



Mapping the National Development Plan to the United Nations and African Union Sustainable Development Agendas



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANC	African National Congress
ASGISA	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa
AU	African Union
BIOFIN	Biodiversity Finance Initiative
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CAP	Common African Position
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCMA	Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration
CLPA	Child Labour Programme of Action
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CoP	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CoP21	21st Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DoL	Department of Labour
DORA	Division of Revenue Act
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FCTC	Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEAR	Growth, Employment and Redistribution
GNI	Gross National Income
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLC	High-Level Committee
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan
JBCC	Joint Bilateral Commission for Cooperation
LDC	Least Developed Country

MAF	MDG Acceleration Framework
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
NEDLAC	National Economic Development and Labour Council
NGP	New Growth Path
NPC	National Planning Commission
NTSS	National Tourism Sector Strategy
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PAJA	Promotion of Administrative Justice Act
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PMU	Programme Management Unit
POA	Programme of Action
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
RSC	Regional Service Centre
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SADPA	South African Development Partnership Agency
SAIDA	South African International Development Agency
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SAT	South African Tourism
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SPGRC	SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre
TB	Tuberculosis
TEP	Tourism Enterprise Partnership
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VAWC	Violence against Women and Children
WTO	World Trade Organization

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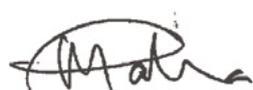
These two teams worked tirelessly together to get this report to this level. Earlier versions of the report also benefited from the guidance of Ms. Percy Moleke (then Deputy Director General, Policy and Research, National Planning Commission Secretariat) and Mr. Walid Badawi (then UNDP South Africa Country Director).



FOREWORD

The United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) maintain the thematic work on poverty eradication targeted by the MDGs and reflect a comprehensive perspective on international development and sustaining human life.

This report was made possible thanks to the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on behalf of the UN in South Africa. The report presents a detailed analysis of the convergence between South Africa's National Development Plan-Vision 2030 (NDP) and the SDGs. It highlights gaps in the coverage of SDGs in the NDP, and the response to them. Although the central focus of the study is on linkages between the NDP and SDGs, a further comparison is made to link these two frameworks to the Africa Union Agenda 2063. The report takes each of the priority actions outlined in the NDP and cross matches them to the SDG targets. Where gaps exist, it examines how many of them are being addressed comprehensively outside the scope of the NDP through other sectoral frameworks and strategies. In some cases, there are SDG targets which are not relevant to South Africa's NDP, as the Plan reflects the country's specific context as well as the particular challenges identified in the Diagnostic Report produced in 2011 by the National Planning Commission (NPC), South Africa's planning think-tank.



Mr Tshediso Matona
Secretary of Planning
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Overall, the study concludes that, at 74%, the level of convergence between the NDP Objectives and SDG Targets is quite high. The NDP's alignment to global standards and global best practice simplifies and streamlines reporting on the NDP, SDGs and Agenda 2063 thus providing a good basis for sustainable development policy making.

Going forward, government will build on the strengthened partnership with the UN, enabled and supported by UNDP, which has developed useful tools, such as, MAPS (Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support) for use in developing an integrated approach, reflecting the principle of Leaving No One Behind, and ensuring that multi-stakeholder engagements are undertaken with all social partners. MAPS will assist South Africa to do a detailed analysis and mapping towards the domestication of the SDGs in the country.

We hope that this report contributes to integrated planning in South Africa, as well as coordinated action on the country's development priorities, with government working with all stakeholders and actors in society.



Dr Ayodele Odusola
UNDP Resident Representative



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

South Africa has made remarkable progress since it transitioned to democracy in 1994, establishing a solid foundation for democratic governance and improved access to education, health services, water, electricity, housing and social protection for the historically disadvantaged. Despite these advances, challenges remain, which prompted President Zuma to appoint a National Planning Commission (NPC) in 2010 to draft a vision (Vision 2030) and National Development Plan (NDP) to address the challenges identified.

As part of the process, the NPC released a Diagnostic Report which provided an honest reflection of the achievements of the country since 1994 and the remaining challenges. This report was welcomed as a constructive assessment and led to the development of the NDP in November 2011 and its adoption in 2012. The NDP provides a thorough analysis of the underlying and structural factors that need to be addressed to realise the Vision 2030. The analysis highlighted the fact that South Africa has:

- *A dual economy characterised by a highly developed formal sector that co-exists with a large, under-developed informal sector.*

- *sharp disparities in access to assets and services – such as land, quality education, skills, technology and capital – that translate into low household incomes for large segments of the population.*

- *the relative decline of sectors like mining and manufacturing leading to job and income losses; and*

- *difficulties in translating substantial investments in social protection and service delivery into increased participation of the poor in the economy.*

Following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the attendant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the 70th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015¹, the government has seen a need to align its policies and programmes articulated in the NDP to the newly adopted global agenda encapsulating the SDGs, and thus requested the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) undertake a mapping exercise to establish the extent to which the NDP and the SDGs converge, and identify gaps between the NDP objectives and the SDG targets. Since the NDP is a response to the Diagnostic Report of 2011, it does not cover all 17 global priorities covered under the SDGs, but rather reflects the needs and challenges of South Africa at that time.

The NDP was not, and is not intended to cover the six broad contours of the SDGs, namely, “leave no one behind; put sustainable development at the core of all development programmes; integrate social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainability in all areas of human endeavour; transform the economy for growth and inclusive growth; build peaceful and effective, open and accountable institutions for all; and forge a new partnership for development”, although elements of these contours are prevalent in most of the sentiments expressed in the NDP.

¹ UNGASS – 2015 - http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1

The mapping exercise takes all priorities and actions stated in the 13 programmatic chapters of the NDP and cross-matches them to each of the 169 SDG targets as well as the 39 Agenda 2063 priority areas. The criteria for establishing how closely matched an NDP objective is to a particular SDG target or Agenda 2063 priority area included:

- i. how the NDP intervention impacts the SDG target or Agenda 2063 priority area (multiplier effects);
- ii. the beneficiary population – whether the target group includes vulnerable groups and the least well-off; and
- iii. speed of impact of the NDP intervention.

A further mapping between the NDP priority areas, the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF, which articulates the implementation strategy for the NDP), the SDGs and the African

Union Agenda 2063 is also undertaken. The context for this mapping exercise is South Africa's political commitment to a development trajectory rooted in its support for the domestic nature of the NDP and the Global Agenda to which South Africa considers itself a significant player. Additionally, it takes account of the process led by South Africa, which culminated in the adoption of the African Union Agenda 2063.

This analysis furthermore seeks to respond to, and address five areas that were highlighted during a debate in 2016, jointly organised by UNDP, the Government of South Africa through the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME), the Wits School of Governance and the Oliver and Adelaide Tambo Foundation. The debate, one of several under the umbrella of the OR Tambo Debate Series, concluded on the need to explore further the following issues:

- *To what extent does the NDP align with the SDGs?*

- *What are the gaps between the NDP and the SDGs and what is South Africa doing about these gaps?*

- *Are there synergies across sectors and if so, specifically which NDP objectives contribute to more than one SDG?*

- *What lessons from the implementation of the NDP, including action points and policy directions, should be revisited to ensure that there is complete alignment where appropriate to the context?*

The resulting analysis reflects on South Africa's post-1994 development journey. It highlights the milestone plans that have been developed, from the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP); the Growth, Employment and Redistribution Strategy (GEAR); to the present day NDP and its Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) implementation modality, which has at its core the goal of eliminating poverty and reducing inequality by the year 2030. The MTSF serves as a framework of actions and targets to dovetail with national,

provincial and local government planning processes.

Furthermore, the MTSF output level indicators need additional analysis to guide local planning processes and ensure they are in tune with the country's goals and vision. A programmatic translation of the policy framework and assessment of the impact of the NDP on communities is recommended for consideration.

It will be recalled that South Africa played a key role in the context of several global and continental processes that unfolded during 2015 which led to the development of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as continent-wide processes that culminated in the conclusion and adoption of the African Union Agenda 2063. It will also be recalled that in 2013, the African Union, under the leadership of South African Dr Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, laid down a vision for the 'Africa we want', including eight ideals, which were later translated into the seven aspirations of Agenda 2063. At the same time, Heads of State and Government of the AU decided to establish a High-Level Committee (HLC) comprising ten member states, including South Africa, to develop the Common African Position on the post-2015 development agenda (CAP). Subsequently, on the side-lines of the United Nations General Assembly, in September 2014, the ministers of the G77 plus China (G77+China) elected South Africa as a rotating Chair of the group for 2015. As Chair of the G77+China, South Africa had the challenging task of leading the group in the context of major international negotiations taking place in 2015.

By 2010, South Africa had integrated the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) into its MTSF and other planning and implementation frameworks. It was embarking upon accelerating efforts in implementing programmes that would ensure that those lagging MDGs would be brought up to speed through the MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) process. The MTSF 2009-2014 was a statement of government intent, which identified development challenges facing the country and outlined a medium-term strategy to improve the living conditions of South Africans. It outlined ten priority areas, which were aimed at giving life to the objective of meeting the development needs of all South Africans. The MTSF 2009-2014 also coincided with the government's efforts to meet its international commitments and obligations, especially through its demonstrated ownership of the MDG agenda. The 2010 MDG Report concludes that the "South African Constitution and its development mandate explicitly takes MDGs into account, and therefore there remains a greater possibility that despite many

a challenge, South Africa has a plan in place and a winning chance in the fight against hunger, disease, ignorance, gender equality and making South Africa and the world a better place".

The overarching objectives of South Africa's NDP and Vision 2030 are to eradicate poverty, reduce unemployment, and considerably reduce inequality. Within these broad objectives, South Africa has committed to bring the proportion of people living below the national poverty line of R419/month from 39% to zero, and to reduce income inequality, as measured by the Gini Coefficient, from 0.69 to 0.60. The SDGs, drawing on the experiences, and unfinished business of the MDGs, also advance the notion of eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities within, and among countries everywhere. It is therefore critical that national priorities are in congruence with the global objectives contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Similarly, there is a need to further elaborate on the linkages between both the NDP and the MTSF outcomes to the two relevant sets of goals and aspirations encapsulated in the SDGs and the continental Agenda 2063.

The NDP provides a comprehensive response to the challenges identified in the Diagnostic Report. It is important to establish whether the mismatch between the NDP objectives and the SDG targets happened because the Diagnostic Report did not consider some aspect which now appears in the SDGs as important or relevant to the challenges of the day. The NDP has strong foundations in South Africa's Constitution, which is centred on the realisation of the Bill of Rights and the Freedom Charter. It is also important to ascertain whether any SDG target not aligned to any NDP objective is relevant and important to the development of South Africa and whether it is being addressed elsewhere using some other sectoral or regional development platforms, or whether it was an oversight on the part of the developers of the NDP. In general, the NDP and the SDGs are very closely aligned apart from those NDP elements which were unique to the needs of South Africa but not prioritised at the global level or those SDG elements which were pertinent to global needs but not relevant to South Africa.

Key Findings

This mapping exercise highlights the convergence between South Africa's NDP and SDG targets, as well as between the NDP and Agenda 2063 of the African Union. The exercise also examines the gaps that occur between the NDP and the two development frameworks. There is a very high level of convergence of 94.87% between the NDP Objectives and Agenda 2063 Goals and Priority Areas. The difference is mainly in Aspiration 5 which is not reflected in the NDP. The level of convergence between the NDP objectives and SDG targets is also quite high at 74%, though it should be noted from the onset that the NDP remains a reflection of the challenges identified in the Diagnostic Report in response to specific challenges that the country faced in the period from 1994 to 2010, and could thus not be expected to be completely in tandem with the SDGs. Further, owing to South Africa's leadership role in most global and continental processes preceding the adoption of the SDGs and the African Union Agenda 2063, it would be expected that there would be a significant level of convergence between South Africa's development frameworks and the global/continental agendas.

The analysis presents a first step in assessing the degree to which South Africa's plans reflect the objectives of the SDGs and the Aspirations in the African Union Agenda 2063. The gaps that have been identified do not in any way suggest that South Africa is not addressing them. Many of the gaps are being addressed comprehensively outside the scope of the NDP through some other sectoral frameworks and strategies. These gaps are analysed comprehensively in the gap analysis, while those that have no relevance to the country context are labelled as such. The gap analysis shows that South Africa has a wealth of plans and strategies, many of which are well aligned with the SDGs but are not being implemented within the scope of the NDP. Since the NDP and Agenda 2063 are fully aligned, there are no gaps to be analysed for these two frameworks.

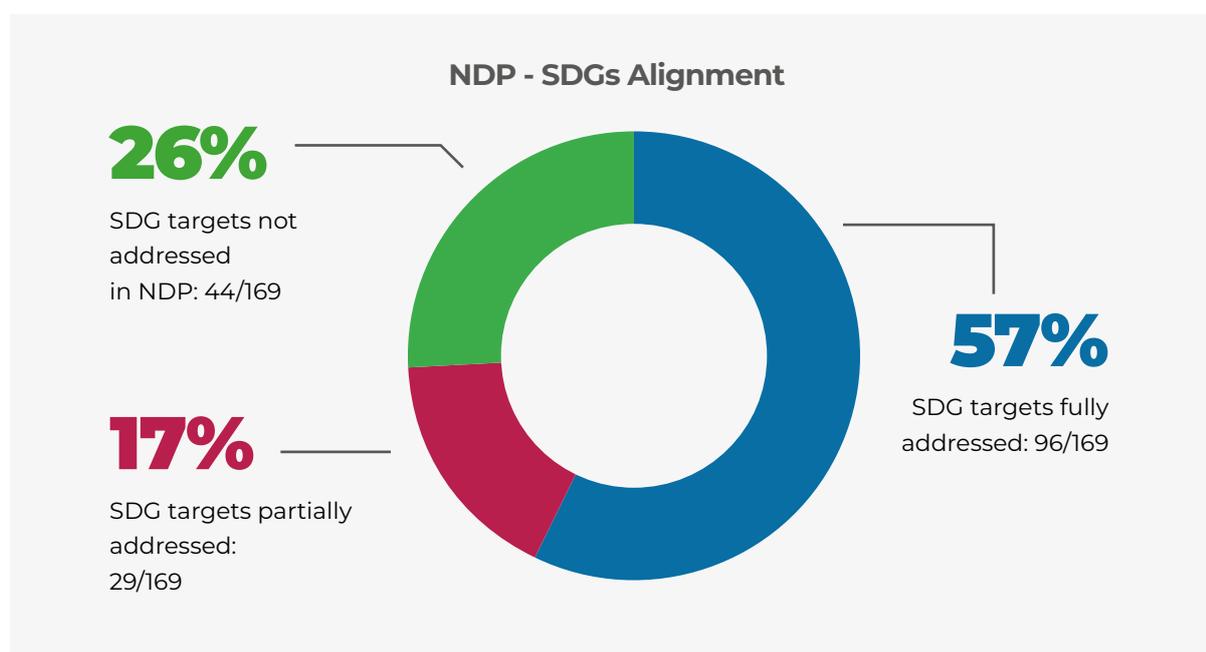
The analysis also helps to map SDG targets that need to be addressed by multiple departments and policy areas where actions can affect multiple SDGs. This points to the critical need for strong cross-sector institutional arrangements to promote sectoral interlinkages, prioritisation, and budgeting which are key elements to SDG achievement – identifying priority drivers and investments that can make progress towards multiple SDG targets at the same time.

The assessment conducted in this study should be read in conjunction with the Statistics South Africa's baseline report on SDG indicators, which will ultimately be used to track progress on the implementation on the NDP and sectoral strategies' impact on the SDGs. In the Rapid Integrated Assessment, 96 SDG targets were directly addressed by one or more NDP objective(s); 29 SDG targets were partially addressed by one or more NDP objective(s) while 44 SDG targets were not addressed at all by the NDP. Of the 44 targets not addressed, 32 targets were addressed by other frameworks and strategies outside the NDP, while 12 did not apply to the South African context.

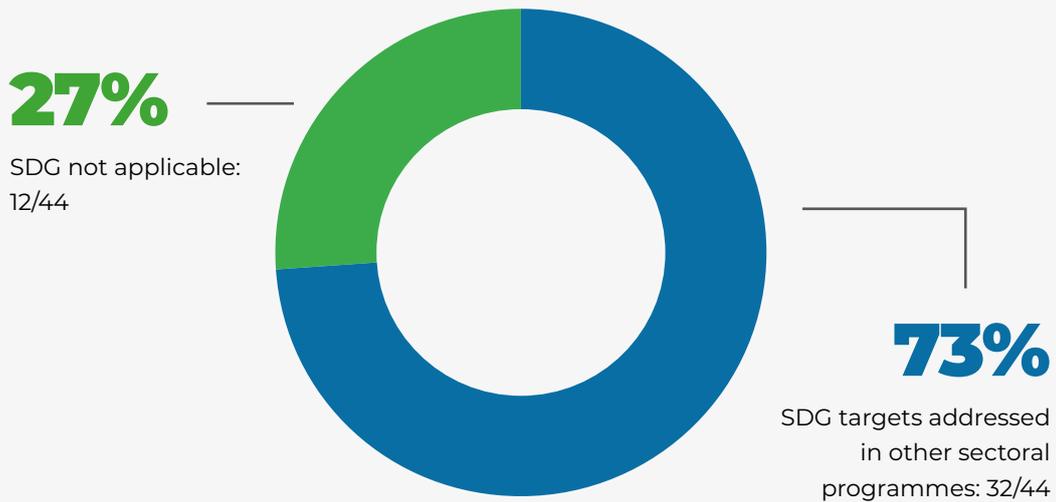
The assessment above indicates that fully addressed and partially addressed SDGs account for 74% of all SDGs, meaning there is strong convergence between the NDP and the SDGs. A qualitative analysis of the structure of NDP interventions having the highest multiplier effects on SDGs suggests that those NDP objectives with high redistributive characteristics exhibit more influences on SDG targets. The cost implications of such interventions cannot be ascertained in this analysis but may warrant further analysis going forward.

Observations

1. The NDP and Agenda 2063 are highly aligned at 94.87%. Aspiration 5 (Africa with a Strong Cultural Identity Common Heritage, Values and Ethics) in Agenda 2063 is not covered by the NDP. The Aspiration one goal, which focusses on the pre-eminence of African cultural renaissance and the ideals of Pan Africanism and African heritage.
2. The idea of Pan Africanism is however rooted in South African society and is alluded to in its foreign policy which pins South African international engagement to Pan-Africanism and South-South solidarity expressed in the concept of Ubuntu.
3. The NDP and the SDGs are highly aligned, with a convergence ratio of 74%. This means that 74% of the SDG targets are covered by the NDP.
4. The remaining 26% (44 targets) of the 169 SDG targets are not covered within the framework of the NDP. Out of this, 32 targets are being addressed comprehensively in programmes running at the sectoral level or in parallel to the NDP.
5. Only 12 SDG targets do not apply to the South African context.
6. Most NDP objectives with a redistributive slant affect the highest number of SDG targets – these have a direct impact on the SDGs. In contrast, other NDP objectives could be construed as catalytic or enablers.
7. The NDP objectives classified into high impact, medium impact and low impact should be read in tandem with the SDG indicator framework which Statistics South Africa has developed to measure progress towards attaining the SDGs.
8. If any of the SDG targets becomes a key priority, the analysis can guide policymakers as to which interventions could yield the best positive impact on particular SDG targets. At the same time, the gaps provide guidance on what SDG targets need to be addressed if they are currently not.
9. The multi-sectoral nature of SDG intervention is clear from the analysis. Some SDG targets will require a multi-pronged approach, while others are sector-specific. Equally, some sector-specific interventions may result in positive or negative impacts elsewhere.



SDGs not in NDP but addressed in other sectoral programmes and non-applicable SDGs



Economy and Employment

The economy and employment chapter of the NDP exhibits a very high level of convergence across many SDG targets. Specifically, looking across the SDG target rows in the Integrated Assessment Matrix, Economy and Employment (chapter 3) and Social Protection (chapter 11) have direct linkages to almost all the targets in Goal 1, apart from target 1.a which concerns ensuring significant mobilisation of resources through, for instance, development cooperation. Other NDP objectives with direct links to Goal 1 targets include Inclusive Rural Economy, Economic Infrastructure, Environmental Sustainability and Building a Capable and Developmental State.

Economic Infrastructure

The main objective of this chapter is to ensure that all people have access to sustainable energy; clean, potable water and that there is enough water for agriculture and industry, recognising the trade-offs in the use of water. This chapter has significant convergence with

targets in SDG 1, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 11. The chapter is similarly reflected in Aspirations 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7 of Agenda 2063.



Environmental Sustainability and Resilience

The specific objectives under this chapter include developing a set of indicators for natural resources, accompanied by the publication of annual reports on the health of identified resources to inform policy. It also includes setting a target for the amount of land and oceans under protection. It aims to achieve the peak, plateau and decline trajectory for greenhouse gas emissions, with the peak being reached around 2025. There is a high degree of convergence between the objectives of the NDP Chapter 5, Outcome 10 of the MTSF and SDG 1, 2, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14.

Inclusive Rural Economy

Chapter 6 of the NDP focuses on developing an inclusive rural economy through improved infrastructure and service delivery, a review of land tenure, service to small and micro farmers, a review of mining industry commitments to social investment, and tourism investments. It also proposes to increase investment in irrigation infrastructure substantially. There are some linkages with the SDG targets which are very broad and hence are subject to varying interpretations. Broadly, this chapter and the SDGs have limited convergence. Whereas the NDP emphasises creating rural jobs in agriculture and agro-processing as well as ensuring that the terms of trade in the primary commodity sector are favourable to rural farmers, the SDG targets related to this aspect are focused on mostly the group of least developed countries, of which South Africa is not a member. This resonates well with Aspiration 1, 3, 6 and 7 of Agenda 2063.

South Africa in the Region and the World

The NDP recognises South Africa's leadership responsibility and has prioritised inter-regional trade as a key instrument in promoting livelihoods, not only domestically, but also across the continent in a "win-win" spirit. There are four SDG targets related to the NDP chapter focusing on South-South and regional cooperation as well as adherence to various global trading regimes such as the Doha Round. Similarly, Aspirations 1, 3 and 7 focus on inclusive institutions and Pan-Africanism, a trait that is emphasized throughout

Agenda 2063.

Transforming Human Settlements

The provision of human settlements has been a top priority in the NDP and was seen as a key element of stability and social cohesion. This chapter was meant to address historical imbalances in the provision of decent settlements and improve the quality of services available to South Africans. SDG target 1.4 and SDG targets 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.7 and 11.b; as well as Aspirations 1, 3, 4 and 7, are specifically aligned to this chapter.



Improving Education, Training, and Innovation

The NDP provides a substantially detailed account on the efforts needed to respond to the challenge of quality education, calling for improvements in the provision of education services across all levels, starting from prioritising early childhood development, including pre-school education. The actions and programmes outlined in the NDP in this area resonate quite strongly with SDG 4, 5, 8 and 9. The congruence is significantly strong in Aspirations 1, 3, 6 and 7 of Agenda 2063.



