

REVISED MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

2019-2024



planning, monitoring
& evaluation

Department:
Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



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MINISTER'S FOREWORD

One of the primary responsibilities entrusted to the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) is the development of the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF). In his State of the Nation Address on 20 June 2019, President Cyril Ramaphosa announced the seven apex priorities for the term of this administration. These priorities will guide the medium-term plan for the sixth administration of the democratic government of South Africa. The MTSF 2019-2024 was developed in 2019 and it was anchored by these apex priorities. The DPME developed the MTSF 2019-2024 in consultation with government.

The MTSF outlines government's strategic intent in implementing the electoral mandate of the ruling party as well as the National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030. It provides a strategic shift that marks the transition from the fifth administration to the sixth, and takes cognisance of the changes in the strategic direction from the first 25 years of democratic governance. The MTSF 2019-2024 sets out the interventions and targets that we needed to work towards over the five years in the spirit of "Khawuleza". We need to work with urgency to achieve the goals set out in the NDP 2030, noting that we will reach this critical milestone in less than 9 years. The MTSF 2019-2024 acknowledges that, while we have made some progress, fundamental transformation is needed to realise our national priorities. In recognition of the multitudes of challenges confronting our society today, especially women, youth and people with disabilities, the MTSF 2019-2024 emphasised these as cross-cutting focus areas for our developmental vision.

The implementation of the MTSF 2019-2024 was however disrupted by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the declaration of a National State of Disaster on the 15 March 2020. Government had to reprioritise its plans and budgets in response to the pandemic, which has had a devastating impact on the health, social and economic aspects of the lives of South Africans. To fund government's relief measures, the President announced a R500 billion relief package which was unveiled in the Supplementary Budget on 24 June 2020. The President also launched the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP) on 15 October 2021, which sought to restore much needed economic growth and employment. The combination of all these factors has meant that the MTSF 2019-2024 had to be revised to include critical interventions that are part of government relief and recovery efforts.

The Revised MTSF 2019-2024 continues to reflect government's plan of action over the remaining term of the sixth administration. The Revised MTSF 2019-2024 also prioritises government commitments to prevail over the coronavirus pandemic and to work towards recovery. These commitments were outlined in the 2021 State of the Nation Address and include the following focus areas: First, to defeat the coronavirus pandemic; Second, to accelerate our economic recovery; Third, to implement economic reforms to create sustainable jobs and drive inclusive growth; And finally, to fight corruption and strengthen the capacity of the state. These commitments are included in the Revised MTSF 2019-2024 and will provide the focus for annual plans.

The Revised MTSF 2019-2024 demonstrates government's commitment to transparency and accountability across all spheres of government. We are determined to build a capable ethical developmental state, where there is accountability from the highest to the lowest level of the public service. The President has signed performance agreements with Ministers and Deputy Ministers to hold his Cabinet accountable for the implementation of the MTSF 2019 – 2024. These agreements are derived from the seven key priority areas that will guide government work for the year and contain a set of specific targets backed by performance indicators for a particular year, setting the country on a positive path to achieving our national development goals.

The Revised MTSF 2019-2024 has a clear set of outcomes, indicators and targets to provide a clear framework for monitoring implementation by all spheres of government. Government introduced the District Development Model (DDM) in 2019 to improve coordinated planning and service delivery. This will ensure that there is coordination and coherence in the implementation of government policies and programmes from national level through to provinces, metros and district municipalities. The Revised MTSF 2019-2024 will be cascaded and aligned to plans across our government to ensure that we work in an integrated manner.

Through the Revised MTSF 2019-2024, the DPME will continue to build on the national five-year roadmap established in 2019 to ensure the next phase of the NDP is implemented with responsibility and urgency. The DPME will continue to support an action-oriented government. The inclusion of elements of implementation, coordination, resourcing, partnership and social compacting is a significant shift from the previous framework. The approach is results-driven and seeks to ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of government programmes.

Mondli Gungubele, MP

Minister in The Presidency

BACKGROUND

The National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030 sets out the long-term vision for the country and provides the programme through which South Africa can advance inclusive socio-economic transformation through development planning. In 2019, the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME), in consultation with the rest of government, developed the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2019-2024 as the implementation plan for the Sixth Administration. The MTSF 2019-2024 is the planned manifestation of the NDP and the Electoral Mandate of the governing party. It provides the framework for the implementation of the Seven Apex Priorities announced by the President in the State of the Nation Address (SONA) in June 2019.

The MTSF 2019-2024 lays out a package of interventions and targets needed to support the achievement of the overarching goals of the NDP of reducing unemployment, poverty and inequality. It rests on the three foundational pillars of the NDP which are: A Strong and Inclusive Economy, Capable South Africans, and A Capable Developmental State. The MTSF 2019-2024 is supported by an integrated monitoring framework to ensure implementation and accountability. The MTSF 2019-2024 was approved by Cabinet in October 2019 and launched after the 2020 State of the Nation Address. When the MTSF 2019-2024 was approved it was acknowledged that it would be updated to include the following issues which were still under development at the time:

- i. Recommendations from the NDP Review;
- ii. Recommendations from the Presidential Commission on 4IR; and
- iii. The institutional arrangements for the District Development Model (DDM).

However, in the 2020/21 financial year, the implementation of the MTSF 2019-2024 has been affected due to the outbreak of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19 pandemic), which has had a significant impact on our social and economic environment. This required that the MTSF be revised to consider this new context.

South Africa still finds itself in the midst of health, economic and social crises. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has simultaneously put pressure on our country's health, economic and fiscal systems. To prioritise the health system and save lives, the President acted decisively by announcing a National State of Disaster on 15 March 2020, which was followed by a nationwide lockdown from 27 March 2020. The lockdown put further pressure on a depressed economy that was already in a technical recession. The pandemic also severely disrupted global supply chains and suppressed global demand. As a result, the economy declined by 6.4 per cent for 2020. A weak and dwindling fiscal outlook and numerous lockdown restrictions, resulting from successive waves of the pandemic, will have profound negative socio-economic impacts on our society given our high levels of poverty and inequality.

In a bid to support communities and businesses, the President announced a R500 billion relief package on the 21st April 2020. This relief package required significant in-year reprioritisation of existing budgets, which was outlined in the Supplementary Budget tabled by the Minister of Finance on the 24th June 2020. Reprioritised funds were redirected to support COVID-19 interventions and to provide a safety net for households most in need. Lower growth, higher tax revenue shortfalls and higher spending to support COVID-19 interventions has increased the debt-to-GDP ratio (currently expected to stabilise above 80% in 2025/26).

Our COVID-19 interventions and the relief package, announced in the 2020 Supplementary Budget, impacted on our short- and medium-term plans. Further reprioritisation was undertaken in the 2021 Budget which included support to social relief grant and a Presidential Employment Stimulus. The DPME, in consultation with the rest of government, thus had to revisit current plans, interventions and targets. A realignment and reprioritisation of interventions and targets must account for lessons learnt thus far, but also propose ways to move beyond the crises. Implementation plans must further support integrated development across the three spheres of government and will be facilitated by the District Development Model (DDM).

Situational analysis: Where are we at the end of July 2021?

South Africa has demonstrated resilience, but must focus on recovery

The COVID-19 pandemic has dealt a blow to both the South African and global economy. By putting in place the relevant measures, South Africa navigated its way through the first and second waves of the pandemic which peaked in August and December 2020 respectively. In 2021 new infections stabilised but started to increase again in June 2021, resulting in a third wave of the pandemic. Government, through partnerships, has put in place recovery plans – key to these is the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan. To succeed, government will address long-standing blockages to inclusive growth over the remaining term of the MTSF 2019-2024. Key health measures will be anchored around the national COVID-19 vaccination rollout programme. The combination of social relief and economic and health measures will improve the social and economic well-being of citizens.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Despite significant developmental challenges, South Africa has recorded important achievements, which are outlined in the 25-year review of the period 1994-2019. Multidimensional poverty, measured in terms of composite indicators for health, education, standard of living and economic activity has declined significantly from 17.9 per cent of the population in 2001 to 7 per cent by 2016. This resulted mainly from the social wage that government provides to improve the quality of life of vulnerable households – including free basic services, primary healthcare, no-fee paying schools, and the provision of free housing.

Access to basic education has improved. The number of Grade R learners aged 5 and 6 years increased from 87.2 per cent and 95.9 per cent in 2014 to 88 per cent and 96.6 per cent in 2018 respectively. Near universal coverage has been achieved, with school attendance by children aged 7 to 15 years at about 99 per cent. The implementation of the National School Nutrition Programme is now benefiting 9 million learners. Education outcomes have improved – National Senior Certificate passes reached 78.2 per cent in 2018. Performance of learners with special needs has also improved. Learners with special needs who obtained Bachelor passes increased from 443 in 2015 to 1 669 in 2018. The number of special needs learners writing Grade 12 exams has increased from 1 691 to 3 591.

The Funza Lushaka Programme for teacher development has supported 120 511 beneficiary teachers at a cost of R7.2 billion. Government has invested in improving access to skills development in post-school education, as evidenced by a consistent increase in enrolments at secondary and post-school levels, due in part to government's support through no-fee schools and the National Student Financial Aid Scheme. This has changed the profile of the student population.

Health status indicators have improved across the demographic. Maternal, infant and under-5 mortality rates have decreased significantly: the maternal mortality ratio decreased from 176 per 100 000 in 2008–2010 to 138 per 100 000 in 2014–2016. Overall, the total life expectancy of South Africans increased from 54 years in 2005 to 64.2 years in 2018 – a net gain of 10 years.

Access to primary healthcare services has improved. The number of people receiving primary healthcare services (headcount) has increased from 67 million in 1998 to 128 million in 2018. The number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) in the public health sector grew exponentially, from 45 500 in 2004, when the treatment was first added to the country's response to HIV/AIDS, to over 4.7 million people in 2019. This has contributed to the increased longevity of people living with AIDS. There have also been notable improvements in the levels of patient satisfaction with public sector health services.

Between 1994-2019, approximately 3.2 million houses were delivered through government's subsidy programme and 1.1 million serviced sites provided to those who did not qualify for the subsidy. Over 14 million individuals have been aided by the state housing programme and provided with better quality accommodation and an asset.

Government has expanded access to the social wage in poor communities, including free electricity, water, sanitation and refuse removal. A total of 14.35 million South African households had access to piped water in 2017. About 13.3 million households had access to basic sanitation. From 1994 to March 2019, over 7.6 million households have been connected to the national grid and over 173 752 households have been electrified through non-grid technology since 2001, when the non-grid programme started. The percentage of households with refuse removed once per week increased from 56.1 per cent in 2002 to 65.9 per cent in 2017, while the percentage of households with own or communal dumps, or no facilities decreased.

Social protection has cushioned the poor and redistributive policies have expanded access to opportunities. Access to social assistance, in the form of various grants, had been extended to 17.6 million beneficiaries by 2018. Access to early childhood development (ECD) improved, with over 1.7 million children accessing registered ECD services. To facilitate technical skills training, inculcate patriotism, and promote service to communities, the government and the National Youth Development Agency (NYDA) conceptualised and implemented the National Youth Service (NYS) Programme in partnership with civil society organisations. In the past three years between 2016/17 and 2018/19, the programme reached more than 127 000 young people. The Department of Sports, Arts and Culture (DSAC) remains at the forefront of efforts to build a national identity and foster unity.

The EPWP reported that, of the 4.3 million work opportunities created, 2 million targeted the youth. The Youth Employment Service (YES), also recorded an achievement of 13 593 work opportunities created from 191 businesses by March 2019, and the Employment Tax Incentive (ETI) had supported 645 973 youth jobs by March 2017. Between 2015 and 2016 there was an increase in youth-owned businesses, from 595 000 to 641 000.

In terms of land redistribution, between April 1994 to March 2018, 4 903 030 hectares were redistributed, benefiting 306 610 beneficiaries, of which 35 615 are youth and 775 are persons with disabilities. South Africa's standing internationally has been restored, with the country playing influential roles in the United Nations (UN), African Union (AU), Southern African Development Community (SADC), the BRICS association (consisting of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) and other bodies.

Challenges hindering the achievement of South Africa's national development

South Africa faces several key challenges in completing the work of government's transformative programmes. True transformation of our economy and our society still elude us. South Africa is still affected by the triple the challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

The Gini coefficient (income) remains stubbornly high at 0.68, making South Africa the most unequal country in the world. Poverty levels also remain high at close to 40 per cent of the population living below the lower-bound poverty line. These measures are evident from the large share of South Africans living in informal settlements and who are unemployed. The advent of the COVID-19 pandemic, from March 2020, has also worsened unemployment, poverty and inequality.

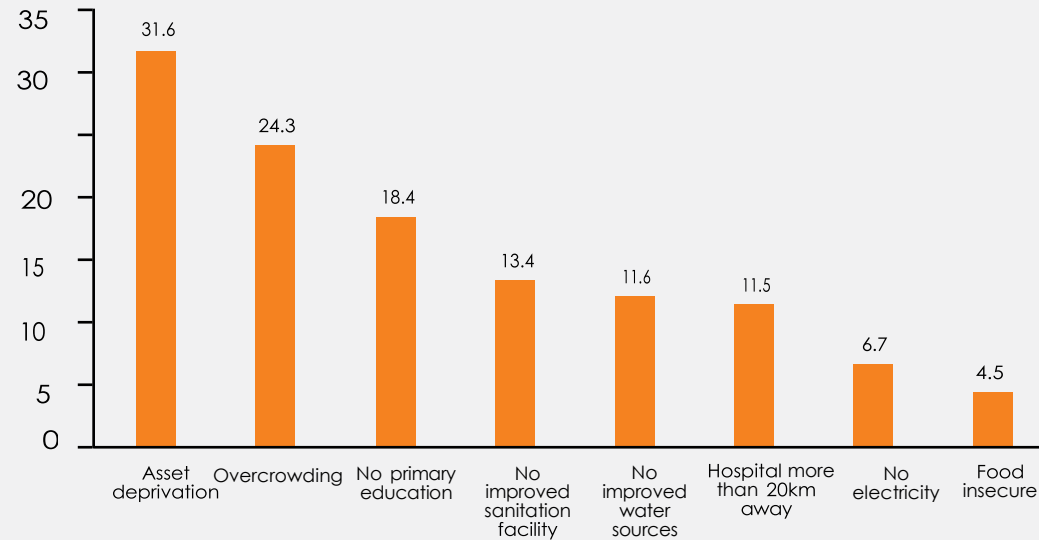
Although 2.5 million jobs have been created over the past nine years, many South Africans remain unemployed. Unemployment in the first quarter (Q1) of 2021 was reported at 32.6 per cent, which means many South Africans do not have access to economic opportunities. This burden is disproportionately felt by the youth, women and persons with disabilities. For the same period, youth unemployment reached an all-time high at 63.3 per cent. The worsening of unemployment is partly due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Unlocking the barriers to full employment is a critical priority that will require structural reforms.

The economy is still not fully transformed, which means it is not serving the needs of all South Africans. Insufficient progress in broadening and diversifying economic ownership is hindering transformation. A lack of structural reforms, particularly around critical infrastructure network related State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and measures that improve competitiveness and reduce red tape, have vexed the economy. These challenges are magnified by the COVID-19 pandemic and low labour absorption rates.

The lack of sustainable and shared growth has been compounded by weaknesses in implementing the land redistribution programme across private and state-owned land. Inequality remains entrenched in the assets people hold (land, human and social capital), affecting their ability to access services and participate in the country's mainstream economy. Figure 1 below highlights that multidimensional poverty remains high, especially in relation to asset deprivation. These issues are closely linked with perverse spatial patterns that exclude many South Africans. Local government has an important role to play in delivering the services communities and businesses need to develop and thrive. As municipalities attempt to redress the spatial legacy of apartheid, we are at risk of following a path of unchecked sprawl and inefficient patterns of development that require urgent attention.

Institutions of state, particularly schools, universities and colleges, have not been sufficiently transformed. Educational outcomes are skewed, reflecting the inequality between poor township schools and well-resourced private suburban schools. The provision of public health services has not kept up with our population's needs. As a result, socio-economic equality and the realisation of economic rights for all have proved elusive.

Figure 1: Multidimensional poverty



Infrastructure investment faces growing hurdles and South Africa lags behind many of its counterparts for innovation around information and communications technology (ICT) systems, network connectivity and more sustainable technologies. This limits the ability of businesses and the public sector to deploy new technologies and transition into the fourth industrial revolution (4IR) and the green economy, and to bolster South Africa's regional advantage.

One of the key underlying constraints is the lack of coherence in government and a lack of coordination among departments. In general, policy incoherence, contradictions, lack of certainty and delays in decision making have hindered societal transformation.

Implementing the NDP Vision 2030

The NDP Vision 2030 was adopted as the country's vision by a cross-section of South African stakeholders, political parties and civil society. The achievement of this vision demands a cooperative relationship across national, provincial and local governments, and across the private sector, labour, and civil society, working with government as social partners.

This MTSF 2019-2024 is a culmination of the move government has taken towards integrated national planning and monitoring. It serves as a five-year building block towards achieving the NDP Vision 2030. All national sector plans, provincial growth and development strategies, municipal integrated development plans, departmental strategic plans and annual performance plans must be aligned to the MTSF 2019-2024.

The MTSF 2019-2024 enables the sequencing and resourcing of priorities, considering the respective powers of each of the three government spheres. It is not the role of the MTSF 2019-2024 to plan for each and every action, but to provide a clear, strategic framework within which national, provincial and local government can plan for and drive service delivery.

The five-year period ending 2024 has to be seen in the context of the remaining 11 years of the NDP period to 2030. This framework is a roadmap towards achieving the NDP targets by 2030 and provides multi-year development plan for all three spheres of government. This framework is also informed by the recommendations of the 25 Year Review and the country's performance in achieving the NDP targets through the MTSF 2014-2019. It outlines interventions to be undertaken and sets targets to be met in the next five years to drive, among others, socio-economic transformation to achieve spatial transformation and justice, sustainable economic growth and job creation, industrialisation, and improved social services. It also outlines steps towards achieving a capable developmental state and institutional arrangements for its implementation and the monitoring and evaluation thereof.

Among the most important measures and targets set out in the NDP are those relating to growth, unemployment, employment, investment, inequality and poverty. The NDP 2030 targets are retained and the Revised MTSF 2019-2024 sets intermediate 2024 targets in these areas, as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: The NDP 2030 and the Revised MTSF 2024 targets

Measures		Baseline ¹	Current Status	Target 2024	Target NDP 2030
Growth	GDP growth	0.1%	-6.4%	2% - 3%	5.4%
Unemployment	Formal rate	27.6%	34.4%	20%-24%	6.0%
Employment	Number employed	16.3 million	14.9 million	18.3 – 19.3 million	23.8 million
Investment	% of GDP	16.9%	13.6%	23%	30%
Inequality	Gini coefficient	0.68	no update	0.66	0.60
Poverty	Food poverty	24.7%	no update	20%	0.0
	Lowerbound	39.8%	no update	28%	0.0

Source: Compiled by the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation based on various sources

Notes:

1. GDP growth has been revised from -7% to -6.4% for 2020 based on rebased GDP. Investment has been revised based on gross fixed capital formation as a % of rebased GDP.

2. Unemployment and Employment for the current year is based on the Quarterly Labour Force Survey Q2:2021

3. Inequality and poverty remain unchanged from the 2015/16 as no new estimates are available from Statistics SA.

Unemployment and jobs

The NDP target of decreasing unemployment to 6 per cent by 2030 seems elusive, given the current rate of unemployment. In Q1 of 2019, the unemployment rate was 27.6 per cent and had worsened to 34.4 per cent by Q2 of 2021. Unemployment is worst among the youth (aged 15–24 years), who account for 64.4 per cent of the total unemployed by Q2 of 2021. Between Q1 of 2010 and Q1 of 2019, an additional 2.5 million jobs were created over a period of nine years (about 270 000 jobs per year). Whilst there is a need to create an additional 7.5 million jobs to reach the NDP target for 2030, the 2019 SONA confirmed that our estimate for jobs to be created for young people will be 2 million over the next ten years.

Growth

Vision 2030 set a target of 5.4 per cent average growth by 2030. This means GDP needed to grow significantly, from R2.9 trillion in 2011 to R7.8 trillion in 2030. GDP growth for 2019 was 0.1 per cent (R4.5 trillion) and has averaged 1.6 per cent between 2011 and 2019 – well below the NDP target. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, growth declined by 6.4 per cent for 2020. To realise the NDP target, South Africa needs an annual average growth of 5.7 per cent until 2030. However, given significant structural challenges, the plan proposes a more realistic growth rate target of 2–3 per cent by 2024.

Inequality

The NDP target for 2030 is to reduce inequality from 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 in 2030, based on the income Gini Coefficient measure for inequality. In the Living Conditions Survey 2015, South Africa's inequality stood at 0.68. Although some progress has been made, we need to focus on income and asset inequality so that South Africa does not remain one of the most unequal societies in the world. The MTSF 2019-2024 aims to lower South Africa's Gini income Coefficient to 0.66 by 2024. The COVID-19 pandemic has however worsened inequality due to a decline in poor household incomes. Significant structural reforms will be required to ensure greater economic inclusion.

Poverty

The NDP target of zero poverty by 2030 aims to drastically reduce the proportion of people living below the lower-bound poverty line (LBPL). The Living Conditions Survey 2015 shows that the proportion of people below the LBPL has increased from 39 per cent (2009) to 39.8 per cent (2015). Poverty is also measured as Multi-Dimensional Poverty, taking into consideration the impact of the social wage in our context. Multi-Dimensional Poverty decreased from 17.9 per cent in 2001 to 7.0 per cent in 2016. The MTSF 2019-2024 sets a target of reducing poverty, based on the LBPL, to 28 per cent by 2024.

The Seven Apex Priorities for 2019–2024

The MTSF 2019–2024 translates the NDP goals and the governing party's electoral mandate government's priorities over a five-year period. These apex priorities were announced by the President in July 2019 at the start of the term for the 6th Administration. These apex priorities, which will be achieved through the joint efforts of all government institutions, are as follows:

Priority 1: A capable, ethical and developmental state

Priority 2: Economic transformation and job creation

Priority 3: Education, skills and health

Priority 4: Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services

Priority 5: Spatial integration, human settlements and local government

Priority 6: Social cohesion and safe communities

Priority 7: A better Africa and world

Cross-cutting focus areas

The NDP Vision 2030 prioritises the significant role of women, youth and persons with disabilities in our society. If these three groups are strong, our whole society will be strong. These are cross-cutting focus areas that need to be mainstreamed into all elements of South Africa's developmental future and all programmes of government. They will inform interventions across the seven pillars.

Women

The majority of women in South Africa were historically and systematically subjugated and excluded from the social, political and economic spheres. As a result, women's lived experiences differed according to their race, geographic location, economic status and educational levels. Today, most women continue to face economic exclusion, resulting in high levels of poverty, inequality and unemployment. Women's economic empowerment is central to the achievement of the constitutional vision of a gender-equal, non-sexist society.

Women's access to resources, both social and economic, has far-reaching implications – improving women's access to education, skills development, technology and economic resources, including credit, will result in a better quality of life for women and will benefit society as a whole. Transforming the world of work for women and ensuring their inclusion in mainstream economic activities, opportunities and employment requires the elimination of structural barriers, violence and harassment as well as an end to discriminatory laws, policies, practices and social norms. We need to target inequalities and gaps related to economic inclusion, labour force participation, entrepreneurship, equal pay for work of equal value, working conditions, social protection and unpaid domestic and care work. Addressing gender equality between men and women and dismantling patriarchal systems remains a key challenge in ensuring women's inclusion in the short, medium and long term.

Youth

High youth unemployment, coupled with growing poverty and inequality, is a critical challenge. Young people also have limited access to resources that can help them find a way out of poverty and enable them to become agents of change. Limited access to land, finance for business ventures, and support and mentoring remain obstacles to the potential demographic dividend presented by a large young population of working age. Other contributing factors include low levels of education and skills, lack of information, location and the cost of work seeking, lack of income and work experience, and limited social capital.

The country's slow economic growth in recent years has led to massive job losses and an even lower number of jobs being created. Reducing South Africa's high level of youth unemployment requires the economy to be on a labour-absorbing growth path, which depends on the successful reorientation of the economy to raise labour demand while improving labour supply.

All sectors of society, from government to business, and civil society organisations, need to rally together and make a more meaningful contribution to addressing the youth challenge. This requires the effective mainstreaming of youth development across all priority areas, including through institutionalising youth-responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation in the period to 2024.

Persons with disabilities

Persons with disabilities tend to face the following challenges, amongst other:

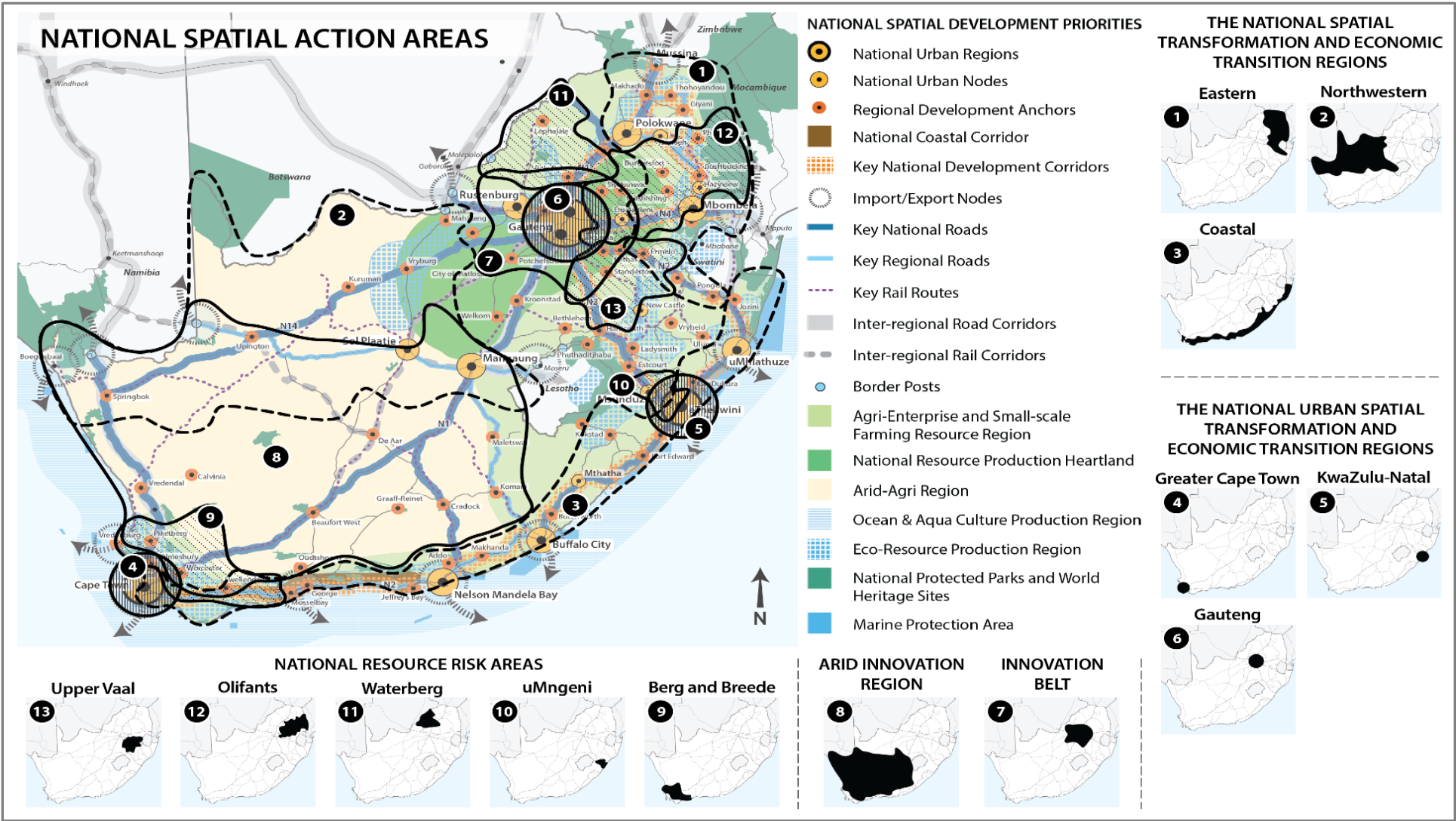
- Barriers that exclude them from accessing socio-economic opportunities;
- Lack of effective articulation and alignment between different services offered by different departments targeting the same target group;
- Lack of access to appropriate and timely information and support; and
- Lack of access to essential disability and other support services, particularly in rural areas.

