the Departments of Health, Basic Education, Correctional Services and Social Development, amongst others.

**Outcome 4:** Increased access by vulnerable populations, especially children and women to social protection services(possible participating agencies: UNICEF, ILO, WHO, UNDP, UNW)

The UN has over the years built strong alliances with the Department of Social Development and South African Social Security for the delivery of social protection services for vulnerable population groups. In line with its comparative advantages, the UN will continue to support government in specific policy reform areas, including (i) how to reach groups with low uptake (very young children and adolescents), (ii) how to remove serious policy design bottlenecks that prevent early uptake of programmes, (iii) how to reach vulnerable families in a comprehensive way. In particular, and as required by Vision 2030, the UN will support government to establish a Social floor for all vulnerable groups. In this context, the UN will support a more comprehensive approach to poverty reduction, including policies that link beneficiaries of the social assistance programmes to other (‘social wage’ type) state support services for deprived children and their families, and care-givers to emerging livelihood opportunities. Furthermore, the UN will support more strongly, policy reforms towards having capable institutions to deliver results for vulnerable population groups. The main government partners in this area include SASSA, Treasury, Department of Social Development, amongst others.

Outcome 5:Improved equitable access to justice and welfare services for all survivors of violence with a focus on women and children by 2017 (possible participating agencies: UNODC, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Habitat, UNWomen).

The NDP 2030 has 5 areas of intervention to realize the vision that all South Africans, especially its women and children are safe in the home, at school, at work and in the community in general. The 5 areas are: 1. Strengthen the criminal justice system; 2. Make the police service professional; 3. Demilitarise the police service; 4. Build safety using an integrated approach and 5. Build community participation in community safety. The planned results for the UNDAF are designed to strengthen the prevention of violence in all its forms against children, women and men through working at the policy/legislative level, capacitating the service delivery level and providing targeting support to communities. Under this outcome, UNFPA and UNICEF will work under a Joint Programme modality to help create a protective environment that will strengthen national prevention mechanisms to reduce violence against women, girls and boys.The main partners in this outcome are Departments of Health, Basic Education, Women, Children and Persons with Disabilities, Social Development, National Prosecuting Authority, Justice, SAPS, amongst others.

**D) Governance and Participation**

**OUTCOME 1:** By 2017, enhanced capacity of 3 spheres of Government to plan, monitor and evaluate development policy effectively

**Rationale:** Despite generally strong national institutions and relatively strong economic performance since the end of apartheid in 1994, the South African government has repeatedly expressed its dissatisfaction with the public institutions remain weak at the provincial and local levels. To ensure that all South Africans benefit equitably from various services, it has become imperative to strengthen sub-national institutions and the relationship between those institutions and their national counterparts. Various efforts, including a dedicated national department for performance monitoring and evaluation, have been made over the years. The UN, drawing upon its own technical capabilities and global best practices, is in a unique position to support the South African government.

**How results will be achieved:** In line with the re-orientation of the work of the UN in South away from project-based support to strategic upstream engagement, the support for this outcome will take the form of policy advice and/or technical advice on public sector reforms and development management. Various UN agencies will work closely with relevant government departments to strengthen their delivery capabilities.

**Work between UN agencies:**  UNDP and UNICEF will be the key agencies, though not the only ones, that will engage with relevant national and sub-national departments to attain the results of this outcome.

**OUTCOME 2:** By 2017, strengthened service delivery institutions for responsive and accountable efficient and effective public service

**Rationale:** Besides the general acknowledged weaknesses in systems for effective development management at national and sub-national levels, service delivery in particular government departments has also faced some institutional challenges over the years, especially as they relate to the attainment of MDGs. As the 2015 deadline for MDGs approaches, the need for UN support for government to address lagging MDGs.

**How results will be achieved:** Based on their mandates and technical and institutional strengths, UN agencies will work among themselves and with respective government departments, at national and local levels, to identify ongoing initiatives, factors that impede their effective initiatives and together work with those departments to identify effective and accelerated solutions.

**Work between UN agencies:**  UNDP, UNAIDS, UNICEF, WHO, and UNFPA will be the key agencies that will engage with relevant national and sub-national departments to attain the results of this outcome.