Health Care for All

The NDP pays a lot of attention to improving health outcomes and increasing male and female life expectancy at birth. Having some of the biggest challenges in tuberculosis (TB) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), South Africa has instituted one of the largest programmes of TB prevention. It has the largest HIV acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) treatment programme in the world, with well over 3.1 million people on antiretroviral treatment out of 6.2 million people living with HIV. There exists a very strong convergence between the objective actions spelt out under this priority area with the SDG targets 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4; and all the targets under SDG 3. The Aspirations addressed under this chapter include Aspiration 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7.

Social Protection

Social exclusion was one of the hallmarks of the

pre1994 political dispensation, which resulted in one of the most unequal societies in the world. To address this, a far-reaching, broad-based social protection system was a key priority of the NDP, including mechanisms and incentives to assist the unemployed to access the labour market as well as to expand existing public employment initiatives. This NDP chapter has a strong alignment to SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 4 and SDG 10 as well as Aspirations 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7.

Building Safer Communities

Chapter 12 of the NDP relates to security, access to justice and the rule of law. This is to be implemented through Outcome 3 of the MTSF and is addressed by SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages - targets 3.5, 3.6 and 3.7. There is also strong congruence with SDG target 10.7 and all targets in SDG 16. This chapter addresses Aspirations 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 in Agenda 2063.

Building a Capable and Developmental State

This chapter proposes a public service immersed in the development agenda but insulated from undue political interference. It strives to create a state that can play a developmental and transformative role in society. This chapter is only reflected in SDG 16 and Aspirations 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 of Agenda 2063. SDG 16 focuses on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development; providing access to justice for all; and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Fighting Corruption

The NDP's objective in this area was to create a corruption-free society, a high adherence to ethics throughout society and a government accountable to its people. These broad objectives are reflected in SDG 16, especially targets 16.5 and 16.6, though all targets under SDG 16 do contribute towards the objectives stated in this NDP chapter. Similarly, in Agenda 2063, Aspirations 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 are addressed by this chapter in the NDP.

Nation Building and Social Cohesion

The NDP states that “Our vision is a society where opportunity is not determined by race or birthright; where citizens accept that they have both rights and responsibilities. Most critically, we seek a united, prosperous, non-racial, non-sexist and democratic South Africa.” This objective is covered under SDG target 10.2 – which states that “By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or another status”, and target 10.3 – “Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.” It is also in congruence with SDG 16 covering most of the targets. All the Aspirations in Agenda 2063 are structured around building national and social cohesion.

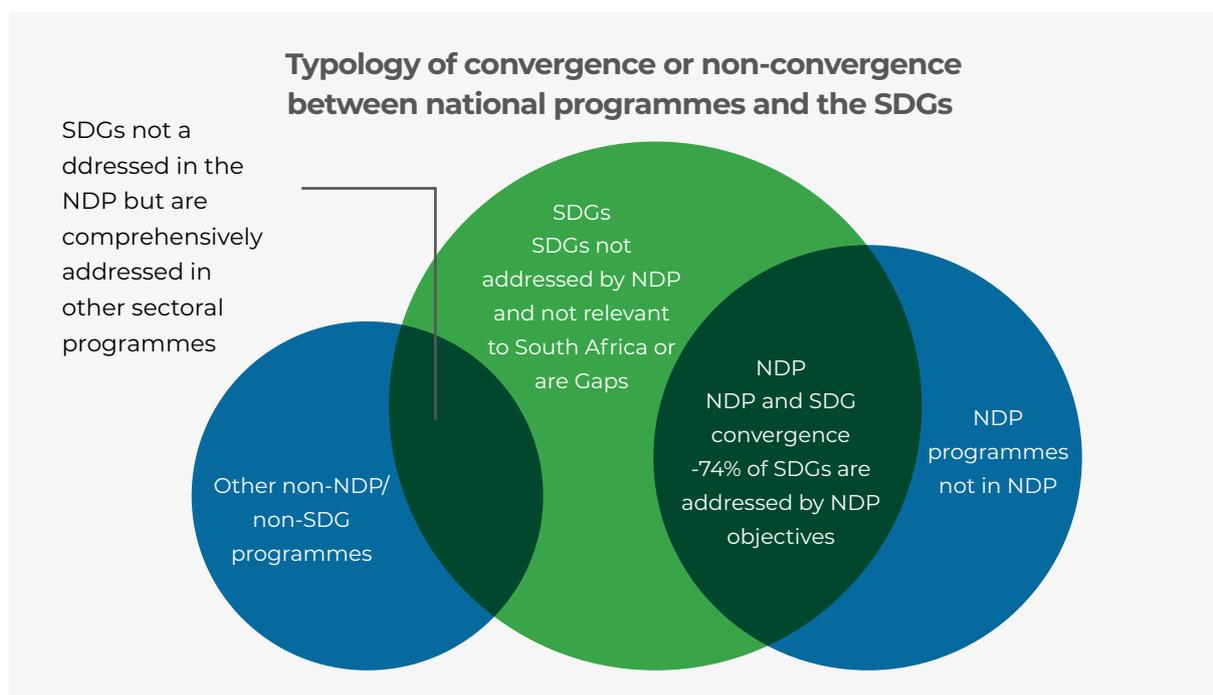
Gap Analysis

The NDP was developed to respond to the findings of the Diagnostic Report. As such, there is a strong likelihood that some elements of the SDGs were left out for the following reasons:

1. Some of the SDG targets were not a priority for South Africa.
2. Some of the SDG targets were a priority for South Africa but are being dealt with outside the NDP framework.
3. Some of the NDP objectives are critical to South Africa but are not reflected in the SDG framework.

The figure below illustrates the typology of South Africa’s development programmes as they relate to the SDGs. There are five broad categories of policies and strategies defined:

1. NDP programmes which directly or indirectly address aspects of SDGs.
2. NDP programmes not addressing any SDG targets.
3. SDG targets not addressed in the NDP and are not relevant nor applicable to South Africa.
4. SDG targets not addressed in the NDP but are comprehensively addressed in other sectoral programmes.
5. Other programmes which are neither found in the NDP or the SDGs – (not the focus of this analysis).





INTRODUCTION

Following the unanimous adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals by 193 Member States at the 70th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, many countries embarked on customising the global agenda to local conditions in a process which has come to be known as “domestication” or “localisation”. One of the first steps that countries are encouraged to undertake is an exercise to assess the alignment of national planning frameworks to this global agenda, with specific reference to the interface between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and national priorities and programmes. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development further recognizes and supports the African Union’s Agenda 2063, which was adopted in 2013 as a long-term development vision entitled ‘The Africa We Want’. This was done at the commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Organization of African Unity in May 2013. The Agenda articulates seven aspirations and 20 goals, 39 priority areas and 256 targets to be advanced through Ten-Year Implementation Plans, with the first one running from 2014 to 2023. The aspirations represent the fundamental ideals that Africa as a continent will strive to achieve in the next 50 years.

This report examines the extent to which the National Development Plan – Vision 2030 (NDP) is aligned to both the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs and the AU Agenda 2063. It served as a foundation for the implementation of the global and continental development blueprints in fulfilment of South Africa’s membership in the global community. Indeed, South Africa was leading the African Union when the AU Agenda 2063 was developed and launched. It is important to state, from the on-set, that non-alignment between the NDP and the SDGs and Agenda 2063 should not be seen as a complete divergence between the three frameworks, but rather should be seen in the context in which they were formulated.

There are some SDG goals and targets which are not featured in the NDP (and vice-versa). This does not imply that South Africa is not doing anything about these particular goals and targets.

The formulation of the NDP and the targets articulated therein reflect solutions and measures which the developers perceived as essential to respond to the prevailing conditions and identified priorities outlined in the Diagnostic Report of 2011. At the heart of the analysis is identifying synergies and trade-offs across sectors and goals, as well as identifying and addressing gaps that may exist in the national framework, vis-à-vis the internationally agreed SDGs. Being a signatory to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs, South Africa is bound by its international obligations to ensure that its programmes and strategies are in tandem with the SDGs and that the fundamental contours of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, predominated by the strategic imperative of “Leave No One Behind”, is adhered to. Other contours of the 2030 Agenda include putting sustainable development at the core of all development programmes; integrating social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainability in all areas of human endeavour; transforming economies for jobs and inclusive growth; building peace and effective, open and accountable institutions for all; and, forging a new global partnership.

South Africa’s part in negotiating and framing the global and continental processes leading to the development of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs, and further, the African Union’s Agenda 2063 referred to the National Development Plan – Vision 2030 as a key national input into these global and continental agenda.

The NDP is grounded in an analysis of South Africa's achievements and the challenges faced since 1994. It sets out the elements that guide the country's development policies and actions until 2030, to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality. This study was undertaken at the joint behest of the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) following a debate² titled "Aligning the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to the NDP: Towards domestication of the SDGs in South Africa" held under the auspices of the Joint DPME, Wits School of Governance, Oliver and Adelaide Tambo Foundation and the UNDP programme on implementing the NDP.

South Africa's NDP is a culmination of intensive work which started in May 2010 when the National Planning Commission (NPC) under Minister in the Presidency for National Planning, Trevor Manuel was mandated to draft a vision

and National Development Plan to guide the country towards a better future. President Jacob Zuma requested the NPC "to take a broad, cross-cutting, independent and critical view" of challenges and opportunities facing the country as a way of creating a new vision for all South Africans. The commission initiated a diagnostic analysis to identify and examine key challenges and obstacles that have an impact on the social and economic development of the country. An extensive period of public engagements and consultations took place during the analysis. The NPC hosted multiple forums across the country and engagements through a live online national communication platform dubbed the "NPC Jam"³. The NPC released the Diagnostic Report in June 2011 to set out SA's achievements and shortcomings since 1994 to form the basis for charting the way forward until 2030. The Diagnostic Report identified nine primary challenges, as follows:

Figure 1: Nine challenges identified by the Diagnostic Report



1. Too few South Africans are employed;
2. The quality of education for poor black South Africans is substandard;
3. Poorly located and inadequate infrastructure limits social inclusion and faster economic growth;
4. South Africa's growth path is highly resource-intensive and hence unsustainable;
5. Spatial challenges continue to marginalise the poor;
6. The ailing public health system confronts a massive disease burden;
7. The performance of the public service is uneven;
8. Corruption undermines state legitimacy and service delivery; and
9. South Africa remains a divided society.

Box 1: The Nine challenges in the Diagnostic Report

The challenges identified in the Diagnostic Report laid the foundation for the development of the NDP with a time horizon extending to 2030. The main aim of the NDP is to ensure that

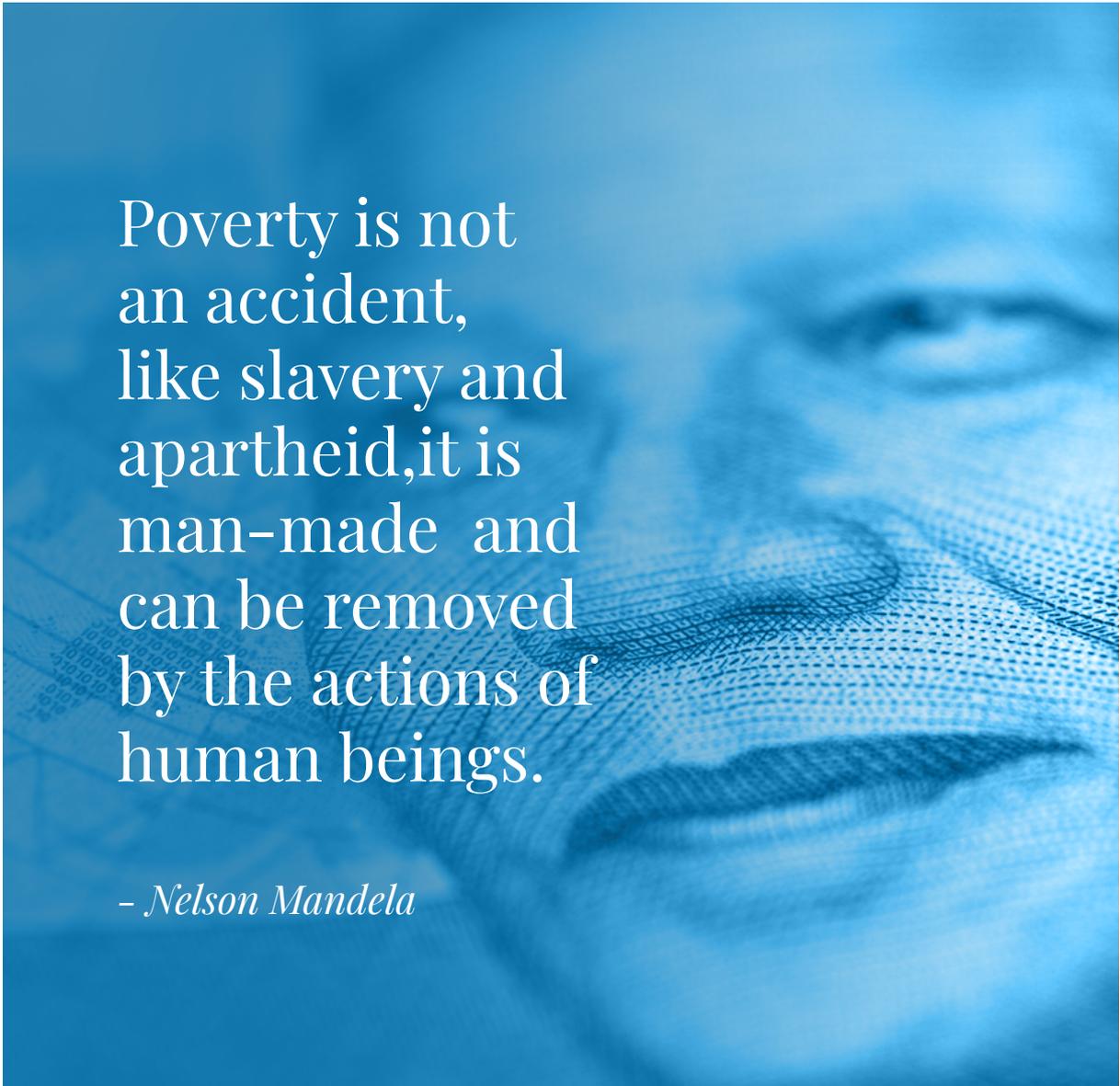
all South Africans attain a decent standard of living through the elimination of poverty and the reduction of inequality. The core elements of a decent standard of living are given as follows⁴:

Chapter One:	Policy making in a complex environment
Chapter Two:	Demographic trends
Chapter Three:	Economy and employment
Chapter Four:	Economic infrastructure – the foundation of social and economic development
Chapter Five:	Ensuring environmental sustainability and equitable transition to a low-carbon economy
Chapter Six:	An integrated and inclusive rural economy
Chapter Seven:	Positioning South Africa in the world
Chapter Eight:	Transforming human settlement and the national space economy
Chapter Nine:	Improving education, training and innovation
Chapter Ten:	Promoting health
Chapter Eleven:	Social protection
Chapter Twelve:	Building safer communities
Chapter Thirteen:	Building a capable developmental state
Chapter Fourteen:	Fighting corruption
Chapter Fifteen:	Transforming society and uniting the country

Box 2: Chapters of the National Development Plan - Vision 2030

Meanwhile, as the SDGs were being conceptualised, South Africa had completed its NDP based on the challenges and aspirations in the Diagnostic Report. South Africa played a key role in the negotiations and processes culminating in the drafting and adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs, as well as the leadership role in the formulation and launching of the African Union Agenda 2063. South Africa's role on the global stage will be discussed in more detail in Chapter

4. Before discussing the linkages or gaps thereof between the NDP Vision 2030 and the SDGs, it is important to have a clear understanding of the genesis of planning in South Africa since 1994, and how national priorities have evolved over time. Each of the national development plans launched and implemented since 1994 had specific issues to respond to and were not meant to be exhaustive in their scope and coverage. The next section takes a brief look at the various planning instruments instituted by the Government since 1994.



Poverty is not
an accident,
like slavery and
apartheid, it is
man-made and
can be removed
by the actions of
human beings.

– *Nelson Mandela*

PLANNING FRAMEWORKS IN SOUTH AFRICA – 1994 TO NDP

The first democratic elections in South Africa took place in April 1994, ushering into power the African National Congress (ANC), which won with a majority vote to head the government of national unity. One of the immediate tasks of the fledgling government was to rebuild and transform the economy, which had suffered as a result of years of economic isolation and financial exclusion because of sanctions enforced by the international community against the Apartheid system of government. To redress the gross social, economic and spatial inequalities of Apartheid, the ANC had sought to rally all people and resources towards the final eradication of Apartheid and build a

democratic, non-racial and non-sexist state. Planning in South Africa is anchored in its Constitution, which “enshrines a rights-based approach and envisions a prosperous, non-racial, non-sexist democracy that belongs to all its people. The Constitution further obliges South Africa to heal the divisions of the past, recognising that the country emerged from a system where the majority of its citizens were robbed of opportunity⁵”

These two imperatives form the building blocks for successful national development and have been the basis for planning at all spheres of government.



Long queues in April 1994

Source: The day God stepped in to save South Africa

The Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) 1994

Following the change in the political dispensation in South Africa in 1994, The ANC-led government committed to improving the quality of life for ordinary people through a programme known as the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP). This was the election platform on which the ANC rallied South Africans, and was ultimately selected as the primary economic programme for the new government. Its broad objective was to create an equal society through reconstruction and development, as well as strengthening democracy for all South Africans.⁶ The RDP identified five major policy programmes

outlined in “The White Paper on the Reconstruction and Development Programme (1995)”:

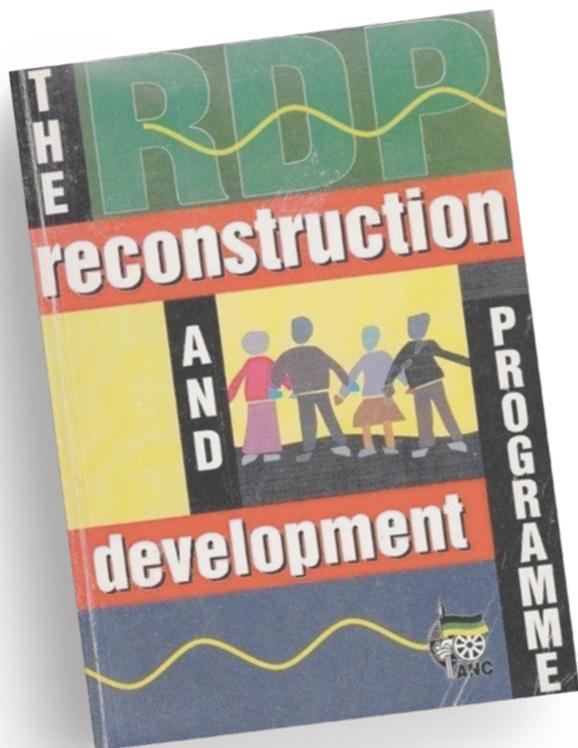
1. Create a strong, dynamic and balanced economy;
2. Develop the human resource capacity of all South Africans;
3. Ensure that no one suffers racial or gender discrimination in hiring, promotion or training situations
4. Develop a prosperous, balanced regional economy in Southern Africa; and
5. Democratise the state and society.

Successes:

“RDP was successful in some areas such as social security in which the government established a very extensive welfare system. The system catered for the aged, disabled, children in need, foster parents and many others too poor to meet their basic social requirements. Under this programme, free health care programmes were implemented for pregnant women and small children, and free meals were provided for between 3.5 to 5 million schoolchildren.”⁷

Challenges:

The new government experienced difficulties in implementing the RDP due to (i) A very poor fiscal space inherited from the Apartheid regime, as well as the toxic economic legacy from more than 50 years of Apartheid; (ii) Lack of efficient public service and poor state capacity; and (iii) The inability of the new government to prioritise the RDP and to integrate it as the guiding principle of its socio-economic policies – it ignored the collection of new taxes, focusing, rather, on fiscal prudence and the reallocation of existing resources. Further, the new government lacked sufficiently skilled managers, and coordination mechanisms were weak.



⁶ <http://www.sahistory.org.za/article/south-africa%E2%80%99s-key-economic-policies-changes-1994-2013>

⁷ Ibid

The Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR) strategy 1996

Responding to the challenges identified by the RDP, the government introduced a macroeconomic policy framework labelled the Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR) strategy in 1996 to stimulate faster economic growth to generate enough resources to meet its social investment needs. The policy included most of the measures articulated in the RDP but went further to try and address fiscal deficits, keeping inflation in check, maintaining exchange rate stability, decreasing barriers to trade and liberalising capital flows.

Successes: Fiscal deficit, inflation and government consumption targets were partially met. There was increased macroeconomic stability, the management of public finances improved significantly, and government expenditures, in general, were kept in check.

Challenges: Private investment, job creation and GDP growth indicators were disappointing. Low levels of economic growth and private

investment were insufficient to contribute to the reduction in unemployment, and the policy achieved very little success with the distribution of wealth. While the GEAR strategy was sufficient for the achievement of macroeconomic objectives, it fell short concerning the social challenges of the country, most notably poverty reduction and employment creation as was envisaged.

The Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGISA) 2006

In 2005, GEAR was replaced by ASGISA, which was construed to be an improvement on the first two strategies. It was also an acknowledgement that despite the adoption and implementation of the RDP and GEAR, the country was still experiencing deep-rooted poverty driven by unemployment and low earnings as well as the jobless nature of economic growth. The main objectives of ASGISA were to reduce poverty by 2010 and halve unemployment by 2014 through strengthening the implementation of policy objectives. The following areas were identified as requiring urgent redress.



- Lack of skilled, committed staff in the public service
- Lack of human resource to implement policies
- Inadequate financial resources
- Corruption and mismanagement of funds
- Lack of people-driven development
- Lack of proper coordination between institutions
- Barriers to entry, limits to competition
- Limited new investment opportunities.

Successes: The Department of Public Service and Administration outlined the success factors following the launch of ASGISA. Fixed investments had grown, and overall public-sector infrastructure expenditure had increased in the 2006/07 financial year while more infrastructure projects were to be carried out with committed funds. A significant number of jobs had been created, with the Gautrain project contributing 58,000 jobs alone. The education and skills sectors had benefited through funding for indigenous language material, and teacher training in mathematics and science. Several professions and areas of improvement were also identified as needing attention to address skills shortages.

Challenges: A key challenge of ASGISA was that it was too limited in scope and may have diverted attention away from real obstacles to higher growth. Issues such as high crime rates, high tax rates, and limited access to financial services by small business operators, high labour costs, corruption and the costs of financing black economic empowerment were left out of ASGISA. Further, with changes in political leadership, there was no continuity and institutional memory in implementing this initiative.