Improving the economic security of persons with disabilities and their families requires a concerted and coordinated effort by all government departments, municipalities, employers, labour unions, financial institutions, statistical bodies, education and research institutions, organisations of and for persons with disabilities, skills development agencies, regulatory bodies, institutions promoting democracy, as well as international development agencies. Working together, these organisations need to align legislation, policies, systems, programmes, services, and monitoring and regulatory mechanisms aimed at the creation of decent work, employment schemes, skills development, social protection, environmental accessibility and the reduction of inequality. Persons with disabilities can and should be active players in building the economy.

Spatialisation of the MTSF and the District Development Model

Work is underway to ensure that the Revised MTSF also has a spatial dimension to support national and local development. The drive towards spatial transformation seeks to redress the Apartheid spatial planning system. This is articulated in the strategic interventions in Priority 5 of the MTSF. The spatialisation of the MTSF will be achieved inter alia through the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) and the District Development Model. The National Spatial Action Areas provide the guidance for an improved, inclusive and cohesive spatial logic that aims to ensure spatial justice and more effectively address the triple threat of poverty, unemployment and inequality.

Figure 2: Summary of the National Spatial Development Framework

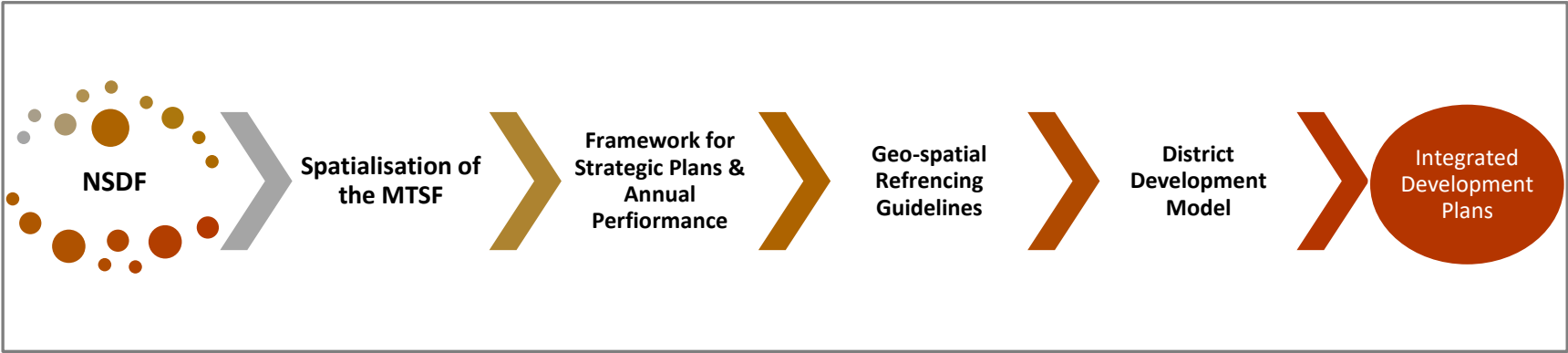


The MTSF Map Series provides a visual spatial representation of the MTSF through GIS-based maps plotting the location of MTSF interventions and indicators. The MTSF further provides the basis for the spatialisation of government interventions through the geo-spatial referencing of all projects to enable their location in the context of the national spatial logic. The DPME Geo-spatial Referencing Guidelines (GRG) guide the provision of credible spatial data on projects. The GRGs are linked to the Revised Framework on Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans, which requires that government entities spatialise their annual plans in accordance with the spatial dimension of the MTSF.

The diagram below (Figure 3) demonstrates the manner in which the spatialisation of the MTSF is intertwined with the District Development Model (DDM) and the development of One Plans. The DDM was introduced by the sixth administration as the primary implementation approach towards achieving the electoral mandate and overall development goals in an integrated, efficient and coherent manner in district and metropolitan spaces. Through the DDM, interventions identified in the MTSF find expression in district-level impact zones.

Identified interventions and projects are geared to address specific developmental challenges in a district and thereby ensure contextual appropriateness. The cascading nature of the spatial dimension from the national strategic level to the district space indicates a spatial golden thread that connects the spheres of government within the parameters of a South African spatial logic. The spatialisation of the DDM is captured through the geo-spatial referencing of government projects and the provision of project lists, including infrastructure projects, in the annexures of the Annual Performance Plans. These geo-spatially referenced projects and lists are mapped and plotted against district locations and spaces indicating the spatial location of projects and interventions per district and further cascaded into the Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) of municipalities.

Figure 3: The spatial planning process in support of the DDM



PRIORITY 1: A CAPABLE, ETHICAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL STATE

INTRODUCTION

A capable, ethical and developmental state underpins all seven apex priorities of the MTSF. It is a vision of strong leadership, a focus on people and improved implementation capability. Facilitating this vision into action will involve a transition to a more functional and integrated government, which is capacitated with professional, responsive and meritocratic public servants to strengthen relations and efficiency. To ensure the continued joint pursuit of a capable state, intergovernmental and citizen engagements are key enablers of this priority.

The following key definitions are provided for Priority 1, namely:

CAPABLE STATE:

A capable state has the required human capabilities, institutional capacity, service processes and technological platforms to deliver on the NDP through a social contract with the people.

ETHICAL STATE:

An ethical state is driven by the constitutional values and principles of public administration and the rule of law, focused on the progressive realization of socio-economic rights and social justice as outlined in the Bill of Rights.

DEVELOPMENTAL STATE:

A developmental state aims to meet people's needs through interventionist, developmental, participatory public administration. Building an autonomous developmental state driven by the public interest and not individual or sectional interests; embedded in South African society leading an active citizenry through partnerships with all sectors of society.

A capable and ethical government

A capable, ethical and developmental state is a critical enabler for the effective implementation of the priorities of government and the achievement of the NDP 2030 goals. A developmental state provides conditions that grow the economy, create jobs and improve society's quality of life. At an impact level, government seeks to improve citizen trust, public value, and promote partnerships in society through building social compacts. This resonates with the 2017 study by the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) which synthesised evidence on trust in government to understand its drivers. Trust was found to be driven by competence (efficient and effective service delivery) and intention (application of sound principles, ethics and values). It is thus critical that government delivers on its promise to the people via better performance and public servants who behave ethically in order to re-build citizen trust in state institutions. A value-driven ethos and ethical leadership in the public sector – particularly development-orientation, transparency, integrity and accountability – are crucial enablers for the successful realisation of the country's developmental goals.

A capable state requires effectively coordinated state institutions with skilled public servants who are committed to the public good and capable of delivering consistently high-quality services, while prioritising the people in the achievement of the nation's developmental objectives. This vision requires a state that has the capacity to formulate and implement policies that serve the national interest and address the root causes of poverty and inequality.

Performance within the public service is uneven, with capacity challenges in local, provincial and national government. This is the result of multiple challenges, including tensions in the political-administrative interface, instability in administrative leadership, skills deficits, the erosion of accountability and authority, poor organisational design and low staff morale. An efficient, effective and development-orientated public service can only exist in a capable state with a developmental and transformative role. Government must make radical shifts to correct previous mistakes, improve on its poor performance, and make the necessary impact on society.

The legitimacy of the state is challenged by the erosion of trust and confidence in state institutions, as evidenced by the prevalence of violent service delivery protests and unfavourable ratings in public opinion surveys and international credit rating agencies. There is a need to galvanise society towards building social compacts with key stakeholders on matters of national interest in order to create public value, build trust and stimulate the energy of the citizens via participatory governance mechanisms, dialogues and delivery of quality public services.

Over the past 25 years, government has introduced a vast array of legislation, policies and programmes to achieve the vision of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP). It has introduced many public sector reforms to create an efficient, effective, development-oriented, people-centred public sector to serve all the people of South Africa.

The public sector faces persistent challenges at an operational level, including: declining public confidence and trust; skills gaps; weak accountability and governance; uneven service delivery; an unsustainable wage bill; persistent corruption; a leadership deficit; and poor governance of ICT resulting in missed opportunities and efficiency gains.

At a strategic level, government's administration must instil confidence that it has the capacity and commitment to deliver on policy objectives. The state wishes to achieve public value and trust, supported by an active citizenry, partnerships in society and participatory democracy.

Improved leadership, governance and accountability

A developmental state has strong leaders that direct and steer development planning, enabling policies, legislation and budgets to trigger developmental change that reduces inequalities and improves the quality of life. A developmental state has an effective governance and accountability capability that intervenes to deal with the structural causes of economic and social underdevelopment. It is accountable and responds to the expectations and needs of citizens.

Functional, efficient and integrated government

Government needs to function efficiently and effectively to solve the development challenges of the country. In an effort to accelerate implementation and improve service delivery, government is committed to eliminating its fragmented approach to development and strengthening coordination across the public sector. Government has previously expressed intentions to establish a single public service. The Public Administration Management Act, 2014 (PAMA) provides for a more inclusive definition of Public Administration to include all three spheres of government. It also enables the transfer of staff between the three spheres of government. The challenge is the readiness of government in terms of structures, skills, finance and infrastructure to make this policy intention a reality. Transversal administrative systems are also outdated.

Professional, meritocratic and ethical public administration

A developmental and meritocratic state has to develop professional capabilities in the following areas:

- Knowledge and skills;
- Financial management;
- Governance and accountability;
- Infrastructure/facilities and equipment;
- Operational (business process and practice); and
- Information Communication & Technology.

An ethical state strengthens governance and accountability between citizens and government. It promotes honesty, ethics and integrity; helps strengthen democratic institutions and the capability of the state to fight corruption; and ensures compliance with constitutional values and Batho Pele principles.

Social compact and engagement with key stakeholders

The developmental state has to be embedded in society, build constructive relations, collaborate with all sectors of society and empower citizens to be active agents of change in communities. Improved responsiveness, communication, consultation and engagement by government with key stakeholders, particularly citizens, will give the state legitimacy and build public trust.

Mainstreaming of gender, empowerment of youth and persons with disabilities

Empowering women, youth and persons with disabilities cuts across all seven apex priorities and the four sub-programmes discussed above.

Implementation Framework: Improved leadership, governance and accountability

2024 IMPACT: PUBLIC VALUE AND TRUST IMPROVED; ACTIVE CITIZENRY AND PARTNERSHIPS IN SOCIETY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
A capable and ethical government	% public opinion on the effectiveness of government in fighting corruption	56% (2019 IJR Barometer)	At least 66% annually	Facilitate implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2020-2030	NACS institutional arrangements established	NACS approved in November 2020	Establish the National Anti-Corruption Advisory Council (NACAC) by March 2021 and Permanent Independent Anti-Corruption body by March 2023	Lead: Presidency Contributing: DPME & DPSA
				Programme to prevent and fight corruption in government	% of cases finalised by departments through investigations	Trends from the Anti-corruption Hotline and Crime Statistics	75% of cases finalised during the MTSF period	Lead: PSC, Contributing: DPSA & DOJ&CD Provinces
					% of corruption cases referred for investigation	New indicator	80% of consequence management cases related to corruption cases finalised within 90 days	Lead: PSC Contributing: DOJ&CD and DPSA Provinces
					Compliance with the Financial Disclosure Framework to manage Conflict of Interest in the Public Service	New indicator	100% of Financial Disclosure completed by various categories of public servants	Lead: PSC and DPSA Provinces
					% of departments implementing the lifestyle audits framework	Lifestyle Audit Framework approved in 2020	100% of departments implementing Lifestyle Audits Framework by 2022/23	Lead: DPSA Provinces

Implementation Framework: Improved leadership, governance and accountability

2024 IMPACT: PUBLIC VALUE AND TRUST IMPROVED; ACTIVE CITIZENRY AND PARTNERSHIPS IN SOCIETY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Improved leadership, governance and accountability	Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System for public sector governance and accountability	Current M&E systems	Integrated monitoring reports produced bi-annually to Cabinet	Enable leadership in national and provincial departments to build capacity and also intervene to resolve blockages in government bodies and administrations	Intergovernmental Monitoring, Support and Intervention Bill approved by Parliament	Draft Bill developed	Bill approved by Parliament by November 2022	Lead: DCOG, Contributing: NT, DPSA, DPME Provinces
					Implementation of monitoring coordination and capacity building mechanism for interventions	MTSF 2014-2019 interventions	Piloting of the monitoring coordination and capacity building mechanism by March 2022	Lead: DPME, Contributing: DCOG, DPSA, NT Provinces
				Performance management of ministers and deputy ministers	Annual performance score card reports for ministers and deputy ministers submitted to the President	Performance Agreements signed in 2020	Annual performance score card reports for ministers and deputy ministers submitted to the President	Lead: Presidency, Contributing: DPME
				Management of the political-administrative interface through the establishment of the Head of Public Administration and amend the relevant legislation	Establishment of the Head of Public Administration	Policy framework approved in 2020	Head of Public Administration established by 2021	Lead: Presidency, Contributing: DPSA, DPME
					Amended legislation	Public Service Act	Amendments to the Public Service Act to support administrative appointments enacted by 2024	Lead: DPSA Contributing: DPME

Implementation Framework: Improved leadership, governance and accountability

2024 IMPACT: PUBLIC VALUE AND TRUST IMPROVED; ACTIVE CITIZENRY AND PARTNERSHIPS IN SOCIETY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
				Repurpose SOEs, strengthen governance systems and ensure board stability	Number of SOEs repurposed	Previous interventions by the NT, DPE and Presidency	Annual scorecard on the repurposing of SOEs by the end of 2021	Lead: DPE Contributing: Presidency (SOE Council)
						New indicator	Main infrastructure SOEs repurposed by March 2022	Lead: DPE Contributing: Presidency (SOE Council)

Implementation Framework: Functional, efficient and integrated government

2024 IMPACT: PUBLIC VALUE AND TRUST; ACTIVE CITIZENRY AND PARTNERSHIPS IN SOCIETY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Functional, Efficient and Integrated Government	Percentage of unqualified audits in national, provincial, local government and public entities	Percentage of qualified audits in 2018 National government level: 19.6% Provincial government level: 24.4%	100% unqualified audits in national, provincial, local government levels and public entities	Enhance productivity and functionality of public sector institutions in supporting people-centred service delivery	% improvement in productivity and functionality of public sector institutions in supporting people-centred service delivery	The revised Organisational Functionality Assessment (OFA) Tool and Guideline developed in April 2020	Organisational Functionality Assessment Framework implemented to ensure a 22% improvement in productivity by 2022	Lead: DPSA Contributing: All National and Provincial Depts

Implementation Framework: Functional, efficient and integrated government

2024 IMPACT: PUBLIC VALUE AND TRUST; ACTIVE CITIZENRY AND PARTNERSHIPS IN SOCIETY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
			by 2024	Modernise business processes in the public sector	Business Processes Modernisation Programme in the public sector approved and implemented	Programme conceptualised in 2020	Business Processes Modernisation Programme in the public sector implemented by 2023	Lead: DPSA Contributing: DCDT Provinces
					Digitalisation of government services	An audit of departments implementing the National e-Government Strategy conducted in May 2020	National e-Government Strategy and Roadmap implemented by 2022 towards digitalisation of government services and delivery on SA Connect targets	Lead: DCDT Contributing: DPSA, Presidency Provinces
				Improve financial management capability in the public sector	Strengthen Municipal Financial System	Budget funding assessment tool to align to mSCOA reporting update and system demonstrated	Strengthen Municipal Financial System by 2023	Lead: NT Contributing: Provincial Treasuries
					Implement the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) in the public sector	Execution of Common Design and the procurement of support service providers (2020)	Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) rolling out in National Departments and Provinces by 2024	Lead: NT Contributing: DCDT, DPSA Provincial Treasuries
					Improved asset management and reporting in the public sector	New indicator	Programme to strengthen asset management and reporting in the public sector developed by 2022	Lead: NT Contributing: DPWI Provincial Treasuries National and provincial departments

Implementation Framework: Functional, efficient and integrated government

2024 IMPACT: PUBLIC VALUE AND TRUST; ACTIVE CITIZENRY AND PARTNERSHIPS IN SOCIETY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
				Measures taken to eliminate wasteful, fruitless and irregular expenditure in the public sector	Reduction of wasteful and fruitless expenditure in public sector institutions	New indicator	Develop a programme to strengthen awareness, internal controls, reporting and consequence management with regard to wasteful and fruitless expenditure in the public sector by 2022	Lead: NT Contributing: All national and provincial departments
					Reduction of irregular expenditure in public sector institutions	New indicator	Develop a programme to strengthen awareness, internal controls, reporting and consequence management with regard to irregular expenditure in the public sector by 2022	Lead: NT Contributing: All national and provincial departments
					Reduction of qualified audits in the public sector	New indicator	Development of intervention and/or support strategies to address common causes for qualifications in the public sector by 2022.	Lead: NT Contributing: All national and provincial departments
				Implement measures to support procurement reform and fiscal sustainability	Level of development of Public Procurement Bill	Draft Public Procurement Bill issued for public comment	Finalisation of the Public Procurement Bill	Lead: NT
					Strategy for fiscal sustainability and stability	New indicator	Stabilisation of debt-to-GDP ratio by 2025/26	Lead: NT
					Modernisation of SARS systems	New indicator	Revenue collection improved through modernisation of SARS systems	Lead: SARS, NT

Implementation Framework: Functional, efficient and integrated government

2024 IMPACT: PUBLIC VALUE AND TRUST; ACTIVE CITIZENRY AND PARTNERSHIPS IN SOCIETY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
				Improve coordination between national, provincial and local government to improve service delivery	Finalisation of institutional arrangements for the District Development Model	District Development Model piloted in 2 districts and 1 metro in 2019/20	Institutional arrangements for the District Development Model finalised by March 2022	Lead: DCOG Contributing: Presidency, DPME and Provincial depts
					Monitor implementation of District Development Model plans through an Integrated Monitoring System for accountability	2020 monitoring of District Development Model rollout during the Covid-19 National State of Disaster	Bi-annual monitoring reports on District Development Model rollout and impacts	Lead: DCOG, DPME
				Ensure state capacity on Disaster Management is enhanced to plan for and manage future pandemics	Disaster management frameworks reviewed	Disaster Management Act of 2002	Disaster risk management framework updated and institutional capacity established	Lead: DCOG, NDMC Contributing: All government departments
							Enhanced capacity for future pandemics	Lead: DCOG Contributing: DOH

Implementation Framework: Professional, meritocratic and ethical public administration

2024 IMPACT: PUBLIC VALUE AND TRUST; ACTIVE CITIZENRY AND PARTNERSHIPS IN SOCIETY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Professional, meritocratic and ethical public administration	% compliance with Batho Pele principles by the public sector	New indicator	100% compliance with Batho Pele principles by the public sector	Programme for building a professional public administration	Job Competency Framework for public sector	New indicator	Job Competency Framework for public sector implemented by 2023	Lead: DPSA, Contributing: DCOG
					Mandatory in-service training for public sector	The Nyukela and Ethics programmes rolled out in 2020	Mandatory in-service training framework approved by 2020 and 8 mandatory programmes rolled out by 2022	Lead: NSG Contributing: DPSA
				Institutionalise professional code of ethics in public administration	Programme to institutionalise professional code of ethics in public administration	New indicator	Professional code of ethics in public administration institutionalised by 2023	Lead: DPSA, Contributing: DCOG

Implementation Framework: Social compact and engagement with key stakeholders

2024 IMPACT: PUBLIC VALUE AND TRUST; ACTIVE CITIZENRY AND PARTNERSHIPS IN SOCIETY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Social compact and engagement with key stakeholders	% trust in government	30% trust in National Government and 32% trust in Local Government/ Municipalities (2019/20 GCIS Tracker)	60% trust in government	Participatory local governance mechanisms and citizen engagement to achieve the NDP goals	Share of municipalities engaging with citizens	District Development Model Pilots (District Champions) 2020 DPME Frontline monitoring programme	80% of municipalities ensure citizen engagement during their planning process	Lead: DCOG, Contributing: DPSA, GCIS & DPME Provinces
					% improvement in satisfaction in service deliver	New indicator	80% improvement in satisfaction in service delivery by 2024	Lead: DCOG, Contributing: DPSA, GCIS & DPME
				An informed and empowered citizenry	% Compliance with Communication Policy	Government Segmentation Model and Government Communications Policy	50% compliance with Communication Policy by 2024	Lead: GCIS Contributing: All departments

CROSS-CUTTING FOCUS AREAS

Implementation Framework: Mainstreaming of gender, youth and persons with disabilities empowerment and development institutionalised

2024 IMPACT: PUBLIC VALUE AND TRUST; ACTIVE CITIZENRY AND PARTNERSHIPS IN SOCIETY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Mainstreaming programmes on empowerment and development of women, youth and persons with disabilities	Percentage compliance with mainstreaming of the rights of women, youth and persons with disabilities across public service	25 Year Review	100% compliance with mainstreaming	Develop regulatory framework on the rights of women, youth and persons with disabilities	Regulatory framework on socio-economic rights of women, youth and persons with disabilities	25 Year Review	Regulatory framework on the rights of women, youth and persons with disabilities implemented by 2024	Lead: DWYPD
				Monitor implementation of regulatory frameworks on empowerment of women, youth and persons with disabilities	Percentage of government entities implementing socio-economic empowerment programmes and projects benefitting women, youth and persons with disabilities	New indicator	100% by 2024	Lead: DWYPD Contributing: All departments Provinces
					Percentage of District Development Model plans which integrate priorities of women, youth and persons with disabilities	New indicator	100% by 2024	Lead: DWYPD & DCOG Provinces
Implementation of Gender, Youth and Disability responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and auditing framework	Number of government entities implementing Gender, Youth and Disability Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Interventions, Policies and legislations	New indicator	100% by 2024	Development and regulation of WYPD rights planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation framework	Percentage of national government department strategic plans which include WYPD priorities	New indicator	100% by 2024	Lead: DWYPD Contributing: All departments Provinces

Implementation Framework: Mainstreaming of gender, youth and persons with disabilities empowerment and development institutionalised

2024 IMPACT: PUBLIC VALUE AND TRUST; ACTIVE CITIZENRY AND PARTNERSHIPS IN SOCIETY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
				Ensure performance agreements of Executive Authorities and Accounting Officers that are responsive to WYPD priorities	Percentage of performance agreements of Executive Authorities and Accounting Officers that are responsive to WYPD priorities (national government)	New indicator	100% by 2024	Lead: DWYPD Contributing: All Departments Provinces

PRIORITY 2: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION

INTRODUCTION

The NDP Vision 2030 is government's blueprint to unite all South Africans to address the triple challenges of unemployment, inequality and poverty. While this is a long-term project, several medium-term initiatives are needed to reach longer-term goals. The most pressing problem facing South Africa today is the absence of faster and sustained inclusive growth. This imperative has been further affected by the negative social and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Improving our growth performance and successfully recovering from COVID-19 are prerequisites for addressing the triple challenges. Over the next five years, we will prioritise economic transformation and job creation through a set of focused, interlinked programmes, described below. The Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan is key to accelerating these in the short to medium term.

We urgently need to improve South Africa's productive capacity, human capital and state capability. This needs to happen inclusively through broad-based investments to address unemployment and livelihood insecurities facing our people. Faster and inclusive growth is key to improving and sustaining higher living standards, and successfully reducing the inequalities that still puncture our economy. We have laid out preconditions for accelerating delivery through industrialisation, infrastructure investment, transformative innovation and 4IR, supporting small business and cooperatives, and by ensuring a supportive macroeconomic environment for investment. Specific interventions are needed to strengthen township and rural enterprises and broaden opportunity and employment for women, the youth and persons with disabilities.

Economy and jobs

Sustainable long-term growth is needed to sharply reduce unemployment. This requires both broad structural reforms as well as targeted interventions. As we navigate an uncertain global environment and local fiscal constraints, we need to rebuild confidence and galvanise investment. A number of interventions have already been announced through the President's Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan, the Jobs Summit and the Investment Conferences. These initiatives must be fast-tracked and implemented fully so that the country can start reaping their benefits. These interventions will also require strong partnerships with business, labour and civil society to achieve better growth outcomes.

More decent jobs sustained and created

The NDP Vision 2030 set a target of reducing unemployment to 6 per cent by 2030, resulting in a working labour force of 24 million. As at 2019, the employed population was 16.3 million with an official unemployment rate of 29.1 per cent (2019 Q4). The COVID-19 pandemic, and the measures put in place to mitigate its effects, has resulted in over 2 million people losing their jobs and an unemployment rate of 30.8 per cent (2020 Q2). Recovering lost jobs and creating new ones, especially for the youth and women, will be critical over the medium term. Through the Mass Employment Programme, government will support 800 000 job opportunities in the short term and further plans to facilitate the creation of at least 2 million jobs by 2024. A number of public and private-sector initiatives are planned to create these jobs.

Investing for accelerated inclusive growth

The NDP sought to achieve average growth of 5.4 per cent until 2030, which would mean economic growth would more than double between 2011 and 2030. The MTSF 2019-2024 targets 2–3 per cent growth by 2024. Inclusive growth also ensures that the highly skewed distribution of productive assets, which is a source of inequality and social fragility, is more equitable. Black economic empowerment should be reviewed to ensure that it becomes truly broad-based. Ensuring inclusive growth will also require that government reduces the illicit economy (estimated at 10 per cent of GDP). This has mainly been in the form of illicit exports, concealment of wealth abroad, and illicit financial flows – which have a well-established link to corruption, while reducing the tax base. A key component of the broader post COVID-19 recovery will be driven through the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan.

Industrialisation, localisation and exports

A key pillar of our recovery plan and medium-term economic development is the focus on industrialisation and localisation to enable growth and development. This is due to the multiplier effects of these industries and their ability to create jobs, develop skills and support the development of new technologies. South Africa's manufacturing sector has been under significant strain. Its share of GDP has dropped from 21 per cent in 1994 to 14 per cent by 2018. This decline is the result of rising operational costs, insufficient skills, low business confidence, uncertain global conditions and policy uncertainty. The development of industrial policy Masterplans are well underway.

Innovation and research

South Africa remains one of the most expensive countries in Africa in relation to broadband costs. The country has relatively low levels of ICT uptake, largely because data costs are high, access is low and efficiency is poor. This has affected our relative competitiveness and future growth potential. According to the Global Competitiveness Reports, South Africa was ranked 66th for ICT readiness and adoption in 2014, but had dropped to 89th position

by 2019. A number of interventions will be rolled out to improve ICT competitiveness, research and innovation. This will also include the development of the Implementation Plan for 4IR, based on the recommendations of the Presidential Commission on 4IR.

Competitive and accessible markets

The South African economy has high levels of concentration, which create barriers to economic expansion, inclusion and participation. In 2018, the Competition Commission stated that the average share of dominant firms in priority sectors is 62 per cent. Most of the country's markets have high barriers to entry and have traditionally been protected by natural trade barriers. This is a problem for smaller firms in particular, which struggle to find new demand in a stagnant economy and face barriers imposed by incumbents. The COVID-19 pandemic has further demonstrated how vulnerable SMMEs are to sudden decreases in demand with this sector being especially hard hit. Longer term growth for this sector is also exacerbated by the skills constraint, particularly hurting manufacturers, SMME's and emerging entrepreneurs.

Improved quality and quantum of investments

The NDP sets an infrastructure investment target of 30 per cent of GDP by 2030, with public-sector investment reaching 10 per cent of GDP. However, public-sector investment in both new and existing infrastructure falls short of what is needed to meet the country's economic and social requirements. In 2018, the National Treasury conducted a study on key inhibitors to growth, which demonstrated that lack of investment, poor management and operational inefficiencies in key network infrastructure sectors, limits South Africa's growth potential. According to the Global Competitiveness Index (2019), the country ranks very poorly across key infrastructure sectors. Out of 141 countries, South Africa is ranked 107th for electricity access, 87th for reliability of water supply, 65th for efficiency of train services and 50th for efficiency of port services. This limits competitiveness by increasing the cost of doing business and hinders the expansion and creation of businesses. Going forward, infrastructure investment is a key pillar of the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan and will be supported by the development of a national infrastructure plan.