**OUTCOME 3:** By 2017, improved capacity of social dialogue institutions towards alleviating poverty to promote participatory democracy

**Rationale:** Industrial peace based on mutual understanding and cooperation among key stakeholders is essential to the promotion of the kind of rapid and broad-based economic growth that the South African government views as essential to reducing poverty and promoting a more inclusive society. While South Africa has a strong tradition of promoting social dialogue among labour, management and government, in recent years the old institutions for fostering such dialogue appear to be overwhelmed. The government has stated the need for some reforms, especially within the context of its “National Development Plan: Vision for 2030”.

**How results will be achieved:** Where necessary, the UN will facilitate studies that lead to a better understanding of labour markets in South Africa and use its convening power to bring the various tripartite parties together dialogue towards peaceful resolution of labour disputes. Sharing of international best practices, drawing on the UN’s global network of practitioners, will form another strategy for bringing about this outcome.

**Work between UN agencies:** The ILO and UNDP will be the lead agencies under this outcome.

**OUTCOME 4:** By 2017, strengthened migration management while safeguarding the rights and meeting the needs of migrants, refugees and mobile populations residing in South Africa to contribute to the attainment of the national development goals of South Africa.

**Rationale:** As a leading economy in the sub-region, South Africa has for years attracted many migrants. However, the 2008 attacks on some immigrants necessitated the need for South Africa to revisit its policies on migration and how best to pursue without alienating its neighbours or undermining its objective of promoting a “Better South Africa, Better Africa, and a Better World.” While anti-immigrant sentiments have subsided substantially, pockets of resentment remain, hence the need to strengthen migration policies.

**How results will be achieved:**  Support to the Government of South Africa in this regard will largely take the form of contributions to policy reviews and formulation, drawing on global best practices. Where necessary, pilot projects on “communities of peace” will be undertaken with the objective of up-streaming them in the course of the UNDAF.

**Work between UN agencies:** The IOM, ILO, UNHCHR and UNDP will be the lead agencies under this outcome.

**OUTCOME 5:** By 2017 - Enhanced integration of a human rights, gender, and HIV and TB in all government policies and mainstreaming of HIV and TB in the NDP, NSDA and government plans in line with the NSP 2012-2016.

**Rationale:** Although the South African constitution provides legal and other rights for all its citizens, the degree to which these rights are reflected in policy is often based on the extent to which the citizenry participates in policy formulation. For certain marginalized groups, such as women, people with disabilities, the poor and people living with HIV/AIDS/TB, limited participation in policy making has often meant their concerns sometime are not explicitly incorporated into policy. By working with the government, civil society and the legislature to raise awareness over these issues, it is expected that concerns of the marginalized would be mainstreamed into public policy. Given the magnitude of the HIV and TB epidemic in South Africa the Government has allocated significant resources to attain reduce new HIV infections. The comprehensive HIV and Aids grantenables the government to implement a coordinated multi-sectoral response to HIV and Aids in line with the NSP 2012-2016. In addition to substantial increases to this grant and the provincial equitable share in the MTEF for HIV and Aids programmes, a further R1.1 billion is added to this grant which brings the baseline over the MTEF to R31.5 billion. The various government departments have dedicated HIV and TB fund and they are required to develop HIV and TB plans integrated into their business plans to effectively contribute to the national response and the NSP outcomes. This means that the NSDAs will also need to reflect HIV and TB results and funding allocation.

**How results will be achieved:**  Support to the Government of South Africa will focus on formulating policies and implementation strategies which will enable all concerned parties – particularly the most vulnerable – to address the root causes of a problem and identify the main actors who will provide an enabling environment allowing them to be actively engaged in all phase of programming.

**Work between UN agencies:** UNAIDS and UNDP will be the lead agencies and they, and will work with UN Women, OHCHR and the respective Government departments to review the NDP, the 12 NSDAs and business plans to mainstream HIV and TB to contribute to the NSP 2012-2016 outcomes.

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2. Statssa, Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) for 4th quarter of 2011; available at <http://www.statssa.gov.za> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. National Planning Commission, Vision 2030. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
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