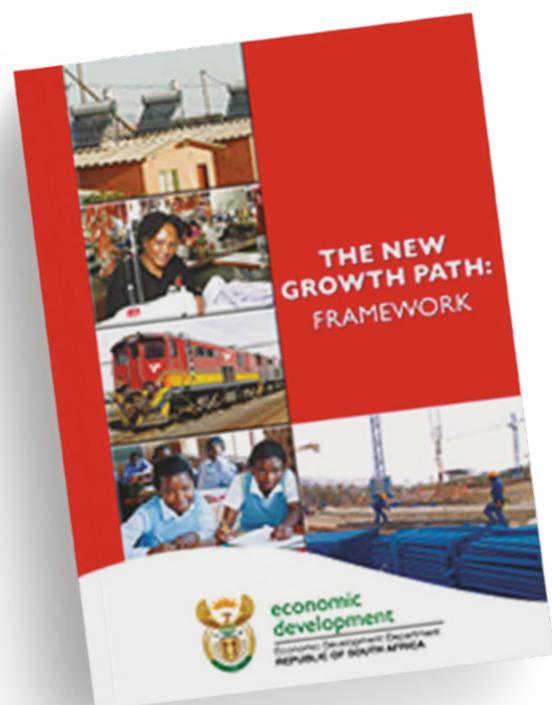
The New Growth Path (NGP) 2010

ASGISA was replaced with the New Growth Path, which acknowledged that structural unemployment remained extremely high, oppression of workers continued, inequalities were deeper than ever before, and that poverty continued to affect millions of South Africans.⁸ The overall focus of the NGP was on job creation, with a secondary focus on the improvement of inequality levels; reduction of poverty; improved coordination; planning; and implementation of economic policies in all three spheres of government. NGP was meant to address these challenges by accelerating growth in the South African economy in ways that would rapidly reduce poverty, unemployment and inequality. To address the persistent challenges identified in the three previous strategies, higher levels of economic growth was seen as a necessary

policy. The target of the NDP was to create 5 million jobs by 2020; to reduce unemployment from 24.4% to 15%; and to train 100 000 youths, of whom 30 000 should be qualified engineers and 50 000 trained artisans by 2015.⁹ The NGP was the government's strategy to build an inclusive economy, create decent employment, sustainable livelihoods and eradicate poverty and income inequality. The National Development Plan: Vision 2030 is a Country vision while the NGP is a Government strategy in pursuit of the Country Vision.

Successes: The NGP provided for increased incentives to promote investments for job creation. This included the creation of a R9 billion Jobs Fund, the allocation of R10 billion by the Industrial Development Corporation, and tax breaks of up to R20 billion. However, questions abound regarding the sectoral distribution of these funds.

Challenges: Though the NGP provided these opportunities, employment growth in the country remained stubbornly unresponsive to incentives given, and the country was trapped in the "jobless growth" trap. Poverty and inequality levels persisted during the implementation of the NGP.

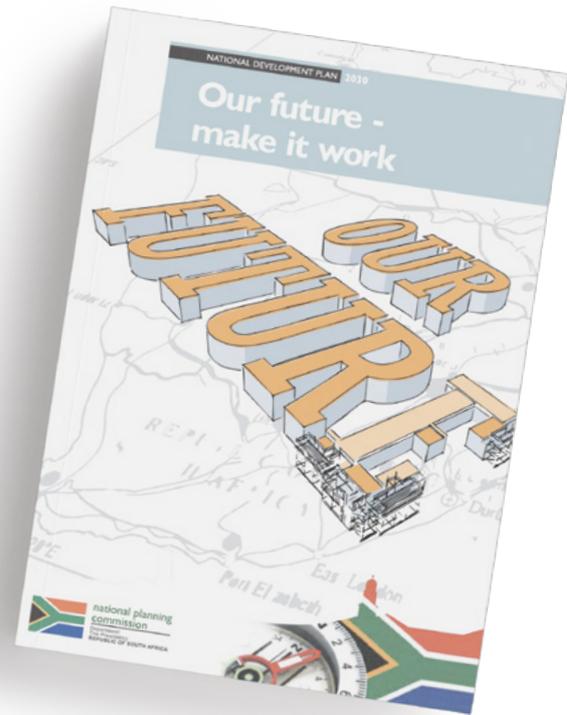


⁸ <http://www.sahistory.org.za/article/south-africa's-key-economic-policies-changes-1994-2013>

⁹ Government of South Africa. 2011. Eastern Cape Socio-Economic Consultative Council. 2010: 7

The National Development Plan – Vision 2030

In early 2013 the government introduced the National Development Plan (NDP) – Vision 2030 as South Africa's long-term socio-economic development perspective. This policy was adopted as the cornerstone and blueprint for a future economic and socio-economic development strategy for the country and is viewed as a policy blueprint for eliminating poverty and reducing inequality in South Africa by the year 2030. To address the country's socio-economic imbalances, which have by now been so well articulated, the NDP reiterates the key constraints to faster growth as identified in the RDP, GEAR, ASGISA and the NGP among other things. It presents a roadmap to a more inclusive economy. Since the NDP has remained the primary foundation on which various options for pursuing solutions to the challenges first identified in the Reconstruction and Development Programme of 1994. The NDP has four broad objectives as a long-term strategic plan.¹⁰



- Providing overarching goals for what South Africa would like to achieve by 2030.
- Building consensus on the key obstacles to achieving these goals and what needs to be done to overcome those obstacles.
- Providing a shared long-term strategic framework within which more detailed planning can take place to advance the long-term goals set out in the NDP.
- Creating a basis for making choices about how best to use limited resources.

Following the adoption of the NDP: Vision 2030, a framework of translating the aspirations of the vision into actions which would be implemented locally needed to be developed to facilitate the implementation of all key policy instruments which had been developed hitherto. Thus in 2013, the National Executive decided that the 2014 - 2019 Medium Term Strategic Framework be the first five-year

implementation instrument for the NDP. Since then, the MTSF has been aligned to the national governing party's election manifesto, which sets out to achieve a radical socio-economic agenda.

¹⁰ <http://www.sanews.gov.za/south-africa/national-development-plan-unpacked>

The Medium-Term Strategic Framework

Following the adoption of the NDP, the government has unpacked the implementation of the plan into a five-year strategic framework called the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), which aligns with the electoral term, the current one covering the period 2014 to 2019. The MTSF sets out the actions Government will take and targets to be achieved in the reference timeframe. It also provides a framework for the other plans of national, provincial and local government. It highlights the Government's support for a competitive economy, creation of decent work opportunities and encouragement of investment. The MTSF aims to ensure policy coherence, alignment and coordination across government plans as well as alignment with budgeting processes with a loopback mechanism to the NDP and Vision 2030.



Working in mutually reinforcing harmony, the NDP and the MTSF chart out the developmental trajectory of South Africa until the 2030 NDP timeframe, working within the course charted

by the 5-year MTSF.

The NDP appears to be the framework best suited to achieve the objectives initially envisaged in 1994 at the dawn of South Africa's democratic dispensation. Although it lacks a well-defined implementation framework in its own right, the MTSF provides for this, though the need for alignment between the NDP, the MTSF the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) and the Integrated Development Plans (IDP) at the regional level needs to be actively pursued.

The NDP focuses on the critical capabilities and capacities needed to transform the economy and bring about the desired change. It focuses on the linkages between capabilities, opportunities and employment and their effects on social change and improved living conditions.

The NDP reproduced in summary below, promises to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030 by drawing on the energies of its people, growing an inclusive economy, building capabilities, enhancing the capacity of the state, and promoting leadership and partnerships throughout society. At its core, the NDP intends to do/produce the following:

- A social compact to reduce poverty and inequality and raise employment and investment.
- A strategy to address poverty and its impacts by broadening access to employment, strengthening the social wage, improving public transport and raising rural incomes.
- Steps by the state to professionalise the public service, strengthen accountability, improve coordination and prosecute corruption.
- Boost private investment in labour-intensive areas, competitiveness and exports, with adjustments to lower the risk of hiring younger workers.

- An education accountability chain, with lines of responsibility from the state to the classroom.
- Phase in national health insurance, with a focus on upgrading public health facilities, producing more health professionals and reducing the relative cost of private health care.
- Public infrastructure investment at 10% of gross domestic product (GDP), financed through tariffs, public-private partnerships, taxes and loans and focused on transport, energy and water.
- Interventions to ensure environmental sustainability and resilience to future shocks.
- New spatial norms and standards – densifying cities, improving transport, locating jobs where people live, upgrading informal settlements and fixing housing market gaps.
- Reduce crime by strengthening criminal justice and improving community environments.



While the MTSF reflects the commitments made in the election manifesto of the governing party, including the commitment to implement the NDP, it also sets out the actions that Government promises to take and which targets are to be achieved. The MTSF provides a guiding framework for the other plans at the national, sectoral, provincial

and local government to implement to fulfil the requirements stipulated in the NDP. The current MTSF covers the electoral period 2019 to 2024 and, articulates the way commitments made in the 2019 election-winning party's manifesto will be implemented within the framework of the NDP Vision 2030.

SOUTH AFRICA – FROM MDGS TO SDGS AND AGENDA 2063 – UNFINISHED BUSINESS?

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development derives from a protracted consultative process, which involved numerous stakeholders, governments and regional input into what was then referred to as the post-2015 development agenda. They were adopted by the UN Member States in September 2015 and officially came into effect in January 2016 following the conclusion of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Agenda strives for a world that is just, rights-based, equitable and inclusive; it commits stakeholders to work together to promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and

environmental protection and to benefit all, including women, children, youth and future generations. An integrated approach to sustainable development and collective action is required at all levels to address the challenges of our time, with an overarching imperative of “leaving no one behind” in achieving this ambitious and universal agenda.¹³ The Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace and justice and, seeks to foster tighter global partnerships. It will stimulate action in these areas in the following manner (the 5-Ps)¹¹.

People

We (the world) are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and a healthy environment.

Planet

We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

Prosperity

We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

Peace

We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

Partnership

We are determined to mobilise the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalised Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.



South Africa: The MDGs, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and Agenda 2063

South Africa played a key role in the context of several global and continental processes that unfolded during 2015 which led to the development of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as continent-wide processes that culminated in the conclusion and adoption of the African Union Agenda 2063. It will be recalled that in 2013, the African Union, under the leadership of the Republic of South Africa, laid down a vision for the “Africa we want”, including eight ideals, which were later translated into the seven aspirations of Agenda 2063.¹⁵ At the same time, Heads of State and Government of the AU decided to establish a high-level committee (HLC) comprising ten member states, including South Africa, to develop the Common African Position on the post-2015 development agenda (CAP)¹². Subsequently, on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly, in September 2014, the ministers of the G77 plus China (G77+China) elected South Africa as a rotating Chair of the group for 2015. As Chair of the G77+China, South Africa had the challenging task of leading the group in the context of major international negotiations taking place in 2015.

The leadership role played in the context of the abovementioned continental, and global processes underpin South Africa’s vantage position to influence the continental and global development agendas, drawing from its National Development Plan (NDP) and the Vision 2030. In turn, as the SDGs and Agenda 2063 were taking shape, the finalisation of South Africa’s National Development Plan and Vision 2030 was being informed by discussions around continental and global development priorities. An analysis of longstanding and emerging development challenges and a review of the MDGs’ unfinished business also contributed to informing South Africa’s NDP (Casazza & Chulu, 2016)¹³. By 2010, South Africa

had integrated the MDGs into its MTSF and other planning and implementation frameworks. It was embarking upon accelerating efforts in implementing programmes that would ensure that those MDGs lagging would be brought up to speed via the MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) process. The MTSF 2009-2014 was a statement of government intent, which identified development challenges facing the country and outlined a medium-term strategy to improve the living conditions of South Africans. It outlined ten priority areas, which were aimed at giving life to the objective of meeting the development needs of all South Africans. The MTSF 2009-2014 also coincided with Government’s efforts to meet its international commitments and obligations, especially through its demonstrated ownership of the MDG agenda. The 2010 MDG Report concludes that the “South African Constitution and its development mandate explicitly takes MDGs into account, and therefore there remains a greater possibility that despite many a challenge, South Africa has a plan in place and a winning chance in the fight against hunger, disease, ignorance, gender equality and making South Africa and the world a better place.”¹⁴



¹² The CAP was meant to inform the participation of African Member States in the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (OWG) and the African Group of Negotiators in the intergovernmental negotiations process that followed the OWG’s proposal for Sustainable Development Goals
¹³ Casazza, A. & Chulu, O. 2016. Aligning the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to the NDP: Towards domestication of the SDGs in South Africa.
¹⁴ StatsSA: Millennium Development Goals Country Report 2010. http://www.statssa.gov.za/MDG/MDGR_2010.pdf

Table 1: NDP Strategic Priorities and Corresponding MDGs.

LINKAGES BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICA'S NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND THE MDGs		
	MTSF STRATEGIC ELEMENTS	RELEVANT MDGs
1	Strategic Priority 1: Speeding up growth and transforming the economy to create decent work and sustainable livelihoods	MDG 1, MDG 2, MDG 3, MDG 8
2	Strategic Priority 2: Massive programme to build economic and social infrastructure	MDG 1, MDG 3, MDG 8
3	Strategic Priority 3: Comprehensive rural development strategy linked to land and agrarian reform and food security	MDG 1, MDG 2, MDG 7
4	Strategic Priority 4: Strengthen the skills and human resource base	MDG 2
5	Strategic Priority 5: Improve the health profile of all South Africans	MDG 4, MDG 5, MDG 6
6	Strategic Priority 6: Intensify the fight against crime and corruption	MDG 2, MDG 3
7	Strategic Priority 7: Build cohesive, caring and sustainable communities	MDG 2, MDG 3, MDG 7
8	Strategic Priority 8: Pursuing African advancement and enhanced International cooperation	MDG 8
9	Strategic Priority 9: Sustainable resource management and use	MDG 2, MDG 3, MDG 7
10	Strategic Priority 10: Building a developmental state, including improvement of public services and strengthening democratic institutions	MDG 1, MDG 2, MDG 3, MDG 8

Source: StatsSA: South Africa's MDG Country Report (2010:17)

Table 1 shows the linkages between the ten priorities in the MTSF 2009-2014 and the MDGs. South Africa made significant progress in achieving most of the MDGs though progress was compromised in a few of them. The sixth and final MDG Report for South Africa (2015) alludes to the fact that although major progress has been achieved in meeting the MDG targets, challenges remain. The global food and fuel price upsurge experienced before 2009 and the associated financial crisis seriously undermined the country's ability to deliver on MDG 1. South Africa achieved three of the nine indicators, marking progress towards reducing poverty and hunger. While progress was made in eradicating extreme poverty and hunger as defined by international poverty lines, income inequality remains a challenge.

The goal of achieving universal primary education was reached by South Africa in terms of increased access, headcount enrolment, and investment by Government and the private sector in education. South Africa achieved five of its benchmarks but has yet to achieve several indicators related to efficiency in the use of resources and improving the quality of education. MDG 3 promulgated the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women. South Africa had seven indicators charting progress towards this MDG and achieved five of them including gender parity at primary, secondary and tertiary education, female literacy levels for 15-24 year-olds and the ratio of female to male unemployed aged between 15 and 64 years.

The report notes, however, that women share a disproportionate burden of unemployment. With regards to child mortality (MDG 4), progress was made in increasing coverage of all essential vaccines in South Africa. Even though the target of achieving two-thirds reduction in mortality rates was not reached, substantial progress has been made in reducing child mortality by, for example reducing pneumonia the incidence in children under five and reducing the proportion of HIV-exposed infants who tested positive at six weeks of age.

Maternal health has remained a challenge for South Africa, despite many programmes aimed at stemming the maternal mortality ratio (MMR). Although South Africa experienced unprecedented increases in MMR of around 311 per 100,000 in 2009, there has been a significant and sustained decline recorded in 2010 of 270 per 100,000 through a strong Prevention on Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) in respect of HIV, which has spin-offs in MMR.

By 2013, South Africa had the largest HIV treatment programme in the world with 2.3 million South Africans on retroviral treatment and is well on the way to achieving universal treatment for HIV/AIDS for those who need it. The number of malaria cases decreased markedly by 80% between 2000 and 2013, and South Africa is one of the few countries ready for malaria elimination. TB remains the leading cause of death, yet the proportion of HIV-TB co-infected patients who are on ART has increased.

Although South Africa is a major emitter of carbon dioxide, efforts are being made to transform its energy sector to be less reliant on coal. South Africa has achieved 100% of its target of reducing bromodichloromethane consumption. It has also achieved its target of providing sanitation with 76% of the population having access to an improved sanitation facility.

All Goal 8 indicators were domesticated to reflect their relevance to the South African context and focused on overall macroeconomic and socioeconomic performance. Progress

had been made in achieving macroeconomic stability and developing a framework to push up private-sector roll out of universal voice communication coverage. Despite successes in some areas including expansionary fiscal measures, South Africa has not been able to stimulate the desired levels of economic growth and has been unable to eliminate the fundamental constraints to inclusive economic development (StatsSA, 2015).

Mapping the NDP to the MTSF, SDGs and AU Agenda 2063

The overarching objectives of South Africa's NDP and vision 2030 are to eradicate poverty, reduce unemployment, and considerably reduce inequality. Within these broad objectives, South Africa has committed to bring the proportion of people living below the national poverty line of R 419/month from 39% to zero, and to reduce income inequality, as measured by the Gini Coefficient, from 0.69 to 0.6. The SDGs, drawing on the experiences and unfinished business of the MDGs, also advance the notion of eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities within, and among, countries everywhere. It is therefore critical that national priorities are in congruence with the global objectives contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Similarly, there is a need to further elaborate on the linkages between both the NDP and the MTSF outcomes to the two relevant sets of goals and aspirations encapsulated in the SDGs and the continental Agenda 2063.

It is widely believed that due to the leading role that South Africa played in the run-up to the adoption of both the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the AU Agenda 2063, there is close alignment between its NDP and the two sets of development goals. The following section presents a more systematic analysis of the 13 areas covered by the NDP as they relate to the 169 targets of the 17 SDGs. It also makes the link between the NDP objectives, the MTSF and the 7 Aspirations, 20 Goals and 39 Priority Areas of the AU Agenda 2063.

Statistics South Africa has over 2018 developed a mapping of indicators for the NDP, the MTSF, the SDGs and Agenda 2063. A major objective of this mapping exercise is to identify tier one, tier two and tier three indicators for use in monitoring and reporting on the SDGs and national programmes including the NDP.20 The work being undertaken by Statistics SA on developing a baseline on tier 1 and tier 2 indicators linking the SDGs to the NDP will

augment and complement the linkages that this paper scrutinises at the level of national priority programme implementation and their linkages to SDG targets.

Being a broad strategic framework, the NDP has strived to rally all South Africans behind a set of common objectives to confront poverty and inequality based on six mutually reinforcing priorities.

1

Uniting South Africans
around a common
programme

2

Citizens active in their
own development

3

Faster and more
inclusive economic
growth

4

Building
capabilities

5

A capable and
developmental state

6

Leadership and
responsibility
throughout society

These priorities are the building blocks on which the plan is anchored. The basic elements of the plan are a result of extensive research, consultation and engagement, and sets out to propose firm interventions to address the challenges that were identified in the Diagnostic Report of June 2011. The NDP is far from being an exhaustive document. Rather, it

focuses on elements that were highlighted in the Diagnostic Report and provides actions to address the identified challenges. The analysis, therefore, only focuses on those areas which are in the NDP and does not take the entire government programme as a basis for the matching exercise.

The objectives of each of the chapters of the NDP listed in Appendix 1 are cross-matched to the 169 targets of the SDGs and the 20 Goals and 39 Priorities of the African Union's Agenda 2063. The mapping closely follows the methodology used in conducting Rapid Integrated Assessments (RIA) of National Plans against the SDG targets to provide a gap analysis of the SDG targets that are not prioritised in a national plan, as well as those targets that are prioritised by multiple sectors in order to establish the cross-sectoral dimensions of SDG targets and Agenda 2063 Priorities. The decision on whether or not an NDP objective contributes significantly to an SDG target/Agenda 2063 Priority was based on the perceived potential importance of the NDP objective in contributing towards the realisation of the SDG target or Agenda 2063 Priority. As no data currently exists to substantiate perceptions in this analysis, a further line of work will need to be undertaken to establish actual potential contributions of each of the NDP objectives to SDG target indicators as well as the Agenda 2063 Priorities and their 256 targets. Three sets of criteria covering three different levels of impact/alignment to SDG targets are used to classify each of the NDP objectives, which are colour coded. The same was done for the alignment between the NDP and Agenda 2063. The NDP objectives colour coded green have a direct and potentially large impact on an SDG target; yellow colour coded NDP objectives have a moderate impact on an SDG target while those NDP objectives colour coded red indicate that there is little or no impact on an SDG target.

Criteria for classifying NDP Objectives against the SDGs and Agenda 2063

Criteria 1: Impact of NDP objective on SDG target/ Agenda 2063 priority

– this criterion focuses on the potential incremental impact ratio of an NDP objective on an SDG target. This criterion implies that if the NDP objective has great potential in facilitating the attainment of an SDG target or Agenda 263 Priority, it is classified as “green”. If the NDP objective has a moderate potential

contribution to an SDG target or Agenda 2063 Priority, it is classified as “yellow”. If the NDP objective has weak or no potential impact on an SDG or Agenda 2063 Priority, it is classified as “red”.

Criteria 2: Magnitude of impact

– this criterion focuses on the target population, especially those who are construed as being vulnerable and the least well off as well as those hard-to-reach populations. If the NDP objective has a considerable focus on vulnerable groups (targeting), it is classified as “green”, if the objective has a moderate impact on affected groups, it is classified as “yellow” and if there are no apparent linkages between the NDP objective and SDG target or Agenda 2063 Priority populations, the classification is “red”.

Criteria 3: Speed of impact

– the length of time to realise the NDP objective's impact. An NDP objective is “green” if the full impact can potentially be realised within an MTSF cycle – five years; “yellow” if the NDP objective will take more than five years to be realised; and “red” if the impact will not be realised before the end of 2030

As has been mentioned earlier, the mapping process used in this analysis followed the RIA process closely in order to provide a gap analysis of the SDG targets or Agenda 2063 Priorities not featured in the national plan. It also provides a bird's eye view of those SDG targets and Agenda 2063 Priorities which are addressed by multiple NDP sectors. In determining the contribution of the NDP objectives towards the SDG targets and Agenda 2063 Priority areas, it is important to note that some objectives will have a direct impact on a particular SDG target or 2063 Priority, while others will only impact the targets/priority indirectly. It is also important to note that one NDP objective can contribute towards multiple SDG targets or Agenda 2063 Priority. Once the initial mapping was done between the SDG targets and the NDP objectives, a further alignment was undertaken with the MTSF and the AU Agenda 2063.