Implementation Framework: More decent jobs sustained and created

2024 IMPACT:

**UNEMPLOYMENT REDUCED TO BETWEEN 20%-24% WITH AT LEAST 2 MILLION NEW JOBS CREATED (ESPECIALLY FOR YOUTH);
ECONOMIC GROWTH OF BETWEEN 2%-3% AND GROWTH IN LEVELS OF INVESTMENT TO 23% OF GDP**

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
More decent jobs sustained and created, with youth, women and persons with disabilities prioritised	Unemployment rate	29.1% (2019)	20%-24%	Support the creation of jobs through the Job Summit Commitments, Operation Phakisa, the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan and other public sector employment programmes	Number of jobs created per year through Job Summit initiatives	New indicator	275 000 jobs created per year until 2024	Lead: DEL Provinces
					Number of Jobs created through Operation Phakisa	9 146	402 950 jobs created by 2024	Lead: DPME
					Number of employment opportunities facilitated through the Mass Employment Stimulus Programme	New indicator	800 000 employment opportunities created by March 2021/22	Lead: DEL Contributing: Presidency, DPWI Provinces
					Number of validated EPWP work opportunities reported by public bodies into the EPWP-RS	4.4 million work opportunities	5 million work opportunities created by 2024	Lead: DPWI Contributing: DSD, DCoG, DEFF, DWS, DHS, DoT, Provincial departments and Municipalities
				Implement Presidential comprehensive youth employment intervention (inclusive of the National Pathway)	Number of youth NEET absorbed in employment	New indicator	1 million youth jobs created by 2024	Lead: DEL Contributing: Presidency Provinces
				Create an enabling environment for employment through policy and regulations	Employment policy developed, consulted, piloted and implemented	New indicator	Employment policy drafted and implemented by 2024	Lead: DEL

2024 IMPACT: UNEMPLOYMENT REDUCED TO BETWEEN 20%-24% WITH AT LEAST 2 MILLION NEW JOBS CREATED (ESPECIALLY FOR YOUTH); ECONOMIC GROWTH OF BETWEEN 2%-3% AND GROWTH IN LEVELS OF INVESTMENT TO 23% OF GDP								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
					Demand skills planning through the Skills Priority Plan	New indicator	Skills Priority Plan developed by 2020/21	Lead: DHET, DEL
					Revise the visa regime to support importation of critical skills, and improve processing turnaround time	Visa regime revised 85% of critical skills visas adjudicated within 4 weeks for applications processed	Implementation of a revised visa regime through 95% of visa applications adjudicated within 4 weeks of receipt of application by 2022/23	Lead: DHA

Implementation Framework: Investing for accelerated inclusive growth

2024 IMPACT: UNEMPLOYMENT REDUCED TO BETWEEN 20%-24% WITH AT LEAST 2 MILLION NEW JOBS CREATED (ESPECIALLY FOR YOUTH); ECONOMIC GROWTH OF BETWEEN 2%-3% AND GROWTH IN LEVELS OF INVESTMENT TO 23% OF GDP								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
Investing for accelerated inclusive growth	GDP	0.8% (2018)	2%-3%	Improve the ease of doing business	World Bank Ease of Doing Business ranking	Ranked 82nd, 2019	Improve overall ranking to within the top 50 countries by 2024. Also achieve top 50 ranking on indicators such as Starting a Business, Trading Across Borders, Registering Property, Construction Permits, and top 25 ranking on Paying Taxes	Lead: NT, DTIC
	Inequality	0.68 (2016/17)	0.66					
	Poverty	39.8% (2016/17)	28%					

Implementation Framework: Investing for accelerated inclusive growth

2024 IMPACT: UNEMPLOYMENT REDUCED TO BETWEEN 20%-24% WITH AT LEAST 2 MILLION NEW JOBS CREATED (ESPECIALLY FOR YOUTH); ECONOMIC GROWTH OF BETWEEN 2%-3% AND GROWTH IN LEVELS OF INVESTMENT TO 23% OF GDP								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
				Ensure the macroeconomic policy alignment and coherence	Macroeconomic policy reviewed to support growth	Fiscal consolidation and inflation targeting of 3%-6%	Macroeconomic policy framework reviewed by 2022	Lead: NT
					Framework for a just transition to a low carbon economy developed and implemented	New indicator	Framework for a just transition to a low carbon economy developed and implemented by 2022	Lead: DEFF Contributing: NT, DPME
				Create an enabling environment to crowd-in private investment through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)	Regulations on Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)	Current National Treasury regulations	Review regulations for PPPs by 2024 to facilitate an increased private investment	Lead: NT
				Review B-BBEE regulations to enhance broad based ownership by designated groups	Revised regulations developed	New indicator	Revised B-BBEE regulations to enhance broad based ownership by designated groups developed by March 2021/22	Lead: DTIC
					Percentage of B-BBEE transactions with worker and community ownership	New indicator	3% of transaction value accrue to workers and communities	Lead: DTIC

Implementation Framework: Investing for accelerated inclusive growth

2024 IMPACT:

**UNEMPLOYMENT REDUCED TO BETWEEN 20%-24% WITH AT LEAST 2 MILLION NEW JOBS CREATED (ESPECIALLY FOR YOUTH);
ECONOMIC GROWTH OF BETWEEN 2%-3% AND GROWTH IN LEVELS OF INVESTMENT TO 23% OF GDP**

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
				Ensure the implementation of the Employment Equity Act (EEA) to eliminate gender and race wage disparity	Number of EEA inspections	2 063 EEA inspections conducted in 2018/19	1 640 EEA inspections conducted per year	Lead: DEL
				Review the financial sector code to support transformation in the sector	Financial sector code reviewed	Financial sector code	Financial sector code reviewed and implemented by end of 2021/22	Lead: NT Contributing: DTIC
				Reduce illicit financial flows and misuse of tax havens	National policy and approach to reduction in illicit financial flows	New indicator	National policy and approach developed by 2022	Lead: NT SARS, SARB
				Reducing the illicit economy activities	Capacitate SARS through the establishment of the illicit economy unit	New indicator	Illicit economy unit established and fully functional	Lead: NT, SARS

Implementation Framework: Industrialisation, localisation and exports

2024 IMPACT: UNEMPLOYMENT REDUCED TO BETWEEN 20%-24% WITH AT LEAST 2 MILLION NEW JOBS CREATED (ESPECIALLY FOR YOUTH); ECONOMIC GROWTH OF BETWEEN 2%-3% AND GROWTH IN LEVELS OF INVESTMENT TO 23% OF GDP								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Industrialisation, localisation and exports	Percentage growth for exports in national priority sectors (agriculture & agro-processing, steel and metal fabrication, tourism, ICT, defence, health, mining, renewables, green economy, oceans economy, creative industries, the digital economy, SMMEs and Cooperatives)	New	4% growth in exports	Create a conducive environment that enables national priority sectors to support industrialisation and localisation, leading to increased exports, employment, and youth- and women-owned SMMEs and Co-operatives participation	Master Plans developed	Automotive and CTLF Masterplans	All Master Plans developed by end of 2021	Lead: DTIC Contributing: All departments that support national priority sectors Provinces
					National priority sectors grow contribution to GDP growth of 3% and exports increase by 4%	New indicator	Exports for national priority sectors increased by 4%	
					Complete the revitalisation of industrialisation parks	15 Industrial parks	26 industrial parks revitalised by 2024	
				Support localisation and industrialisation through government procurement	Percentage compliance of government spend on designated products and services	New indicator	100% compliance	Leads: NT Contributing: DTIC All departments
				Establish Public Private Partnerships for the localisation of pharmaceutical production including through the state-owned pharmaceutical company	Off-take Agreements signed	Ketlaphela state owned pharmaceutical company established	Off-take arrangements negotiated and signed by the National DoH with State-owned Pharmaceutical Company	Lead: DSI, DoH Contributing: DTIC, NT, DPE

Implementation Framework: Improve competitiveness through ICT adoption, research and innovation

2024 IMPACT: UNEMPLOYMENT REDUCED TO BETWEEN 20%-24% WITH AT LEAST 2 MILLION NEW JOBS CREATED (ESPECIALLY FOR YOUTH); ECONOMIC GROWTH OF BETWEEN 2%-3% AND GROWTH IN LEVELS OF INVESTMENT TO 23% OF GDP								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Improve competitiveness through ICT adoption, research and innovation	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index for ICT adoption	Ranked 89th 2019	Ranked 70th	Spectrum licensing, broadband rollout and reducing the cost of communications	High demand spectrum allocated	Policy directive issued	4G coverage of high demand spectrum allocated by end of 2020	Lead: DCDT
					Spectrum licensing and broadband rollout	New indicator	Inquiry into the licensing framework and 5G Policy Framework by March 2021/22	
					Percentage increase in broadband penetration.	54% of population have access to internet	80% of population have access to the internet by 2024	Lead: DCDT
					Competitive reduction in data cost and the eradication of skewed price setting by dominant players	South Africa is ranked 31st in Africa for the price of 1G data based on the Competition Commission (2018)	South Africa will be amongst the top ten cheapest countries in Africa per MB of data by 2024	Lead: DCDT
				Implementation Plan to facilitate the implementation of the recommendations for Presidential Commission on 4IR	Implementation Plan developed	Presidential Commission on 4IR Report	Implementation Plan developed by March 2021/23	Lead: DCDT
					Establishment of Artificial Intelligence Institute	New indicator	Establish the AI Institute March 2022/23	Lead: DCDT

Implementation Framework: Improve competitiveness through ICT adoption, research and innovation

2024 IMPACT: UNEMPLOYMENT REDUCED TO BETWEEN 20%-24% WITH AT LEAST 2 MILLION NEW JOBS CREATED (ESPECIALLY FOR YOUTH); ECONOMIC GROWTH OF BETWEEN 2%-3% AND GROWTH IN LEVELS OF INVESTMENT TO 23% OF GDP								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
				A digital and future skills development programme across South Africa promoted	Approved and implemented digital and future skills programme.	New indicator	Digital and Future Skills implementation Programme facilitated and monitored towards training 2.5m people focusing on future of work learning programs and strategies by 2024.	Lead: DCDT
				Increased investment in gross expenditure on research and development	Percentage increase investment gross expenditure on research and development (GERD) of gross domestic product.	0.82% of GDP in 2016/17	Increase investment gross expenditure on research and development to 1,1% of gross domestic product by 2024.	Lead: DSI
				Commercialisation of Public Sector funded IP	Number of disclosures licensed, received from publicly financed research and development institutions and recipients as reported to NIPMO	15 disclosures	35 disclosures	Lead: DSI

Implementation Framework: Reduced concentration and monopolies and expanded small business sector

2024 IMPACT: UNEMPLOYMENT REDUCED TO BETWEEN 20%-24% WITH AT LEAST 2 MILLION NEW JOBS CREATED (ESPECIALLY FOR YOUTH); ECONOMIC GROWTH OF BETWEEN 2%-3% AND GROWTH IN LEVELS OF INVESTMENT TO 23% OF GDP								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Reduced concentration and monopolies and expanded small business sector	Percentage contribution of small business to GDP	35%	50%	Reduce high levels of economic concentration through rigorous implementation of the Competition Act and other regulations	Number of market inquiries into historically concentrated priority sectors	New indicator	Initiate one new market inquiry and implementation of recommendations of one concluded market inquiry per annum	Lead: DTIC
				Facilitate the increase in number of competitive small businesses with a focus on township and rural economies	Number of competitive small businesses and cooperatives supported	Current Township and Rural Entrepreneurship Programmes	100 000 competitive small businesses and cooperatives supported by 2024	Lead: DSBD
				Strengthen development finance towards SMME and Cooperatives development	Improved access to affordable finance for SMMEs and cooperatives	New indicator	At least 50% of national and provincial DFI financing dedicated to SMMEs and Co-operatives through establishment of the SMMEs and Co-operatives Funding Policy by March 2021/22	Lead: DSBD Contributing: DTIC, NT
				SMME development through incubation centres and digital hubs	Number of incubation centres and digital hubs established	73	100 established by 2024	Lead: DSBD
				Ensure inclusion of SMMEs in localisation and buy local campaigns	Localisation policy framework and Implementation Programme on SMMEs and Co-operatives developed and adopted.	New indicator	Localisation policy framework and implementation programme on SMMEs and Co-operatives development and adopted by March 2021/22	Lead: DSBD Contributing: DTIC

Implementation Framework: Reduced concentration and monopolies and expanded small business sector

2024 IMPACT: UNEMPLOYMENT REDUCED TO BETWEEN 20%-24% WITH AT LEAST 2 MILLION NEW JOBS CREATED (ESPECIALLY FOR YOUTH); ECONOMIC GROWTH OF BETWEEN 2%-3% AND GROWTH IN LEVELS OF INVESTMENT TO 23% OF GDP								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
					Products/services to be procured from SMMEs and Co-operatives.	New indicator	Implement the SMME Focused localisation policy and ensure 100% compliance by public sector in procuring 1000 designated local products and services from SMMEs by 31 March 2024	Lead: DSBD Contributing: All national and provincial Departments
				Explore the introduction of measures to support the establishment of new, youth owned start-ups	Number of youth business start-ups supported	New indicator	10 000 youth business start-ups supported per annum	Lead: DSBD Contributing: DTIC, DWYPD Provinces

Implementation Framework: Quality and quantum of infrastructure investment to support growth and job creation improved

2024 IMPACT: UNEMPLOYMENT REDUCED TO BETWEEN 20%-24% WITH AT LEAST 2 MILLION NEW JOBS CREATED (ESPECIALLY FOR YOUTH); ECONOMIC GROWTH OF BETWEEN 2%-3% AND GROWTH IN LEVELS OF INVESTMENT TO 23% OF GDP								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Quality and quantum of infrastructure investment to support growth and job creation improved	Investment in infrastructure secured and implemented	18.2% (2018)	8% public sector contribution 15% private sector contribution	Improve the quality and rate of infrastructure investment	Infrastructure Fund established and operationalised	New indicator	R100 billion Infrastructure Fund established and operationalised, with R5 billion leveraged by 2020	Lead: NT, DPWI, Presidency
					Infrastructure expenditure	New indicator	R1 trillion invested by 2024	Lead: NT
					Capacity building programme	New indicator	Design and implement a capacity building programme for the procurement and delivery of infrastructure by March 2021/22	Lead: DPWI, The Presidency Contributing: NT
Supply of energy secured				Improve energy availability factor to ensure constant supply of electricity	Energy availability factor	73.74%	Above 80% by 2024	Lead: DMRE Contributing: DPE
				Increase reserve margin to counter load shedding	Increased electricity reserve margin	4.30%	15% by 2024	Lead: DMRE Contributing: DPE
				Explore embedded generation options to augment Eskom's capacity	Additional megawatts commissioned	New indicator	Additional 200 MW by 2021 and 1000 MW by 2024	Lead: DMRE Contributing: DPE
				Separation and unbundling of Eskom to eliminate cross-subsidisation and improve efficiency	Independent transmission company under Eskom Holdings established	New indicator	Functional Transmission company established by 2021/22 and legal separation completed by 2022/23	Lead: DPE Contributing: DMRE

Implementation Framework: Quality and quantum of infrastructure investment to support growth and job creation improved

2024 IMPACT:

**UNEMPLOYMENT REDUCED TO BETWEEN 20%-24% WITH AT LEAST 2 MILLION NEW JOBS CREATED (ESPECIALLY FOR YOUTH);
ECONOMIC GROWTH OF BETWEEN 2%-3% AND GROWTH IN LEVELS OF INVESTMENT TO 23% OF GDP**

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Supply of energy secured				Diversify energy sources by implementing the approved Integrated Resource Plan 2019	Share of alternative energy sources	5.90%	Share of alternative energy sources at 11% by 2024	Lead: DMRE
				Implement the nuclear build programme and extend the life of the current nuclear plant	Additional energy procured and maintained	New indicator	2500 MW of nuclear energy procured by 2024	Lead: DMRE
					Number of plants maintained to support energy security	Koeberg Nuclear Power Plant	Koeberg Nuclear Power Plant life extended	Lead: DMRE Contributing: DPE
				Establish a centralized interim facility for the sustainable management of radioactive waste	Storage facility	New indicator	Centralised interim facility for radioactive waste procured and established by 2024	Lead: DMRE
				Strengthen NERSA's regulatory oversight of Eskom and relevant municipalities	Regulator's role and responsibility reviewed	New indicator	NERSA review completed with recommendations adopted by Cabinet and implemented by March 2022/23	Lead: DMRE
				Security of supply and diversify liquid fuels	Strategy and plan on liquid fuels reviewed and updated	Integrated Energy Plan (IEP)	Updated strategy and plan for liquid fuels by 2022 and submit for Cabinet approval	Lead: DMRE
					Pre-feasibility study completed	Draft feasibility study	Pre-feasibility study on new oil refinery completed by end 2021 and final investment decision made	Lead: DMRE

Implementation Framework: Quality and quantum of infrastructure investment to support growth and job creation improved

2024 IMPACT:

**UNEMPLOYMENT REDUCED TO BETWEEN 20%-24% WITH AT LEAST 2 MILLION NEW JOBS CREATED (ESPECIALLY FOR YOUTH);
ECONOMIC GROWTH OF BETWEEN 2%-3% AND GROWTH IN LEVELS OF INVESTMENT TO 23% OF GDP**

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Water security secured Water security secured				Diversify the water mix through implementation of the Water and Sanitation Master Plan	National Water and Sanitation Master Plan developed	2017 National Water and Sanitation Master Plan	Implement the approved National Water and Sanitation Masterplan	Lead: DHSWS
				Implement ground water use projects in water scarce areas	Available water yield	2017 National Water and Sanitation Master Plan	Implementation of the national ground water strategy	Lead: DHSWS
				Develop, maintain and refurbish gauging stations to measure water quantity	Gauging stations developed, maintained and refurbished	New target	Additional gauging stations developed by 2024 and existing stations maintained and refurbished	Lead: DHSWS
				Reduce delays in water use licenses	Timeframe for processing water use license applications	3-12 months depending on complexity	Timeframe for water use license applications reduced by 50% by 2020	Lead: DHSWS
Increase access to affordable and reliable transport systems.				Increase competitiveness and access to transport modal networks through effective regulation	Single Transport Economic Regulator established and operationalised	Single Transport Economic Regulator Bill	Single Transport Economic Regulator established and operationalised by 2020	Lead: DoT
				Upgrade, refurbish and maintain road infrastructure in support of infrastructure programmes	Kilometres of roads upgraded, refurbished and maintained	New indicator	Upgrading, refurbishing and maintenance of +- 25,000km of road network	Lead: DoT Contributing: PDoTs
				Implement comprehensive rail modernisation and upgrade programme	Rolling stock expansion and upgrade	New indicator	Roll out new rolling stock to various priority corridors	Lead: DoT
				Finalise Road Freight Strategy Integrated Implementation	Percentage moved from road freight to rail	6.1 million tons	10% of road freight transferred to rail by 2024	Lead: DoT Contributing: DPE, PDoTs

Implementation Framework: Quality and quantum of infrastructure investment to support growth and job creation improved

2024 IMPACT:

**UNEMPLOYMENT REDUCED TO BETWEEN 20%-24% WITH AT LEAST 2 MILLION NEW JOBS CREATED (ESPECIALLY FOR YOUTH);
ECONOMIC GROWTH OF BETWEEN 2%-3% AND GROWTH IN LEVELS OF INVESTMENT TO 23% OF GDP**

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
				Plan to facilitate transition from road freight to rail and the participation of private sector	Private Sector Participation Framework	3 concessions	Private Sector Participation framework implemented by 2022	Lead: DPE Contributing: DoT
				Develop strategy for the implementation of the "user pay principle"	Compliance to user pay principle	New target	100% compliance with user pay principle by 2024	Lead: DoT Contributing: NT
				Reduce costs for priority sectors by increasing the efficiency of ports	Corporatisation of Transnet National Ports Authority	New indicator	Transnet National Ports Authority Corporatisation completed by March 2022/23	Lead: DPE Contributing: DoT

CROSS-CUTTING FOCUS AREAS

Implementation Framework: Increased economic participation, ownership and access for women, youth and persons with disabilities

2024 IMPACT:

UNEMPLOYMENT REDUCED TO BETWEEN 20%-24% WITH AT LEAST 2 MILLION NEW JOBS CREATED (ESPECIALLY FOR YOUTH);
ECONOMIC GROWTH OF BETWEEN 2%-3% AND GROWTH IN LEVELS OF INVESTMENT TO 23% OF GDP

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Increased economic participation, ownership, access to resources, opportunities and wage equality for women, youth and persons with disabilities	Level of participation, ownership, employment, equity by sex/gender, age, disability, sector/industry, occupational level	QLFS, LMD, EE Report	50% increase for women, youth and persons with disabilities by 2024 in each indicator category	Develop, implement, support and monitor programmes for equitable job creation, representation and ownership by women, youth and persons with disabilities	Proportion of youth, women and persons with disabilities	25 Year Review Report	Minimum targets as defined for women, youth and persons with disabilities	Lead: DWYPD Contributing: All government departments
				Expand government spend on women, youth and persons with disabilities through preferential procurement	Percentage preferential procurement spend by sex/gender, age and disability	Black Women owned - 11.49% (2017/18) Black Persons with Disabilities (R239 million in 2017/18)	Minimum 40% target for Women, 30% for Youth and 7% for persons with disabilities	Lead: DWYPD Contributing: All government departments
				Programmes to expand access to finance, incentives and opportunities for women, youth and persons with disabilities-led and owned businesses	Percentage funding by sex/gender, age and disability, industry/sector	New indicator	Minimum targets as defined for women, youth and persons with disabilities	Lead: DTIC, DWYPD
				Programmes to expand access to and ownership of land by women, youth and persons with disabilities	Percentage hectares of land by sex/gender, age and disability	Land Audit Report	50% to women 40% to youth 10% to persons with disabilities	Lead: DALRRD Contributing: DHS

PRIORITY 3: EDUCATION, SKILLS AND HEALTH

INTRODUCTION

Government continues to invest in the development of South Africans' capabilities. These investments extend from early childhood development (ECD) to post school skills development. Investment at all stages of the education and skills system is fundamental in building the capabilities of South Africans, developing their social assets, and ultimately addressing the triple challenge of poverty, inequality and unemployment. To build effective capabilities, access to quality ECD is needed for all children, especially those in vulnerable groups. Access to quality ECD needs to be supplemented with quality schooling that leads to effective post-school education and training (PSET). To develop skilled individuals, the country must address structural barriers in tertiary institutions, while making dedicated investments to ensure labour activation. These need to happen in tandem with skills review processes to ensure appropriate improvements in learning and skills levels.

Concurrently, South Africans also depend on improvements to the health sector to strengthen management, financing and delivery. The health of South Africa's people underpins the health of the country as a whole, and its ability to grow and thrive. Health outcomes have improved, but the dual and unsustainable health system, characterised by high costs of care in the private sector, continues to place a burden on the country.

EDUCATION AND SKILLS

Early childhood development

Access to Grade R is almost universal. Since 2009, more than 90 per cent of learners in Grade 1 have previously attended Grade R. The General Household Survey indicates that the percentage of children between the ages of 0 and 4 participating in ECD programmes has increased from 8 per cent in 2002 to 42 per cent in 2017. Despite these dramatic improvements in early learning, limitations of quality and access remain. Grade R for poor children has shown to have little effect on learning, indicating a problem in quality. Below Grade R, coverage is uneven; and the poorest and most vulnerable are often excluded.

Stronger policy, implementation and leadership is necessary. ECD policy must be further refined in terms of the entitlement of citizens, composition of the package of services, financing, oversight and delivery responsibility. Legislation is needed to firmly establish the policy to guide the responsible institutions and to provide clarity for monitoring and accountability.

Expanding the rollout of ECD services, in addition to systematic population-based planning in order to reach the poorest, requires more funding using a streamlined system and effective oversight of providers, mostly individuals and not-for profits. Innovation is needed to develop underlying operational systems and data capturing systems, which can provide appropriate information for monitoring, planning and improvement. Such information is essential to identify quality problems in Grade RR, Grade R and other parts of the system. The proposal to roll out pre-Grade R requires careful conceptualisation and planning. Introducing this component of the system too quickly could destabilise an already weak system. More focus should also be given to improving the quality and content of the services for pregnant women and children in their first 1 000 days.

School education

According to the Department of Basic Education's 25 Year Review, 99 per cent of 7 to 15-year-olds were attending educational institutions in 2017 (an increase from about 96 per cent in 2002). Among 16- to 18-year-olds, the participation rate decreases to 86 per cent, indicating a reversal in gains made in reaching universal access for learners aged 7 to 15, with some dropping out and others taking longer to reach Grade 12.

While South Africa lags behind other countries in terms of the quality of education, recent standardised international assessments show that levels of learning in South African schools have been improving. The challenge is to sustain these improvements and reduce the dropout rate, to ensure higher flows into, and successful completion of, further education and training (FET).

School education is guided by the National Education Policy Act and the South African Schools Act. Continuing curriculum innovation is necessary to ensure relevance and responsiveness to learner, employer and social requirements in a changing social and technological environment. It is important to ensure that curriculum shifts do not negatively affect the recent steady improvement in education quality by creating confusion and spreading resources more thinly. A strong focus on early literacy and numeracy remain critical, but there is also a need to build South Africa's capacity to adequately and quickly develop curriculum responses to changing environments where necessary.

As per the previous MTSF 2014-2019, the first priority remains having capable and committed teachers in place. Funding has increased above inflation but is inadequate to keep up with demographic and cost (especially personnel cost) changes. As a result, provincial education funding has shrunk in terms of real purchasing power. This is resulting in vacant posts and increased class sizes. If these trends in funding and costs are not dealt with, recent gains in the school system will be reversed.

Progress has been made in the following areas, but significant gaps remain:

- Access to learner and teacher support materials;
- School facilities and infrastructure, including sanitation and basic facilities; and
- Access to modern media and connectivity.

The basic education sector has made significant progress in accountability and management systems over the last decade. Following from the Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statements (CAPS) and the Annual National Assessments (ANA), participation in international standardised assessments has been productive and will remain a priority.

Post-school education

Between 1994 and 2016, there was substantial consolidation in the number of institutions in the post-school sector. At the same time, higher education, technical and vocational education and training (TVET) enrolment increased significantly. Despite this expansion, gross enrolment is still low compared to other developing countries, particularly for African students.

There are also serious concerns about the quality in the TVET sector, with low levels of certification and low employment success rates compared to other graduates. In community education and training centres there is unevenness and uncertainty about their mission and position in the system. Rapid growth and modest financing have put significant pressure on universities. Although there has been substantial transformation in the proportion of African undergraduates and postgraduates, concerns remain regarding throughput in universities and their real openness to poor, first-generation students.

The main sub-sectors of the post-school education system need to expand significantly to accommodate more young South Africans. In this regard, the NDP and White Paper for Post-School Education set challenging targets. Further developments in policy, planning and financing are urgently needed to support expansion. This will be costly and requires further design of the finance regime to regulate fees and ensure affordability for the middle classes (or “missing middle”). In addition to improved financing models, there is also a need to force the more rapid adoption of innovative delivery models and methods, such as distance and digital learning, alternative and more efficient degree structures, improved institutional models, and approaches to improve quality and throughput.

Given the expansion required, it is also important that there is high-level planning and assurance of strategies to ensure adequate high-level research and lecturing staff, as well as teaching, research and accommodation resources. An important strength of the university system is the decentralised management and autonomy of institutions, and this should be nurtured while working towards national objectives. Supporting the academic

development of historically black universities and their administration is a priority. Higher education institutions generally have strong operational systems, which produce data that can be used to monitor and guide the sector.

Skills training

South Africa has implemented an extensive and well-financed workplace skills planning, funding and training system. However, there are concerns about the governance and impact of this system, which does not appear to have markedly improved skills or transformed workplaces into places of learning. There is also a concern that the system will not be able to adjust to rapid technological change that will result from the introduction of the 4IR.

The inefficiency and ineffectiveness of PSET partly contributes to the high number of young people (32.4 per cent) aged 15–24 who are not in education, employment or training (NEET). This is a concern for the country because low levels of education attainment and skills development are major contributors to intergenerational poverty, inequality and unemployment among the youth in South Africa. Education and skills development should therefore lay the foundation to respond to the 'Future Work' by taking cognisance of opportunities that will arise and significant challenges associated with technology and demographic changes. However, to try and plan in detail for the potential changes that might affect the world of work in years to come is not possible, instead government needs to be responsive to emerging trends in developing skills plans.