Table 2: Classification Criteria for Assessing the alignment between the NDP and the SDGs and Agenda 2063

CRITERIA AND DESCRIPTION	GREEN Strong potential impact of NDP objective on SDG target	YELLOW Moderate potential impact of NDP objective on SDG target	RED Weak or no potential impact of NDP objective on SDG target
Impact of NDP objective on SDG target - incremental impact ratio	Can potentially contribute to a large proportion of SDG target by 2030	Limited to moderate potential for additional impact to SDG target	No potential for additional impact
Magnitude of impact - Target population including vulnerable groups and the least well-off	Majority of impact focused on vulnerable groups and least well-off	Limited impact on vulnerable groups and least well-off	Little or no impact on vulnerable groups and least well-off
Speed of impact - Length of time to realise the NDP objective's impact	Full impact realised within the MTSF cycle - 5 years	Partial impact - will take more than 5 years to realise	Impact will not be realised before 2030

Alignment between the NDP, SDGs and Agenda 2063

The next stage of the analysis was to provide an overview of the alignment between the SDGs and the objectives of the NDP. The analysis of the extent to which the NDP objectives align with the SDG targets is important in that it brings to the fore several pertinent questions considering South Africa's commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs; the African Union Agenda 2063, and most importantly, its commitment to improving the livelihoods of all South Africans. The alignment exercise seeks to answer the following:

- How does the NDP, the SDGs and Agenda 2063 converge?
- Are there synergies across sectors and if so specifically which NDP objectives contribute to more than one SDG or agenda 2063 Priority?
- What are the gaps in the NDP which are reflected as global priorities in the SDGs or continental priorities in Agenda 2063?

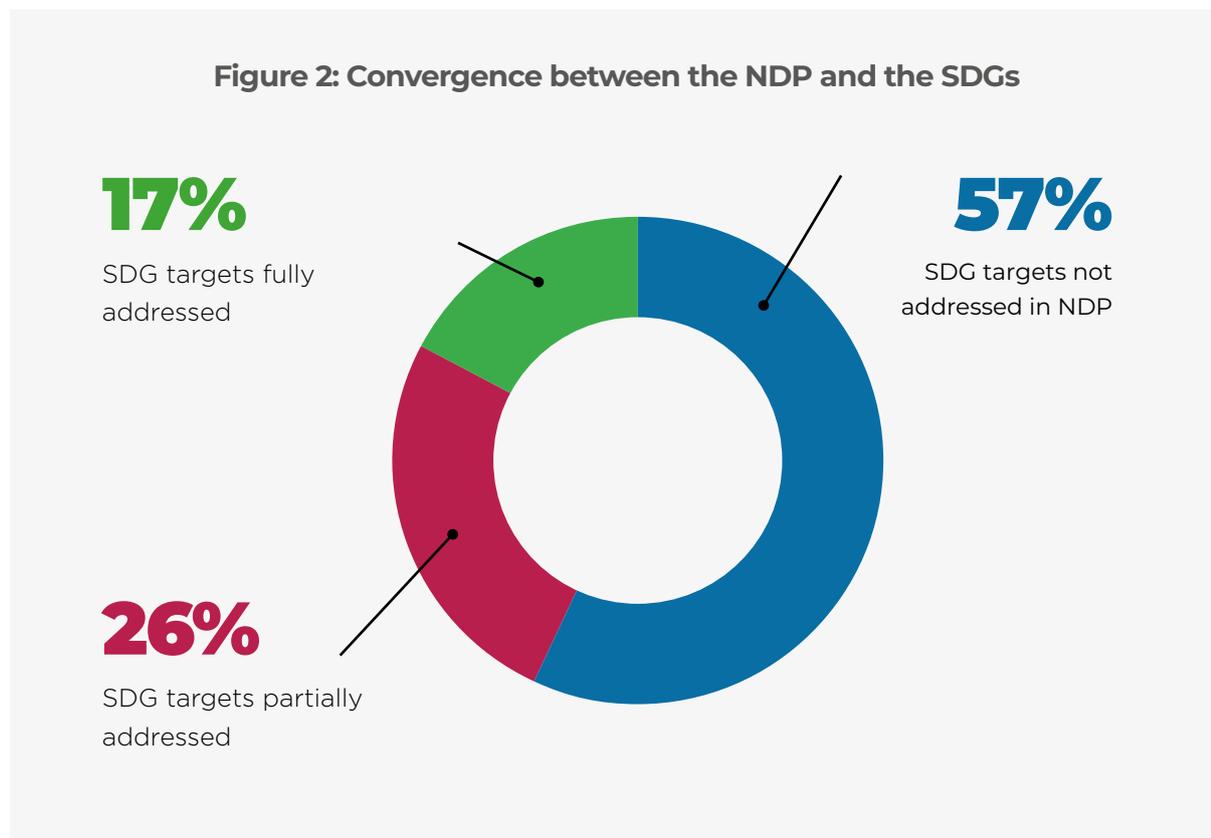
- Are there any NDP priorities not reflected in the SDGs or Agenda 2063?
- If there are gaps in the NDP, are there programmes and strategies which are designed to address these gaps without necessarily being explicitly mentioned in the NDP?

Since the NDP provides a comprehensive response to the challenges identified in the Diagnostic Report, it is important to establish whether the mismatch between the NDP objectives and the SDG targets and Agenda 2063 priorities happened because the Diagnostic Report did not consider some aspect which now appears in the SDGs or Agenda 2063 as important or relevant to the challenges of the day. It is also important to ascertain whether an SDG target or Agenda 2063 priority not aligned to any NDP objectives is relevant and important to the development of South Africa and whether it is being addressed elsewhere using some other sectoral or regional development platforms, or whether it was an oversight on the part of the developers of the NDP.

Figure 3 gives the level of alignment between NDP objectives and SDG targets. For each of the SDG targets, only those NDP objectives which have a potentially strong direct impact on the SDG target are considered for inclusion

in the analysis. If desired, the analysis could further include those NDP objectives which have been assessed to have a moderate impact on the SDG targets.

Figure 2: Convergence between the NDP and the SDGs



There is generally a very strong convergence between the objectives outlined in the NDP and the SDG targets within the confines of the intended objectives of the NDP. It is well recognised that the Sustainable Development Goals are all inter-connected, in an intricate system of synergies and mutually reinforcing inter-relationships. Likewise, the means to achieve these goals are not only equally plentiful but are also intricately interlinked and synergistic in nature. However, the interconnection and inter-relationships of SDGs and their targets are not so simple as some goals and targets interact with some more strongly than others. In contrast, some targets reinforce each other (synergies). Others may display some externalities with one another (trade-offs). Some may be necessary

for others to be achieved (enablers). Similarly, the objectives of the NDP may take the form of mutual reinforcement (synergies), there may be trade-offs, while on occasion, one may find enabling elements in the objectives. What is important is that each objective in the NDP will contribute to multiple SDG targets in either a synergistic or enabling manner.

The alignment between the NDP and Agenda 2063 is almost perfect at 94.87 per cent when only NDP objectives with direct impact on Agenda 2063 are considered.

This is not surprising since all continental Aspirations, their Goals, Priority areas and targets, were developed at the time when South Africa was chairing the African Union Commission, overseeing both the development of Agenda 2063 as well as Africa's contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through the Common African Position (CAP) on the post-2015 Development Agenda.

Figure 4 shows the per centage of NDP Objectives which are directly aligned to the Agenda 2063 objectives as well as those which only indirectly impact Agenda 2063 priorities. It should be made clear here that some NDP objectives can affect one or more Agenda 2063 priorities directly while at the same time having only an indirect impact on other Agenda 2063 priorities. The overall direct alignment of the NDP to Agenda 2063 is 94.87 per cent. Only 5.13 per cent of the Agenda 2063 priorities are not directly referred to in the NDP as illustrated in Figure 5. These are found in Aspiration 5, Goal 16 consisting of Values and ideas of Pan Africanism, and Cultural Values and African Renaissance.

The ideal of Pan-Africanism is an old one in South Africa and was especially espoused by political figures such as Robert Sobukwe. Although not explicit in the NDP, Pan-African ideals form the bedrock of South Africa's foreign policy. Chapter 7 of the NDP suggests that in order to pursue and implement an effective foreign policy, South Africa should elevate Africa as a top priority and strengthen multilateral cooperation arrangements with Africa focussing on increased share of trade with the rest of the continent. The Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) has stated that South Africa's destiny is inextricably linked to that of the Southern African region. South Africa has been a leading proponent of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement. DIRCO's strategic plan states that Africa is at the centre of South Africa's foreign policy, and that South Africa must continue

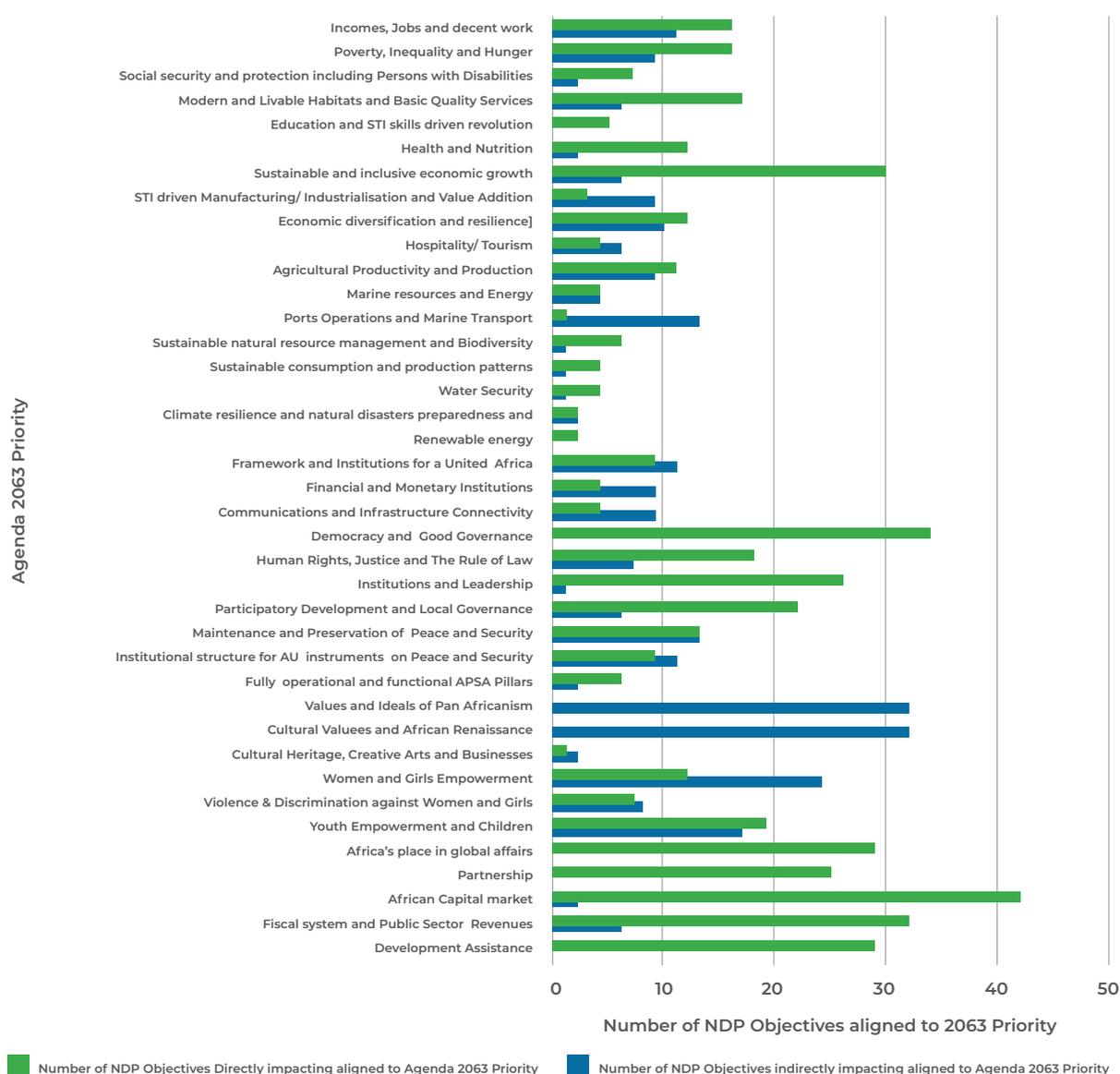
to support regional and continental processes to respond to, and resolve crises, strengthen regional integration, significantly increase intra-African trade and champion sustainable development and opportunities in Africa¹⁶.



In Figure 5 below, we assess which of the Agenda 2063 priorities have the greatest alignment with the NDPs. This is done by simply taking the frequencies of NDP Objectives contributing to a particular Agenda 2063 Priority, both directly and indirectly.

¹⁶ Republic of South Africa, Department of International Relations and Cooperation, Strategic Plan 2015 – 2020 http://www.dirco.gov.za/departments/strategic_plan_2015_2020_revised2/strategic_plan2015_2020_revised2.pdf, accessed 20 May 2020.

Figure 3: Proportion of Agenda 2063 Priorities addressed by the NDP



Agenda 2063 priorities with the highest frequencies of NDP objectives directly impacting them have a higher alignment with the NDP than those with smaller frequencies or those with a high indirect impact.

Table 3 indicates which NDP objectives affect the highest number of SDG targets, which ones have moderate numbers of SDG targets affected and which have a low contribution to SDG targets. Each NDP objective exhibiting a moderate to a high level of frequency (greater

than 5) in contributing to SDG targets provides the highest “multiplier effects” and should, therefore, be given the highest priority (if achieving the SDGs is the primary objective for South Africa). It follows, therefore, that NDP targets which affect the highest number of SDG targets should have the central policy and implementation focus. However, this does not imply that those NDP objectives with limited or low “multiplier” effects on SDG targets are not important to the overall socio-economic environment in the country.

Many of the “moderate” and “low” contributors perform specific and often critical roles in ensuring a holistic approach to national development.

They respond to specific needs that were identified in the Diagnostic Report. It is also important to point out that a great number of NDP objectives with the highest SDG

multipliers involve redistributive mechanisms to be put in place to address the challenges facing the most vulnerable segments of South Africa’s population. In addition, much of the interventions aimed at increasing social infrastructure and social investment are perceived to produce more than proportionate increases in the number of SDG

Table 3: Classification of NDP objective by level of contribution towards SDG targets

High SDG Contribution (<10)	Medium SDG Contribution (5-10)	Low SDG Contribution (>5)
The unemployment rate should fall from 24.9% in June 2012 to 14% by 2020 and to 6% by 2030. This requires an additional 11 million jobs. Total employment should rise from 13 million to 24 million.	The proportion of adults working should increase from 41% to 61%.	The labour force participation rate should rise from 54% to 65%.
	The proportion of adults in rural areas working should rise from 29% to 40%.	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) should increase by 2.7 times in real terms, requiring average annual GDP growth of 5.4% over the period.
The proportion of national income earned by the bottom 40% should rise from about 6% today to 10% in 2030.	Intra-regional trade in Southern Africa should increase from 7% of trade to 25% of trade by 2030.	GDP per capita should increase from about R50 000 per person in 2010 to R110 000 per person in 2030 at constant prices.
Ensure that all people have access to clean, potable water and that there is enough water for agriculture and industry, recognising the trade-offs in the use of water.	South Africa’s trade with regional neighbours should increase from 15% of our trade to 30%.	Broaden ownership of assets to historically disadvantaged groups.
	Competitively priced and widely available broadband.	The proportion of people with access to the electricity grid should rise to at least 90% by 2030, with non-grid options available for the rest.
	Absolute reductions in the total volume of waste disposed to landfill each year.	The country would need an additional 29 000MW of electricity by 2030. About 10 900MW of existing capacity is to be retired, implying a new build of more than 40 000MW.
	At least 20 000MW of renewable energy should be contracted by 2030.	At least 20 000MW of this capacity should come from renewable sources.

High SDG Contribution (<10)	Medium SDG Contribution (5-10)	Low SDG Contribution (>5)
A set of indicators for natural resources, accompanied by the publication of annual reports on the health of identified resources to inform policy.	Maintain a positive trade balance for primary and processed agricultural products.	Reduce water demand in urban areas to 15% below the business-as-usual scenario by 2030.
Improved disaster preparedness for extreme climate events.	Intra-regional trade in Southern Africa should increase from 7% of trade to 25% of trade by 2030.	The proportion of people who use public transport for regular commutes will expand significantly. By 2030, public transport will be user-friendly, less environmentally damaging, cheaper and integrated or seamless.
Increased investment in new agricultural technologies, research and the development of adaptation strategies for the protection of rural livelihoods and expansion of commercial agriculture.	South Africa's trade with regional neighbours should increase from 15% of our trade to 30%.	A target for the amount of land and oceans under protection (presently about 7.9 million hectares of land, 848 km of coastline and 4 172 km ² of the ocean are protected).
	Strong and efficient spatial planning system, well-integrated across the spheres of government.	
An additional 643 000 direct jobs and 326 000 indirect jobs in the agriculture, agro-processing and related sectors by 2030.	Better quality of public transport.	Achieve the peak, plateau and decline trajectory for greenhouse gas emissions, with the peak being reached around 2025.
Upgrade all informal settlements on suitable, well-located land by 2030.	Significantly reduce the prevalence of non-communicable chronic diseases.	By 2030, an economy-wide carbon price should be entrenched.
In 2030 people living in South Africa feel safe and have no fear of crime. They feel safe at home, at school and at work, and they enjoy an active community life free of fear. Women can walk freely in the street, and the children can play safely outside.	Deploy primary healthcare teams to provide care to families and communities.	Zero-emission building standards by 2030.
	Everyone must have access to an equal standard of care, regardless of their income.	More people are living closer to their places of work.
	Ensure progressively and through multiple avenues that no one lives below a defined minimum social floor.	More jobs in or close to dense, urban townships.

High SDG Contribution (<10)	Medium SDG Contribution (5-10)	Low SDG Contribution (>5)
The police service is a well-resourced professional institution staffed by highly skilled officers who value their work, serve the community, safeguard lives and property without discrimination, protect the peaceful against violence, and respect the rights of all to equality and justice.	All children should enjoy services and benefits aimed at facilitating access to nutrition, health care, education, social care and safety.	Increase the average male and female life expectancy at birth to 70 years. Progressively improve TB prevention and cure.
A state that is capable of playing a developmental and transformative role.	Provide income support to the unemployed through various active labour market initiatives such as public works programmes, training and skills development, and other labour market-related incentives.	Reduce maternal, infant and child mortality.
A public service immersed in the development agenda but insulated from undue political interference.	Our vision is a society where opportunity is not determined by race or birthright; where citizens accept that they have both rights and responsibilities. Most critically, we seek a united, prosperous, non-racial, non-sexist and democratic South Africa.	Fill posts with skilled, committed and competent individuals.
Staff at all levels have the authority, experience, competence and support they need to do their jobs.		Reduce injury, accidents and violence by 50% from 2010 levels.
Relations between national, provincial and local government are improved through a more proactive approach to managing the intergovernmental system.		Address problems such as hunger, malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies that affect physical growth and cognitive development, especially among children.
		Address the skills deficit in the social welfare sector.

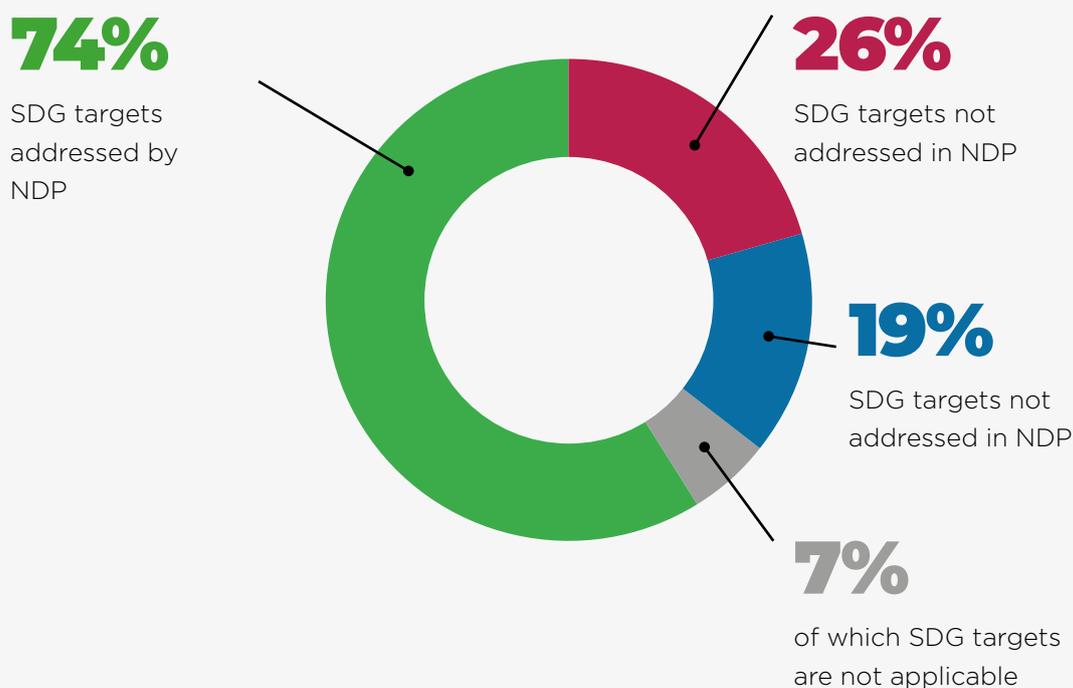
High SDG Contribution (<10)	Medium SDG Contribution (5-10)	Low SDG Contribution (>5)
Clear governance structures and stable leadership enable state-owned enterprises (SOEs) to achieve their developmental potential.		All working individuals should make adequate provision for retirement through mandated savings. The state should provide measures to make pensions safe and sustainable.
A corruption-free society, a high adherence to ethics throughout society and a government that is accountable to its people		Social protection systems must respond to the growth of temporary and part-time contracts, and the increasing importance of self-employment and establish mechanisms to cover the risks associated with such.
		Create an effective social welfare system that delivers better results for vulnerable groups, with the state playing a larger role compared to now. Civil society should complement government initiatives.

Figure 6 best summarises the linkages between the SDGs and the NDP. 74% of SDG targets are addressed by NDP objectives, while the remaining 26% is split into two distinct

categories: 19% of the SDGs not covered by the NDP are addressed in other sectoral programmes while 7% do not apply to South Africa.



Figure 4: The proportion of SDG targets directly addressed by the NDP, and the breakdown of targets not addressed by the NDP



In a similar manner to Table 3 above, we reclassify the NDP objectives according to the frequency in which their direct impact on Agenda 2063 is measured to determine the key entry points in the NDP if South Africa were

to reprioritize the development framework to respond to Agenda 2063 priorities. It can be seen that the majority of NDP Objectives fall in the medium contribution category based on this simple classification.