Implementation Framework: Early childhood development

2024 IMPACT: ACCESS TO PRE-SCHOOLING EXPANDED TO 95 PER CENT AND QUALITY IMPROVED								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Improved school-readiness of children	Proportion of 6-year-olds (Grade R) enrolled in educational institutions by 2024	96% (2017)	99%	Migrate the responsibility for pre-schooling to the DBE ¹	Amendment of legislation to regulate the new ECD landscape	New indicator	Presidential and provincial Proclamations gazetted by 2021 and migration concluded by 2024	Lead: DBE, PEDs Contributing: DSD
	Proportion of 5-year olds (Grade RR) enrolled in educational institutions by 2024	88% (2017)	95%	Develop and operationalise an ECD planning, funding, registration and information system	Develop new funding models for ECD delivery	New indicator	Approved funding model by March 2022/23	
					Operationalise an ECD Education Management Information System	New indicator	ECD Education Management Information System operational by 2024	
	Proportion of Grade R learners that are school ready by 2024	New Indicator	15% increase of the baseline that will be established in 2022	Develop and operationalise school readiness assessment system	School readiness assessment system	New indicator	System operational by March 2022/23	

¹ Note that Early Childhood Development for children aged 0-4 is currently dealt with in Priority 4 of the Revised MTSF 2019-2024.

Implementation Framework: Foundation Phase

2024 IMPACT: MORE CHILDREN IN FOUNDATION PHASE ACQUIRE LEVELS OF LITERACY AND NUMERACY REQUIRED FOR MEANINGFUL LIFELONG LEARNING BY 2024								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
10-year-old learners enrolled in publicly funded schools read for meaning	Proportion of Grade 3 learners reaching the required competency levels in reading and numeracy skills as assessed through the new Systemic Evaluation by 2024	New Indicator	Grade 3 performance in the new Systemic Evaluation: Reading (targets to be determined after first assessment)	Rolling out the best practices such as lesson plans, graded reading books, individualised coaching of teachers learnt from Early Grade Reading Study for teaching reading and other innovations	Lesson plans for home language literacy in Grades 1-3 have been developed in all languages	New indicator	All languages have Grade 1-3 home language literacy lesson plans	Lead: DBE, PEDs Contributing: DSAC, DSD, DWYPD, NGOs, CBOs, SACE
					National Reading Plan for primary schools implemented	National Reading Plan by 2020	All provinces implementing National Reading Plan	
				Implement innovative assessment approaches such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment so that teaching is facilitated	All schools implement Early Grade Reading Assessment to support reading at required level by Grade 3	New indicator	100% of schools have received the Early Grade Reading Assessment tools	
				Introduction of Coding and Robotics curriculum for the foundation phase	Coding and Robotics curriculum implemented	New indicator	Approved coding and robotics curriculum in place by 2022	
				Invest in the development of reading material in indigenous languages for academic purposes, including workbooks	Availability of reading material for Grade 3 learners in indigenous languages	New indicator	100% of Grade 3 learners who learn through indigenous languages have graded reading books	

Implementation Framework: Foundation Phase

2024 IMPACT: MORE CHILDREN IN FOUNDATION PHASE ACQUIRE LEVELS OF LITERACY AND NUMERACY REQUIRED FOR MEANINGFUL LIFELONG LEARNING BY 2024								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
				Professional teacher development provided for teaching, reading and numeracy	% of foundation phase teachers trained on teaching reading and numeracy	New indicator	100% of foundation phase teachers trained in teaching reading & numeracy	
				Enrol children with disabilities in appropriate formal education programmes	Number of learners with disabilities enrolled in formal education programmes.	New indicator	All learners with disabilities enrolled by 2024	

Implementation Framework: Intermediate and senior phases

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED QUALITY OF LEARNING OUTCOMES IN THE INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR PHASES, WITH INEQUALITIES REDUCED BY 2024								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Youths better prepared for further studies and the world of work beyond Grade 9	Learning outcomes in Grades 6 and 9 in critical subjects reflected through the new Systemic Evaluation by 2024	New Indicator	Grade 6 performance in the new Systemic Evaluation: Maths: Literacy: (targets to be determined after first assessment)	Promote more effective approaches to teacher development, such as Professional Communities of Learning (PLCs) and technology-enhanced in-service training	Number of districts in which teacher development has been conducted as per district improvement plan	New indicator	2024: all districts	Lead: DBE, PEDs
				Introduce the new sample-based Systemic Evaluation programme, in part to monitor progress against the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	New Systemic Evaluation is operational	New indicator	In all provinces by 2024	Lead: DBE, PEDs
			Grade 9 performance in the new Systemic Evaluation: Maths and Science (targets to be determined after first assessment)	Build on past successes in improving learner access to textbooks and workbooks with a view to ensuring that no learners are without the books they need	Percentage of learners with access to required maths and EFAL textbooks in Grades 6 and 9	Grade 6: 85% (SMS 2017) Grade 9: 85% (SMS 2017)	2024: 100%	Lead: DBE, PEDs, SACE
				Introduction of Coding and Robotics curriculum at intermediate and senior phases	Coding and Robotics curriculum implemented	New indicator	Approved Curriculum in place by 2022	Lead: DBE, PEDs

Implementation Framework: Intermediate and senior phases

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED QUALITY OF LEARNING OUTCOMES IN THE INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR PHASES, WITH INEQUALITIES REDUCED BY 2024								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
	Average score obtained by Grade 4 learners in PIRLS by 2021	320 average score in PIRLS (2016)	355 average score in PIRLS by 2021	Through improved collaboration with universities, and the Funza Lushaka bursary programme, ensure that enough young teachers with the right skills join the teaching profession	Percentage of Funza Lushaka bursary holders placed in schools within 6 months upon completion	84% (POA)	90% by 2024	Lead: DBE
	Average score obtained by Grade 5 learners in TIMSS by 2023	376 average score in TIMSS (2015)	426 average score in TIMSS score by 2023					
	Learning outcomes in Grade 6 Maths and Reading according to the international SACMEQ by 2020	Average score for Grade 6 in the SACMEQ: Maths: 552 (2013) Literacy: 538 -2013,	Average score for SACMEQ by 2020 for: Literacy: 600 Maths: 600	Introduce a better accountability system for principals, which should be fair, based on appropriate data, and consider the socio-economic context of schools	A better accountability system for district and school management agreed	Agreement not in place	A fully functional system is in place by 2024	
	Learning outcomes in Grade 9 in Maths and Science in TIMSS programmes by 2023	Grade 9 performance in the TIMSS: Maths: 372 (2015) Science: 358 -2015	Average score for Grade 9 in the TIMSS for: Maths: 420 Science: 420 by 2023	Introduce the General Education Certificate (GC) in Grade 9, in part to facilitate movement between schools and TVET colleges	A policy pertaining to the Conduct, administration and management of General Education Certificate ready in Grade 9	New indicator	First GEC examinations piloted by 2022	Lead: DBE, uMalusi

Implementation Framework: National senior certificate (further education & training band)

2024 IMPACT: MORE LEARNERS OBTAIN A NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE (NSC) WITH MARKS ABOVE 60% IN CRITICALLY IMPORTANT SUBJECTS BY 2024								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Youths leaving the schooling system more prepared to contribute towards a prosperous and equitable South Africa	The number of youths obtaining Bachelor-level passes in NSC by 2024	Bachelor-level passes in NSC: 172 043 (33.6%) in 2018	Bachelor-level passes: 190 000 by 2024	Increase access among historically disadvantaged learners to "niche" subjects such as those focusing on engineering and computing	Skills subjects introduced that are relevant to 4IR (robotics, coding and digital learning)	Pilot results (not released yet by DBE)	Coding, robotics and other 4IR subjects in place by 2024	Lead: DBE Contributing: PEDs
	The number of youths obtaining 60% and above in mathematics and physical science by 2024	Youths passing maths at 60% and above: 28 151 (12%) in 2018	Youths passing maths at 60% and above: 35 000	Programmes for improvement of teacher subject knowledge and teaching skills	Number of teachers trained in maths and language content and methodology	New indicator	All teachers qualifying for training trained by 2024	Lead: PEDs
		Youths passing physical science at 60% and above: 30 368 (17.6%) in 2018	Youths passing physical science at 60% and above: 35 000	Better opportunities for second-chance NSC (improved) pass	Programmes implemented to enhance performance in second chance NSC pass	New indicator	All programmes fully functional	Lead: PEDs
				Ramp-up the introduction of the Three-Streams Curriculum Model	% of Schools of Skills implementing technical-occupational curriculum	Three Stream model pilot completed in 2020	100% of Schools by 2024	Lead: DBE, PEDs
					Number of ordinary schools implementing technical-occupational curriculum	New indicator	1 007 schools by 2024	

Implementation Framework: National senior certificate (further education & training band)

2024 IMPACT: MORE LEARNERS OBTAIN A NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE (NSC) WITH MARKS ABOVE 60% IN CRITICALLY IMPORTANT SUBJECTS BY 2024								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
				Redesign and reconfigure the Second-Chance Matric Programme to focus on two pillars, namely – • Matric rewrite for learners to achieve subject passes towards the matric qualification • Introduce a programme to train unemployed youth in general maintenance of schools	Number of learners achieving subject passes towards a matric qualification	New indicator	60 000 learners by 2024	Lead: DBE, PEDs
					Number of unemployed youths trained in an accredited course in general maintenance of school buildings	New indicator	At least 710 youth trained within the 71 education districts	
				Focus Schools introduced to nurture talent across different disciplines	Number of Focus Schools for high-tech, maritime, aviation, arts and science	New indicator	5 types of Focus Schools introduced by 2024	Lead: DBE, PEDs

Implementation Framework: Basic education infrastructure

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED QUALITY OF TEACHING AND LEARNING THROUGH PROVISION OF APPROPRIATE INFRASTRUCTURE								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
School physical infrastructure and environment that inspires learners to learn and teachers to teach	Increase the number of schools which reach minimum physical infrastructure norms and standards	New indicator	95%	Number of schools built through ASIDI completed and handed over for use by 2024	Number of ASIDI schools completed and handed over for use	166 ASIDI schools in 2018/19 (215 cumulatively from 2011)	122 additional ASIDI schools completed and handed over for use (cumulatively 337 by 2024)	Lead: DBE, PEDs Contributing: NECT, implementing agents
				Eradication of inappropriate sanitation facilities through the Sanitation Appropriate for Education SAFE Initiative	Number of schools that are provided with appropriate sanitation facilities through Sanitation Appropriate for Education Initiative	19465 schools (Sanitation Appropriate for Schools (SAFE) report, 2018)	3 898 schools to have reached practical construction completion by 31 March 2022	Lead: DBE, PEDs Contributing: DPWI, NECT
	Schools with access to functional internet connectivity for teaching and learning, connected through different options working with the DCDT	64% of schools have some connectivity (POA Q4: 2018/19)	90% to be connected for teaching and learning	Leverage ICT related programmes to support learning	Number of special and multi-grade schools with access to electronic devices (including tablets)	DBE survey on electronic devices	Target to be determined after the survey (Survey to be conducted in 2021/22)	Lead: DBE, PEDs
					Schools with access to ICT devices	Access at different levels across provinces	All provinces meet their targets for ICT devices including tablets	Lead: PEDs

Implementation Framework: Basic education infrastructure

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED QUALITY OF TEACHING AND LEARNING THROUGH PROVISION OF APPROPRIATE INFRASTRUCTURE								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
					Digitised text book	All high enrolment subject textbooks and workbooks digitised	Digitalise all state-owned textbooks	Lead: DBE
				Develop provincial infrastructure planning and monitoring capacity (including the Education Facility Management System - EFMS)	Education facility management system is developed at Provincial level	New indicator	System will be operational by 2022 in all provinces	Lead: DBE Contributing: PEDs
				Connect all schools working with DCDT using different forms of connectivity	Number of schools connected for teaching and learning	New indicator	90% of public schools connected by 2024	Lead: DBE Contributing: PEDs

Implementation Framework: Expanded access to PSET opportunities

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Expanded access to PSET opportunities	Annual enrolments for public universities	Public universities: 1 036 984 (2017)	Public universities: 1 131 000 by 2024	Implement enrolment plans for Universities, TVET colleges and CET colleges and training (2020 – 2024)	Enrolment plans in place for universities, TVET and CET colleges are developed and implemented	Costed enrolment plans submitted	Five-year enrolment plans approved and all institutions enrol students accordingly	Lead: DHET Contributing: DSI, Universities
	Annual enrolments for TVET colleges	TVET colleges: 688 028 (2017)	TVET colleges: 620 000 by 2024	Establish Disability Support Units in TVET colleges	Number of TVET Colleges with Disability Support Units established	New indicator	4	Lead: DHET Contributing: DSI, TVETs
	Annual enrolments for CET colleges	CET colleges: 258 199 (2017)	CET colleges: 388 782 by 2024	Implement macro infrastructure framework at universities, TVET and CET colleges	Program to build, refurbish, maintain and expand universities, TVET and CET colleges is implemented on time	List of TVET college projects for monitoring	All budgeted infrastructure projects are completed on time	Lead: DHET
				Attract, recruit and train young people to pursue careers in the agricultural sector value chain by enrolling them into applicable programs	Number of students enrolled in diploma in agriculture at agricultural colleges	Enrolment for 2018 was 1 969	Cumulative enrolment target for 2024 is 3 200	Lead: DALRRD DHET,
				Promote the take up of artisanal trades as career choices among youth	Number of learners entering artisanal programmes annually	Artisan registrations: 31 375 (2018)	Artisan registrations: 36 375 by 2024	Lead: DHET Contributing: DEL

Implementation Framework: Expanded access to PSET opportunities

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
					Number of youths participating in Public Employment Programmes	58 707 (2019/20)	54 840 by 2024	Lead: DHET Contributing: DEL
					Number of UIF contributors provided with learning opportunities	3434	167 000 by 2024	Lead: DEL Contributing: DHET
	Number of university students receive funding through NSFAS bursaries	260 002	450 000	Develop a sustainable integrated financial aid policy for students from poor and working class and "missing middle" backgrounds and ensure funding in place to support implementation	Approved integrated financial aid policy, implementation plan and sustainable funding in place	No policy in place for dealing with the missing middle is in place	An approved policy, implementation plan and funding strategy	Lead: DHET Contributing: NT, Private Sector
	Number of TVET college students receive funding through NSFAS bursaries	200 339	350 000		Efficient NSFAS IT system in place	Weak NSFAS IT system	Elimination of delays in disbursement of NSFAS funds	DHET Private Sector
	Number of PHD students awarded bursaries through NRF and DSI	3 380	Not < 12 200	Develop sustainable CET Funding Model including norms and standards	New CET funding model, norms and standards in place	Outdated funding, norms and standards in place	New CET Funding model, norms and standard approved by 2022	Lead: DHET Contributing: CET Colleges
	Number of pipeline post-graduate students awarded bursaries through	9 774	Not < 24 400	Ensure eligible students receive funding through NSFAS bursaries (through guidelines, policy legislative review, effective oversight of	Guidelines for the DHET bursary scheme for students at public universities in place annually	2019 Guidelines	Guidelines for the DHET bursary scheme for students at public universities approved by the Minister in	Lead: DHET, DSI Contributing: NT, NSFAS

Implementation Framework: Expanded access to PSET opportunities

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
	NRF and DSI			NSFAS by DHET and improved management)			December annually for the following academic year	
	Annual registrations for SETA supported Work-based learning (WBL) programmes	WBL: 182 852 (2018)	WBL: 190 000	SETAs identify increasing number of workplace-based opportunities and make information of work-based learning known to the public	Targets in the SLA between DHET and SETAs to improve performance are met	Percentage of targets in the SLA met	100%	Lead: DHET Contributing: DSI, SETAs
	Number of learners registered for SETA-supported skills learnerships annually	111 681 (2017)	116 000	Implement macro infrastructure framework at universities, TVET and CET colleges	Program to build, refurbish, maintain and expand universities, TVET and CET colleges is implemented on time	List of TVET college projects attached for monitoring	All budgeted infrastructure projects are completed on time	Lead: DHET
	Number of learners registered for SETA-supported internships annually	12 935 (2017)	18 000					
	Number of learners registered for SETA-supported skills programmes annually	144 531 (2017)	150 000					

Implementation Framework: Improved success and efficiency of the PSET system

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Improved success and efficiency of the PSET system	Completions in PSET by key area:			Advocate the use of Open Access LTSM in TVET Colleges	Advocacy campaign on the use of Open Access LTSM is undertaken	New indicator	Advocacy campaigns on the use of Open Access LTSM conducted annually	Lead: DHET
	Number of students completing a university qualification annually	210 931	237 000	Support the implementation of capacity building programmes at all universities	Number of funded university capacity development plans	New indicator	26 funded university capacity development plans in place.	
	Number of doctoral graduates annually	3 057 (2017)	4 300	Strengthen foundation learning competencies to improve success rates of students (completion and throughput)	Number of TVET students enrolled in the prevocational learning programme (PLP) annually	368 TVET students	4 000 TVET students	
	Number of graduates in engineering annually	12 955	14 800	Eradicate NATED and NCV certification backlog	Percentage improvement in the eradication of certification backlog	Current backlog for NATED is 15 862 and 4 828 for N(C)V (2018 POA)	100% by 2024	
	Number of human and animal health sciences graduates annually	10 456	11 600	Draft amended Policy on conduct, management and administration of examinations and assessment in place	Final Policy on conduct, management and administration of examinations and assessment approved	Old Policy in place	Final Policy on conduct, management and administration of examinations and assessment approved by 31 March 2022	
	Number of master's graduates (all master's degrees) annually	12 951	16 600					

Implementation Framework: Improved success and efficiency of the PSET system

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
	Number of initial teacher education graduates annually	25 113	30 000	Develop new policy on national assessments for TVETs	Policy on number of national assessments for TVET in place	Old Policy in place	New policy in place by 2021	
	Number of TVET College students completing N6 qualification annually	60 642	76 000					
	Number of TVET College students completing NC(V)L4 annually	11 716	13 000					
	Number of artisans Certificated annually	19 627 (2018)	26 500					
	Number of students completing GETC annually	28 024 (2016)	55 000					
	Number of learners completing SETA - supported learnerships annually	48 002 (2018)	53 000					

Implementation Framework: Improved success and efficiency of the PSET system

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
	Number of learners completing SETA supported internships annually	6 496 (2018)	11 000					
	Number of students graduating with a diploma from agricultural colleges	591 (2018)	1 584 (2023) (cumulative)					
	Throughput rates:							
	Throughput rate of 2014 first-time cohort at universities	58% (2017)	63%					
	Throughput rate of TVET (NCV)	31.8% (2017)	45% TVET (NCV)					

Implementation Framework: Improved quality of PSET provisioning

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Improved quality of PSET provisioning	Proportion of TVET college lecturers with appropriate qualifications	60% (TVET) lecturers with professional qualifications by 2018	90%	Increase the number of universities to offer accredited TVET college lecturer qualifications	Number of universities to offer accredited TVET college lecturer qualifications	5 Universities	10 universities	Lead: DHET Contributing: DSI, Universities, TVETs, CETCs
				Implement the New Generation of Academic Programme (nGAP)	Number of new nGAP lecturer posts allocated to universities through the nGAP	New indicator	A minimum of 85 per annum	
				Improve qualifications of university teaching and research staff	Proportion of university lecturers (permanent instruction/ research staff) who hold doctoral degrees	46% (2018) proportion of university lecturers who hold PhD	51%	
				Improved institutional governance (Universities, TVETs, CETCs, NSFAS and SETAs) through standards, monitoring and reporting, and, through building management capacity	Good governance standards for all institutional types are in place	New Indicator	Good governance standards for all institutional types approved and implemented by 2021	
					Percentage of universities that meet standard of good governance	New Indicator	95% universities that meet standard of good governance	
					Percentage of TVETs that meet standard of good governance	New Indicator	95% TVETs that meet standard of good governance	

Implementation Framework: Improved quality of PSET provisioning

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
					Percentage of CETCs that meet standard of good governance	New Indicator	95% CETCs that meet standard of good governance	
					Percentage of SETAs that meet standard of good governance	New Indicator	95% SETAs that meet standard of good governance	
					Allocated SETA grants paid on time to employers	New Indicator	100% allocation disbursed on time	
					Effective NSFAS administration	NSFAS under administration	Effective NSFAS administration in place adhering to policy.	
				Articulation policy effectively implemented	Percentage of universities that have developed articulation implementation plans with TVET colleges.	New indicator	80% of University of Technologies (UoTs)	
						New indicator	80% of comprehensive Universities	
						New indicator	80% of Traditional Universities.	

Implementation Framework: A responsive PSET system

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
A responsive PSET system	Percentage of TVET College lecturing staff appropriately placed in industry or in exchange programmes	8.8%	18%	Industry exposure for TVET college lecturers and students	Number of protocols signed with industry to place TVET College students and lecturers for workplace experience	New indicator	All TVET colleges sign at least two protocols with industry and place learners for workplace experience accordingly	Lead: DHET
	Number of artisan learners trained in 30 centres of specialisation per annum	New indicator	700	Review TVET Colleges curriculum to align with industry needs	TVET Colleges Community Colleges curriculum to align with industry needs	New indicator	40 subject curricula for TVET colleges reviewed (cumulative)	
				Promote entrepreneurship in TVET colleges through the establishment of hubs	Number of TVET Colleges with hubs established to promote entrepreneurship.	New indicator	9 hubs	Lead: DHET
	Number of users from the education and research sector supported through SANREN	New indicator	SANREN will support 1,3 million users (from the university sector and post-school sector, national research facilities, science councils, and all public research performing	Introduce compulsory digital skills training specific to programme offerings at TVET colleges	Number of TVET colleges with compulsory digital skills training	New indicator	50 TVET colleges by 2024 (cumulative)	
				Strengthen skills planning	SETAs develop credible sector plans, which include forecasting	New Indicator	SETAs fund programs identified through research that meet the needs of emerging and small enterprises in TVET and CETC	Lead: DHET

Implementation Framework: A responsive PSET system

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
			institutions) by 2024.	CET college skills programme piloted around community needs	Percentage of NEET taking part in CETC occupational skills programs becoming economically active	New indicator	90% NEET taking part in CETCs becoming economically active	Lead: DHET
				Support universities and TVET colleges to implement student-focussed entrepreneurship programmes	Number of universities that are implementing student-focussed entrepreneurship development activities	26 universities	All public universities (26) are implementing student-focussed entrepreneurship development programmes	Lead: DHET
					Number of TVET colleges that are implementing student-focussed entrepreneurship development activities	New indicator	All public TVET Colleges (50) are implementing student-focused entrepreneurship development programmes	Lead: DHET
				Conduct IP awareness sessions (IP Wise) at TVET colleges (at least two per annum	Number of IP awareness sessions in TVET colleges	New indicator	A minimum of 2 per annum	Lead: DSI
					Number of people reached through outreach, awareness and training programmes in Space Science	New indicator	600 000 (cumulative) (120 000 people per year)	

HEALTH

Health is a socio-economic right that affects the quality of life and productive capacity of South Africans, as well as the country's development and growth prospects. Health outcomes in South Africa have improved over the last decade, particularly over the five-years of the MTSF 2014-2019. This is evidenced by key health indicators, including total life expectancy at birth, life expectancy for men and women, maternal mortality, and infant and child mortality.

Average life expectancy at birth in South Africa declined over the first decade of democracy, largely due to the devastating impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, reaching a low of 54 years in 2005. Total life expectancy at birth is now estimated to have increased from 62.5 years in 2014 to 64.6 years in 2019. Female life expectancy stands at 67.3 years in 2019, compared to 65.5 years in 2014. Male life expectancy has improved from 59.4 years in 2014 to 61.5 years over the same period. Infant mortality has improved from 39 per 1 000 in 2014 to 23 per 1 000 in 2017, with under-five mortality declining from 56 per 1 000 in 2009 to 32 per 1000 in 2017. The population-based maternal mortality ratio (MMR) has improved from a peak of 302 per 100 000 in 2009 to 134 per 100 000 in 2016. Recent data from the World Health Organisation (WHO) reflects that South Africa's MMR decreased further (i.e. improved) to 119 per 100 000 live births in 2017. This progress has resulted from combined interventions by government and its social partners to reduce the burden of disease and strengthen the health system, as well as providing social benefits to the most deprived, to eliminate poverty and reduce unemployment and inequality. A case in point is access to ART in the public health sector, which has grown from 3.9 million people on ART in 2015 to over 4.7 million people in 2019.

Despite recent evidence-based improvements, the South African health system still faces key constraints. Health outcomes and the distribution of health benefits vary dramatically across provinces and districts. Contrary to the vision of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) 1994 of combating malnutrition, the levels of stunting (low height for age) in South Africa have increased, reaching 27 per cent in 2016. This trend was inherited in 1994, but it had previously decreased to 21.6 per cent in 1999. Limited inter-sectoral collaboration has also contributed to this challenge. At the same time, the burden of non-communicable diseases, such as diabetes, hypertension and cancer, has increased.

Universal health coverage

At the core of the country's health challenge lies the dual and unsustainable health system, characterised by high costs of care in the private sector, which caters for only 16 per cent of the population with medical aid, and a public sector that provides care for the majority (84 per cent), with a resource envelope almost similar to that of the private sector. These and other factors have contributed to a decline in the quality of care in the public sector. The level of medico-legal litigation in South Africa, estimated at R80 billion worth of claims in 2018, is huge. Other constraints include limited availability of human resources for health; lack of delegation of authority to frontline managers of health services; and inequality

between rural and urban areas and across and within provinces. During the National Consultative Health Forum convened in August 2018 and in the SONA in February 2019, President Cyril Ramaphosa highlighted the crisis of the South African health system.

Over the next five years, government will continue to reform the health sector and focus on strengthening specific health programmes. Given the deep socioeconomic and health inequalities facing the country, government will need to expedite the finalisation, promulgation and implementation of the NHI Bill 2019 to provide access to good quality health services for all South Africans, based on their health needs, and not their ability to pay, as envisaged in the NDP 2030. NHI provides protection against financial risks associated with seeking healthcare. It is an equaliser that provides a pathway for the country towards universal health coverage.

The health sector should continue to strengthen priority health programmes. While maternal, child and infant mortality levels have decreased, the current maternal mortality ratio of 134 per 100 000 is below the country's 2019 target of less than 100 per 100 000 and the SDG target of less than 70 per 100 000. Provinces and districts carrying a disproportionate burden of maternal deaths should receive dedicated and sustained healthcare through joint programmes with academia, civil society and development partners.

A National Quality Improvement Programme for the health sector must be finalised and implemented during the MTSF 2019-2024. The health sector's Ideal Clinic Realisation Programme, which has transformed 2 035 of the existing 3 500 existing public-sector clinics into quality facilities between 2015 and 2019, should be sustained. The health sector should also finalise and implement the Human Resources for Health (HRH) Strategy 2030, and HRH Plan for 2020/21–2024/25 to enhance existing capacity to deliver quality healthcare, through provision of adequate numbers of appropriately skilled and competent health workers, with the right attitudes to patients.

During the MTSF period, the health sector, supported by the whole of government, should pay much closer attention to the prevalence of non-communicable diseases and measures to address their risk factors, including unhealthy diets. Integrated, patient-centric models of care that prioritise early diagnosis and continuity and quality of care must be implemented to halt the progression of multi-morbidity (having more than one illness at the same time). The community voice in healthcare delivery should be revived.

Good health is not only an outcome of delivering on health services, but also a reflection of governments' multi-sectoral effort to address the social determinants of health (WHO Commission on the Social Determinants of Health 2008). Effective coordination mechanisms must be established at all levels of government that enable government departments responsible for agriculture, water and sanitation, housing, quality education and decent employment to address the root causes of challenges such as malnutrition (which include food insecurity and lack of access to healthy food) and teenage pregnancy. There is a unique role for inter-sectoral forums at the district level and it is imperative to ensure that these mechanisms are fully operational at national level and cascaded to sub-national levels.

Finally, and most importantly, structures for community participation in health, which were vibrant from 1994-1999, should be reignited and strengthened, in keeping with the RDP 1994. The South African health sector must place dedicated focus on health services for vulnerable populations and those with special needs. These include women, youth, persons with disabilities and the elderly. Special attention needs to be paid to improving the quality of mental health services. The Mental Healthcare Act, which provides the regulatory framework to ensure that the best possible mental healthcare, treatment and rehabilitation services are equitably available to all, and clarifies the rights and obligations of mental health users, must be fully implemented.

Implementation Framework: Universal health coverage

2024 IMPACT: UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE FOR ALL SOUTH AFRICANS PROGRESSIVELY ACHIEVED BY 2030								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Universal health coverage for all South Africans achieved by 2030	NHI implemented to achieve universal health coverage for all South Africans	NHI Bill tabled before Parliament and released for public comments in August 2019	90% of South Africans covered by NHI by 2024	Enabling legal framework created for the implementation of NHI Bill	NHI Fund established and purchasing services operational	NHI Bill enabling creation of NHI Fund was released for public comment in August 2019	NHI Fund operational by March 2021/22 NHI Fund purchasing services by 2022/23	Lead: NDOH
				Roll out a quality health improvement programme in public	Proportion of public sector facilities	National Quality Improvement Programme	80% by 2022/23 and 100% by 2024/25	Lead: NDOH Contributing: PDoH

Implementation Framework: Universal health coverage

2024 IMPACT: UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE FOR ALL SOUTH AFRICANS PROGRESSIVELY ACHIEVED BY 2030								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
				health facilities to ensure that they meet the quality standards required for certification and accreditation for NHI	implementing the National Quality Improvement Programme	developed		
				Develop a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to mitigate the risks related to medical litigation	Total rand value of medico-legal claims in the public sector	R70 billion in 2018	Contingent liability of medico-legal cases reduced by 80% (under R18 billion) in 2024	Lead: NDOH Contributing: PDoH
				Improved quality of primary healthcare services through expansion of the Ideal Clinic Programme	Number of clinics attaining Ideal Clinic status	2 035 in 2019	3 467 by 2024 100% PHC facilities maintain their Ideal Clinic status by 2024	Lead: NDOH Contributing: PDoH
				Develop and implement an HRH strategy 2030 and HRH plan 2020/21-2024/25 to address the human resources requirements, including filling critical vacant posts for full implementation of universal healthcare	Human Resources for Health (HRH) Plan 2020/21 - 2024/25 completed HRH Strategy 2030 completed	HRH Plan 2012-2017 reviewed	Human Resources for Health (HRH) Plan 2020/21-2024/25 completed by March 2020	Lead: NDOH
							HRH Strategy 2030 produced by March 2020	Lead: NDOH

Implementation Framework: Universal health coverage

2024 IMPACT: UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE FOR ALL SOUTH AFRICANS PROGRESSIVELY ACHIEVED BY 2030								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
				Establish provincial nursing colleges with satellite campuses in all 9 provinces	Number of nursing colleges established	New basic nursing qualification programmes developed in 2017/18	One nursing college per province (with satellite campuses) established by 2020 and fully operational in all nine provinces by 2022	Lead: NDOH, PDoH
						Draft norms and standard guidelines for clinical training platforms were also developed		
	NHI implemented to achieve universal health coverage for all South Africans	NHI Bill tabled before Parliament and released for public comments in August 2019	90% of South Africans covered by NHI by 2030	Expand the primary healthcare system by absorbing over 50 000 community health workers (CHWs) into the public health system. Within five years, the number of community health workers will be doubled and deployed in our villages, townships and informal settlements to serve our people	Number of Community Health Workers (CHWs) integrated into the health system	CHW policy finalised in 2018 40 000 CHWs in the health system, contracted mainly through NGOs/ CBOs	50 000 CHWs by March 2024	Lead: NDOH Contributing: PDoH
Progressive improvement in the total life expectancy of South Africans	Total life expectancy	64.6 years in 2019	66.2 years in 2024 and 70 years by 2030	Drive national health wellness and healthy lifestyle campaigns to reduce the burden of disease and ill health	Number of people screened for TB	48 991 695 people screened during 2014-2018	2 million additional people screened for TB by 2020 and eligible people initiated on treatment	Lead: NDOH Contributing: PDoH

Implementation Framework: Universal health coverage

2024 IMPACT: UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE FOR ALL SOUTH AFRICANS PROGRESSIVELY ACHIEVED BY 2030								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
					TB treatment success rate	84.7% in 2018	90% by 2022; 95% by 2024	
					Proportion of people living with HIV who know their status	91% in 2019	90% by 2020; 95% by 2024	
					Proportion of HIV positive people who are initiated on ART	68% in 2019	90% by 2020 95% by 2024	

Implementation Framework: Life expectancy improved

2024 IMPACT: TOTAL LIFE EXPECTANCY OF SOUTH AFRICANS IMPROVED FROM 65 IN 2019 TO 67 BY 2024								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Total life expectancy of South Africans improved	Total life expectancy	64.6 years in 2019	66.6 years in 2024 and 70 years by 2030	Drive national health wellness and healthy lifestyle campaigns to reduce the burden of disease and ill health	Proportion of people on ART that are virally suppressed	89% in 2019	90% by 2020 95% by 2024/25	Lead: NDOH Contributing: PDoH
					HIV tests conducted annually by 2024	22.3 million people tests in 2018/19	30 million tests annually by 2024	
Reduce maternal and child mortality	Maternal mortality ratio	134 deaths per 100 000 live births (2016)	<100 per 100 000 live births by March 2024	Provide good quality antenatal care	Antenatal first visit before 20 weeks rate	68.7% in 2018	75% by 2024	Lead: NDOH Contributing: PDoH

Implementation Framework: Life expectancy improved

2024 IMPACT: TOTAL LIFE EXPECTANCY OF SOUTH AFRICANS IMPROVED FROM 65 IN 2019 TO 67 BY 2024								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
			Improve access to reproductive health services		Antenatal clients initiated on ART rate	93% in 2018	98% by 2024	Lead: NDOH Contributing: PDoH
	Infant mortality rate Under-5 mortality rate	23 deaths per 1 000 live births - 2017 32 deaths per 1 000 live births - 2017	<20 per 1 000 live births by 2024 <25 per 1 000 live births by 2024	Protect children against vaccine preventable diseases	Immunisation coverage under 1 year	81.9% in 2019	90% by 2024	Lead: NDOH Contributing: PDoH
				Improve the integrated management of childhood disease services	Children under-5 years severe acute malnutrition case fatality rate	7.1% in 2018	<5.0% by 2024	Lead: NDOH Contributing: PDoH
					Children under 5 years pneumonia case fatality rate	1.9% in 2018	<1.0% by 2024	Lead: NDOH Contributing: PDoH
					Children under- 5 years diarrhoea case fatality rate	1.9% in 2018	<1.0% by 2024	Lead: NDOH Contributing: PDoH
Total life expectancy of South Africans improved	Total life expectancy	64.6 years in 2019	66.6 years in 2024 and 70 years by 2030	Drive national health wellness and healthy lifestyle campaigns to reduce the burden of disease and ill-health	Number of people screened for high blood pressure	15.8 million in 2018	25 million by 2024	Lead: NDOH Contributing: PDoH
					Number of people screened for elevated blood glucose levels	16 million in 2018	25 million annually by 2024	Lead: NDOH Contributing: PDoH
				Rollout the National COVID-19 Vaccination Programme across the country to reduce	Number of Health Care Workers vaccinated during Phase 1 of the Covid-19 vaccination programme	New indicator	1.25 million by December 2021	Lead: NDOH Contributing: PDoH

Implementation Framework: Life expectancy improved

2024 IMPACT: TOTAL LIFE EXPECTANCY OF SOUTH AFRICANS IMPROVED FROM 65 IN 2019 TO 67 BY 2024								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
				morbidity and mortality	Number of essential workers; persons in congregate settings and persons aged 60-years and older, and persons older than 18-years with comorbidities, vaccinated during Phase 2 of the Covid-19 vaccination programme	New indicator	16.6 million by March 2022	Lead: NDOH Contributing: PDoH
					Persons older than 18-years vaccinated during Phase 3 of the Covid-19 vaccination programme	New indicator	22.5 million by December 2022	Lead: NDOH Contributing: PDoH

CROSS-CUTTING FOCUS AREAS

Implementation framework: Improved educational and health outcomes and skills development for all women, girls, youth and persons with disabilities

2024 IMPACT: ALL WOMEN, GIRLS, YOUTH AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ENJOY GOOD QUALITY HEALTH CARE AND BETTER LIFE OPPORTUNITIES								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments

Improved educational and health outcomes and skills development for all women, girls, youth and persons with disabilities	Health status by age, gender and disability	Demographic Health Survey District Health Barometer GHS HEMIS	50% improvement in health status	Targeted programmes to up-scale existing campaigns and programmes on new HIV infections among youth, women and persons with disabilities	HIV prevalence rate by gender, age and disability	Mid-Year Population Estimate Report	Halve HIV prevalence by 2024	Lead: NDOH Contributing: DWYPD, PDoH
				Targeted programme on adolescent sexual and reproductive health and rights, including addressing teenage pregnancies and risky behaviour	Percentage of teenagers reached through intervention programs by gender age and disability	Annual reports by key departments	100% reached	Lead: NDOH, DSD Contributing: DWYPD
	Educational status by age, gender and disability		50% improvement of educational status	Mainstream gender, youth and disability issues in programs on access to universal education, life skills, skills development and training in different field of study, including STEM	Level of mainstreaming in targeted programmes	New indicator	100% compliance	Lead: DBE, DHET Contributing: DWYPD

PRIORITY 4: CONSOLIDATING THE SOCIAL WAGE THROUGH RELIABLE AND QUALITY BASIC SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

South Africa's NDP Vision 2030 accords a central role to social protection in addressing the critical challenges of eradicating poverty and reducing inequality. Through a comprehensive, inclusive and responsive social protection system this ensures the resilience of citizens. Social protection is critical

for income security and protecting human capital during transition phases, as well as promoting the flexibility and competitiveness of the economy, particularly in an environment where change will accelerate as cultural, climate and technological change put traditional livelihoods, solidarity and coping mechanisms under more pressure. A continuing, increased focus on this comprehensive, inclusive and responsive social protection regime will become more urgent during the MTSF 2019-2024 period. This requires:

1. an effective policy framework and accompanying accessible mechanisms (norms, standards and processes).
2. enabling economic inclusion through the effective implementation of a consolidated social wage and social protection system to safeguard the livelihoods of all South Africans.
3. actions to improve the reliability and quality of basic services with a focus on affordability, universality and ensuring that no one is left behind, especially vulnerable individuals, households and communities. The capacity, efficiency, effectiveness, targeting and alignment of the existing social system must be improved.

Transformed developmental social welfare

The right to dignity is echoed as a founding value of our democratic state, in section 1 of the Constitution, alongside equality and freedom. Respecting the inherent dignity of people demands that a comprehensive and harmonised social protection system be created to ensure that the state is able to cushion citizens from various forms of vulnerability and dehumanising poverty. A comprehensive, inclusive and responsive social protection system is therefore important as it builds the resilience of citizens.

Operationally, the social protection system in South Africa is still not optimal, with critical breakdowns and inefficiencies that continue to undermine the delivery of quality social services. A continuing, increased focus on social protection and notions around a citizen's basic income have become more urgent during the COVID-19 pandemic and will need to be reinvigorated. This requires an effective social security policy framework and accompanying accessible mechanisms (norms, standards and processes) that enable economic inclusion and improved, efficient, reliable and quality basic services with a focus on affordability and meeting the needs of vulnerable communities. The capacity, efficiency, effectiveness, deliberate targeting and alignment of the existing social systems to meet these ends must be improved.

- **A shortage of skilled social workers**

There is a chronic shortage of social welfare professionals, including child protection personnel, due to the migration of qualified social workers to other countries for better employment opportunities and the limited number of social workers trained by universities. In response, social work was declared a scarce skill in 2001. Between 2007 and 2017 a total of 10 929 students were awarded full scholarships. A total of 10 760 students have graduated with a degree in social work, with 7 687 graduates being absorbed into employment by the provincial departments of social development. The current MTSF

2019-2024 seeks to expedite the process of absorbing trained social work practitioners to address social ills, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups such as orphaned children in need of foster care, substance abuse victims and victims of gender-based violence.

- **Gender-based violence**

Despite notable advances in gender equality and women's empowerment, the majority of women and girls still suffer from multi-dimensional poverty, inequality and discrimination on the basis of gender. The COVID-19 pandemic has further exposed the deep-seated social problems such as gender-based violence in the country. High levels of gender-based violence and other expressions of women's subordination and gender inequality have resulted in a rising tide of discontent and fear among women, especially young women. Government announced a R1.6 billion Emergency Response Action Plan to combat gender-based violence and femicide. Public spending in various government departments was reprioritised to support interventions for care and support for survivors, for awareness and prevention campaigns, to improve laws and policies, to promote the economic empowerment of women, and to strengthen the criminal justice system. Over the MTSF 2019-2024, government will develop a core package of social welfare interventions, including an essential minimum psychosocial support and norms and standards to address violence against women and children, families and communities.

- **Drugs and substance abuse**

The impact of alcohol and substance abuse continues to ravage families, communities and society. The youth of South Africa are particularly affected. Treatment and rehabilitation give people a second chance at rebuilding their lives in our society. Alcohol and drugs damage the health of users and are linked to rises in non-communicable diseases including HIV/AIDS, cancer, heart disease and psychological disorders. Users are also exposed to violent crime, either as perpetrators or as victims and are also at risk of long-term unemployment if they drop out of school. The social costs for users are exacerbated if they are ostracised from their families and communities and in acute cases, users are at risk of premature death due to ill health, violent crime and suicide. The MTSF 2019-2024 will focus on scaling up treatment and rehabilitation strategies to increase the number of people accessing prevention and treatment programmes.

Prioritising the social protection of children

South Africa has a large and mobile child-population requiring care and protection services. In 2018, the total population was estimated at 57.73 million. There are 18.5 million children between the ages of 0-18 years in the country, constituting 34 per cent of the total population. Children are the most vulnerable as their welfare is directly impacted by the economic, educational and social status of those on whom they depend. They are often excluded from services offered by government due to administrative burdens, lack of information and systemic errors. Although programmes targeting children such as ECD and child support grants have been extended, a number of children remain outside of the system, including those who are two years and below; children with disabilities; orphans; older children who have dropped out of school; children with mothers who have no schooling; children of teen

mothers; children living only with their fathers; children who experience limited mobility; and children of refugees.

ECD funding needs to be increased for all ages, particularly for children in their first 1 000 days of life. There is also a need to resolve the foster care grant and align it with the child support grant, and further resource the foster care programme with enough social workers. This will ensure that foster care cases are swiftly resolved and children placed in stable family environments with access to the appropriate social grant.

Over the MTSF period, policy and legislation on children needs to be optimised. Maternal support needs to be implemented and the uptake of the child support grant by eligible children under one should be improved in order to better improve the nutritional outcomes. Further attention should also be paid to improve the quality of and access to ECD services by children between the ages of 0-4 years, and by investing and expanding the necessary infrastructure.

Comprehensive social security

Government needs to urgently resolve fragmentation, inefficiencies and misalignments in the social protection system. Although some progress has been made in the uniformity of the legislative framework, there are still disparities in terms of infrastructure, financing and skilled human resources across provinces, and between rural and urban areas. This disjuncture inhibits the effectiveness of existing social protection systems and hampers government efforts to provide services to those who need them most. A standardised welfare package must be provided as part of the response.

Intended beneficiaries of social insurance and state-funded social assistance are subjected to tedious, bureaucratic, cumbersome and various means tests before accessing social entitlements. This often results in unintended exclusions, thus defeating the human rights approach to social security. In order to avoid exclusions that vulnerable persons often experience, over the MTSF period, government should define a basket of social entitlements that the poor should be guaranteed (through a social protection floor) and reduce the administrative barriers to access. Furthermore, government will accelerate the finalisation of various policy and legislative initiatives to close policy and coverage gaps and fast track implementation to ensure that individuals and households become resilient, being able to withstand life cycle shocks. In line with the NDP this includes finalising the White Paper on Comprehensive Social Security and the draft Social Security Bill that addresses gaps in coverage of both social assistance and social insurance, including cover for atypical workers and those working in the informal economy, equitable funding and subsidies and improved cost-effective administration.

Sustainable community development interventions

Community development within government remains fragmented, and therefore requires government efforts towards integration and coordination. The Department of Social Development will therefore be leading the process towards the development of a national community development policy and the professionalization of community development practice that will provide strategic guidance and support to the sector. A national community

development policy will ensure that community development interventions and programmes are well-coordinated and implemented throughout the country. The professionalization of community development will contribute towards defining the scope of work, code of ethics and conduct and capacity building of Community Development Practitioners and Workers.

Integrated social protection information system

Government has a number of information systems that are hosted by various departments. The Department of Social Development alone has over 10 social protection systems that are not interoperable. Poor coordination between and within different services, both at times of episodic events and in the long term, is affecting government’s ability to adequately meet the needs of many vulnerable groups. These fragmented information systems create a burden for the poor as they are subjected to a variety of means tests before they are able to access social security.

With regard to the National Integrated Social Protection Information System, there is a need to explore switching from specialised services to one-stop or multi-purpose generic services and more effectively linking up programmes delivered by other departments involved in developmental social welfare service delivery. This includes strengthening norms and standards and making them consistent across various services and departments. Government departments should be encouraged to develop complementary financing policies to achieve shared social goals. Ongoing communication and information exchange on the financing of joint social programmes are needed for the division of responsibilities, eligibility and the application of monitoring procedures. The integration will also allow for the tracking of vulnerable individuals and monitoring whether they are accessing all the capability-building programmes available to them.

Implementation Framework: Comprehensive developmental social welfare

2024 IMPACT: AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Transformed social welfare	Improvement in social welfare services Index	New indicator	60% improvement in social welfare services index	Expand the number of social services professionals	Sector strategy for the employment of social service professionals developed	Demand model for social services practitioners	Sector strategy approved by Cabinet by 2024	Lead: DSD, Contributing: Provincial DSD

Implementation Framework: Comprehensive developmental social welfare

2024 IMPACT: AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
					Increase the number of social service professionals in the public service	18 300 social workers	31 744 social workers	Lead: DSD, Contributing: Provincial DSD
				Create an enabling environment for children's services through legislation, policy, effective practice, monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance	Amendments to the Children's Act enacted	Children's Act, (Children's Act No. 38 of 2005)	Children's Act amended, costed and implemented by 2024	Lead: DSD
						Children's Act 2005 Regulations	Regulations for the Children's Amendment Bill drafted and published by 2024	Lead: DSD
						2009 Training Guidelines on the Children's Act	80% sector workforce capacitated on Children's Act by 2024	Lead: Provincial DSD, Contributing: academic institutions
				Review Social Development welfare services legislative frameworks	White Paper for Social Development implemented	Draft reviewed White Paper on Social Welfare, 1997	Approved White Paper on Social Development implemented by 2024	Lead: DSD
					Revised White Paper on Families approved	White Paper on Families, 2013	White Paper on Families approved by 2024	Lead: DSD
	Percentage decline in incidences of GBV	177 620 reported crimes against	Target: 10% decline in incidences of GBV	Develop a core package of social welfare interventions including an essential minimum psychosocial	Core package on social welfare interventions developed	Isibindi, Mikondzo, Thuthuzela	A core package of social welfare interventions developed by 2024	Lead: DSD

Implementation Framework: Comprehensive developmental social welfare

2024 IMPACT: AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
		women in the 2017/18 (SAPS Annual Report, 2019)		support and norms and standards for substance abuse, violence against women and children, families and communities	Number of victims of substance abuse accessing support Programmes	10 047 admitted for treatment (SANCA, 2017)	15% increase in the number of victims of substance abuse accessing support programmes doubled by 2024	Lead: DSD Contributing: DWYPD, Provincial DSD and municipalities
					Percentage increase in number of victims of violence against women accessing psychosocial support.	New indicator	Increase the number of victims of violence against women accessing psychosocial support by 15% by 2024	Lead: DSD Contributing: Provincial DSD and municipalities
					Percentage of districts that have shelters for GBV	85% districts with shelters for GBV	100% districts have shelters for GBV by 2024	Lead: DSD Contributing: Provincial DSD and municipalities
				Strengthen prevention and response interventions for substance abuse	Increase the number of people accessing prevention programmes	282 760 (2013-2017)	10% increase in the number of people accessing substance abuse prevention programmes by 2024	Lead: DSD

Implementation Framework: Social protection of children

2024 IMPACT: AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Increased access to quality ECD services and support	Access to ECD universalised for 4-year-olds and below	Children's Act of 2007	90% of all 4-year olds accessing ECD by 2024	Provide quality ECD services to children (0-4)	Quality assurance system in place	Children's Act of 2007	Quality Assurance system approval by 2024	Lead: DSD Contributing: Provincial DSD and municipalities
					Number of children accessing ECD services	2 487 599	2.98 million children accessing ECD services by 2024	Lead: DSD Contributing: Provincial DSD and municipalities
				Migrate the responsibility for pre-schooling to the Department of Basic Education	Amendment of legislation to regulate the new ECD landscape	New indicator	Amendment of NEPA, SASA and Children's Act completed within 9 months of Cabinet proclamation on change	Lead: DSD and DBE, Contributing: PEDs
				Develop and operationalise an ECD planning, funding, registration and information systems	Develop new funding models for ECD delivery. Operationalise an ECD Education Management Information System (EMIS)	New indicator	Approved costing plan by 2021, approved funding model by 2023, and ECD EMIS operational by 2024.	Lead: DBE, PEDs, DSD
				Develop and operationalise school readiness assessment system	School readiness assessment system	New indicator	School Readiness Tool Assessment system operational by 2021	Lead: DBE, PEDs, DSD,
				Address social grants exclusions to CSG by increasing access of the CSG for 0-to 1-year-olds	% of eligible children between 0-1 year receiving CSG	New indicator	80 % of eligible children between 0-1 year receiving the CSG	Lead: DSD

Implementation Framework: Social protection of children

2024 IMPACT: AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
				Improve coverage and efficiency	Policy on maternal support	Draft policy on maternal support	Policy on maternal support approved by 2022	Lead: DSD

Implementation Framework: Comprehensive social security

2024 IMPACT: AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Comprehensive social security system	Consolidated social protection system	New indicator	A single means test for all forms of social protection by 2024	Define a social protection floor – a basket of services that all should access	Define social protection floor defined	Report by Taylor Committee for a Comprehensive Social Security Inquiry (2002)	Cabinet approved definition on a social protection floor by 2024	Lead: DPME (in partnership with NPC)
				Optimise the social security legislative framework and develop appropriate norms and standards for service delivery	White Paper on Comprehensive Social Security approved by Cabinet	Discussion paper on comprehensive social security	White Paper on Comprehensive Social Security approved by Cabinet by 2022	Lead: DSD
					Draft Social Security Bill	Discussion paper on comprehensive social security	Draft Social Security Bill approved by 2024	Lead: DSD
				Payment of social grants to eligible beneficiaries	% of eligible grant beneficiaries receiving grants per grant type	17.8 million people registered on social grants	95% of eligible CSG by 2024	Lead: DSD SASSA
							95% of eligible persons with disability by 2024	Lead: DSD

Implementation Framework: Comprehensive social security

2024 IMPACT: AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
				Improve coverage and efficiency of social insurance	Policy on atypical and informal workers	Discussion Paper on Voluntary Inclusion of Informal workers	Policy on atypical and informal workers approved by Cabinet in 2024	Lead: DSD
					Percentage of valid claims (Unemployment benefit) with complete information approved or rejected within specified time frames.	94% within 15 working days 671 188	98% within 8 working days by 2022	Lead: DEL-UIF
					Percentage of valid claims (In-service benefits; Maternity, illness and adoption benefits) with complete information approved or rejected within specified time frames.	92% within 10 working days 132 158	98% within 5 working days by 2022	Lead: DEL-UIF
					Percentage of compensation claims adjudicated within 15 working days	83% within 15 working days 85 188	95% of compensation claims adjudicated within 15 working days	Lead: DEL-CF
					Percentage of approved benefits paid within 5 working days	80% within 5 working days 2 694 112 194	95% of approved benefits paid within 5 working days	Lead: DEL-CF
	Improve access to compensation for benefits defined by the ODMWA (Occupational Diseases in Mines)	Provision of Occupational health services at the Occupational	90-day turnaround from claims submission to certify and finalise by	Improve process flow with computer aided diagnosis and new information technology administration system	Number of claims certified at the Medical Bureau for Occupational Diseases (MBOD)	12 000	15 000 claims certified	Lead: CCOD/ MBOD

Implementation Framework: Comprehensive social security

2024 IMPACT: AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
	and Works Act) Ensure the sustainability of the Compensation Fund	Health Centres in Kuruman, Burgersfort, Umtata and Carltonville	2024	Implementation of the comprehensive social protection system by 2024	Number of claims finalised by Compensation Commissioner (CCOD) of Department of Health (other than pensioners) per year	8 000	9 600 claims paid	Lead: CCOD/MBOD

Implementation Framework: Sustainable community development interventions

2024 IMPACT: AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Sustainable community development interventions	Reduction in the rate of poverty	55% poverty level (StatsSA, 2017)	5% reduction of LBP and FPL and in the rate of income poverty by 2024	Develop state and CSO partnership model	State and CSO partnership model	NPO and DSD partnership model	State and CSO partnership model approved by Cabinet by 2024	Lead: DSD Contributing: Provincial DSD
				Optimise NPO legislative framework to promote good governance and accountability	NPO Amendment Act	NPO Amendment Bill	NPO Amendment Act enacted by 2022	Lead: DSD
					NPO Policy	NPO Act	Approved NPO Policy by 2024	Lead: DSD
				Create vibrant and sustainable communities	National Community Development Policy Framework submitted for approval	Community Development Practice Policy	Approved National Community Development Policy by Cabinet by 2022	Lead: DSD
					Number of CSOs capacitated	15 000 CSOs	17 000 CSOs by 2024	Lead: DSD
					Reviewed sustainable livelihoods framework	Sustainable livelihoods toolkit	Reviewed sustainable livelihoods framework approved by Cabinet by 2022	Lead: DSD

Implementation Framework: Sustainable community development interventions

2024 IMPACT: AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
					Percentage of households profiled and empowered through sustainable Livelihood programmes	1 038 840 households profiled	10% profiled households accessing sustainable livelihoods initiatives by 2024	Lead: DSD Contributing: Provincial DSD
				Implement food and nutrition security initiatives for vulnerable individuals and households	Percentage of food insecure vulnerable households accessing food through food and nutrition security initiatives	11.8% households vulnerable to hunger	Reduce household vulnerability to hunger to 5.7% by 2024	Lead: DSD Contributing: Provincial DSD
					Percentage of Individuals vulnerable to hunger accessing food through food and nutrition security initiatives	13.4% of individuals vulnerable to hunger (GHS 2016)	Reduce individual's vulnerability to hunger to 6.6%	Lead: DSD Contributing: Provincial DSD
				Contribute and provide employment opportunities for vulnerable and poor citizens	Percentage of CSG recipients below 60 linked to sustainable livelihoods opportunities	New Indicator	2% of CSG recipients below 60 linked to sustainable livelihoods opportunities by 2024	Lead: DSD Contributing: Provincial DSD
					Number of EPWP work opportunities created through DSD Programmes	New Indicator	137 000 work opportunities created through DSD Programmes by 2024	Lead: DSD Contributing: Provincial DSD

Implementation Framework: Integrated social protection information system

2024 IMPACT: AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
National Integrated social protection information system (NISPIS)	Core Social Protection Systems integrated	Fragmented social protection system: LURITS HANNES SOCPEN DHIS IR (indigent registers) NISIS NSFAS Siyaya Umehluko CCOD system	Single view of Social protection system operating by 2024	Integrate the social protection information systems for better delivery of services	NISPIS developed	Fragmented social protection system: LURITS HANNIS SOCPEN DHIS IR (indigent registers) NISIS NSFAS Siyaya Umehluko CCOD system	NISPIS fully operational by 2024	Lead: DSD, Contributing: DBE, DHA, NDOH, SASSA, DHET, DEL, DCOG

CROSS-CUTTING FOCUS AREAS

Implementation framework: Increased access to development opportunities for children, youth and parents/guardians including access to menstrual health and hygiene for all women and girls

2024 IMPACT: AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Menstrual health and hygiene management for all women and girls achieved	Level of compliance with Sanitary Dignity Framework	0% of indigent girls and women in schools (quintile 1, 2 and 3; farm schools and special schools) and TVET colleges and public universities receiving free sanitary towels from the Sanitary dignity programme	100% by 2024	Provide sanitary towels to indigent girls and women in schools (quintile 1, 2 and 3; farm schools and special schools) and TVET colleges and public universities	Percentage of indigent women and girls in quintile 1, 2 and 3; farm schools and special schools; TVET colleges and public universities receiving free sanitary towels	0% of indigent girls and women in schools (quintile 1, 2 and 3; farm schools and special schools) and TVET colleges and public universities receiving free sanitary towels from the Sanitary dignity programme	100% by 2024	Lead: DBE and DHET Contributing: DSD, DWYPD and provincial, district and local municipalities
Increased access to development opportunities for children, youth and parents/guardians	Percentage of screened children with disabilities receiving individualised support	New indicator	All children between the ages of 0-8 years screened for developmental delays and/ or disability are receiving individualised support	Introduce measures to ensure early development screening for all children, and clearly defined eligibility criteria to reduce exclusion errors for social assistance support for children with disabilities	Number of children aged 0-8 provided screening and/or support services for developmental delays and/or disability	New indicator Screening currently ad hoc and not documented on central database	All children between the ages of 0-8 years are screened for developmental delays and/ or disabilities and/ or are receiving individualized support.	NDOH, DSD, DBE Contributing: Provincial departments

Implementation framework: Increased access to development opportunities for children, youth and parents/guardians including access to menstrual health and hygiene for all women and girls

2024 IMPACT: AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
	Number of persons with disabilities receiving personal assistance services support by 2024		All persons with severe disabilities, regardless of impairment type, living arrangement or geographical location have access to a range of personal	Ensure roll-out of basket of social services to families caring for children and adults of disabilities regardless of geographical location	Number of families caring for children and adults with disabilities who have access to a well-defined basket of social support services by 2024	New indicator	A well-defined basket of social support services to families caring for children and adults with disabilities available to at least 350 000 families by 2024	Lead: DSD Contributing: Provincial DSD
				Ensuring access to by all persons with disabilities to integrated community-based personal assistance services supporting independent living in community regardless of geographical location	Number of persons with disabilities receiving personal assistance services support by 2024	233 382 grant-in-aid recipients for June 2019	Persons with severe disabilities, regardless of impairment type, living arrangement or geographical location have access to a range of personal assistance services to prevent isolation and segregation from the community	Lead: DSD Contributing: DSAC, Provincial DSD

PRIORITY 5: SPATIAL INTEGRATION, HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

INTRODUCTION

The NDP Vision 2030 identifies a direct link between our inherited colonial and apartheid spatial patterns and the stubborn persistence of poverty, inequality and economic inefficiency. In order to address the historical spatially-grounded injustice, the NDP calls for the urgent, well-planned and systematic pursuit of national spatial transformation, which takes account of the unique needs and potentials of different rural and urban areas.