Table 4: Classification of NDP objectives by level of contribution towards Agenda 2063 Priorities

High Agenda 2063 Contribution (<10)	Medium SDG Contribution (5-10)	Low SDG Contribution (>5)
The proportion of people with access to the electricity grid should rise to at least 90 per cent by 2030, with non-grid options available for the rest.	The unemployment rate should fall from 24.9 per cent in June 2012 to 14 per cent by 2020 and to 6 per cent by 2030. This requires an additional 11 million jobs. Total employment should rise from 13 million to 24 million.	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) should increase by 2.7 times in real terms, requiring average annual GDP growth of 5.4 per cent over the period.

High Agenda 2063 Contribution (<10)	Medium SDG Contribution (5-10)	Low SDG Contribution (>5)
Ensure that all people have access to clean, potable water and that there is enough water for agriculture and industry, recognising the trade-offs in the use of water.	The proportion of adults working should increase from 41 per cent to 61 per cent	GDP per capita should increase from about R50 000 per person in 2010 to R110 000 per person in 2030 at constant prices.
	The proportion of adults in rural areas working should rise from 29 per cent to 40 per cent.	Reduce water demand in urban areas to 15 per cent below the business-as-usual scenario by 2030.
Improved disaster preparedness for extreme climate events.	The labour force participation rate should rise from 54 per cent to 65 per cent.	Achieve the peak, plateau and decline trajectory for greenhouse gas emissions, with the peak being reached around 2025
Increased investment in new agricultural technologies, research and the development of adaptation strategies for the protection of rural livelihoods and expansion of commercial agriculture.	The proportion of national income earned by the bottom 40 per cent should rise from about 6 per cent today to 10 per cent in 2030.	More people are living closer to their places of work.
An additional 643 000 direct jobs and 326 000 indirect jobs in the agriculture, agro-processing and related sectors by 2030.	Broaden ownership of assets to historically disadvantaged groups.	All children should have at least 2 years of pre-school education.
	Exports (as measured in volume terms) should grow by 6 per cent a year to 2030 with non-traditional exports growing by 10 per cent a year.	About 90 per cent of learners in grades 3, 6 and 9 must achieve 50 per cent or more in the annual national assessments in literacy, math and science.
	The level of gross fixed capital formation should rise from 17 per cent to 30 per cent	Eradicate infrastructure backlogs and ensure that all schools meet the minimum standards by 2016.
	The country would need an additional 29 000MW of electricity by 2030. About 10 900MW of existing capacity is to be retired, implying a new build of more than 40 000MW.	Expand the college system with a focus on improving quality. Better quality will build confidence in the college sector and attract more learners. The recommended participation rate of 25 per cent would accommodate about 1.25 million enrolments.

High Agenda 2063 Contribution (<10)	Medium SDG Contribution (5-10)	Low SDG Contribution (>5)
Everyone must have access to an equal standard of care, regardless of their income.	At least 20 000MW of this capacity should come from renewable sources.	Increase the per centage of PhD qualified staff in the higher education sector from the current 34 per cent to over 75 per cent by 2030.
In 2030 people living in South Africa feel safe and have no fear of crime. They feel safe at home, at school and at work, and they enjoy an active community life free of fear. Women can walk freely in the street, and the children can play safely outside. The police service is a well-resourced professional institution staffed by highly skilled officers who value their works, serve the community, safeguard lives and property without discrimination, protect the peaceful against violence, and respect the rights of all to equality and justice.	Intra-regional trade in Southern Africa should increase from 7 per cent of trade to 25 per cent of trade by 2030.	Produce more than 100 doctoral graduates per million per year by 2030. That implies an increase from 1420 in 2010 to well over 5 000 a year.
A corruption-free society, a high adherence to ethics throughout society and a government that is accountable to its people	South Africa's trade with regional neighbours should increase from 15 per cent of our trade to 30 per cent.	Increase the average male and female life expectancy at birth to 70 years. Progressively improve TB prevention and cure.
Our vision is a society where opportunity is not determined by race or birthright; where citizens accept that they have both rights and responsibilities. Most critically, we seek a united, prosperous, non-racial, non-sexist and democratic South Africa.	The proportion of people who use public transport for regular commutes will expand significantly. By 2030, public transport will be user-friendly, less environmentally damaging, cheaper and integrated or seamless	Deploy primary healthcare teams to provide care to families and communities.

High Agenda 2063 Contribution (<10)	Medium SDG Contribution (5-10)	Low SDG Contribution (>5)
<p>Our vision is a society where opportunity is not determined by race or birthright; where citizens accept that they have both rights and responsibilities. Most critically, we seek a united, prosperous, non-racial, non-sexist and democratic South Africa.</p>	<p>Durban port capacity should increase from 3 million containers a year to 20 million by 2040.</p>	<p>All working individuals should make adequate provision for retirement through mandated savings. The state should provide measures to make pensions safe and sustainable.</p>
	<p>Competitively priced and widely available broadband.</p>	<p>Relations between national, provincial and local government are improved through a more proactive approach to managing the intergovernmental system.</p>
	<p>A set of indicators for natural resources, accompanied by the publication of annual reports on the health of identified resources to inform policy.</p>	
	<p>A target for the amount of land and oceans under protection (presently about 7.9 million hectares of land, 848kms of coastline and 4 172 square kilometres of the ocean are protected).</p>	
	<p>By 2030, an economy-wide carbon price should be entrenched.</p>	
	<p>Zero-emission building standards by 2030.</p>	
	<p>Absolute reductions in the total volume of waste disposed to landfill each year.</p>	
	<p>At least 20 000MW of renewable energy should be contracted by 2030.</p>	
	<p>Maintain a positive trade balance for primary and processed agricultural products.</p>	

High Agenda 2063 Contribution (<10)	Medium SDG Contribution (5-10)	Low SDG Contribution (>5)
<p>Our vision is a society where opportunity is not determined by race or birthright; where citizens accept that they have both rights and responsibilities. Most critically, we seek a united, prosperous, non-racial, non-sexist and democratic South Africa.</p>	<p>Intra-regional trade in Southern Africa should increase from 7 per cent of trade to 25 per cent of trade by 2030.</p>	
	<p>South Africa's trade with regional neighbours should increase from 15 per cent of our trade to 30 per cent.</p>	
	<p>Strong and efficient spatial planning system, well integrated across the spheres of government.</p>	
	<p>Better quality of public transport.</p>	
	<p>More jobs in or close to dense, urban townships.</p>	
	<p>Make early childhood development a top priority among the measures to improve the quality of education and long-term prospects of future generations.</p>	
	<p>Dedicated resources should be channelled towards ensuring that all children are well cared for from an early age and receive appropriate emotional, cognitive and physical development stimulation.</p>	
	<p>Between 80 – 90 per cent of learners should complete 12 years of schooling and or vocational education with at least 80 per cent successfully passing the exit exams</p>	

High Agenda 2063 Contribution (<10)	Medium SDG Contribution (5-10)	Low SDG Contribution (>5)
<p>Our vision is a society where opportunity is not determined by race or birthright; where citizens accept that they have both rights and responsibilities. Most critically, we seek a united, prosperous, non-racial, non-sexist and democratic South Africa.</p>	Provide 1 million learning opportunities through Community Education and Training Centres	
	Improve the throughput rate to 80 per cent by 2030.	
	Produce 30 000 artisans per year.	
	Increase enrolment at universities by at least 70 per cent by 2030 so that enrolments increase to about 1.62 million from 950 000 in 2010.	
	Increase the number of students eligible to study towards math and science-based degrees to 450 000 by 2030.	
	Expand science, technology and innovation outputs by increasing research and development spending by the government and through encouraging industry to do so.	
	Reduce maternal, infant and child mortality.	
	Significantly reduce the prevalence of non-communicable chronic diseases.	
	Reduce injury, accidents and violence by 50 per cent from 2010 levels.	
	Deploy primary healthcare teams provide care to families and communities.	
	Fill posts with skilled, committed and competent individuals.	

High Agenda 2063 Contribution (<10)	Medium SDG Contribution (5-10)	Low SDG Contribution (>5)
<p>Our vision is a society where opportunity is not determined by race or birthright; where citizens accept that they have both rights and responsibilities. Most critically, we seek a united, prosperous, non-racial, non-sexist and democratic South Africa.</p>	<p>Ensure progressively and through multiple avenues that no one lives below a defined minimum social floor.</p>	
	<p>All children should enjoy services and benefits aimed at facilitating access to nutrition, health care, education, social care and safety.</p>	
	<p>Address problems such as hunger, malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies that affect physical growth and cognitive development, especially among children.</p>	
	<p>Address the skills deficit in the social welfare sector.</p>	
	<p>Provide income support to the unemployed through various active labour market initiatives such as public works programmes, training and skills development, and other labour market-related incentives.</p>	
	<p>Social protection systems must respond to the growth of temporary and part-time contracts, and the increasing importance of self-employment and establish mechanisms to cover the risks associated with such.</p>	
	<p>Create an effective social welfare system that delivers better results for vulnerable groups, with the state playing a larger role compared to now. Civil society should complement government initiatives.</p>	

NDP CHAPTER 3: ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

Objectives

The key objectives of this NDP chapter are as follows:

- To grow the economy in an inclusive manner and reduce unemployment.
- To reduce the unemployment rate from 24.9% in June 2012 to 14% by 2020 and to 6% by 2030 which requires the creation of 11 million additional jobs; to increase total employment from 13 million to 24 million.
- To increase the proportion of adults working from 41% to 61%; to increase the proportion of adults in rural areas working from 29% to 40%.
- To increase the labour force participation rate from 54% to 65%.
- To increase Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2.7 times in real terms, requiring average annual GDP growth of 5.4% over the period; to increase GDP per capita from about R50 000 per person in 2010 to R110 000 per person in 2030 in constant prices.
- To increase the proportion of national income earned by the bottom 40% from about 6% in 2011 to 10% in 2030.
- To achieve a broadening of ownership of assets to historically disadvantaged groups.
- To grow export volumes by 6% a year to 2030 with non-traditional exports growing by 10% a year.
- To increase national savings from 16% of GDP to 25%.
- To increase the level of gross fixed capital formation from 17% to 30%, with public-sector fixed investment rising to 10% of GDP by 2030.
- To enable public employment programmes to reach 1 million by 2015 and 2 million people by 2030.

Actions

The actions that are outlined to achieve these objectives include the following:¹⁷

- Reduce the cost of living for poor households and the costs of doing business through microeconomic reforms.
- Develop proposals for an acceptable minimum standard of living and proposals on how to achieve this over time.
- Remove the most pressing constraints on growth, investment and job creation, including energy generation and distribution, urban planning etc.
- Position South Africa to attract offshore business services, and build on the advantage provided by its telecommunications, banking and retail firms operating in other countries.
- Increase the benefit to the country of our mineral resources by giving clear certainty over property rights (the right to mine); Increasing rail, water and energy infrastructure; Structuring a taxation regime that is fair, equitable and predictable and that recognises the non-renewable nature of mineral resources.
- Broaden the expanded public works programme to cover 2 million full-time equivalent jobs by 2020.
- Offer a tax incentive to employers to reduce the initial cost of hiring young labour market entrants. Facilitate agreement between employers and unions on entry-level wages.
- Give a subsidy to the placement sector to identify, prepare and place matric graduates into jobs.
- Business and labour to develop their own proposals to reduce youth unemployment.
- Adopt a more open immigration approach to expand the supply of high-level skills.

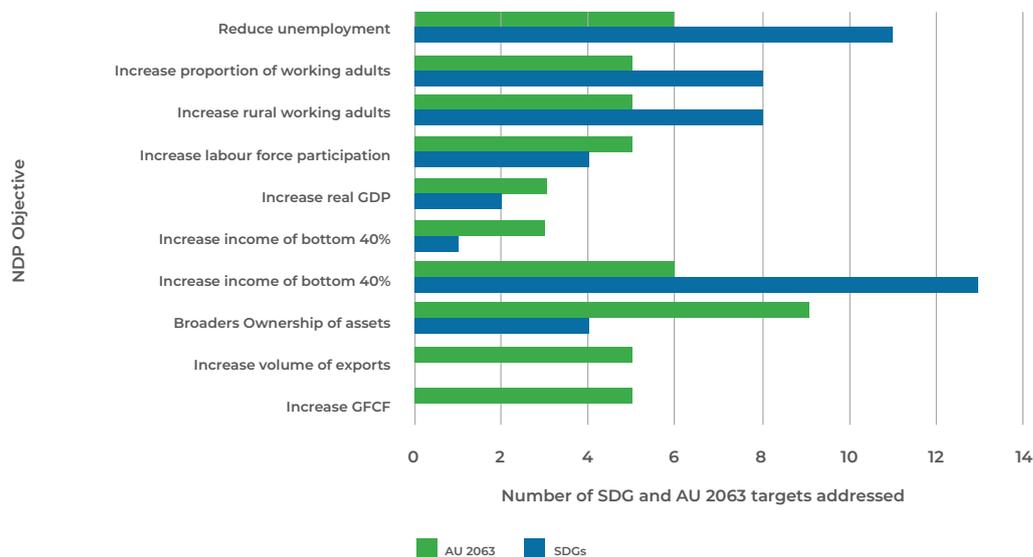
- Adopt an approach to handling probationary periods that reflects the intention of probation.
- Simplify dismissal procedures for non-performance or misconduct, especially for smaller firms.
- Strengthen dispute resolutions mechanisms in the labour market with a view to reducing tension and violence.

This chapter exhibits a very high level of convergence across many SDG targets and Agenda 2063 priorities. The NDP chapters covering Economy and Employment, and Social Protection have a huge potential impact on almost all the targets in Goal 1 apart from target 1.a which is about ensuring significant mobilisation of resources through, for instance, development cooperation – South Africa does not require any significant resources from Official Development Assistance – which is estimated to be around 0.4% of GDP. Other

NDP objectives with direct links to Goal 1 targets include Inclusive Rural economy, Economic Infrastructure, Environmental Sustainability and Building a Capable and Developmental State. Indirect effects on poverty are quite prevalent in the NDP objectives.

Unlike most typical Rapid Integrated Assessments which track how SDG targets are prioritised in national plans and strategies, this analysis digresses slightly and focuses on establishing how NDP objectives contribute towards the attainment of SDG targets. The Economy and Employment chapter of the NDP and its objectives aligns with Outcome 4 of the MTSF, which articulates strategies towards improving decent employment through inclusive growth. It also aligns with 16 SDG targets and AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration 1, which advocates for “A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development”.

Figure 5: Number of SDG targets and Agenda 2063 priorities addressed by the NDP objectives



The objective of increasing the incomes of the bottom 40% of the population will affect the highest number of SDG targets if implemented. This is followed by the objective of reducing the employment rate to 14% by 2020, and to 6% by 2030. Increases in rural working adults, as well as the overall working adult population,

have significant linkages to many SDG targets. In Agenda 2063, the NDP objective which contributes the most, is the broadening of asset ownership and reducing unemployment. It is also important to note that all NDO objectives in this chapter address various elements in Agenda 2063 in varying magnitudes.

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
<p>ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unemployment rate should fall from 24.9% in June 2012 to 14% by 2020 and to 6% by 2030. This requires an additional 11 million jobs. Total employment should rise from 13 million to 24 million. The proportion of adults working should increase from 41% to 61%. The proportion of adults in rural areas working should rise from 29% to 40%. The labour force participation rate should rise from 54% to 65%. 	<p>Outcome 4: Decent employment through inclusive growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Productive investment is effectively crowded in through the infrastructure build programme. The productive sectors account for a growing share of production and employment. Elimination of unnecessary regulatory and lower price increases for key input fosters investment and economic growth. Workers education and skills increasingly meet economic needs. Spatial imbalances in economic opportunities are addressed through expanded employment in agriculture, the build programme and densification in the metros. 	<p>1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.</p> <p>1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.</p> <p>1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.</p> <p>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.</p> <p>1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.</p>	<p>Directly impacted priorities</p> <p>1.1.1 Incomes, Jobs and decent work</p> <p>1.1.2 Poverty, Inequality and Hunger</p> <p>1.4.1 Sustainable and inclusive economic growth</p> <p>1.4.3 Economic diversification and resilience</p> <p>3.11.1 Democracy and Good Governance</p> <p>3.11.2 Human Rights, Justice and The Rule of Law</p> <p>3.12.1 Institutions and Leadership</p> <p>3.12.2 Participatory Development and Local Governance</p>

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
<p>ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gross Domestic Product (GDP) should increase by 2.7 times in real terms, requiring average annual GDP growth of 5.4% over the period. GDP per capita should increase from about R50 000 per person in 2010 to R110 000 per person in 2030 at constant prices. The proportion of national income earned by the bottom 40% should rise from about 6% today to 10% in 2030. Broaden ownership of assets to historically disadvantaged groups. Exports (as measured in volume terms) should grow by 6% a year to 2030 with non-traditional exports growing by 10% a year. Increase national savings from 16% of GDP to 25%. The level of gross fixed capital formation should rise from 17% to 30%. 	<p>Outcome 4: Decent employment through inclusive growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support employment-creating growth. Reduced workplace conflict and improved collaboration between government, organised business and organised labour. Economic opportunities for historically excluded and vulnerable groups are expanded, and the number of sustainable small business and cooperatives is improved markedly. 	<p>1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.</p> <p>2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.</p> <p>2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.</p> <p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.</p> <p>2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.</p>	<p>4.13.1 Maintenance and Preservation of Peace and Security</p> <p>6.17.2 Violence & Discrimination against Women and Girls</p> <p>7.19.1 Africa's place in global affairs.</p> <p>7.19.2 Partnership</p> <p>7.20.1 African Capital market</p> <p>7.20.2 Fiscal system and Public Sector Revenues</p> <p>7.20.3 Development Assistance</p>

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
<p>ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES</p>	<p>Outcome 4: Decent employment through inclusive growth</p>	<p>5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.</p> <p>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.</p> <p>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.</p> <p>8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.</p> <p>8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.</p> <p>10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average.</p>	<p>Directly impacted priorities</p>

NDP CHAPTER 4 - ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Objectives

The objectives of this chapter are as follows:

- To ensure that all people have access to clean, potable water and that there is enough water for agriculture and industry, recognising the trade-offs in the use of water.
- To increase the proportion of people with access to the electricity grid to at least 90% by 2030, with non-grid options available for the rest.
- To provide the country with an additional 29 000MW of electricity by 2030; about 10 900MW of existing capacity is to be retired, implying new build of more than 40 000MW, at least 20 000MW of this capacity should come from renewable sources.
- To reduce water demand in urban areas to 15% below the business-as-usual scenario by 2030.
- To ensure that public transport will be user-friendly, less environmentally damaging, cheaper and integrated or seamless by 2030.
- To increase Durban port capacity from 3 million containers a year to 20 million by 2040.
- To enable a competitively priced and widely available broadband accessible to all.

Actions

To achieve these objectives, the following actions are to be implemented:

- Domestic security of coal supply for existing power stations should be ensured, and there should be investment in new heavy-haul rail corridor to the Waterberg coalfield.
- Incorporate a greater share of gas in the energy mix, both through importing liquefied natural gas and if reserves prove

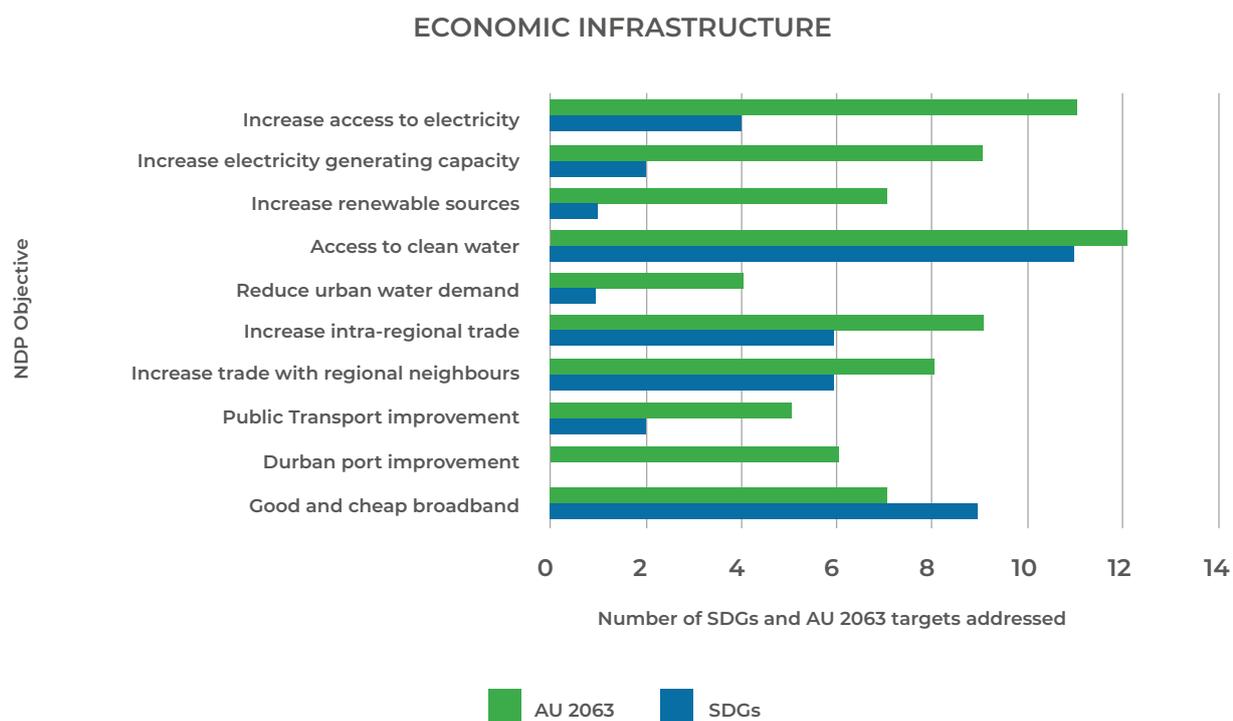
commercial, using shale gas.

- Develop infrastructure for the import of liquefied natural gas, mainly for power production, over the short to medium term.
- There should be a move to less carbon-intensive electricity production through procuring at least 20 000MW of renewable energy, increased hydro imports from the region and increased demand-side measures, including solar water heating.
- Move Eskom's system operator, planning, power procurement, power purchasing and power contracting functions to the independent system and market operator and accelerated procurement of independent power producers.
- Ring-fence the electricity distribution businesses of the 12 largest municipalities, resolve maintenance and refurbishment backlogs and develop a financing plan, alongside investment in human capital.
- Revise the national electrification plan and ensure 90% grid access by 2030.
- Upgrade fuel refineries to ensure they meet new fuel quality standards and insist on larger strategic fuel stocks to ensure the security of supply. Continue to import refined fuels, ensuring that the growing deficit in petroleum products is met, and defer decision on a new refinery to 2017.
- Complete phase 2 of the Lesotho Highlands water project by 2020 and timely development of several new water schemes to supply urban and industrial centres, new irrigation systems in the Umzimvubu river basin and Makhathini Flats, and a national water conservation programme to improve water use and efficiency.
- Create regional water and wastewater utilities, and expand mandates of the existing water boards.

- Consolidate and selectively expand transport and logistics infrastructure, with key focus areas being: upgrading the Durban-Gauteng freight corridor, including a new port at the old Durban airport site; building the N2 road through the Eastern Cape; and strengthening public transport infrastructure and systems, including the renewal of the commuter rail fleet, supported by enhanced links with road-based services.
- Establish a national, regional and municipal fibre-optic network to provide the backbone for broadband access; driven by private investment, complemented by public funds required to meet social objectives, and change the regulatory framework to ensure that Internet broadband capacity improves, prices fall significantly and access improves.

This chapter has significant convergence with some targets in SDG 1, 6, 7, 9 and 11. As shown in the table below. It also aligns with Outcome 6 of the MTSF as well as AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration 1. The figure below presents the frequency of the number of SDG targets and Agenda 2063 priorities addressed by each NDP objective under this sub-programme. Access to clean water has a high convergence with many SDG targets and Agenda 2063 priorities. The same goes for increased access to ICT in the form of good and cheap broadband, increased trade in the region and access to electricity. Many economic infrastructure programmes are critical enablers for the other more “socially direct” interventions to take place. They may thus not be directly addressing SDG targets and Agenda 2063 priorities to the same degree as the redistributive objectives.

Figure 6: Economic Infrastructure objectives addressing SDG targets and Agenda 2063 priorities



NDP Area and Objectives
**ECONOMY AND
EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES**

- The proportion of people with access to the electricity grid should rise to at least 90% by 2030, with non-grid options available for the rest.
- The country would need an additional 29 000MW of electricity by 2030. About 10 900MW of existing capacity is to be retired, implying a new build of more than 40 000MW.
- At least 20 000MW of this capacity should come from renewable sources.
- Ensure that all people have access to clean, potable water and that there is enough water for agriculture and industry, recognising the trade-offs in the use of water.

MTSF Outcome
Outcome 6: An efficient, competitive and responsive, economic infrastructure network

- Regulation, funding and investment approved.
- Reliable generation, transmission and distribution of energy ensured.
- Maintenance, strategic expansion, operational efficiency, capacity and competitiveness of our logistics and transport infrastructure ensured.
- Maintenance and supply availability of our bulk water resources ensured.
- Expansion, modernisation, access and affordability of our information and communication infrastructure ensured.

SDG Target

- 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.
- 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.
- 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
- 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.
- 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.

Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
Directly impacted priorities

- 1.2 Poverty, Inequality and Hunger
- 1.1.4 Modern and Liveable Habitats and Basic Quality Services
- 1.4.1 Sustainable and inclusive economic growth
- 1.5.1 Agricultural Productivity and Production
- 1.6.1 Marine resources and Energy
- 1.6.2 Ports Operations and Marine Transport
- 1.7.2 Sustainable consumption and production patterns
- 1.7.3 Water security

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
<p>ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce water demand in urban areas to 15% below the business-as-usual scenario by 2030. • The proportion of people who use public transport for regular commutes will expand significantly. By 2030, public transport will be user-friendly, less environmentally damaging, cheaper and integrated or seamless. • Durban port capacity should increase from 3 million containers a year to 20 million by 2040. • Competitively priced and widely available broadband. 	<p>Outcome 6: An efficient, competitive and responsive, economic infrastructure network</p>	<p>7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.</p> <p>7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.</p> <p>7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular, least developed countries, small island developing states and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.</p> <p>9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.</p> <p>9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.</p>	<p>Directly impacted priorities</p> <p>2.10.1 Communications and Infrastructure Connectivity</p> <p>3.11.1 Democracy and Good Governance</p> <p>3.11.2 Human Rights, Justice and The Rule of Law</p> <p>3.12.1 Institutions and Leadership</p> <p>4.13.1 Maintenance and Preservation of Peace and Security</p> <p>7.19.1 Africa's place in global affairs.</p> <p>7.19.2 Partnership</p> <p>7.2.0.1 African Capital market</p> <p>7.2.0.2 Fiscal system and Public Sector Revenues</p> <p>7.2.0.3 Development Assistance</p>

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
<p>ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES</p>	<p>Outcome 6: An efficient, competitive and responsive, economic infrastructure network</p>	<p>9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.</p> <p>9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the internet in least developed countries by 2020.</p> <p>11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.</p>	<p>Directly impacted priorities</p>

NDP CHAPTER 5 - ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE

Objectives

The objectives of this chapter are as follows:

- To develop a set of indicators for natural resources, accompanied by the publication of annual reports on the health of identified resources to inform policy.
 - To set a target for the amount of land and oceans under protection; to achieve the peak, plateau and decline trajectory for greenhouse gas emissions, with the peak being reached around 2025.
 - To entrench by 2030, an economy-wide carbon price and achieve zero-emission building standards.
 - To achieve absolute reductions in the total volume of waste disposed to landfill each year.
 - To contract at least 20 000MW of renewable energy by 2030.
 - To improve disaster preparedness for extreme climate events; and to achieve increased investment in new agricultural technologies, research and the development of adaptation strategies for the protection of rural livelihoods and expansion of commercial agriculture
- ensure the conservation and restoration of protected areas.
- Establish a carbon price, building standards, vehicle emission standards, and municipal regulations to achieve scale in stimulating renewable energy, waste recycling and in retrofitting buildings.
 - Put in place carbon-pricing mechanisms, supported by a wider suite of mitigation policy instruments to drive energy efficiency while all new buildings are to meet the energy-efficiency criteria set out in South African National Standard 204.
 - Channel public investment into research, new agricultural technologies for commercial farming, as well as for the development of adaptation strategies and support services for small-scale and rural farmers.

There is a high degree of convergence between the objectives of the NDP chapter 5, Outcome 10 of the MTSF and SDG 1, 2, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. In addition, the chapter and its attendant SDGs resonate quite well with Aspiration 1, 2, 3 4 and, Aspiration 7 of the AU Agenda 2063

Actions

- The actions to address these objectives are as follows:
- Establish an independent Climate Change Centre, in partnership with academic and other appropriate institutions.
- Support the actions of the government, business and civil society. Put in place a regulatory framework for land use to



Figure 7: Environmental sustainability and resilience alignment objectives to SDGs and Agenda 2063

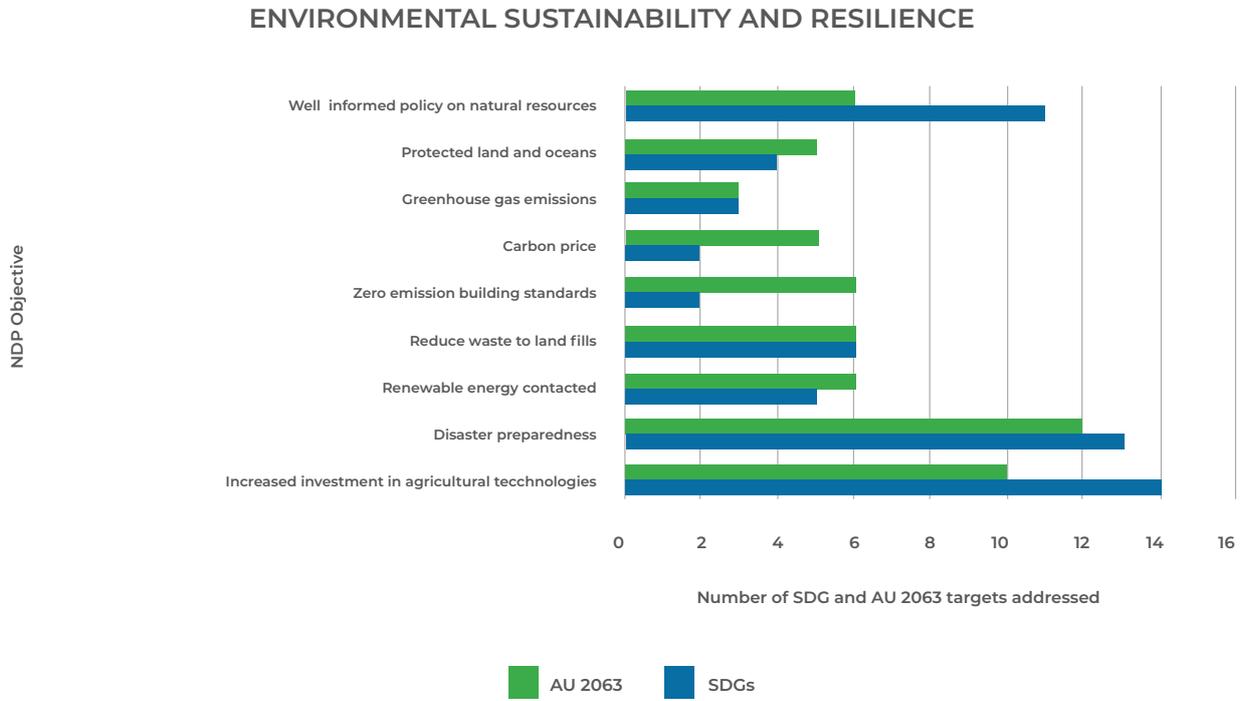


Table 6: Alignment of NDP Chapter 5 objectives with the MTSF, SDG targets and Agenda 2063

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
<p>ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A set of indicators for natural resources, accompanied by the publication of annual reports on the health of identified resources to inform policy. A target for the amount of land and oceans under protection (presently about 7.9 million ha of land, 848km of coastline and 4 172 square km of ocean are protected). Achieve the peak, plateau and decline trajectory for greenhouse gas emissions, with the peak being reached around 2025. 	<p>Outcome 10: Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecosystems are sustained, and natural resources are used efficiently. An effective climate change mitigation and adaptation response. An environmentally sustainable, low-carbon economy resulting from a well-managed just transition. Enhanced governance systems and capacity. Sustainable human communities. 	<p>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.</p> <p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.</p> <p>2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.</p>	<p>Directly impacted priorities</p> <p>1.4.1 Sustainable and inclusive economic growth</p> <p>1.4.3 Economic diversification and resilience</p> <p>1.4.4 Hospitality/Tourism</p> <p>1.5.1 Agricultural Production and Production</p> <p>1.6.1 Marine Resources and Energy</p> <p>1.7.1 Sustainable natural resource management and biodiversity conservation</p> <p>1.7.3 Water security</p> <p>1.7.4 Climate resilience and natural disasters preparedness and prevention</p>

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
<p>ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, an economy-wide carbon price should be entrenched. • Zero-emission building standards by 2030. • Absolute reductions in the total volume of waste disposed to landfill each year. • At least 20 000MW of renewable energy should be contracted by 2030. • Improved disaster preparedness for extreme climate events. • Increased investment in new agricultural technologies, research and the development of adaptation strategies for the protection of rural livelihoods and expansion of commercial agriculture. 	<p>Outcome 10: Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources</p>	<p>2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.</p> <p>2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular, least developed countries.</p> <p>6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.</p> <p>6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.</p>	<p>Directly impacted priorities</p> <p>1.9.1 Renewable energy</p> <p>2.9.1 Financial and Monetary Institutions</p> <p>3.11.1 Democracy and Good Governance</p> <p>3.12.1 Institutions and Leadership</p> <p>4.14.1 Institutional structure for AU Instruments on Peace and Security</p> <p>4.15.1 Fully operational and functional APSA Pillars</p> <p>7.19.1 Africa's place in global affairs.</p> <p>7.19.2 Partnership</p> <p>7.20.1 African Capital market</p> <p>7.20.2 Fiscal system and Public Sector Revenues</p> <p>7.20.3 Development Assistance</p>

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES	Outcome 10: Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources	<p>By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.</p> <p>7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.</p> <p>7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular, least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.</p> <p>8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, following the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead.</p>	Directly impacted priorities

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES	Outcome 10: Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources	<p>11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to the global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.</p> <p>11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.</p> <p>12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimise their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.</p> <p>12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.</p>	Directly impacted priorities

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES	Outcome 10: Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources	<p>12.c Rationalise inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimising the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities. countries.</p> <p>13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all</p> <p>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.</p> <p>13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.</p>	Directly impacted priorities

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES	Outcome 10: Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources	<p>13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities.</p> <p>14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.</p> <p>14.3 Minimise and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.</p> <p>By 2020, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.</p> <p>15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.</p>	Directly impacted priorities

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES	Outcome 10: Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources	<p>15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.</p> <p>15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.</p> <p>15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.</p> <p>15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.</p>	Directly impacted priorities

NDP CHAPTER 6 - INCLUSIVE RURAL ECONOMY

Objectives

The objectives in Chapter 6 of the NDP include the following:

- To develop an inclusive rural economy through improved infrastructure and service delivery, a review of land tenure, service to small and micro farmers, a review of mining industry commitments to social investment, and tourism investments.
- To increase investment in irrigation infrastructure in Makhathini Flats and Umzimvubu River Basin as well as to create tenure security for communal farmers, especially women.
- To investigate different forms of financing and vesting of private property rights to land reform beneficiaries that do not hamper beneficiaries with a high debt burden.

Actions

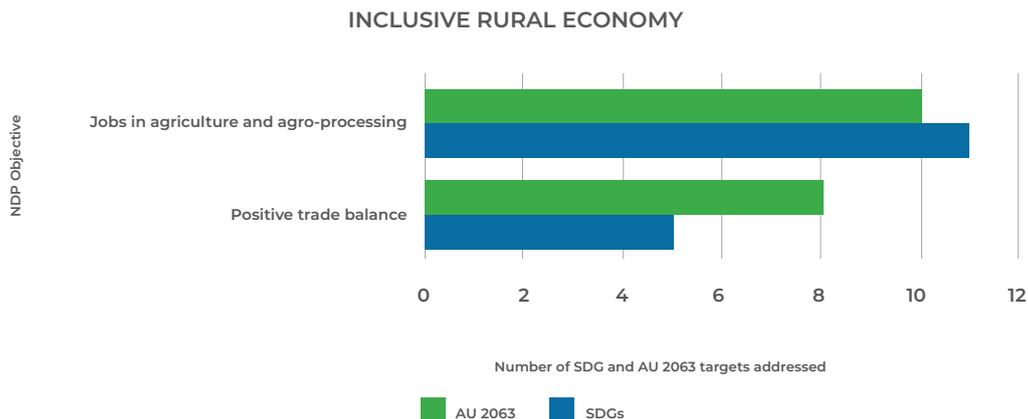
These objectives would be achieved through the following actions:

- Focus on trade penetration and diplomatic presence in fast-growing markets (Asia, Brazil and Africa).
- Implement a focused regional integration strategy with an emphasis on road, rail

and port infrastructure in the region; reducing red tape, corruption and delays at border posts; using financial institutions to partner with businesses wanting to expand on the continent; strengthening regional cooperation in food and energy markets and water management, and identifying and promoting practical opportunities for cooperation based on *complementary national endowments*.

The implementation modalities for this priority area are articulated in Outcome 7 of the MTSF, which focuses on creating vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all. There are some linkages with the SDGs which are very broad and hence are subject to varying interpretations similar to AU Agenda 2063. Broadly, this chapter and the SDGs have limited convergence. Whereas the NDP emphasises creating rural jobs in agriculture and agro-processing as well as ensuring that the terms of trade in the primary commodity sector are favourable to rural farmers, the SDG targets related to this aspect is focused on mostly the group of least developed countries, of which South Africa is not a member. The chapter resonates with Agenda 2063 Aspirations 1, 3 and 7.

Figure 8: Inclusive rural economy alignment with the SDG targets and Agenda 2063 priorities



NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
<p>ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An additional 643 000 direct jobs and 326 000 indirect jobs in the agriculture, agro-processing and related sectors by 2030. • Maintain a positive trade balance for primary and processed agricultural products. 	<p>Outcome 10: Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved land administration and spatial planning for integrated development in rural areas. • Sustainable land reform contributing to agrarian transformation. • Improved food security. • Smallholder producers development and support (technical, financial, infrastructure) for agrarian transformation. • Increased access to quality infrastructure and functional services, particularly in education, healthcare and public transport in rural areas. • Growth of sustainable rural enterprises and industries – resulting in rural job creation. 	<p>1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.</p> <p>1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.</p> <p>2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.</p> <p>2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.</p> <p>5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.</p>	<p>Directly impacted priorities</p> <p>1.1 Incomes, Jobs and decent work</p> <p>1.1.2 Poverty, Inequality and Hunger</p> <p>1.4.1 Sustainable and inclusive economic growth</p> <p>1.5.1 Agricultural Productivity and Production</p> <p>3.11.1 Democracy and Good Governance</p> <p>3.12.1 Institutions and Leadership</p> <p>3.12.2 Participatory Development and Local Governance</p> <p>7.19.1 Africa's place in global affairs.</p> <p>7.19.2 Partnership</p> <p>7.20.1 African Capital market</p>

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES	Outcome 10: Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources	<p>8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.</p> <p>8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.</p>	<p>Directly impacted priorities</p>
			<p>7.20.2 Fiscal system and Public Sector Revenues</p> <p>7.20.3 Development Assistance</p>

NDP CHAPTER 7

- SOUTH AFRICA IN THE REGION AND THE WORLD

As a regional and continental leader in economic development, infrastructure and trade, South Africa has a critical role to play in Africa's development. Regional integration and regional trade are key elements of this endeavour. In order to harness this position, the NDP recognises South Africa's leadership responsibility and has prioritised inter-regional trade as a key instrument in promoting livelihoods, not only domestically, but also across the continent in a "win-win" spirit.

Objectives

In the NDP, the objectives under this priority include the following:

- To advocate for intra-regional trade in Southern Africa to increase from 7% of trade to 25% of trade by 2030.
- To increase South Africa's trade with regional neighbours from 15% of our trade to 30%.

Actions

The actions to achieve these objectives are as follows:

- Focus on trade penetration and diplomatic presence in fast-growing markets (Asia, Brazil and Africa).
- Implement a focused regional integration strategy with an emphasis on road, rail and port infrastructure in the region; reducing red tape, corruption and delays at border posts; using financial institutions to partner with businesses wanting to expand on the continent; strengthening regional cooperation in food and energy markets and water management, and identifying and promoting practical opportunities for cooperation based on complementary national endowments.

As the table below shows, there is little direct alignment between this NDP objective and the SDGs as it is quite specific to the peculiar aspects of South Africa's position on the African continent as opposed to the global SDGs. However, a large number of Agenda 2063 priority areas are addressed by this NDP objective, specifically in Aspiration 1 and 2, and 3 as well as the Afro-centric aspirations articulated in 6 and 7.

Figure 9: South Africa in the region and the world - alignment of NDP objectives to SDGs and Agenda 2063

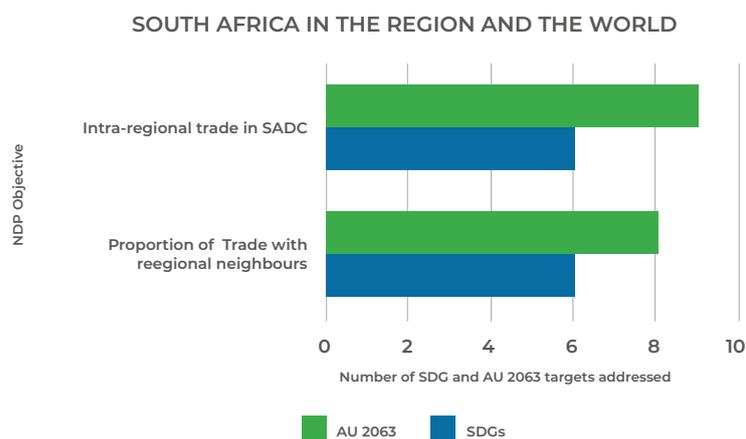


Table 7: Alignment of NDP Chapter 6 objectives to the MTSF, SDGs and Agenda 2063

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
<p>ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intra-regional trade in Southern Africa should increase from 7% of trade to 25% of trade by 2030. South Africa's trade with regional neighbours should increase from 15% of our trade to 30%. 	<p>Outcome 11: Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better Africa and a better world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA's national priorities advanced in bilateral agreements. An economically integrated Southern Africa. Political cohesion within Southern Africa to ensure a peaceful, secure and stable Southern African region. A peaceful, secure and stable Africa. A sustainable developed, and economically integrated Africa. An equitable and just System of Global Governance. Strong mutually beneficial South-South cooperation. Beneficial relations with strategic formations of the North. 	<p>markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.</p> <p>2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.</p> <p>17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.</p>	<p>Directly impacted priorities</p> <p>1.4.3 Economic diversification and resilience</p> <p>3.11.1 Democracy and Good Governance</p> <p>3.12.1 Institutions and Leadership</p> <p>3.12.2 Participatory Development and Local Governance</p> <p>7.19.1 Africa's place in global affairs.</p> <p>7.19.2 Partnership</p> <p>7.20.1 African Capital market</p> <p>7.20.2 Fiscal system and Public Sector Revenues</p> <p>7.20.3 Development Assistance</p>

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES	Outcome 11: Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better Africa and a better world	<p>17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation Trade.</p> <p>17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organisation, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.</p> <p>17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.</p> <p>17.12 Realise timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organisation decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access Systemic issues Policy and institutional coherence.</p>	Directly impacted priorities

NDP CHAPTER 8

- TRANSFORMING HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The provision of human settlements has been a top priority in the NDP and was seen as a key element of stability and social cohesion in the Diagnostic Report. This chapter was meant to address historical imbalances in the provision of decent settlements and improve the quality of services available to South Africans.

Objectives

Objectives include the following:

- To achieve strong and efficient spatial planning systems.
- To upgrade informal settlements and move people closer to their places of work.
- To improve public transport.
- To locate factories and businesses in or close to dense urban townships.

Actions

The proposed actions include:

- Institute reforms to the current planning system for improved coordination.
- Develop a strategy for densification of cities and resource allocation to promote better located housing and settlements.
- Provide substantial investment to ensure safe, reliable and affordable public transport.

- Introduce spatial development frameworks and norms, including improving the balance between location of jobs and people.
- Conduct a comprehensive review of the grant and subsidy regime for housing with a view to ensure diversity in product and finance options that would allow for more household choice and greater spatial mix and flexibility, and should include a focused strategy on the housing gap market, involving banks, subsidies and employer housing schemes.
- Create a national spatial restructuring fund.
- Integrate currently defused funding.
- Establish a national observatory for spatial data and analysis.
- Provide incentives for citizen activity for local planning and development of spatial compacts.
- Introduce mechanisms that would make land markets work more effectively for the poor and support rural and urban livelihoods.

SDG Target 1.4 and SDG 11 are specifically aligned to this chapter. AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration 1, 3, 6 and 7 also align to this chapter.