The NDP proposes the development of a National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) that supports integrated spatial planning and development across all scales (precinct level and up). It also puts forwards a set of normative principles to create settlements throughout our country that are economically viable, equitable, liveable and sustainable. The NSDF sets out the national spatial agenda which underpins the MTSF. Key to the realisation of the spatial objectives of the NDP is the coordinated specification of desired outcomes; the provision of guidance on investment and spending; and the development of settlements.

South Africa has a rich endowment of natural resources and mineral deposits, which, if responsibly used, can fund the transition to a low-carbon future and a more diverse and inclusive economy. Developmental challenges must be addressed in a manner that ensures environmental sustainability and builds resilience to the effects of climate change, particularly in poorer communities.

South Africa's rural communities must have better opportunities to participate fully in the economic, social and political life of the country. People should be able to access high-quality basic services that enable them to be well-nourished, healthy and increasingly skilled. Rural economies will be supported by agriculture and, where possible, by mining, tourism, green economy, agro-processing and fisheries. Unfortunately, rural areas are still characterised by significant levels of poverty and inequality, with many households trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty.

The Constitution provides for the right of all households and individuals to access basic services. South Africa also ratified the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which include various provisions for access to basic services such as clean drinking water, sanitation, electricity and related services. Access to basic services is closely linked to the need for effective spatial planning.

South Africa needs coordinated spatial planning systems that transform human settlements into equitable and efficient spaces, with citizens living in close proximity to work, social facilities and the necessary infrastructure. To this end, the NDP suggests that housing policies should realise constitutional housing

rights, ensure that the delivery of housing is used to restructure towns and cities, and strengthen the livelihood prospects of households.

The legacy of apartheid spatial planning means that commuters are still travelling long distances between where they live and work, imposing a huge cost in time and money, particularly for the poor working class. South Africa's public transport investments and systems demonstrate government's dedicated efforts to connect the former townships and peripheral developments with cities and places of work. This has reduced travel time, but not necessarily the cost nor the need to commute.

Spatial integration

The country's spatial planning systems remain fragmented and disjointed in implementation, and have resulted in limited success in attaining spatial transformation. There is a need for more effective systems or methods of measuring, monitoring, reporting and evaluating spatial transformation and decisively executing consequence management for ineffective implementation. As a result, apartheid spatial patterns persist, and spatial disparities and injustices continue to exacerbate socio-economic challenges.

Urgent and decisive action is required through the preparation and adoption of the NSDF and the correction of deficiencies in the integration and coordination of spatial planning in the three spheres of government. Furthermore, the progressive development of the governance and administrative capability to undertake planning at all scales is required as well as the introduction of a set of enforceable norms and standards to inform, guide and regulate land and settlement development throughout South Africa.

To achieve this, the MTSF 2019-2024 focuses on three interrelated outcomes:

- National frameworks and guidance towards coordinated, integrated and cohesive national spatial development.
- Regional-level interventions to unlock opportunity, ensure redress and respond to environmental risks and vulnerabilities.
- Interventions to ensure integrated service delivery and transformation in all places.

Environmental management and climate change

South Africa's national policy and strategic context has provided a solid foundation for supporting environmental sustainability. Despite this strong foundation, environmental management remains a weak area of core policy and implementation. Part of the challenge is the capacity to manage intersecting environmental crises, mounting resource pressures, climate change and environmental degradation, and the transition to a sustainable growth path in a manner that reduces our environmental impact and resource use.

In particular, the country's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per capita are above the average for G20 countries, which include developing country giants

China, India and Indonesia, although our level of development is below the G20 average. Moreover, the effects of climate change are increasingly being felt through changes in rainfall patterns including drought, floods and infrastructure damage. This exacerbates the vulnerability of communities, especially the poor. Environmental management must be embedded across our economy, human settlements and infrastructure systems to safeguard the quality of our water, air and land.

There are several opportunities for transitioning South Africa to a development path that actively pursues environmental sustainability as a core value. In order to advance the NDP, which identified ecosystem protection as a guiding principle, South Africa has improved its capacity to monitor environmental management through participation in key platforms such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and various international conventions. We need to ensure targeted actions to safeguard our unique natural resource base and mitigate risks related to climate change. To achieve this, the MTSF 2019-2024 focuses on four interrelated outcomes:

- GHG emission reduction;
- Municipal preparedness to deal with climate change;
- A just transition to a low carbon economy; and
- Improved ecological infrastructure.

Rural economy

The legacy of exclusion for large parts of the population in relation to land, labour, capital and formal markets hampers growth. Rural areas and the agrarian economy also face high rates of unemployment, inequality and stagnant growth. This has contributed to migration to urban areas, exacerbating spatial inequalities within cities and towns. High inequality leads to contestation over resources, increasing policy uncertainty and deterred investment, while undermining the financial stability of municipalities and their ability to provide quality public services.

South Africa's rural space has been shaped by colonialism and the apartheid legacy of dualism. It is sometimes difficult to envisage a single rural space in this country because of the stark differences between the commercial farming areas and the "communal" areas.

Realising the NDP's vision of an integrated and inclusive rural economy requires a complex interplay of actors and actions, sound intergovernmental relations and broader active citizenry. The rural economy holds significant potential for creating decent and productive jobs, contributing to sustainable development and economic growth. The promotion of decent work in the rural economy is key to eradicating poverty and ensuring that the nutritional needs of a growing global population are met.

Sustainable rural development and agrarian reform is important to the country's economic, social and environmental viability. To achieve this, the MTSF

2019-2024 focuses on rapid and sustainable land reform and agrarian transformation.

Human settlements

South Africa has the largest housing delivery programme in the world, with significant redistributive spin-offs. A key concern is that the form and location of land developments, human settlement projects and informal settlement upgrades rarely respond directly to government's statements of spatial intent.

Over the last 25 years, 3.18 million houses have been delivered through government's subsidy programme. About 14 million individuals have been aided by the state's housing programme. The government housing programme constitutes about 24 per cent of the total housing stock in the country (FFC 2012) and 13.6 per cent of South African households were living in RDP or state-subsidised dwellings in 2017 (StatsSA 2017).

Human settlement patterns remain inequitable and dysfunctional across the country, with densely settled former homeland areas and insecure tenure. Despite far-reaching efforts over the past 25 years, housing demand has increased dramatically as household sizes have declined and urbanisation has accelerated. To address this, the MTSF 2019-2024 focuses on three interrelated outcomes:

- Spatial transformation through multi-programme integration in priority housing development areas;
- Adequate housing and improved quality living environments; and
- Security of tenure.

Basic services

South Africa has demonstrated progressive growth in the delivery of basic services, but it continues to face difficulties. Many municipalities are struggling to operate and maintain their services infrastructure in a cost-effective and sustainable manner. This has resulted in the rapid deterioration of assets and regular or prolonged disruptions to service delivery. Failure to deliver basic services causes immense hardship for the residents of municipalities and has a detrimental impact on social and economic development.

Advancing South Africa's transformation agenda requires functional municipalities that are capable of creating safe, healthy and economically sustainable environments.

In 2018, 89 per cent of households had access to piped or tap water in their dwellings and 83 per cent of households had access to improved sanitation facilities. Households for which refuse was removed at least once per week increased from 56.1 per cent in 2002 to 64.7 per cent in 2018 (StatsSA General Household Survey 2018). A total of 84.7 per cent of households were connected to the main electricity supply in 2018, while over 173 752 households have been electrified through non-grid technology since 2001 when the non-grid programme started (former DoE 2019). Although the achievement of universal

access to electricity (defined as at least 97 per cent of households) is uncertain due to growth of informal settlements and delays in their formalisation, government has committed, through the NDP and the New Household Electrification Strategy, to ensure that 90 per cent of households are connected to the grid by 2030, with the remainder of households being connected via high-quality non-grid technologies (former DoE 2013).

Public transport

South Africa has made important strides since 1994 in creating the constitutional and legislative framework for appropriate urban transport governance and building a programme aimed at strengthening metropolitan governments' capacity to manage public transport. However, overall progress in building institutional capabilities at both city and national level has been patchy and slow. Most public transport resource allocation provided by the fiscus still tends to be driven by supply/mode rather than overall demand or solutions.

South Africa has a large commuter rail network, which in some parts of the country transports workers for long distances at very low fares. However, commuter rail services accounted for only 6.6 per cent of the total morning peak modal share in the metropolitan areas in 2013. Over the last two to three years, absolute numbers on the Metrorail network have fallen sharply. This is attributable to significant institutional weaknesses in Metrorail/ PRASA, the burning of trains, and the fact that the new investments have a long lead time and have not yet translated into improved services.

South Africa has a dispersed urban form, resulting in average morning commuter trip times to work in the five biggest metros of between 53 and 61 minutes in 2013. Public transport users spend a high proportion of their household income on travel, especially on getting to work. For the lowest income quintile in 2013, in 98.9 per cent of cases, average per capita transport costs to work exceeded 20 per cent of per capita household income. A wide variety of demand patterns based on widely differing urban typologies, income levels and access priorities will continue to exist for many decades. Addressing the country's transport challenges therefore requires a mixture of many different modes able to differentially service the market.

The minibus-taxi industry provides two-thirds of all metropolitan public transport trips in the country. The industry should be enhanced, but there are profound risks in intervening; a poorly designed and/or poorly implemented intervention could increase costs substantially without improving services significantly. To address the declining public transport system, the MTSF 2019-2024 focuses on interventions to make the public transport system more accessible, affordable, safe and reliable.

Programme: Spatial Integration

Implementation Framework: A coordinated, integrated and cohesive national spatial development plan to enable economic growth and spatial transformation

2024 IMPACT: INSTITUTIONALISE SPATIAL / TERRITORIAL INTEGRATION TO FAST TRACK TRANSFORMATION AND RESILIENCE OF SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS. SHARED NATIONAL SPATIAL VISION AND TO SUPPORT INTEGRATION BETWEEN SECTOR DEPARTMENTS, PROVINCES AND REGIONS								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Coordinated, integrated and cohesive national spatial development to enable economic growth and spatial transformation	% of government investment in the built environment guided and informed by the NSDF	New indicator	100% of government investment in the built environment guided and informed by the NSDF by 2024	National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) adopted	NSDF adopted	New indicator	Adoption by Cabinet by June 2021	Lead: DALRRD Contributing: DPME, NT
				Develop National Spatial Development Framework Implementation Charter	NSDF implementation charter	New indicator	NSDF implementation charter by March 2022	Lead: DALRRD, Contributing: DPME
				Establish funding support mechanisms towards improved quality and quantum of investment and job creation that also contributes to spatial transformation and spatial justice objectives, informed by regional dynamics (transformation priorities, high risk areas and areas of opportunity)	Land and agrarian reform fund established	New indicator	Land fund established by March 2021 and R3.6 billion allocated over 5 years	Lead: DALRRD, NT
	% of government departments capable of reporting on projects spatially	New indicator	100% of government departments capable of reporting on projects spatially by March 2023	Guidelines issued for geospatial referencing across the 3 spheres of government	Guidelines	New Indicator	One guideline issued by March 2022	Lead: DPME

Implementation Framework: Functional sub-national regional development in urban and rural spaces

2024 IMPACT: INSTITUTIONALISE SPATIAL / TERRITORIAL INTEGRATION TO FAST TRACK TRANSFORMATION AND RESILIENCE OF SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS. FUNCTIONAL SUB-NATIONAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN AND RURAL SPACES								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Functional sub-national regional development in urban and rural spaces	Number of functional city regions institutionalised	New indicator	Three functional city regions	Institutionalise functional city region governance structures	Number of functional city regions governance and coordinating structures	New indicator	Three functional city region governance and coordinating structures (one in each of the 3 city regions)	Lead: DCOG, NT Premier's Offices: Gauteng, KZN and WC
	Number of New Cities Planned	New indicator	1 New Coastal City Planned	Plan for a New Coastal City	Number of Coastal Cities Planned		1 Coastal City Planned by March 2023	Lead: DCOG Contributing: DPME, NT, DALRRD, DPWI, DHSWS,
	Number of regional interventions in ecologically and economically lagging and socially vulnerable regions	New indicator	Six Regional Spatial Development Frameworks (RSDFs) and implementation protocols	Establish regional institutional collaboration structures through joint implementation protocols or related mechanisms	Number of RSDFs/Joint implementation protocols prepared in priority areas.	New indicator. Two in process (Karoo and Vaal)	Two RSDFs prepared, adopted and in use by 2024 Four additional implementation protocols/ RSDFs prepared in National Spatial Action Areas by 2024	Lead: DALRRD, DCOG, DPME, DEFF, DHSWS (provinces)
				Identification of existing towns and cities for refurbishment and transformation into smart cities	Number of cities identified for redesign and refurbishment as smart cities	New indicator	Three existing cities identified and plans for redesign and refurbishment as smart cities developed by March 2024	Lead: DCOG, DHSWS DWPI, DPME, DALRRD,

Implementation Framework: Integrated service delivery, settlement transformation and inclusive growth in urban and rural places

2024 IMPACT: INSTITUTIONALISE SPATIAL / TERRITORIAL INTEGRATION TO FAST TRACK TRANSFORMATION AND RESILIENCE OF SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS. INTEGRATED SERVICE DELIVERY, SETTLEMENT TRANSFORMATION AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN URBAN AND RURAL PLACES								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Integrated service delivery, settlement transformation and inclusive growth in urban and rural places	% of districts and metros with One Plans	New indicator	100% of districts and metros with One Plans	The DDM as a tool for integrated service delivery, settlement transformation and inclusive growth	Number of One Plans in metros and districts	New indicators	One plans for 44 districts and 8 metros by July 2021	Lead: DCOG, Contributing DHSWS, DALRRD, NT, provinces
				Support enterprise development in townships through financial incentives and other non-financial forms of support, and remove inhibiting regulations, to ensure the integration of township economies into the mainstream local economic development landscape	Township economies investment and support strategy compiled and implemented	New indicator	Township Economic Profiles completed by March 2021, Strategy completed by March 2021 Strategy implemented by March 2022	Lead: NT Contributing: DTIC, DSBD, provinces
				Identify and use government land and buildings in urban and rural areas as a catalyst for spatial transformation and agrarian reform.	Number of government owned land parcels released towards spatial transformation and spatial justice	New indicator	50 land parcels by 2024 and identification of government buildings that can be used as a catalyst for spatial transformation	Lead: DPWI Contributing: DHS DALRRD, provinces

Programme: Environmental management and climate change

Implementation Framework: Greenhouse gas emission reduction

2024 IMPACT: NATURAL RESOURCES ARE MANAGED AND SECTORS AND MUNICIPALITIES ARE ABLE TO RESPOND TO THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
GHG reduction (mitigation)	New Indicator			Implement 4 sectors GHG Emission reduction implementation plan	Level of GHG Emissions	New indicator	Emissions between 398 Mt and 614 Mt CO2-e range	Lead: DMRE, Contributing: DALRRD DoT, DEFF
				Build capacity and allocate adequate resources for implementing climate change programmes in municipalities	Number of district municipal disaster risk management plans developed/ reviewed to enhance climate protection and reduce losses (human life; livestock/crop yield; houses/shelter; infrastructure; species)	New indicator	44 district municipal disaster risk management plans developed/ reviewed to enhance climate protection and reduce losses (human life; livestock/crop yield; houses/shelter)	Lead: DCOG Contributing: DMC, PDCoG

Implementation Framework: Municipalities prepared to deal with climate change

2024 IMPACT: NATURAL RESOURCES ARE MANAGED AND SECTORS AND MUNICIPALITIES ARE ABLE TO RESPOND TO THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Municipal preparedness to deal with climate change (adaptation)				Capacitation of municipalities to fund and implement climate change programmes and adaptation measures	% of municipalities with capacity to fund and implement climate change programmes and adaptation measures	New indicator	50% of municipalities with capacity to fund and implement climate change programmes and adaptation measures	Lead: DEFF, Contributing: DCOG
				Audit on maintenance of municipal infrastructure resilience and readiness for climate change disasters	Number of district and metropolitan municipalities with infrastructure readiness plans for climate change and disasters.	New indicator	44 district and eight metropolitan municipalities	Lead: DCOG

Implementation Framework: Just transition to a low-carbon economy

2024 IMPACT: NATURAL RESOURCES ARE MANAGED AND SECTORS AND MUNICIPALITIES ARE ABLE TO RESPOND TO THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Just transition to low carbon economy (mitigation)	Transition plans for high carbon emitting sectors	New Indicator	4	4 plans finalised (energy, transport, agriculture, waste)	Number of transition plans developed for high carbon emitting sectors	None	4 transition plans developed by 2024	Lead: DEFF Contributing: DoT, DMRE, DALRRD

Implementation Framework: State of ecological infrastructure improved

2024 IMPACT: NATURAL RESOURCES ARE MANAGED AND SECTORS AND MUNICIPALITIES ARE ABLE TO RESPOND TO THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
State of ecological infrastructure improved	Percentage increase in ecological infrastructure restoration and rehabilitation by province and districts	New indicator	Increase in Rehabilitated land.	To rapidly and intensively rehabilitate and restore land	Hectares of land under rehabilitation/ restoration	4 310 508 ha	8 000 000 ha	Lead: DEFF Contributing: DHSWS, PDHS
			80% of degraded ecological infrastructure restored.	Rehabilitation and restoration of wetlands	Number of wetlands under rehabilitation/ restoration	656	850	Lead: DEFF Contributing: DHSWS
				Establishment of stewardship programmes	Number of stewardship sites added to increase Biodiversity conservation areas	96	100	Lead: DEFF
				Increase in conservation areas	Percentage increase in conservation estate	13.2%	15.7%	Lead: DEFF

Implementation Framework: State of ecological infrastructure improved

2024 IMPACT: NATURAL RESOURCES ARE MANAGED AND SECTORS AND MUNICIPALITIES ARE ABLE TO RESPOND TO THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
				Implementation of management and protection programmes of conservation areas	Percentage of areas of state-managed protected areas assessed with a METT score above 67%	77%	90% of areas of state-managed protected areas assessed with a METT score above 67%	Lead: DEFF, DHSWS
				Main stem rivers monitored for implementation of Resource Directed Measures (i.e. classification, resource quality objectives and the reserve) by 2024	Number of main stem rivers monitored for implementation of Resource Directed Measures (i.e. classification, resource quality objectives and the reserve) by 2024	New indicator	16	Lead: DHSWS
				River eco-status monitoring implemented	Number of river sites with ecological status monitoring	New indicator	70	Lead: DHSWS
				Wastewater management plans developed and implemented	Number of wastewater management plans developed and implemented	New indicator	3	Lead: DHSWS
				Water users in various sectors monitored for compliance with water use licenses	Percentage level of compliance	55%	65% level of compliance	Lead: DHSWS Contributing: DEFF, DALRRD, DCOG
				Maintain a NAQI of less than 1	Compliance with National Annual Ambient Air Quality Standards	0.9%	NAQI less than 1	Lead: DEFF

Programme: Rural Economy

Implementation Framework: Sustainable land reform

2024 IMPACT: RAPID LAND AND AGRARIAN REFORM CONTRIBUTING TO REDUCED ASSET INEQUALITY, EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND FOOD SECURITY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Sustainable land reform	Hectares (Ha) of Land redistributed or acquired and or allocated for agrarian transformation, industrial parks, human settlements and rural development.	1 million Ha	1.5 million Ha	Land acquired for redistribution, restitution and tenure reform	Hectares (Ha) of Land redistributed or acquired and or allocated for agrarian transformation, industrial parks, human settlements and rural development	1 million Ha	900 000 Ha of land for redistribution and tenure reform	Lead: DALRRD, DPWI
							600 000 Ha of land for land restitution	
	% of land reform projects that are sustainable	New indicator	100%	Land reform projects provided with post settlement support	% of approved land reform projects provided with post settlement support	New indicator	100%	Lead: DALRRD, DPWI, DHWS, DMRE, DTIC, NT, DEFF
				Water rights allocated to land reform projects (water use licenses)	% of land reform projects with secure water rights	New indicator	90%	Lead: DHSWS, DTIC, DEFF

Implementation Framework: Agrarian transformation

2024 IMPACT: RAPID LAND AND AGRARIAN REFORM CONTRIBUTING TO REDUCED ASSET INEQUALITY, EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND FOOD SECURITY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Agrarian transformation	Increased volume of productive land		200 000 additional Ha	Increase Ha of land under cultivation in traditional areas	Hectares of land under cultivation	New indicator	50 000 Ha	Lead: DTA
				Reduction in degraded land rehabilitated to production	Hectares of degraded land rehabilitated		150 000 Ha	Lead: DALRRD
				Smallholder farmers supported for food production and commercial activities	Number of FPSU (Farmer Production Support Units) functional	25 FPSU	71 FPSU	Lead: DALRRD
				Smallholder farmers supported with skills and infrastructure and financial support measures to increased productivity	Number of smallholder farmers supported	252 000	300 000	Lead: DALRRD
				Livestock handling and auction facilities mapped and established	Number of live-stock handling and auction facilities	New indicator	27 livestock and 60 auction facilities	Lead: DALRRD Contributing: DCOG, Provincial Agriculture
				Agri-hubs and agro-processing facilities established	Number of agri-hubs	3 agri- hubs	5 agri-hubs	Lead: DALRRD Contributing: DCOG, Provincial Agriculture
					Number of agro-processing facilities	New indicator	25	Lead: DALRRD Contributing: DCOG, Provincial Agriculture

Implementation Framework: Agrarian transformation

2024 IMPACT: RAPID LAND AND AGRARIAN REFORM CONTRIBUTING TO REDUCED ASSET INEQUALITY, EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND FOOD SECURITY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Effective regulatory framework of agricultural produce and exports	Regulatory framework review for agricultural produce and export: Agency, Standards and National Fresh Produce markets practices.	New Indicator	1 Regulatory Agricultural Produce and Export Act developed. 4 reviews by 2024	Review the standards on SA-GAP and Global GAP to enable small holder farmers' participation in the domestic and global GAP. Governance and operational Review of the National Fresh Produce Markets, and Agency role in market access for small farm holders' participation.	No. of reviews to the agricultural produce export management practices	New indicator	1 Agricultural Produce Act developed by 2024 4 reviews to the Agricultural produce management practices	Lead: DALRRD, Contributing: DTIC, DSBD, NAMC PPECB and Commodities based boards.
				Migrate cultivation of land to conservation agriculture methods	% of land using conservation agriculture	New indicator	50% of 200 000 Ha	Lead: DALRRD

Programme: Human Settlements

Implementation Framework: Spatial transformation through multi-programme integration in priority development areas

2024 IMPACT: ACHIEVING SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION THROUGH IMPROVED INTEGRATED SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT AND LINKING JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Spatial transformation through multi-programme integration in priority development areas.	No. of priority development areas (PDAs) invested in	New indicator	94 areas invested and integrated programmes completed	Invest in 94 priority development areas	Number of PDAs invested in	New indicator	94 by 2024	Lead: DHSWS Contributing: Provincial Human Settlements
				An integrated implementation programme for 94 PDAs completed.	Number of implementation programmes for PDAs completed	New indicator	94 by 2024	Lead: DHSWS Contributing: Provincial Human Settlements
	% of acquired land during 2014-2019 rezoned falling within the PDAs	New	100% of acquired land during 2014-2019 falling within the PDAs rezoned	Rezone 100% of land acquired in 2014 - 2019 that falls within the PDAs for human settlement development	% of land acquired during 2014-2019 and falling in PDAs rezoned	New indicator	100% by 2024	Lead: DHSWS Contributing: Provincial Human Settlements

Implementation Framework: Adequate housing and improved quality living environment

2024 IMPACT: ACHIEVING SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION THROUGH IMPROVED INTEGRATED SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT AND LINKING JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Adequate housing and improved quality living environments.	No. of housing units and typologies provided	448 022	Above baseline increases across all housing units and typologies delivered	Deliver housing units through subsidy mechanism	Number of BNG houses delivered	448 022	300 000	Lead: DHSWS Contributing: Provincial Human Settlements
				Approve applications and purchase units for the Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme (FLISP)	Number of households that received financial assistance and purchased units through FLISP	9 762	20 000	Lead: DHSWS Contributing: Provincial Human Settlements
				Deliver serviced sites.	Number of serviced sites delivered	256 923	300 000	Lead: DHSWS Contributing: Provincial Human Settlements
				Deliver social housing/ rental housing units in PDAs	No. of rental housing units delivered in PDAs	13 850	18 000	Lead: DHSWS Contributing: Provincial Human Settlements
				Deliver community residential units (CRU)/ rental housing units in PDAs	No. of CRUs	7 088	5 000	Lead: DHSWS Contributing: Provincial Human Settlements
				Upgrade informal settlements to Phase 3	No. of informal settlements formalised/ upgraded to Phase 3 of the Informal Settlements Upgrading Programme	New indicator	1 500	Lead: DHSWS Contributing: Provincial Human Settlements

Implementation framework: Security of tenure

2024 IMPACT: WELL-ENFORCED PROPERTY RIGHTS PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIVIDUALS TO PARTICIPATE IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES WHICH LEAD TO A MORE EFFICIENT MARKET								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Eradicate backlog and issuing of title deeds	No. of title deeds registered		1 193 222	Eradicate backlog and issuing of title deeds	Number of outstanding pre-1994 title deeds registered	45 535 title deeds outstanding pre-1994	All outstanding pre-1994 title deeds registered	Lead: DHSWS Contributing: PDHS
					Outstanding post-1994 title deeds registered	500 845 title deeds outstanding post-1994	All outstanding post-1994 title deeds registered	Lead: DHSWS Contributing: PDHS
					Outstanding post-2014 title deeds registered	346 842 title deeds outstanding post 2014	All outstanding post-2014 title deeds registered	Lead: DHSWS Contributing: PDHS
					Number of new title deeds registered	101 180	300 000	Lead: DHSWS Contributing: PDHS

Programme: Basic Service Delivery

Implementation framework: Improve access to basic services

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVE ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES – ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER (95%), ACCESS TO ADEQUATE SANITATION AND HYGIENE (90%), WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS OPERATIONAL (100%) AND HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (100%)								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Improved capacity to deliver basic services, quality infrastructure and integrated public transport to increase household access to basic services.	% of households with access to electricity	86%	97%	Grid connections to households in terms of the National Electrification Plan	Number of households electrified through grid connection	1.285 million connections between 2014-2019	1 million additional connections	Lead: DMRE
				Non-grid connections to households in terms of the National Electrification Plan	No. of households electrified through non-grid connection	85 993 connections between 2014-2019	75 000 additional connections	Lead: DMRE
				Maintenance and refurbishment of municipal electricity networks supported	Maintenance plan	New indicator	Audit and maintenance plan developed by 2022	Lead: DMRE
	% of electricity networks maintained	New indicator	95%	NERSA to enforce compliance with the conditions of the license on maintenance and refurbishment of municipal electricity networks supported	Percentage of municipal revenue allocated to maintenance and refurbishment	0-3%	6%	Lead: DMRE
	Implementation of Municipal Electricity Infrastructure Asset Management framework	No national electricity asset management framework.	Introduce to municipalities the electricity asset management framework	Develop and roll out municipal electricity asset management framework	Percentage of municipalities where the framework has been rolled out	New	50%	Lead: DMRE
	% of Water Service	24%	100%	Annual assessment of all WSAs	Percentage of WSAs assessed annually	100% of WSAs assessed	100% of WSAs Assessed	Lead: DHSWS

Implementation framework: Improve access to basic services

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVE ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES – ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER (95%), ACCESS TO ADEQUATE SANITATION AND HYGIENE (90%), WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS OPERATIONAL (100%) AND HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (100%)								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
	Authorities (WSAs) receive acceptable scores on functional assessment in the MuSSA			WSAs supported to develop and implement Municipal Priority Action Plans	Percentage of five-year municipal Priority Action Plans developed and implemented annually in the WSAs falling in the priority	New indicator	100%	Lead: DHSWS
	% access to adequate sanitation and hygiene	83%	90%	Develop and implement National Sanitation Integrated Plan	An approved National Sanitation Integrated Plan implemented	New indicator	2 implementation reports per annum	Lead: DHSWS
	Reliability of water services	70%	95%	Eradication of bucket sanitation System	No. of bucket sanitation systems eradicated in formal areas	40 028	12 221 (balance of 52 249)	Lead: DHSWS
				Refurbishment projects to address the functionality component of the WSA reliability implementation plans	No. of refurbishment Projects	693	9 additional	Lead: DHSWS
				Assess water treatment works for compliance with Blue Drop Regulatory requirements	Number of water treatment works assessed	0	1 010 every 2 years – alternating with Green Drop assessments	Lead: DHSWS
				Non-compliant water systems monitored against the regulatory standards.	Number of non-compliant water systems monitored	693	371 annually	Lead: DHSWS

Implementation framework: Improve access to basic services

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVE ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES – ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER (95%), ACCESS TO ADEQUATE SANITATION AND HYGIENE (90%), WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS OPERATIONAL (100%) AND HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (100%)								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
				Develop District Municipalities Five Year Reliability Plans	No. of District Municipalities with Five Year Reliability Implementation Plans	New indicator	27 District Municipalities	Lead: DHSWS
	% of wastewater treatment works operational and functioning		100%	Bulk water supply projects completed	No. of bulk water supply projects completed	51 bulk water and wastewater supply project phases completed of which 9 were sanitation services and 42 were for water supply	53 bulk water infrastructure projects completed	Lead: DHSWS
				Wastewater treatment works assessed for compliance with Green Drop Regulatory requirement	No. of wastewater treatment works assessed	0	963 every 2 years alternating with Blue Drop assessments	Lead: DHSWS
				Non-compliant wastewater systems monitored against the regulatory standards	Number of non-compliant wastewater systems monitored against the regulatory standards	585	260 annually	Lead: DHSWS
	Sustainable waste management	New indicator	50% waste diverted from landfill sites	Implement Waste Management programs across government, private sector and society to reduce disposal by landfill	Percentage Waste diverted from the landfill sites through recycling	New indicator	30% waste diverted from the landfill sites through recycling.	Lead: DEFF, Contributing: DCOG, waste recycling companies

Implementation framework: Improve access to basic services

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVE ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES – ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER (95%), ACCESS TO ADEQUATE SANITATION AND HYGIENE (90%), WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS OPERATIONAL (100%) AND HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (100%)								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
				Implement Chemicals Management programs across government, private sector and society to protect environment and human health	Percentage decrease of Hydro Chloro Fluoro Carbons (HCFC) consumption	New indicator	50% (2570.10 tonnes)	Lead: DEFF
				Review current Water Legislations	Amended Regulatory framework on Water Ownership and Governance	Current Water legislations	Amended Regulatory framework on Water Ownership and Governance by 2024	Lead: DHSWS, Contributing: DoJCD, DALRRD, DEFF, DCOG, WRC, CSIR, and Water Boards and IGR Impact zones
Effective water management system for the benefit of all	No of dams rehabilitated for siltation and new dams built	New indicator	1 rehabilitation plan per province prioritised according to dams capacity and water demand)	Feasibility studies for rehabilitation vs new dams	No of dams rehabilitated projects and new dams constructed	New Indicator	9 dams' rehabilitation projects. 9 Provincial plans development and implemented in the IGR impact zones by 2024	Lead: DCOG, Contributing: DHSWS, DEFF, DALRRD, ARC, WRC
				Plans developed to support the implementation of the Integrated Water Resource Plan by provinces and districts (IGR Impact zones) to cater for water demand and capacity requirements.	No. of provincial plans implemented in support of the Integrated Water Resource Plan implemented.	New Indicator	9 Provincial plans implemented by March 2024	Lead: DCOG, Contributing: DHSWS, DEFF, DALRRD, ARC, WRC
	No of new water sources to be	New indicator	9 provinces to have at least 2 alternative	Alternative water sources strategy developed and implemented	No. of new water sources expansion plan for each IGR impact	New indicator	52 projects implemented by 2024	Lead: DCOG, DEFF Contributing: DHSWS, DALRRD,

Implementation framework: Improve access to basic services

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVE ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES – ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER (95%), ACCESS TO ADEQUATE SANITATION AND HYGIENE (90%), WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS OPERATIONAL (100%) AND HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (100%)								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
	expanded (sea water, desalination, underground water (aquifers)		water sources strategy developed and implemented by 2024 (coastal provinces) and 30 in drought prone districts		zone developed by 2021 and implemented by 2024			CSIR

Implementation framework: Accessible, affordable, safe and reliable public transport

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVE ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES – ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER (95%), ACCESS TO ADEQUATE SANITATION AND HYGIENE (90%), WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS OPERATIONAL (100%) AND HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (100%), NATIONAL USAGE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT (60%)								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Affordable, safe and reliable public transport	Percentage of national usage of public transport	40%	60%	Expansion of the Integrated Public Transport Networks in Cities	No. of cities investing in planning, building and operating integrated public transport networks	13 cities	10 cities	Lead: DoT
				Downscaling of BRT specifications and technical norms and standards	Revised BRT specifications and technical norms and standards	Not applicable	Revised BRT specifications and technical norms and standards by March 2022	Lead: DoT

Implementation framework: Accessible, affordable, safe and reliable public transport

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVE ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES – ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER (95%), ACCESS TO ADEQUATE SANITATION AND HYGIENE (90%), WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS OPERATIONAL (100%) AND HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (100%), NATIONAL USAGE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT (60%)									
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments	
					New implementation plans for BRTs with revised specifications and technical norms and standards	Not applicable	Implementation of revised BRT specifications and technical norms and standards by March 2024	Lead: DoT	
					Spatial referencing of Integrated Public Transport Network Programme (including TODs)	Percentage compliance with spatial referencing of Integrated Public Transport Network Programme	Not applicable	100% compliance	Lead: DoT
					Extended hours of operation for BRT to 20 hours	Increase in operational hours for BRTs	12 hours	Up to 18 hours	Lead: DoT
					Modernisation of the existing rail network and system through the Station Modernisation Programme	No. of stations modernised	28	33 (16 stations on the Central Line in Cape Town and 17 stations on the Mabopane Line in Tshwane)	Lead: DoT
					Upgrading of Metrorail fleet	No. of new trains	2 088 coaches (174 configured trains)	218 new train sets (2 616 coaches)	Lead: DoT

CROSS-CUTTING FOCUS AREAS

Implementation Framework: Equitable access to land reform, housing, safe living environment, universal access and design and safe and affordable transport and ICT services

2024 IMPACT: TRANSFORM OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT PATTERNS BY SUPPORTING WOMEN-OWNED AND LED ENTERPRISES								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Increased access to land reform, housing, safe living environment, universal access and design and safe and affordable transport and ICT services	Level of access to land, decent housing and safe living conditions, built environments, transport systems, ICT accessibility.	25 Year Reviews	100% access per category	Targeted programme to expand access to and ownership of land in both urban and rural areas, including title deeds for women, youth and persons with disabilities	Percentage share by gender, age and disability of hectares (Ha) of land acquired, for redistribution, restitution, tenure reform and access to title deeds	Land Audit Report	Minimum target as per sector equity targets	Lead: DALRRD Contributing: DHSWS DPWI DCOG DOT
				Programmes to accelerate equitable access to and ownership of different types of housing opportunities, decent shelter and safe living conditions	Percentage accessing housing by gender, age and disability	25-year Review reports	Minimum target as per sector equity targets	Lead: DHSWS

PRIORITY 6: SOCIAL COHESION AND SAFER COMMUNITIES

INTRODUCTION

A socially cohesive and safe South Africa requires a series of intersecting interventions that unite our country. To achieve this vision, a democratic culture of participation and equality must be instilled, which requires dedicated interventions to address actions that undermine these values. Achieving social cohesion and safe communities requires strengthening the criminal justice platforms, police services and community participation in public policing. This work cannot be done without improving trust in our public sector and its institutions.

SOCIAL COHESION AND NATION BUILDING

Over twenty-five years into democracy, South Africa's society remains wounded by the social, psychological and geographic effects of colonialism and apartheid. The country is plagued by key fault lines of racism, inequality of opportunity and outcome, poverty, unemployment and structural exclusion that still correlates with apartheid. Inequality, both objectively measured and perceived, has an impact on social cohesion and inter-group interaction. It is this inherited psyche of racial, gender and sexual orientation prejudice and stereotypes that lead to a breakdown in values; gender-based violence and femicide; inequality of opportunity and widespread poverty. Narrowed perceptions of nationhood, coupled with growing levels of xenophobia, are gaining currency among those who believe that they have not benefitted from democracy, globalisation and integration. Opportunity and privilege continue to be largely defined by race, gender, ability, geographic location, class and linguistic background. As a result, unemployment is particularly high among black African youth, especially young black African women. Persons with disabilities are excluded, marginalised and discriminated against. Women still suffer from discrimination in both the education system and the labour market.

This programme aims to:

- Bring about behavioural change;
- Enable the sharing of common spaces and services across society;
- Reduce inequality of opportunity;
- Promote redress – spatial, economic, cultural;
- Build individual and communal agency;

- Awaken the populace to speak when things go wrong and to be active in their own development; and
- Engender knowledge of the Constitution and foster the values contained therein.

Without a high degree of social cohesion and unity of purpose, it is difficult to envisage South Africa overcoming the significant obstacles that stand in the way of prosperity and equity. At the same time, transforming society and uniting the country will be hard to achieve without substantive redress, reducing poverty and inequality, addressing social divisions and exclusions, and promoting active citizenry and equity.

The key to resolving these challenges is shifting attitudes and fostering behavioural change in society, and recognising that poverty affects all South Africans. While the efficacy of the state remains vital in developing an overarching common identity and social cohesion, all social partners, every single person and institution, has a role to play.

Fostering constitutional values

The Constitution aims to build a new over-arching national identity through a common citizenship and equal rights. The promotion of the country's national symbols, including the Constitution and its values, helps forge one national identity. It is also linked to promoting the values of democracy, non-sexism, non-racism, inherent human dignity and equality. Nation building should include eradicating discrimination, segregation and marginalisation on the basis of race, disability, gender, ethnicity and sexual orientation. It is about breaking attitudinal, physical and communication barriers, and addressing harmful stereotypes and descriptors associated with disability and sexual orientation. Society should have balanced and appropriate incentive systems which are commensurate with the individual's contribution to society. Excessive displays of wealth as well as unjustified differentials in income distort these incentives. The NDP calls for ethical leadership across society and fostering constitutional values which will enable society to practice ethical leadership. Government will also finalise legislation aimed at preventing and combating hate crimes and prosecuting those who commit such offences.

Equal opportunities, inclusion and redress

Building a nation calls for correcting the wrongs of the past. In spite of various policies to stimulate economic growth and to enable economic redress such as the Employment Equity Act, as well as an accelerated Skills Development Programme, black Africans are still most disadvantaged. Land redress is slow. Unemployment for black Africans has never been below 25 per cent while for white South Africans it has never been above 10 per cent. The top echelons of management in the private sector are mainly still white. Without unity, the nation will not be able to address the wrongs of the past. Equal opportunity must entail the improvement of ownership, control and management of the means of production by black people as a proportion of the population. Creating equal opportunities and building capabilities should begin with ensuring that everyone has access to quality basic services. Key actions in this regard are contained in the related chapters of the MTSF dealing with health, education, economic inclusion, agriculture, human settlements and local government. The promotion and implementation of indigenous language programmes will be fast-tracked, including finalising

language legislation in provinces for inclusion in the school curriculum.

Promoting social cohesion through increased interaction across space and class

Sharing of common spaces enables people across race and class who had been separated for decades to get to know each other and appreciate each other's humanity as well as debunk stereotypes. Public interaction is important for building trusting societies. Government must support and encourage:

- The production of artwork and stories that facilitate healing, nation building and dialogue. Cultural activities and art play a major role in facilitating the sharing of common spaces, while promotion and preservation inform cultural sustainability of communities' social fabric. In addition, art can foster values and facilitate dialogue and healing, thus restoring pride and diversity of a society.
- Sharing of space through sport: The implementation of recommendations of the NDP and the National Sports and Recreation Plan (NSRP) will be optimised, taking cognisance of available resources. School sports facilities should be adequately resourced, constructed, maintained and accessible to the majority of the population as they create opportunities for interaction.
- Sharing of common spaces through parks and dialogues. Local governments must invest in the greening and cleaning as well as safety of public spaces and in facilitating healing dialogue across race and class.

Promoting active citizenry and leadership

Participation of ordinary people in the civil affairs of the country is an important marker of a maturing constitutional democracy. Various platforms should be created to enable civic participation and ensure that residents have trust in government institutions, actively participate in politics and believe that their viewpoints are legitimately represented. Citizens and all people living in South Africa must assist in shaping the process of development and hold government accountable.

Fostering social compacts

There is now an urgent need to craft a social contract that will enable South Africa to achieve higher levels of inclusive growth and employment, increase investment and savings. The compact should offer attractive and compelling benefits to each party and all parties should believe that the necessary sacrifices are relatively equitably shared amongst all participants. The crafting of social compacts will contribute to a culture of dialogue, accords and commitments across society as part of the national effort to build unity in diversity. This will enable South Africa to achieve harmony across race and class, building a compact with citizens based on public trust, responsiveness and a developmental state.

Implementation Framework: Fostering Constitutional Values

2024 IMPACT: A DIVERSE SOCIALLY COHESIVE SOCIETY WITH A COMMON NATIONAL IDENTITY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
Fostering constitutional values	% of population aware of the constitution and its values	51%	90% of population aware of the constitution by 2024	Enact hate speech and hate crimes Bill	Hate speech and hate crimes Bill enacted	Hate Speech Bill	Hate speech and hate crimes Bill enacted by 2022	Lead: DoJ&CD
				Promote the Constitution and its values in schools, awareness campaigns (print & electronic media), public engagements and dialogues	Number of constitutional awareness campaigns implemented to promote constitutional awareness	16 marketing platforms utilised to promote constitutional awareness	4 constitutional awareness campaigns implemented to promote constitutional awareness per annum	Lead: Brand SA
					Number of constitutional awareness activations (in-person or virtual dialogues and/or public engagement) focusing on constitutional awareness	10 activations utilised to promote constitutional awareness	10 activations utilised to promote constitutional awareness per annum	Lead: Brand SA
					Distribute an annual circular statement to all 9 provinces to inculcate the culture of recital of the Preamble of the Constitution at all school assemblies and gatherings.	New indicator	1 circular issued annually	Lead: DBE

	% of citizens who show a strong devotion to the country	82%	95% of citizens showing a strong devotion to their country	Promote national identity utilising (1) the flag at national days, major cultural, sporting events and schools, (2) the Monumental Flag Project and (3) the "I am the Flag Campaign".	Number of public awareness activations on the "I am the Flag Campaign"	New indicator	60 public awareness activations on the "I am the Flag" campaign by March 2024	Lead: DSAC
				Number of flags provided to schools	14 415 flag infrastructures provided to schools	1 300 flags provided to schools by March 2024	Lead: DSAC Contributing: PEDS	
				Number of Monumental flags installed	New indicator	1 Monumental flag installed by March 2024	Lead: DSAC	
			Support of the moral regeneration programme by Government	Number of moral regeneration projects supported by Government	2014/15 - 2018/19 - 5 projects	5 moral regeneration projects supported by Government per annum.	Lead: DSAC	

Implementation Framework: Equal Opportunities, Inclusion and Redress

2024 IMPACT: A DIVERSE SOCIALLY COHESIVE SOCIETY WITH A COMMON NATIONAL IDENTITY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
Equal opportunities, inclusion and redress	Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index	0.629	10% improvement	Improve the enforcement of the Employment Equity Act	Amendment of the Employment Equity Act	Employment Equity Act	Employment Equity Act Amended, enacted and implemented by 2024	Lead: DEL
	Gender Inequality Index	0.389	10% improvement		Number of designated employers subject to the DG review process in order to enforce compliance with the Employment Equity Act	551	1 812 by 2024	Lead: DEL
	Gender Pay Gap	28%	50% decline in the gender pay	Improve representation of designated groups across occupational levels	Percentage increase in the representation of Africans in senior and middle management levels	Africans constituted 23.2% and 40.2% at senior and middle management levels as reported by designated employers in 2018 EE Reporting period (2018-2019 EE Annual Report (19th CEE Annual Report)	At least 50% of middle and senior management are African by 2024	Lead: DEL

Implementation Framework: Equal Opportunities, Inclusion and Redress

2024 IMPACT: A DIVERSE SOCIALLY COHESIVE SOCIETY WITH A COMMON NATIONAL IDENTITY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
Equal opportunities, inclusion and redress					Persons with disabilities employed as a percentage of employed adults between the ages of 15 and 65 years as reported by designated employers	Persons with disabilities constituted 1% of total workforce in both Public and Private sectors as reported in 2018 EE reporting period (2018-2019 EE Annual Report (19th CEE Annual))	2.5% of employed adults between the age of 15 and 65 will be persons with disabilities by 2024	Lead: DEL
				Improve representation of designated groups across occupational levels	Development of Income differential data collection tool (EEA4 form) for designated employers	New indicator	Income differential data collection tool (EEA4 form) for designated employers developed by 2022	Lead: DEL
				Outreach initiatives to change behaviour in relation to gender and xenophobia	Number of sustained and visible anti-xenophobia campaigns conducted with department and role players	40	30 sustained and visible campaigns by 2024	Lead: DoJ&CD
				Outreach initiatives towards the realisation of the rights of women, youth and persons with disabilities	Number of outreach initiatives towards the realisation of the rights of women, youth and persons with disabilities	New indicator	30 outreach initiatives towards the realisation of the rights of women, youth and persons with disabilities	Lead: DWYPD

Implementation Framework: Equal Opportunities, Inclusion and Redress

2024 IMPACT: A DIVERSE SOCIALLY COHESIVE SOCIETY WITH A COMMON NATIONAL IDENTITY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
				Coordinate the implementation of the NAP Action Plan to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	Effective governance structure to lead and co-ordinate the overall implementation of the NAP	New indicator	Governance structure established by 2021	Lead: DoJ&CD
					Funding model for the implementation of the NAP	New indicator	Funding model developed by 2022	Lead: DoJ&CD
					Rapid response mechanism to respond to incidents of racist and xenophobic offences/ hate crimes	New indicator	Rapid response mechanism established by 2022	Lead: DoJ&CD
					Data collection of disaggregated statistical data for measurements of racism, racial, discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	New indicator	Virtual data repository on disaggregated statistical data by 2024	Lead: DoJ&CD and STATSSA
				Increase support in the creative industry through the Mzansi Golden Economy programme	Number of projects in the creative industry supported through the Mzansi Golden Economy programme	New indicator	283 projects supported: 102 flagships, 66 cultural events, 47 touring ventures, 36 public art and 32 Africa month projects by March 2024	Lead: DSAC Contributing Provincial DSAC

Implementation Framework: Equal Opportunities, Inclusion and Redress

2024 IMPACT: A DIVERSE SOCIALLY COHESIVE SOCIETY WITH A COMMON NATIONAL IDENTITY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
				Develop and/or maintain the heritage legacy facilities (including the Resistance and Liberation Heritage Route (RLHR) Sites) to transform the national heritage landscape	Number of heritage legacy facilities (including the Resistance and Liberation Heritage Route (RLHR) Sites) developed and/or maintained to transform the national heritage landscape	New indicator	5 heritage legacy facilities developed and/or maintained by March 2024:	Lead: DSAC and Provincial DSAC
				Promote the study of history in schools	Number of Programmes that promote history, culture and national heritage	New indicator	2 Programme annually	Lead: DBE and Contributing: PEDs
					Revise History Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement for Grades 4-9	New indicator	History Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement revised for Grades 4 -9 by 2023	Lead: DBE Contributing: PEDs
					Revise History Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement for Grades 10-12	New indicator	History Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement revised for Grades 10-12 by 2023	Lead: DBE Contributing: PEDs
					Conduct master training for History Curriculum Specialists in each province on the revised History Curriculum	New indicator	History Curriculum Specialists trained as master trainers by 2024 in each of the 9 provinces	Lead: DBE Contributing: PEDs

Implementation Framework: Equal Opportunities, Inclusion and Redress

2024 IMPACT: A DIVERSE SOCIALLY COHESIVE SOCIETY WITH A COMMON NATIONAL IDENTITY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
Equal opportunities, inclusion and redress					Develop exemplar question papers on the revised History curriculum for Grades 10-12	New indicator	Exemplar question papers developed on the revised history curriculum for Grades 10-12 by 2024	Lead: DBE Contributing: PEDs
					Conduct training for History examiners on the revised History Curriculum for standardization of Grade 12 examination	New indicator	1 training of examiners on the revised History curriculum by 2024	Lead: DBE Contributing: PEDs
				Promote the development of official languages	Percentage of documents received that are translated and edited	100%	100% of official received documents translated and edited annually	Lead: DSAC
					Number of multi-year human language technology projects supported	6 multi-year projects per annum	24 multi-year human language technology projects supported by March 2024	Lead: DSAC
				Promotion and implementation of indigenous African languages	Number of schools that are offering a previously marginalized official African Language	New indicator	2 584 schools to offer previously marginalized official African languages by 2024	Lead: DBE Contributing: PEDs
				Introduce compulsory module for the senior management service (SMS) on diversity (gender, race and disability)	% of SMS trained in how to deal with all forms of discrimination	New indicator	100% of SMS trained in how to deal with all forms of discrimination by 2024	Lead: NSG

Implementation Framework: Equal Opportunities, Inclusion and Redress

2024 IMPACT: A DIVERSE SOCIALLY COHESIVE SOCIETY WITH A COMMON NATIONAL IDENTITY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
				Support an increase of qualified language practitioners by awarding language bursaries	Number of bursaries awarded for the development of qualified language practitioners	300 per annum	1 350 bursaries awarded by March 2024	Lead: DSAC
				Advocate for transformation in sport and recreation	% of national federations meeting 50% or more of all prescribed Charter transformation targets	47% (9 of the 19 federations) of the total achieved 50% or more of all prescribed Charter targets	100% of national federations meeting 50% or more of all prescribed Charter transformation targets by March 2024	Lead: DSAC
				Upgrade/maintain national archives infrastructure	National Archives infrastructure upgraded and/or maintained	New indicator	National Archives infrastructure upgraded and/or maintained	Lead: DSAC
				Produce / support the production of films and documentaries telling the South African story, including the history of liberation	Number of films and documentaries produced / supported telling SA story	2018/19 - 102 2017/18 - 99 2016/17 - 96 2015/16 - 115 2014/15 - 137	2019/20 - 89 2020/21 - 100 2021/22 - 110 2022/23 - 105 2023/24 - 110	Lead: DTIC
					Number of films and documentaries supported telling stories of the history of liberation, cultural and heritage importance	2014-2019 = 2	20/21 - 0 21/22 - 10 22/23 - 10 23/24 - 10 Total 2019/20 - 2023/24 = 30 films and documentaries	Lead: DSAC

Implementation Framework: Promoting Social Cohesion through increased interaction across space and class

2024 IMPACT: A DIVERSE SOCIALLY COHESIVE SOCIETY WITH A COMMON NATIONAL IDENTITY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
Promoting social cohesion through increased interaction across space and class	Social Cohesion Index	80%	90% of population aware of constitution by 2024	Use international events to promote advocacy amongst South Africans living abroad	Number of Global South Africans (GSA) activations implemented	17 GSA Activations	17 GSA Activations annually	Lead: Brand SA
				Promote access to cultural facilities/ community arts centres and participation in arts, culture and heritage programmes	Number of Provincial Community Arts Development Programmes implemented per year	150 community Arts Programmes	45 Provincial Community Arts Development programmes implemented by March 2024	Lead: DSAC
				Implement the community conversations / dialogue programme	Number of community conversations / dialogues implemented to foster social interaction	130 dialogues	79 Community conversations / dialogues implemented by March 2024	Lead: DSAC
				Implement advocacy platforms on social cohesion by Social Cohesion Advocates	Number of advocacy platforms on social cohesion implemented by social cohesion advocates	76 social cohesion advocacy platforms	95 advocacy platforms on social cohesion implemented by March 2024	Lead: DSAC
				Promote participation in sport and recreation by facilitating opportunities for people to share space and by providing equipment and/ or attire to schools, hubs and clubs	Number of people actively participating in organised sport and active recreation events	3 616 679	1 295 000 by March 2024	Lead: DSAC
					Number of sport and recreation promotion campaigns and events implemented	14	8 events per year by March 2024	Lead: DSAC

2024 IMPACT: A DIVERSE SOCIALLY COHESIVE SOCIETY WITH A COMMON NATIONAL IDENTITY

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
					Number of schools, hubs and clubs provided with equipment and/or attire as per the established norms and standards	15 219	12 500 by March 2024	Lead: DSAC Contributing: Provincial DSAC
					Number of learners participating at the district school sport tournaments.	304 813 (2014-2019)	275 000 by March 2024	Contributing: Provincial DSAC
					Number of municipalities provided with technical and management support during construction.	112 (2014-2019)	225 municipalities by March 2024	Lead: DSAC
					Number of community outdoor gyms and children's playparks constructed	20 community outdoor gyms and children's play parks	50 community outdoor gyms and children's play parks constructed by March 2024	Lead: DSAC
				Develop talented athletes by providing them with opportunities to excel at the national school sport championships and by supporting athletes through the sports academies	Number of learners in the national school sport championships per year	42 355	20 000 by March 2024	Lead: DSAC
					Number of athletes supported by the sports academies	25 037	16 650 by March 2024	Lead: DSAC

2024 IMPACT: A DIVERSE SOCIALLY COHESIVE SOCIETY WITH A COMMON NATIONAL IDENTITY

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
				Support high performance athletes to achieve success in international sport	Number of athletes supported through the scientific support programme per year	921	360 by March 2024	Lead: DSAC
				Promote the celebration of national days on an intercultural basis, fully inclusive of all South Africans	Number of programming on television and radio showcasing national days and constitutional values	7 national days celebrated annually	6 national days celebrated on SABC platforms annually	Lead: SABC
					Number of digital campaigns showcasing significance of national days	12	7	Lead: Brand SA

Implementation Framework: Promoting Active Citizenry and Leadership

2024 IMPACT: A DIVERSE SOCIALLY COHESIVE SOCIETY WITH A COMMON NATIONAL IDENTITY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
Promoting active citizenry and leadership	Active Citizenship Index	79%	85% by 2024	Conduct continuous Civic and Democracy Education (CDE) campaigns to improve participation in elections	Number of face to face CDE events held per annum	65,454 educational events	80,000 by March 2024	Lead: IEC
				Maintain an accurate national common voters' roll to ensure the credibility of elections	Number of registered voters reflected on the voters' roll as at 31 March each year	2019/2020 26,800,000 voters	2023/2024 26,900,000 voters	Lead: IEC
				Successful delivery of a general election for local government in 2021 as required by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa	Election results declared within 7 days after Election Day	The fourth Local Government Elections were delivered on 3 August 2016	Election to be delivered within 90 days from 2 August 2021, which signifies the end of the 5-year term of municipal councils elected in 2016	Lead: IEC
				Improve participation in general elections (both National and Municipal) elections	% of voters who turn out in local government elections, as a percentage of registered voters in years when applicable. Reporting period – per general electoral event	LGE 2016 – 57.95% of registered Voters (15,290,820 of 26.3m voters)	LGE 2021 - 58%	Lead: IEC
				Promote participation in community-based governance processes (Active citizenship bodies)	Number of provinces implementing the GovChat programme for community engagement and service delivery improvement	New indicator	9 by 2024	Lead: DCOG and Provincial DCOG
					Provinces supported to maintain effective community engagement structures, systems and processes within their respective municipalities	New indicator	9 annually	Lead: DCOG and Provincial DCOG
					Number of Play Your Part (PYP) activities implemented reaching provinces	New indicator	9 annually	Lead: Brand SA

2024 IMPACT: A DIVERSE SOCIALLY COHESIVE SOCIETY WITH A COMMON NATIONAL IDENTITY

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
					Survey and monitor the development and implementation of mandatory policies and codes of conduct of SGBs for racial integration	New indicator	1000 schools surveyed and monitored annually	Lead: DBE Contributing: PEDs

Implementation Framework: Fostering Social Compacts

2024 IMPACT: FOSTERING SOCIAL COMPACTS

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
Fostering a social compact	Social compact (s) for a more democratic, equal and prosperous society			Develop a Social Compact to promote collaboration among key social sectors to foster social cohesion and nation building.	A social compact	A National Strategy for Developing an Inclusive and a Cohesive South African Society Social Cohesion Convention - Feb 2020 Draft Social Cohesion Compact	1 social compact on social cohesion and nation building by 2024	Lead: DSAC
				Monitor the implementation of a social compact for social cohesion and nation building	Number of monitoring reports on the implementation of a social compact for social cohesion and nation building	New Indicator	6 Bi-annual reports on monitoring the implementation of a social compact by March 2024	Lead: DSAC

SAFER COMMUNITIES

Safety and security are directly related to socio-economic development and equality. A safe and secure country encourages economic growth and transformation and is an important contributor to addressing the triple challenge of poverty, inequality and unemployment. The NDP 2030 envisions a South Africa where people feel safe and enjoy a community life free of crime. Achieving this requires a well-functioning criminal justice system, in which the police, the judiciary and correctional services work together to ensure that suspects are caught, prosecuted, convicted if guilty, and securely incarcerated and rehabilitated.