Figure 10: Transforming Human Settlements

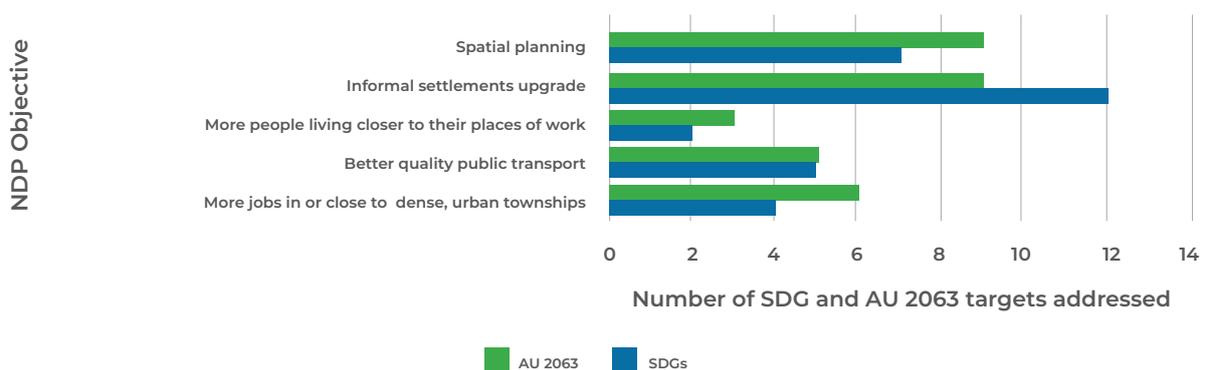


Table 9: Alignment of NDP Chapter 8 to the MTSF, SDGs and Agenda 2063

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
<p>ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong and efficient spatial planning system, well integrated across the spheres of government. • Upgrade all informal settlements on suitable, well-located land by 2030. • More people living closer to their places of work. • Better quality public transport. • More jobs in or close to dense, urban townships. 	<p>Outcome 8: Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate housing and improved quality of living environments. • A functionally equitable residential property market. • Enhanced institutional capability for effective coordination of spatial information. 	<p>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.</p> <p>11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.</p> <p>11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.</p> <p>11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.</p>	<p>Incomes, Jobs and decent work</p> <p>1.1.4 Modern and Liveable Habitats and Basic Quality Services</p> <p>1.3.1 Health and Nutrition</p> <p>1.4.1 Sustainable and inclusive economic growth</p> <p>3.11.2 Human Rights, Justice and The Rule of Law</p> <p>3.12.1 Institutions and Leadership</p> <p>3.12.2 Participatory Development and Local Governance</p> <p>4.13.1 Maintenance and Preservation of Peace and Security</p>

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
<p>ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES</p>	<p>Outcome 8: Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life</p>	<p>By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.</p>	<p>Directly impacted priorities</p> <p>7.19.2 Partnership 7.20.1 African Capital market 7.20.2 Fiscal system and Public Sector Revenues 7.20.3 Development Assistance</p>

NDP CHAPTER 9 - IMPROVING EDUCATION, TRAINING AND INNOVATION

Chapter 9 of the NDP provides a substantially detailed account of the efforts needed to respond to the challenge of quality education identified in the Diagnostic Report. It calls for improvements in the provision of education services across all levels, starting from prioritising early childhood development, including pre-school education. The NDP proposes a number of far-reaching interventions among which the following are key:

Objectives

- To prioritise early childhood development among the measures to improve the quality of education and long-term prospects of future generations.
- To channel dedicated resources towards ensuring that all children are well cared for from an early age and receive appropriate emotional, cognitive and physical development stimulation.
- To ensure all children have at least 2 years of preschool education.
- To ensure that about 90% of learners in grades 3, 6 and 9 achieve 50% or more in the annual national assessments in literacy, math and science.
- To ensure that between 80 – 90% of learners complete 12 years of schooling and/or vocational education with at least 80% successfully passing the exit exams.
- To eradicate infrastructure backlogs and ensure that all schools meet the minimum standards by 2016.
- To expand the college system with a focus on improving quality.
- To provide 1 million learning opportunities through Community Education and Training Centres.
- To improve the throughput rate to 80% by 2030.
- To produce 30 000 artisans per year.
- To increase enrolment at universities by at least 70% by 2030 so that enrolments increase to about 1.62 million from 950 000 in 2010.
- To increase the number of students eligible to study towards maths and science-based degrees to 450 000 by 2030.
- To increase the percentage of PhD qualified staff in the higher education sector from the current 34% to over 75% by 2030.
- To produce more than 100 doctoral graduates per million per year by 2030; implying an increase from 1420 in 2010 to well over 5 000 a year.
- To expand science, technology and innovation outputs by increasing research and development spending by the government and through encouraging industry to do so.

The successful implementation of the Education, Training and Innovation chapter of the NDP will have far-reaching and long-term implications for all the other aspirations articulated therein. A good education system is critical for the success of industry, agriculture, health and also increases productivity, while innovation breeds scientific progress in all spheres of human endeavour. With regards to the sector's contribution to the SDGs, education has a quite strong vertical and horizontal alignment, covering many SDG targets. The figure below shows the extent to which the NDP objectives align with the SDG targets.

Outcome 1 of the MTSF, quality basic education, provides the implementation framework for this chapter.

Actions

The actions at various levels of education provision include:

- Introduce nutrition during the first 1000 days as part of ECD.
- Increase state funding for universal access.
- Develop capacity development initiatives as well as the provision of incentive schemes for well-performing schools and the introduction of professional accreditation for teachers. There is very strong convergence between this NDP chapter and all targets in SDG 4, 5, 8 and 9 while the AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration 1, 3 and Aspiration 6 are reflected strongly.



Figure 11: Improving education, training and innovation alignment to MTSF, SDGs and Agenda 2063

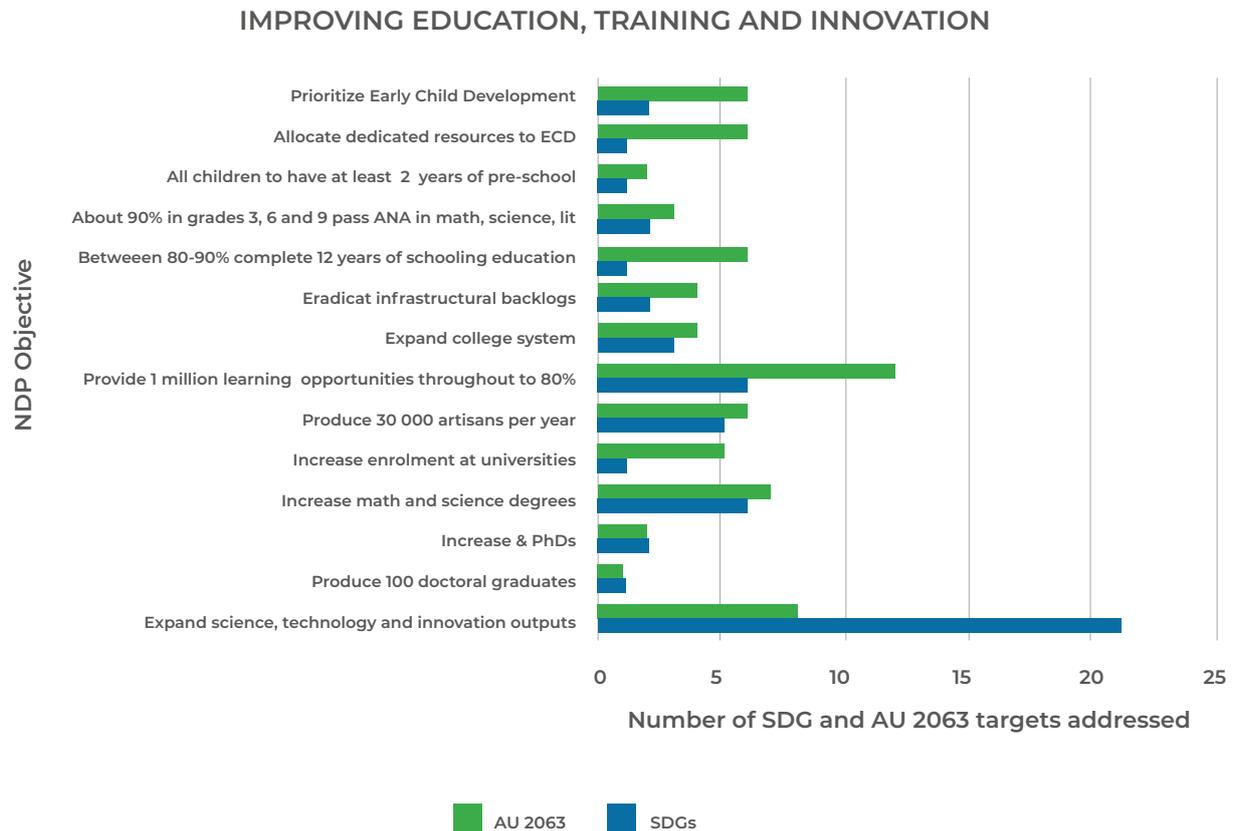


Table 10: Alignment of NDP Chapter 9 objectives with the MTSF, SDG targets and Agenda 2063

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
<p>IMPROVING EDUCATION, TRAINING AND INNOVATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make early childhood development a top priority among the measures to improve the quality of education and long-term prospects of future generations. Dedicated resources should be channelled towards ensuring that all children are well cared for from an early age and receive appropriate emotional, cognitive and physical development stimulation. • All children should have at least 2 years of pre-school education. 	<p>Outcome 1: Quality basic education and skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved quality of teaching and learning through the development, supply and effective utilisation of teachers. • Improved the quality of teaching and learning through the provision of infrastructure and learning materials. • Regular annual national assessments to track improvements in the quality of teaching and learning (ANA). • Improved Grade R and planning for the extension of ECD. 	<p>4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.</p> <p>4.1.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.</p> <p>4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.</p> <p>4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.</p> <p>4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.</p> <p>4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.</p>	<p>Directly impacted priorities</p> <p>1.1.1 Incomes, Jobs and decent work</p> <p>1.1.2 Poverty, Inequality and Hunger</p> <p>1.1.4 Modern and Livable Habitats and Basic Quality Services</p> <p>1.2.1 Education and STI skills driven revolution</p> <p>1.4.2 STI driven Manufacturing / Industrialization and Value Addition</p> <p>1.4.3 Economic diversification and resilience</p> <p>2.8.1 Framework and Institutions for a United Africa</p>

NDP Area and Objectives
IMPROVING EDUCATION, TRAINING AND INNOVATION

- About 90% of learners in grades 3, 6 and 9 must achieve 50% or more in the annual national assessments in literacy, math and science. Between 80 – 90% of learners should complete 12 years of schooling and or vocational education with at least 80% successfully passing the exit exams.
- Eradicate infrastructure backlogs and ensure that all schools meet the minimum standards by 2016.

MTSF Outcome
Outcome 1: Quality basic education and skills

- A credible outcomes-focused planning and accountability system (building the capacity of the state to intervene and support quality education.
- Partnerships for a strong education system.

SDG Target

- 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and culture's contribution to sustainable development.
- 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.
- 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.
- 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.

Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
Directly impacted priorities

- 3.11.1 Democracy and Good Governance
- 3.11.2 Human Rights, Justice and The Rule of Law
- 3.12.2 Participatory Development and Local Governance
- 6.17.1 Women and Girls Empowerment
- 6.18 Engaged Youth Empowerment and Children
- 7.19.1 Africa's place in global affairs.
- 7.19.2 Partnership
- 7.20.1 African Capital market
- 7.20.2 Fiscal system and Public Sector Revenues
- 7.20.3 Development Assistance

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
<p>IMPROVING EDUCATION, TRAINING AND INNOVATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the college system with a focus on improving quality. Better quality will build confidence in the college sector and attract more learners. The recommended participation rate of 25% would accommodate about 1.25 million enrolments. Provide 1 million learning opportunities through Community Education and Training Centres. Improve the throughput rate to 80% by 2030. Produce 30 000 artisans per year. Increase enrolment at universities by at least 70% by 2030 so that enrolments increase to about 1.62 million from 950 000 in 2010. 	<p>Outcome 1: Quality basic education and skills</p>	<p>9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.</p> <p>9.b Support domestic technology developing research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.</p> <p>9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.</p>	<p>Directly impacted priorities</p>

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
<p>IMPROVING EDUCATION, TRAINING AND INNOVATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of students eligible to study towards math and science-based degrees to 450 000 by 2030. • Increase the per centage of PhD qualified staff in the higher education sector from the current 34% to over 75% by 2030. • Produce more than 100 doctoral graduates per million per year by 2030. That implies an increase from 1420 in 2010 to well over 5 000 a year. • Expand science, technology and innovation outputs by increasing research and development spending by the government and through encouraging industry to do so. 	<p>Outcome 1: Quality basic education and skills</p>		<p>Directly impacted priorities</p>

NDP CHAPTER 10 - HEALTH CARE FOR ALL

Objectives

The key objectives include:

- To increase the average male and female life expectancy at birth to 70 years by progressively improving TB prevention and cure.
- To reduce maternal, infant and child mortality; to significantly reduce the prevalence of non-communicable chronic diseases.
- To reduce injury, accidents and violence by 50% from 2010 levels.
- To deploy primary health care teams to provide care to families and communities.
- To provide greater access to an equal standard of care, regardless of people's income.
- To fill posts with skilled, committed and competent individuals.

Actions

For these objectives to be achieved, the NDP proposes the following actions:

- Address the social determinants that affect health and disease.
- Prevent and reduce the disease burden.
- Implement a National Health Insurance programme and build human resources in the health sector.
- Bring in additional capacity and expertise to strengthen the health system at the district level.
- Implement a national health information

system to ensure that all parts of the system have the required information to achieve their responsibilities effectively;

- Put in place a human resource strategy with national norms and standards for staffing, linked to a package of care.
- Determine the minimum qualifications for hospital managers.
- Prevent and control epidemic burdens through deterring and treating HIV/AIDS, new epidemics and alcohol abuse.
- Improve the allocation of resources and the availability of health personnel in the public sector.
- Improve the quality of care, operational efficiency, health worker morale and leadership and innovation.
- Accelerate the production of community health specialists in the five main specialist areas (medicine, surgery, including anaesthetics, obstetrics, paediatrics, and psychiatry) and train more nurses.
- Recruit, train and deploy 700 000 community health workers to implement community-based primary health care.
- There exists a very strong convergence between the objectives actions spelt out under this priority area with the SDG target 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4; all the targets under SDG 3 and SDG 5.6. A healthy population is one of the key drivers of Agenda 2063, hence this chapter resonates to AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration 1, 3, 4 6 and 7

Figure 12: Health care for all and its alignment to the SDGs and Agenda 2063

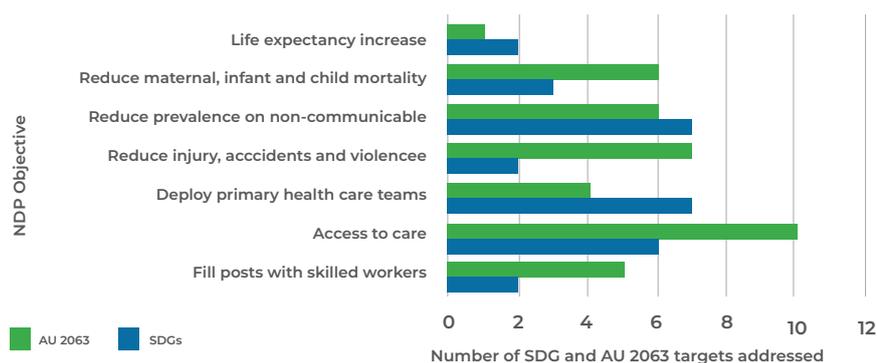


Table T1: Alignment of NDP Chapter 10 objectives with the MTSF, SDG targets and Agenda 2063

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
HEALTH CARE FOR ALL	Outcome 2: A long and healthy life for all South Africans		Directly impacted priorities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the average male and female life expectancy at birth to 70 years. • Progressively improve TB prevention and cure. • Reduce maternal, infant and child mortality. • Significantly reduce the prevalence of non-communicable chronic diseases. • Reduce injury, accidents and violence by 50% from 2010 levels. • Deploy primary health care teams provide care to families and communities. • Everyone must have access to an equal standard of care, regardless of their income. • Fill posts with skilled, committed and competent individuals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal Health coverage progressively achieved through the implementation of National Health Insurance. • Improved quality of health care. • Implement the re-engineering of Primary Health Care. • Reduced health care costs. • Improved human resources for health. • Improved health management and leadership. • Improved health facility planning and infrastructure development. • HIV AIDS and TB prevented and successfully managed. 	<p>1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.</p> <p>1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.</p> <p>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.</p> <p>3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.</p> <p>3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.</p>	<p>Incomes, Jobs and decent work</p> <p>1.1.2 Poverty, Inequality and Hunger</p> <p>1.1.4 Modern and Livable Habitats and Basic Quality Services</p> <p>1.3.1 Health and Nutrition</p> <p>2.8.1 Framework and Institutions for a United Africa</p> <p>3.11.1 Democracy and Good Governance</p> <p>Human Rights, Justice and The Rule of Law</p> <p>3.12.1 Institutions and Leadership</p> <p>4.14.1 Institutional structure for AU Instruments on Peace and Security</p>

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
HEALTH CARE FOR ALL	<p>Outcome 2: A long and healthy life for all South Africans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maternal, infant and child mortality reduced. Efficient Health Management Information System developed and implemented for improved decision making. 	<p>3.3 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.</p> <p>3.4 By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and wellbeing.</p> <p>3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.</p> <p>3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.</p> <p>3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.</p> <p>3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.</p>	<p>Directly impacted priorities</p> <p>Youth Empowerment and Children</p> <p>7.19.1 Africa's place in global affairs.</p> <p>7.20.1 African Capital market</p> <p>7.20.2 Fiscal system and Public Sector Revenues</p> <p>7.20.3 Development Assistance</p>

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
HEALTH CARE FOR ALL	Outcome 2: A long and healthy life for all South Africans	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.	Directly impacted priorities

NDP CHAPTER 11

- SOCIAL PROTECTION

Objectives

Social exclusion was one of the hallmarks of the pre-1994 political dispensation, which resulted in creating one of the most unequal societies in the world. To address this, a far-reaching, broad-based social protection system was a key priority of the NDP. To this end, the objectives of the social protection programme of the Government include the following:

- To ensure progressively and through multiple avenues that no one lives below a defined minimum social floor.
- To ensure all children enjoy services and benefits aimed at facilitating access to nutrition, health care, education, social care and safety.
- To address problems such as hunger, malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies that affect physical growth and cognitive development, especially among children.
- To address the skills deficit in the social welfare sector.
- To provide support to the unemployed through various active labour market initiatives such as public works programmes, training and skills development, and other labour market-related incentives.
- To ensure that all working individuals make adequate provision for retirement through mandated savings while the state provides measures to make pensions safe and sustainable.
- To ensure that social protection systems respond to the growth of temporary and part-time contracts, and the increasing importance of self-employment and establish mechanisms to cover the risks associated with such.
- To create an effective social welfare system that delivers better results for vulnerable groups, with the state playing a larger role

compared to when the Diagnostic Report was launched.

Actions

The actions are as follows:

- Together with social partners such as CSOs, determine a social floor that can be progressively realised through rising employment, higher earnings and social grants and other aspects of the social wage.
- There should be an increase in the supply of four categories of social service professionals to 55 000, to respond to the demand for appropriate basic social welfare services, i.e. social workers, auxiliary or assistant social workers, community development workers, and child and youth care workers.
- The main elements of a comprehensive food security and nutrition strategy should be identified while incentives that encourage a culture of individual saving for risks and loss of income due to old age, illness, injury or loss of work for workers in both the formal and informal sectors should be created.
- Explore designs of a mixture of financing and institutional frameworks that enables those in the informal economy to participate in contributory social insurance schemes.



- Mechanisms and incentives to assist the unemployed to access the labour market should be pursued
- There should be an expansion of existing public employment initiatives to create opportunities for the unemployed.
- A consolidated institutional framework that supports coherent policy implementation, integrated social security administration, and effective regulation and oversight of the system should be developed.

This NDP chapter has a strong alignment to SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 4 and SDG 10 as described in the figure below. Aspiration 1, 4 and 6 are premised on pulling Africans out of extreme poverty through various means. Social protection is one of the main conduits for resources to reach those who lie in extreme poverty.