The country faces high levels of corruption within the public and private sectors, which undermine the rule of law and impede government's efforts to achieve its socio-economic development and service-delivery objectives. The cost of corrupt practices falls most heavily on the poor, degrading the quality and accessibility of public services. State systems of accountability have been uneven, enabling corruption to thrive. Corruption and transnational organised crime intersect, with corruption among state officials facilitating syndicated crime both within the country and across its borders. Crime syndicates aid and abet corrupt behaviour to facilitate their nefarious activities, perpetuating the cross-border movement of contraband and cash in and out of the country. Corruption contributes towards the growth of the illicit economy, which continues to pose a significant risk to the country's economic development. Furthermore, corrupt officials threaten the security and integrity of South Africa's identity and travel documents through the issuing of fraudulent documentation. Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerances remain a challenge impacting on the safety of communities.

Some progress has been made over the past years in reducing the levels of serious crime such as murders, aggravated robberies, crimes against women, children and other vulnerable groups. However, the number of crimes still being committed remains unacceptably high. Cabinet approved the National Action Plan (NAP) to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerances. Departments need to ensure their activities are aligned to the NAP. More important is the need to strengthen and accelerate the implementation of the seven-point plan which is primarily aimed at the modernisation of the Criminal Justice System to be more efficient and effective. Public confidence is eroded by perceptions that criminals escape the law, that arrests do not lead to successful prosecution and that prisoners escape from courtrooms and correctional facilities. Lengthy court processes which lead to inordinate delays in the finalisation of cases, case backlogs, over-crowding in correctional facilities, inadequate use of diversion programmes, limited rehabilitation and welfare programmes for first and young offenders and recidivism all continue to confront the criminal justice system from start-to-end. A more coordinated and integrated approach is required to address these challenges at every stage of the criminal justice value chain. The Integrated Criminal Justice Strategy (ICJS) is a concerted effort to realise this objective in order to restore confidence in the criminal justice system.

South Africa's land and maritime borders, as well as its airspace, need to be effectively safe guarded and secured to curb transnational organised crime and corruption, particularly at ports of entry and land borders.

Information and communication technologies have become indispensable to the functioning of South African society. The expected growth of international bandwidth will increase uptake and usage of the internet. This is likely to bring with it an increase in cybercrime. The negative impact of cybercrime on the economy, national security and the general wellbeing of citizens cannot be underestimated. Cyber security policies and legal frameworks do not adequately address existing challenges, and South Africa does not have the necessary institutional mechanisms to address this matter in a coordinated manner. These will receive greater attention in the period to 2024.

Corruption

The NDP enjoins the building of a resilient anti-corruption system, premised on a whole-of-society approach, to successfully detect and investigate cases of alleged corruption with a view to prosecute, convict and incarcerate perpetrators. This will serve as deterrence and contribute to ensuring a corruption-free society.

The programme will focus on fighting corruption by ensuring good governance, which includes sound institutions and the effective operation of government. The country continuously strives to have an anti-corruption system that makes public servants accountable, protects whistle-blowers and closely monitors procurement. However, the responsibility and efforts to curb corruption in the private and public sectors requires increased public awareness and improving access to information to all sectors.

Crime

Crime in South Africa has occupied centre stage on the public agenda. Twenty-five years into democracy, serious and violent crime including Gender Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF), result in people in South Africa, particularly vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities, living in fear and feeling unsafe. This affects the country's economic development, undermines the wellbeing of people in the country and hinders their ability to achieve their potential.

Implementation Framework: Fighting Corruption

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED INVESTOR PERCEPTION (CONFIDENCE)								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
Improvement in corruption perception index rating	Improved Transparency International ranking	Corruption Perception Index 2018 South Africa scored 43/100 and ranked 73/180	Improvement in Corruption Perception Index ranking by 5 (to 68/100)	Freezing money and assets that are proceeds of crime	Value of freezing orders obtained for corruption or offences relating to corruption	R9.4 bn over past 5 years	R10.4 bn over 5 years	Lead: NPA
				Recovery of money and assets that are the proceeds of crime	Value of recoveries relating to corruption or related offences	R5.6 bn over past 5 years	R5.4 billion over 5 years	Lead: NPA
				Enhance the capacity of the designated Special Commercial Crimes Courts to deal speedily with economic crimes	Specialised Commercial Crime Courts established in 5 provinces (LMP, NW, MP, ECD, FS)	5 Dedicated specialised commercial crime courts (SCCC)	5 SCCC's phased in over the MTSF period (at least 1 SCCC, annually and 5 SCCC over 5 years)	Lead: DoJ&CD
				Reduced levels of serious corruption in the private and public sectors	Conviction rate for serious corruption in the private sector	New indicator	70%	Lead: SAPS (DPCI)
					Conviction rate for serious corruption in the public sector	New indicator	70%	Lead: SAPS (DPCI)

Implementation Framework: Reduced Organised Crime

2024 IMPACT: ALL PEOPLE IN SOUTH AFRICA ARE SAFE								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
Reduced organised crime	Percentage of identified organised crime groups/syndicates neutralised	New performance indicator	90% identified organised crime groups/syndicates neutralised	Reduce cable theft	Percentage conviction rate in cable theft cases	New indicator	74% conviction rate in cable theft cases	Lead: NPA
				Reduce drug syndicates through the implementation of the Narcotics Intervention Strategy and the revised National Drug Master Plan	Percentage of identified drug syndicates neutralised with arrests	New indicator	50% in 2020/2021, increasing to 60% in 2021/2022 and 70% in 2022/2023	Lead: SAPS
				Reduction of organised criminal groups and gangs (incl. implementation of the National Anti-Gang Strategy)	Percentage of identified organised criminal groups or syndicates neutralised with arrests	New indicator	50% in 2020/2021, increasing to 60% in 2021/2022 and 70% in 2022/2023	Lead: SAPS
				Reduce the levels of serious organised crime through the successful closure of serious organised crime project investigations	Success rate for serious organised crime project investigations successfully closed.	New performance indicator	72% by 2024	SAPS (DPCI)

Implementation Framework: Reduced levels of contact crimes

2024 IMPACT: ALL PEOPLE IN SOUTH AFRICA ARE SAFE AND FEEL SAFE								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
Increased feelings of safety in communities	Creation of a transparent, credible and well-capacitated criminal justice system			Amend the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977	Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill tabled in Parliament in 2022	Criminal procedure Act, 1977 as amended on an ad-hoc basis over the years	Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill tabled in Parliament in 2022	Lead: DoJ&CD
	Efficient and co-ordinated CJS through integrated digital information systems		All CJS member departments digitally connected to exchange meaningful CJS information to fulfil integrated business processes	Development, maintenance and operation of an inter-departmental information exchange platform	Number of CJS departments and entities connected to transversal platform and exchanging information electronically	8 institutions	11 institutions by 2024	Lead: DoJ&CD, SAPS
	Percentage increase in households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day (StatsSA)	To be determined	10% increase in percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day	Reduce levels of contact crime	Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes	Reported contact crimes increased, by 2.6%, from 602 697 in 2017/18, to 618 472, in 2018/19, 1 673 990 (2018/19)	Reduce to 575 696 (7.48%)	Lead: SAPS
	Percentage increase in households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence	To be determined	10% increase in percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence during	Reduction in violence against women	Percentage reduction in the number of crimes against women	Reported crimes against women increased, by 1.2%, from 177 620 in 2017/18 to 179 683, in 2018/19	Reduce to 159 210 (6.9%)	Lead: SAPS

Implementation Framework: Reduced levels of contact crimes

2024 IMPACT: ALL PEOPLE IN SOUTH AFRICA ARE SAFE AND FEEL SAFE								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
	during the night (StatsSA)		the day	Reduction in violence against children	Percentage reduction in the number of crimes against children	Reported crimes against children increased, by 3.9%, from 43 540, in 2017/18, to 45 229, in 2018/19	Reduce to 39 497 (6.73%)	SAPS
				Increased police visibility	Number of Provinces in which the Community-in-Blue Concept has been initiated	New indicator	9 provinces by 30 June 2021	SAPS
					Number of cities in which the implementation of the Safer Cities Framework has been initiated.	New indicator	10 pilot cities by 30 June 2021	SAPS
				Increased trust in the police (output)	Percentage of citizens satisfied with their interaction with the police (output indicator)	New indicator	Annual report	CSPS
				Increased trust in the police (output)	Perception of increase in police visibility in the Top 30 police stations (output indicator)	New indicator	1 Report	CSPS

Implementation Framework: Reduced levels of contact crimes

2024 IMPACT: ALL PEOPLE IN SOUTH AFRICA ARE SAFE AND FEEL SAFE								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
	Incidence rate of violence experienced by sex/ gender, age and disability	Annual Police Crime Statistics on violence against women Victims of Crime Survey (Stats SA)	All forms of violence against women halved by 2024	Establish a Disability-centric justice system to ensure consistent barrier free and equal access to justice for persons with disabilities across the justice value chain	Number of service points compliant with universal access and design principles and provision of reasonable accommodation and measures for persons with disabilities	New indicator	54 courts compliant	Lead: DoJ&CD, SAPS
	Effective identification, tracking and management of all persons within the criminal justice system	New indicator		Multi-modal biometric database of all South African citizens Refugees, asylum seekers, deportees and travellers	Implementation of DHA Automated Biometric Information System (ABIS)	New indicator	DHA ABIS implemented by 2022/23	Lead: DHA

Implementation Framework: Well-defended and secure cyberspace

2024 IMPACT: ALL PEOPLE IN SOUTH AFRICA ARE SAFE								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
Secured cyber space	Cyber space capacity	New indicator	National cybersecurity technical response capacity fully established and operational by 2024	Build capability and capacity to address cybercrime and to promote cybersecurity	Architecture/design of the Integrated Cybersecurity Centre completed and approved	National Cybersecurity Policy Framework	Develop and operationalise the approved Operating Model for an integrated Cybersecurity Centre	Lead: SSA Contributing: SAPS, DCDT, DoD
				Regulatory framework for identification and protection of National Critical Information Infrastructures (NCIIs) developed and implemented	Methodology for the identification and protection of the NCIIs completed and approved	National Cybersecurity Policy Framework	NCII draft regulations for the identification and protection of the National Critical Information Infrastructure by the National Cybersecurity Centre	Lead: SSA
				Fully established National Cybersecurity Training capacity and National Public Awareness plan	National Cybersecurity training and awareness plan completed	National Cybersecurity Policy Framework	Implement the National Cybersecurity training and public awareness programmes	Lead: SSA
				National Cybersecurity research and Development Agenda approved and implemented	Research and Development Agenda for cybersecurity matters	National Cybersecurity Policy Framework	National Cybersecurity R&D Strategy finalised	Lead: SSA

2024 IMPACT: ALL PEOPLE IN SOUTH AFRICA ARE SAFE

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
				Integrated PPP on cybercrime and cybersecurity-related threats	Approved National Cybersecurity Strategy	National Cybersecurity Policy Framework	Integrated National Cybersecurity Strategy approved	Lead: SSA
				National legislation on cybercrime, cybersecurity and technical intelligence enacted	Reviewed Cybersecurity legislation	National Cybersecurity Policy Framework	Review the Cybersecurity Bill and submit to Cabinet.	Lead: SSA
				Successfully investigate cybercrime investigative support case files	% of specialised cyber-crime investigative support case file successfully investigated	Revised Performance Indicator (baseline to be determined)	55% of specialised cybercrime investigative support case files successfully investigated	Lead: SAPS (DPCI) Contributing: FIC

Implementation Framework: Effectively defended, protected, safeguarded and secured communities

2024 IMPACT: ALL PEOPLE IN SOUTH AFRICA ARE SAFE								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
Effectively defended, protected, safeguarded and secured communities	SA's border effectively defended, protected, safeguarded and secured	New indicator	BMA operational at 25 areas by March 2024 (including 18 ports of entry, 6 segments of the land borderline and 1 community crossing point)	Strengthen measures to improve the security of land ports of entry, land border law enforcement areas patrol and the maritime environment through targeted infrastructure upgrades and operation corona	BMA incrementally established Number of ports of entry and segments of the land border law enforcement area where the BMA is operationalised	BMA Bill (2019) BMA Act, 2020 (Act No 2 of 2020) assented to by the President in July 2020. Proclamations for the establishment of the BMA in process of being drafted	BMA established by 2021/22 BMA operational by 2023/24 at 18 ports of entry, 6 segments of the land border law enforcement area and 1 community crossing point BMA rolled-out to an additional 7 ports of entry and 1 additional segment of the land border law enforcement area by 2024	Lead: DHA
				Biometric functionality at ports of entry implemented	All identified ports of entry equipped with biometric functionality	BMCS partially rolled out to 4 airports (70% of counters at each airport)	100% of identified ports of entry equipped with biometric functionality by March 2024	Lead: DHA

Implementation Framework: Social reintegration of offenders

2024 IMPACT: ALL PEOPLE IN SOUTH AFRICA ARE SAFE								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
Increase the number of victims participating in Restorative Justice Programme	Percentage number of victims participating in Restorative Justice Programme	71 628 (parolees' probationers and awaiting trial persons)	5% increase in offenders under the system of community corrections (parolees, probationers and awaiting trial persons)	Increase the number of victims participating in Restorative Justice Programme	Number of victims participating in Restorative Justice Programmes	7 560	20 700 by 2024	Lead: DCS Contributing: DSD, SAPS, Civilian secretariat

CROSS-CUTTING FOCUS AREAS

Implementation Framework: Reduced levels of marginalisation, stigmatisation and discrimination and violence against women, girls and persons with disabilities

2024 IMPACT: ALL WOMEN, GIRLS, YOUTH AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ARE AND FEEL SAFE AND ENJOY FREEDOM AND A BETTER LIFE								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
Levels of marginalisation, stigmatisation and discrimination and violence against women, girls and persons with disabilities reduced	Incidence rate of violence experienced by sex/ gender, age and disability	Annual Police Crime Statistics on violence against women	All forms of violence against women halved by 2024	Establish Gender Based Violence and Femicide Council	Level of implementation of GBVF Council	NCGBV Council 2012-2014; Presidential Declaration from the National GBVF Summit	100% implementation by 2024	DWYPD
	Prevalence rate of violence by sex/ gender, age and disability	Victims of Crime Survey (Statistics South Africa)		Produce and coordinate implementation of a national strategic plan (NSP) to end gender-based violence.	Level of implementation of the NSP	Integrated Government POA on Addressing Violence against Women and Children (2013-2018)	100% implementation of NSP by 2024	DWYPD, DSD, DoJ&CD, SAPS, DCS
				Develop a system to ensure consistent barrier free access for persons with disabilities to justice across the justice value chain	Percentage of disability-related complaints on barrier free access	New indicator	At least 40% compliance by 2024	DoJ&CD, SAPS
				Programme in place to protect children and adults with disabilities in institutionalised settings	Percentage reduction in complaints, investigations and loss of life	New indicator	40% reduction	DSD

PRIORITY 7: A BETTER AFRICA AND WORLD

INTRODUCTION

The international relations arena has undergone rapid changes through globalisation. The nature of agreements, both political and economic, are complex and require countries to clearly articulate their foreign policy objectives and identify and forge relationships that will have positive geo-political impacts.

The number of missions and posted personnel is unsustainable. South Africa's defence force is not appropriately equipped, resourced and trained to execute successful operations in support of South Africa's national security, national interest and foreign policy. There is a need for an effective and compulsory implementation of the Cabinet-approved Measures and Guidelines for Coordination of Foreign Policy to safeguard South Africa's international relations.

Policy uncertainty in this area is affecting the country's ability to be influential, and to implement policies and agreements in order to deepen integration and cooperation, particularly in the region and on the continent. The lack of a clear articulation of the country's national interest and its stance on economic diplomacy contributes to uncertainty, affecting investor confidence and accelerating the pace of inward direct investment.

Tourism as a growth driver

The NDP Vision 2030 identifies tourism as a highly labour-intensive industry which stimulates the development of small businesses and generates foreign direct investment and significant export earnings. The sector could create jobs for semi-skilled and unskilled workers in the short to long term, with a focus on villages, townships and small towns. Emphasis is placed on increasing the number of tourists entering South Africa and the amount spent; the availability of tourism infrastructure; positioning South Africa as a regional shopping and business centre; and ease of access by air and travel facilitation through favourable visa regimes. According to the World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC), travel and tourism contributed R425 billion to South Africa's economy, representing 8.6 per cent of all economic activity in the country. Some 1.5 million jobs are generated by the sector. In terms of tourist arrivals, 10.2 million people visited our shores in 2019, spending in excess of R120 billion. Government aims to increase international tourist arrivals by 6 per cent annually over the medium term.

To this end, the Department of Tourism will be implementing some reforms and programmes aimed at boosting South Africa as a premium tourist attraction. The visa regulations have been reviewed to support growth, for instance, unabridged birth certificates are no longer a requirement for inbound

travelling minors. South Africa has also waived visa requirement for over 80 countries, and the first phase of the country's new e-Visa system has now been deployed. Other pertinent programmes include the scaling up of the Tourism Safety Monitors Programme, in collaboration with the SAPS; implementation of incubation programmes, skilling and empowerment of youth and women to have a meaningful role in the economy. Government will launch the Tourism Equity Fund by the end of 2020.

Trade and regional integration

South Africa's export performance has diminished over the last few years and has underperformed relative to its peer countries. This has partly been due to relatively high domestic costs associated with export merchandise – relative to most peer middle income countries. The NDP Vision 2030 advocated for an economic diplomacy approach that focuses on expanding in key growth markets of Asia and Africa. While trade has grown with Asia, especially China which is now our biggest trade partner, trade levels with Africa remain relatively low. This is partly due to a lack of regional integration and interconnected infrastructure. The African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) is a key area of focus and presents a renewed effort towards strengthening inter-regional trade. This is aligned to the NDP vision that South Africa take a more proactive stance to stimulate regional integration and development.

Implementation Framework: A better South Africa

2024 IMPACT: INCREASED FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT; GROWTH IN THE TOURISM SECTOR BY 4% PER YEAR								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
Increased FDI	Value of FDI into South Africa	R481.1 billion in 2018/19	R1.2 trillion in FDI over the MTSF	Source investment into the South African economy for the identified sectors	FDI value into South Africa	R481.1 billion	R1.2 trillion in investment	Lead: DTIC, NT, Contributing: DIRCO
Increased and diversified exports contributed to an export orientated economy	Value of exports in identified sectors	R1.2 trillion (2018)	R1.5 trillion by 2024	Facilitate and increase exports through the Export Marketing Investment Assistance (EMIA) Fund	Value of exports facilitated through the EMIA fund which are in sectors and destinations targeted for diversification	New indicator	R3 billion annually	Lead: DTIC Contributing: DIRCO
Growth in tourism sector resulting in economic growth	Percentage growth in tourism sector as a share of GDP	8.9% of GDP total (2018) and 8% growth since 2014 tourist arrivals	9.9% of GDP total (2018)	Develop and implement a destination brand strategy to promote South Africa as a preferred tourism destination	Brand Strength Index	38.8	44.7	Lead: DIRCO and Tourism Contributing: Brand SA
	Percentage increase in the value of international tourist spend	R120 billion	Increase the value of international tourist spends with 4% each year	Promote South Africa as a preferred tourism destination	Percentage increase in the value of international tourist spend	R120 billion	Increase the value of international tourist spend by 4% annually	Lead: Tourism
					10.23 million international tourists in 2019		6% annually by 2024	Lead: Tourism

Implementation Framework: A better Africa and world

2024 IMPACT: INCREASED INTRA-REGIONAL TRADE IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
Increased regional integration and trade	Regional Integration Index	531 (SADC)	631	Implementation of the detailed Implementation Plans for prioritised projects of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP)	Percentage of prioritised projects of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) implemented	Revision of RISDP completed. Detailed implementation plans for project and initiation of prioritised projects outstanding	20%	Lead: DIRCO
Increased intra- Africa trade	Percentage increase in exports to the rest of the Continent	Intra-Africa export 26% and import 12% of SA trade in 2018		Implementation of the AfCFTA and other trade agreements in order to grow intra-Africa trade	Percentage tariffs progressively eliminated over five years	0%	50%	Lead: DTIC
	Percentage increase in imports from the rest of the Continent	Import 12% of SA trade in 2018		Growth of intra-Africa trade through the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) and other trade agreements.	Framework for trade in services in priority sectors established	Trade in services framework agreement largely concluded	Establish a framework for trade in services in priority sectors through the finalisation of the schedules of specific commitments on trade in services	Lead: DTIC, DIRCO
Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 implemented	Agenda 2063 programmes			Contribute to the implementation of identified Agenda 2063 Flagship Projects	Progress of agreed partnership outcomes monitored.	100% of partnerships convened with outcomes aligned to Agenda 2063	Agenda 2063 and African flagship programmes prioritised in all South Africa's inputs to all African and AU official's strategic partnerships	Lead: DIRCO

2024 IMPACT: INCREASED INTRA-REGIONAL TRADE IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
				South Africa's obligations towards UN, SADC and the AU including the institutions hosted in South Africa (PAP, NEPAD, APRM, AFCONE, PAUSSI) and TFCA's (payments) honoured	Percentage of country obligations to SADC and AU fulfilled	New indicator	90% of obligations fulfilled	Lead: DIRCO
				Dedicate resources to support increased continental and global responsibilities	Payment of South African contributions to international organisations in full and on time	New indicator	South Africa's contributions ensure participation in international organisations to advance national interest secured	DIRCO
				Domestic outstanding socio-economic standards ratified	% of outstanding standards ratified	New indicator	80%	DIRCO and partner departments
Equitable multilateral institutions and enhanced global governance				Advance South Africa's national interest and safeguard South Africa's national positions within all international engagements and promote an equitable rules-based multilateral system	South Africa's National Interest Framework developed	South Africa's National Interest Framework	South Africa's National Interest Framework developed by March 2022	DIRCO

Implementation Framework: A peaceful and secure African continent

2024 IMPACT: PEACEFUL AND SECURE CONTINENT								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
Increased regional and global integration	Percentage increase in regional and global integration	New indicator	100% compliance	Promote regional, global integration, and improve peace, security and stability on the Continent	Compliance with international commitments (where commitment refers to military, humanitarian, environmental and any other)	100% compliance	100% compliance with all international commitments and requests for external missions (including political and diplomatic initiatives) in pursuit of regional, continental and international stability	DIRCO, Partner departments
International protocols and commitments achieved	Percentage compliance with international protocols and commitments	2 265 international agreements (1 943 bilateral and 322 multilaterals)	100% compliance	Ensure compliance to international protocol and commitments	Compliance with international protocols and commitments	100% compliance	100% compliance with all international protocols and commitments	DIRCO

Implementation Framework: A peaceful and secure African continent

2024 IMPACT: PEACEFUL AND SECURE CONTINENT								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
Improved peace, security and stability on the Continent	Percentage compliance with external peace support operations, rescue operations and humanitarian assistance operations	New indicator	100% compliance	<p>Deploy the SANDF for AU/UN Peace missions</p> <p>Deploy the SANDF to combat maritime crime and piracy</p> <p>Deploy SANDF resources, on request, for search and rescue operations and humanitarian assistance</p>	<p>Percentage compliance with external peace missions, rescue operations and humanitarian assistance operations</p> <p>Countries assisted with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development assistance - Humanitarian assistance 	100% compliance	All missions aligned with inter- departmental processes, to consider, plan and execute external peace support operations, rescue operations and humanitarian assistance operations within available South African resources.	DoD

CROSS-CUTTING FOCUS AREAS

Implementation Framework: Gender equality, youth and persons with disability agenda strengthened within multilateral institutions

2024 IMPACT: A BETTER AFRICA AND WORLD FOR ALL WOMEN, GIRLS, YOUTH AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
Women, youth and disability empowerment and gender equality advanced through multilateral forums and engagements and compliance	Country ranking	19 th ranking for South Africa in global parity (WEF Global Gender Gap Report 2018)	Top 10 ranking by 2024	Advance the rights of and comply with obligations relating to women, youth and persons with disabilities in multilateral institutions (UN, AU, SADC, Commonwealth, IORA and BRICS)	Percentage compliance with requirements by multilateral institutions (UN, AU, SADC, Commonwealth, IORA and BRICS) relating to submission of treaty reports on rights of women, youth and persons with disabilities	80%	100% compliance	Lead: DWYPD
	Issues at multinational level influenced by SA	CSW 64th; AU 4th STC; SADC Ministerial Meetings; SADC GBV and Gender Mainstreaming Workshops	100% issues at multilateral level influenced by South Africa by 2024		Percentage participation in standing multilateral engagements (UN, AU, SADC, Commonwealth, IORA and BRICS) relating to women, youth and persons with disabilities	New indicator	100% compliance	Lead: DWYPD
					Multilateral engagements and treaty reports	New indicator	100% compliance	Lead: DWYPD