Figure 13: Social protection - alignment of NDP to SDGs and Agenda 2063

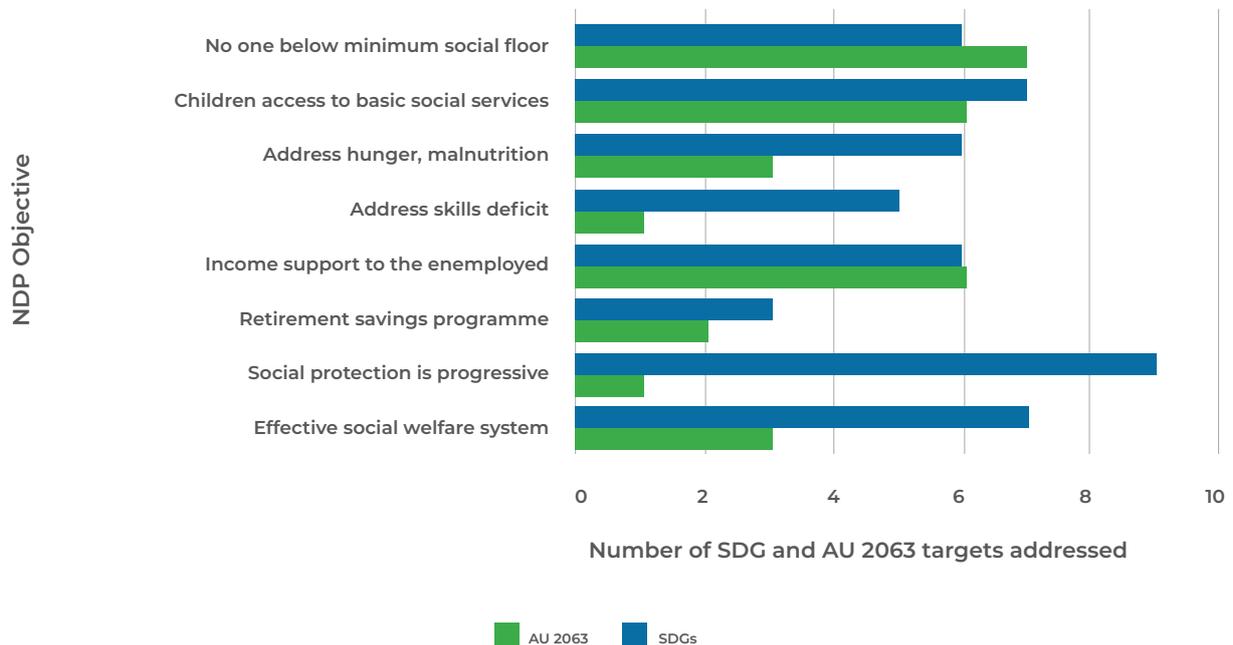


Table 10: Alignment of NDP Chapter 11 objectives with the MTSF, SDGs and Agenda 2063

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
<p>SOCIAL PROTECTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure progressively and through multiple avenues that no one lives below a defined minimum social floor. • All children should enjoy services and benefits aimed at facilitating access to nutrition, health care, education, social care and safety. • Address problems such as hunger, malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies that affect physical growth and cognitive development, especially among children. • Address the skills deficit in the social welfare sector. 	<p>Outcome 13: A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening social welfare delivery through legislative, policy reforms; capacity building. • Improved quality and access to Early Childhood Development Services for children aged 0-4. • Strengthened community development interventions. • Deepening social assistance and expanding access to social security. • Optimal systems to strengthen coordination, integration, planning, monitoring and evaluation of social protection services. 	<p>1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.</p> <p>1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.</p> <p>1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.</p> <p>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.</p>	<p>Directly impacted priorities</p> <p>Incomes, Jobs and decent work</p> <p>1.1.2 Poverty, Inequality and Hunger</p> <p>1.1.3 Social security and protection Including Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>1.4.1 Sustainable and inclusive economic growth</p> <p>2.9.1 Financial and Monetary Institutions</p> <p>3.11.1 Democracy and Good Governance</p> <p>3.11.2 Human Rights, Justice and The Rule of Law</p>

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
<p>SOCIAL PROTECTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address the skills deficit in the social welfare sector. Provide income support to the unemployed through various active labour market initiatives such as public works programmes, training and skills development, and other labour market-related incentives. All working individuals should make adequate provision for retirement through mandated savings. The state should provide measures to make pensions safe and sustainable. 	<p>Outcome 13: A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system</p>	<p>1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.</p> <p>2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.</p> <p>2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.</p> <p>4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education, leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.</p> <p>4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.</p>	<p>Directly impacted priorities</p> <p>3.12.1 Institutions and Leadership</p> <p>4.13.1 Maintenance and Preservation of Peace and Security</p> <p>4.14.1 Institutional structure for AU Instruments on Peace and Security</p> <p>6.17.1 Women and Girls Empowerment</p> <p>6.17.2 Violence & Discrimination against Women and Girls</p> <p>6.18.1 Youth Empowerment and Children</p> <p>7.20.1 African Capital market</p> <p>7.20.3 Development Assistance</p>

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
<p>SOCIAL PROTECTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social protection systems must respond to the growth of temporary and part-time contracts, and the increasing importance of self-employment and establish mechanisms to cover the risks associated with such. • Create an effective social welfare system that delivers better results for vulnerable groups, with the state playing a larger role compared to now. Civil society should complement government initiatives. 	<p>Outcome 13: A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system</p>	<p>4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.</p> <p>4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.</p> <p>4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.</p> <p>10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average.</p> <p>10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.</p>	<p>Directly impacted priorities</p>

NDP CHAPTER 12 - BUILDING SAFER COMMUNITIES

Objective

Chapter 12 objectives are as follows:

- To achieve safer communities by 2030; people living in South Africa will feel safe and have no fear of crime at home, at school and at work, and enjoy an active community life free of fear.
- To enable women to walk freely in the street and children to play safely outside.
- To ensure that the police service is a well-resourced professional institution staffed by highly skilled officers who value their work, serve the community, safeguard lives and property without discrimination, protect the peaceful against violence, and respect the rights of all to equality and justice.

Actions

The actions for these objectives are as follows:

- Safety audits should be done in all communities focusing on crime and safety conditions of the most vulnerable in the community, and all schools should have learner safety plans
- The police force should be demilitarised,

and all police personnel should be trained in professional police ethics and practice.

- Increase community participation in crime prevention and safety initiatives.
- The National Rural Safety Strategy Plan must be implemented in high-risk areas involving all roleplayers and stakeholders.
- Compulsory community service must be extended to all law graduates to enhance access to justice and provide work opportunities for graduate lawyers.

These aspirations will be implemented through Outcome 3 of the MTSF and are addressed by SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages - targets 3.5, 3.6 and 3.7. There is also strong congruence with SDG target 5.1, 5.2, 10.7 and all targets in SDG 16. The chapter contributes to 18 SDG targets. Aspiration 4 and 6 of the AU Agenda 2063 are directly linked to chapter 12 of the NDP. The NDP emphasises that the transformation of the economy should involve the active participation and empowerment of women. Additionally, it proposes a range of measures to achieve gender equality. The plan prioritises the safety and protection of women and children.



Table 11: Alignment of NDP Chapter 12 objectives with the MTSF, SDGs and Agenda 2063

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
<p>BUILDING SAFER COMMUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2030 people living in South Africa feel safe and have no fear of crime. They feel safe at home, at school and at work, and they enjoy an active community life free of fear. Women can walk freely in the street, and the children can play safely outside. The police service is a well-resourced professional institution staffed by highly skilled officers who value their work, serve the community, safeguard lives and property without discrimination, protect the peaceful against violence, and respect the rights of all to equality and justice. 	<p>Outcome 3: All people in South Africa are and feel safe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced levels of contact crime. An efficient and effective criminal justice system. South Africa's borders effectively defended, protected, secured, and well-managed. Secure cyberspace. Ensure domestic stability. Identity of all persons in South Africa known and secured. Corruption in the public and private sectors reduced. 	<p>3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.</p> <p>3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.</p> <p>3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.</p> <p>5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.</p> <p>10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.</p> <p>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.</p> <p>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.</p> <p>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.</p>	<p>Directly impacted priorities</p> <p>1.1.4 Modern and Livable Habitats and Basic Quality Services</p> <p>1.4.4 Hospitality/Tourism</p> <p>2.8.1 Framework and Institutions for a United Africa</p> <p>3.11.1 Democracy and Good Governance</p> <p>3.11.2 Human Rights, Justice and The Rule of Law</p> <p>3.12.1 Institutions and Leadership</p> <p>3.12.2 Participatory Development and Local Governance</p> <p>4.13.1 Maintenance and Preservation of Peace and Security</p>

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
BUILDING SAFER COMMUNITIES	Outcome 3: All people in South Africa are and feel safe	<p>16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime.</p> <p>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.</p> <p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.</p> <p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels.</p> <p>16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.</p> <p>16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.</p> <p>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.</p> <p>16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.</p> <p>16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.</p>	<p>Directly impacted priorities</p> <p>4.14.1 Institutional structure for AU Instruments on Peace and Security</p> <p>4.15.1 Fully operational and functional APSA Pillars</p> <p>6.17.1 Women and Girls Empowerment</p> <p>6.17.2 Violence & Discrimination against Women and Girls</p> <p>6.18.1 Youth Empowerment and Children</p> <p>7.19.1 Africa's place in global affairs.</p> <p>7.20.1 African Capital market</p> <p>7.20.2 Fiscal system and Public Sector Revenues</p> <p>7.20.3 Development Assistance</p>

NDP CHAPTER 13 - BUILDING A CAPABLE AND DEVELOPMENTAL STATE

Objectives

The objectives of this chapter include the following:

- To create a state that can play a developmental and transformative role in society.
- To nurture a public service immersed in the development agenda but insulated from undue political interference.
- To ensure that staff at all levels have the authority, experience, competence and support, they need to do their jobs.
- To ensure that relations between national, provincial and local government be improved through a more proactive approach to managing the intergovernmental system.
- To ensure that clear governance structures and stable leadership enable state-owned enterprises (SOEs) to achieve their developmental potential.
- Establish a formal graduate recruitment scheme for the public service with provision for mentoring, training and reflection.
- Formulate long-term skills development strategies for senior managers, technical professionals and local government staff.
- Use assessment mechanisms such as exams, group exercises and competency tests to build confidence in recruitment systems and use placements and secondments to enable staff to develop an experience of working in other spheres of government.
- Use differentiation to ensure a better fit between the capacity and responsibilities of provinces and municipalities.
- Take a more proactive approach to resolving coordination problems and a more long-term approach to building capacity and deliver some local government services on an agency basis, where municipalities or districts lack capacity.

Actions

The actions include the following:

- Create an administrative head of the public service with responsibility for managing the career progression of all staff and put in place a hybrid approach to top appointments that stabilise the political-administrative interface and allows for the reconciliation of administrative and political priorities.
- Enhance the role of the Public Service Commission to champion and monitor norms and standards to ensure that only competent and suitably experienced people are appointed to senior positions.
- Amend the Public Service Act to locate responsibility for human-resources management with the head of department.
- Make the public service and local government careers of choice.
- Improve relations between national, provincial and local government.
- Adopt a less hierarchical approach to coordination so that routine issues can be dealt with on a day-to-day basis between mid-level officials as well as promote the use of the cluster system to focus on strategic cross-cutting issues and the Presidency to bring different parties together when coordination breaks down. This chapter is only reflected in SDG 16 which focuses on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, and to provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels and is reflected in Aspiration 1, 3, 4 and 6 of the AU Agenda 2063.

Figure 14: Building a capable and developmental state alignment with SDGs and Agenda 2063

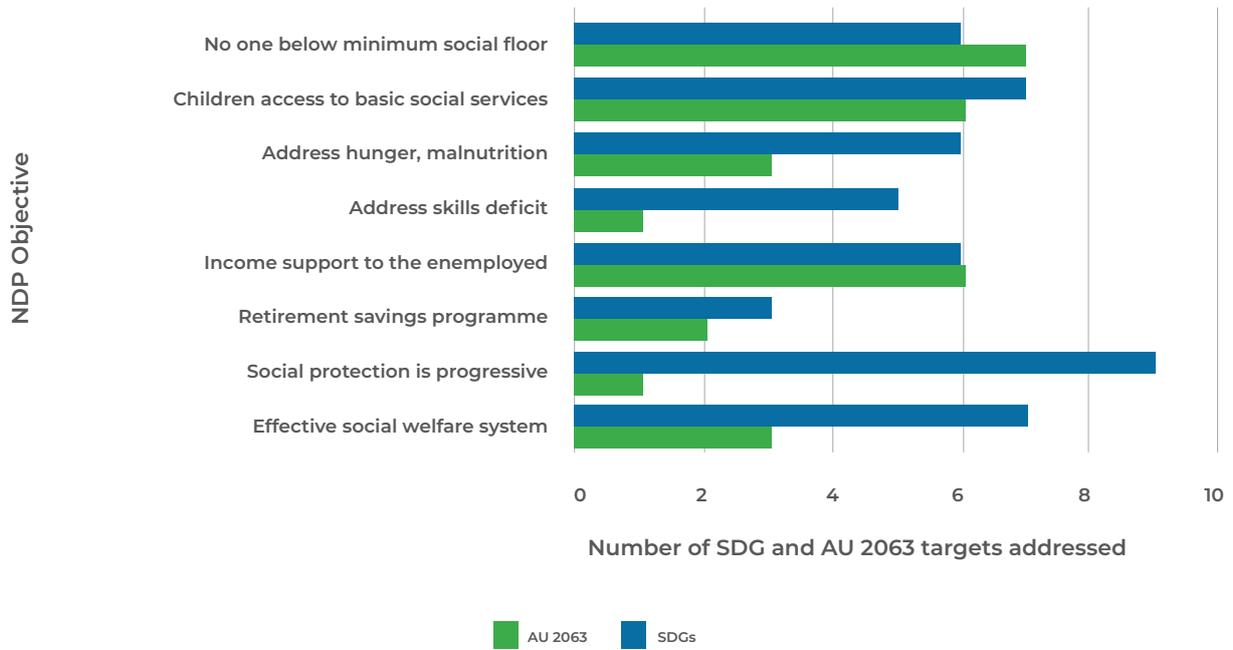


Table 12: Alignment of NDP Chapter 13 objectives to the MTSF, SDGs and Agenda 2063

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
<p>BUILDING A CAPABLE DEVELOPMENTAL STATE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A state that is capable of playing a developmental and transformative role. • A public service immersed in the development agenda but insulated from undue political interference. • Staff at all levels have the authority, experience, competence and support they need to do their jobs. • Relations between national, provincial and local government are improved through a more proactive approach to managing the intergovernmental system. • Clear governance structures and stable leadership enable state-owned enterprises (SOEs) to achieve their developmental potential. 	<p>Outcome 12: An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A stable political-administrative interface. • A public service that is a career of choice. • Sufficient technical and specialist professional skills. • Efficient and effective management and operations systems. • Procurement systems that deliver value for money. • Increased responsiveness of public servants and accountability to citizens. • Improved inter-departmental coordination and institutionalisation of long-term planning. • Improved mechanisms to promote ethical behaviour in the public service. 	<p>11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.</p> <p>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.</p> <p>16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime.</p> <p>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.</p> <p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.</p> <p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels.</p> <p>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.</p> <p>16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.</p>	<p>Directly impacted priorities</p> <p>1.1.4 Modern and Livable Habitats and Basic Quality Services</p> <p>1.4.1 Sustainable and inclusive economic growth</p> <p>2.8.1 Framework and Institutions for a United Africa</p> <p>2.10.1 Communications and Infrastructure Connectivity</p> <p>3.11.1 Democracy and Good Governance</p> <p>Human Rights, Justice and The Rule of Law</p> <p>3.11.2 Human Rights, Justice and The Rule of Law</p>

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
BUILDING A CAPABLE DEVELOPMENTAL STATE	Outcome 12: An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service		<p>Directly impacted priorities</p>
			<p>3.12.2 Participatory Development and Local Governance</p> <p>4.14.1 Institutional structure for AU Instruments on Peace and Security</p> <p>4.15.1 Fully operational and functional APSA Pillars</p> <p>5.16.3 Cultural Heritage, Creative Arts and Businesses</p> <p>7.19.1 Africa's place in global affairs.</p> <p>7.19.2 Partnership</p> <p>7.20.1 African Capital market</p> <p>7.20.2 Fiscal system and Public Sector Revenues</p> <p>7.20.3 Development Assistance</p>

NDP CHAPTER 14 - FIGHTING CORRUPTION

Objectives

Fighting corruption was identified as a key priority in the Diagnostic Report. The NDP's objectives in this area are:

- To create a corruption-free society.
- To create a high adherence to ethics throughout society.
- To have a government that is accountable to its people.

Actions

To achieve these objectives, the actions are as follows:

- Enhance the capacity of corruption fighting agencies and make public education part of the mandate of the anti-corruption agencies.
- Strengthen and resource the National AntiCorruption Forum.
- Expand the scope of whistle-blower protection to include disclosure to bodies other than the Public Protector and the

Auditor-General as well as strengthen measures to ensure the security of whistle-blowers.

- Centralise oversight of tenders of long duration or above a certain amount and achieve the developmental potential of state-owned enterprises.
- Report on corruption in the private sector and ensure that it is monitored by an agency like the Public Protector.
- Promote restraint-of-trade agreements for senior civil servants and politicians at all levels of government and all corrupt officials should be made individually liable for all losses incurred because of their corrupt actions.

These broad objectives are reflected in SDG 16, especially targets 16.5 and 16.6 though all targets under SDG 16 do contribute towards the objectives stated in the NDP chapter 14. This chapter contributes to 16 SDG targets



Table 13: Alignment of NDP Chapter 14 objectives to the MTSF, SDGs and Agenda 2063

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
<p>FIGHTING CORRUPTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A corruption-free society, a high adherence to ethics throughout society and a government that is accountable to its people. 	<p>Outcome 12: An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A stable political-administrative interface. • A public service that is a career of choice. • Sufficient technical and specialist professional skills. • Efficient and effective management and operations systems. • Procurement systems that deliver value-for-money. • Increased responsiveness of public servants and accountability to citizens. • Improved inter-departmental coordination and institutionalisation of long-term planning. • Improved mechanisms to promote ethical behaviour in the public service. 	<p>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.</p> <p>16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime.</p> <p>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.</p> <p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.</p> <p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels.</p> <p>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.</p> <p>16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.</p>	<p>Directly impacted priorities</p> <p>Social security and protection including Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>2.8.1 Framework and Institutions for a United Africa</p> <p>3.11.1 Democracy and Good Governance</p> <p>3.11.2 Human Rights, Justice and The Rule of Law</p> <p>3.12.1 Institutions and Leadership</p> <p>3.12.2 Participatory Development and Local Governance</p> <p>4.13.1 Maintenance and Preservation of Peace and Security</p>

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
FIGHTING CORRUPTION	Outcome 12: An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service		<p>Directly impacted priorities</p> <p>4.14.1 Institutional structure for AU Instruments on Peace and Security</p> <p>4.15.1 Fully operational and functional APSA Pillars</p> <p>6.17.2 Violence & Discrimination against Women and Girls</p> <p>7.19.1 Africa's place in global affairs.</p> <p>7.19.2 Partnership</p> <p>7.20.1 African Capital market</p>

Table 13: Alignment of NDP Chapter 14 objectives to the MTSF, SDGs and Agenda 2063

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
<p>FIGHTING CORRUPTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A corruption-free society, a high adherence to ethics throughout society and a government that is accountable to its people. 	<p>Outcome 12: An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A stable political-administrative interface. • A public service that is a career of choice. • Sufficient technical and specialist professional skills. • Efficient and effective management and operations systems. • Procurement systems that deliver value-for-money. • Increased responsiveness of public servants and accountability to citizens. • Improved inter-departmental coordination and institutionalisation of long-term planning. • Improved mechanisms to promote ethical behaviour in the public service. 	<p>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.</p> <p>16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime.</p> <p>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.</p> <p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.</p> <p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels.</p> <p>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.</p> <p>16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.</p>	<p>Directly impacted priorities</p> <p>Social security and protection Including Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>2.8.1 Framework and Institutions for a United Africa</p> <p>3.11.1 Democracy and Good Governance</p> <p>3.11.2 Human Rights, Justice and The Rule of Law</p> <p>3.12.1 Institutions and Leadership</p> <p>3.12.2 Participatory Development and Local Governance</p> <p>4.13.1 Maintenance and Preservation of Peace and Security</p>

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
FIGHTING CORRUPTION	Outcome 12: An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service		<p>Directly impacted priorities</p> <p>4.14.1 Institutional structure for AU Instruments on Peace and Security</p> <p>4.15.1 Fully operational and functional APISA Pillars</p> <p>6.17.2 Violence & Discrimination against Women and Girls</p> <p>7.19.1 Africa's place in global affairs.</p> <p>7.19.2 Partnership</p> <p>7.20.1 African Capital market</p>

NDP CHAPTER 15

– NATION BUILDING AND SOCIAL COHESION

Objective

The NDP states that “Our vision is a society where opportunity is not determined by race or birthright; where citizens accept that they have both rights and responsibilities. Most critically, we seek a united, prosperous, non-racial, non-sexist and democratic South Africa”.

Actions

The actions proposed by the NDP to fulfil this objective include the following:

- Implement measures to encourage school assemblies to promulgate the Preamble of the Constitution in a language of choice.
- Implement simple measures like the bill of responsibilities to be used at schools and prominently displayed in each workplace.
- Institute sustained campaigns against racism, sexism, homophobia and xenophobia.
- Improve public services and spaces as well as build integrated housing and sports facilities in communities to ensure sharing of common spaces across race and class.
- Encourage all South Africans to learn at least one indigenous language, business to encourage and reward employees who do so.
- Promote citizen participation in forums such as Integrated Development Plans, Ward Committees, School Governing Boards and Community Policing Forums.
- Work towards a social compact for growth, employment and equity

This objective is covered under SDG target 10.2 - which states that “By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability,

race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status”, and target 10.3 - “Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard”. It is also in congruence with SDG 16 covering most of the targets.

These aspects are covered by Aspiration 3, 4 and 6 in AU Agenda 2063. This chapter has a strong vertical alignment to a small but critical number of SDG targets.



Table 14: Alignment of NDP Chapter 15 to the MTSF, SDGs and Agenda 2063

NDP Area and Objectives	MTSF Outcome	SDG Target	Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations
<p>NATION BUILDING AND SOCIAL COHESION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our vision is a society where opportunity is not determined by race or birthright; where citizens accept that they have both rights and responsibilities. Most critically, we seek a united, prosperous, non-racial, non-sexist and democratic South Africa. 	<p>Outcome 14: A diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity (Nation Building)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fostering constitutional values. Equal opportunities, inclusion and redress. Promoting social cohesion across society through increased interaction across race and class. Promoting active citizenry and leadership. 	<p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.</p> <p>10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.</p> <p>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.</p> <p>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.</p> <p>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.</p> <p>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.</p> <p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.</p> <p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels.</p>	<p>Directly impacted priorities</p> <p>Hospitality/Tourism</p> <p>2.8.1 Framework and Institutions for a United Africa</p> <p>3.11.1 Democracy and Good Governance</p> <p>3.11.2 Human Rights, Justice and The Rule of Law</p> <p>3.12.1 Institutions and Leadership</p> <p>4.13.1 Maintenance and Preservation of Peace and Security</p> <p>4.14.1 Institutional structure for AU Instruments on Peace and Security</p> <p>4.15.1 Fully operational and functional APSA Pillars</p>

NDP Area and Objectives

NATION BUILDING AND SOCIAL COHESION

MTSF Outcome

Outcome 14: A diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity (Nation Building)

SDG Target

16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.
 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

Linkages to Agenda 2063 Aspirations

Directly impacted priorities

5.15.3 Cultural Heritage, Creative Arts and Businesses
 6.17.1 Women and Girls Empowerment
 6.17.2 Violence & Discrimination against Women and Girls
 7.19.1 Africa's place in global affairs.
 7.20.1 African Capital market
 7.20.2 Fiscal system and Public Sector Revenues
 7.20.3 Development Assistance

GAP ANALYSIS

Perhaps the most important section of this analysis is to conduct a gap analysis of the incongruences between the NDP and the SDGs, and between the NDP and Agenda 2063. Whereas the gap was established to be in the region of 26% for the SDG targets, 94.87% of Aspirations, their Goals and Priorities in Agenda 2063 are fully addressed by the NDP. Only 5.17% represents a gap between the NDP and Agenda 2063. Since the NDP was developed to respond to the findings of the diagnostic report, there is a strong likelihood that some elements of the SDGs were left out. There are a number of reasons why there may be gaps between the NDP and SDG targets or Agenda 2063 Goals and priority areas:

1. SDG targets/Agenda 2063 priorities are not a priority for South Africa.
2. SDG targets/Agenda 2063 priorities are a priority for South Africa but are being dealt with outside the NDP framework.
3. NDP Objectives are critical to South Africa but not reflected in the SDG/Agenda 2063 frameworks.

Agenda 2063

Aspiration 5: Africa with a Strong Cultural Identity Common Heritage, Values and Ethics.

This Aspiration has one goal (Goal 16) which advocates for the pre-eminence of African Cultural Renaissance. The goal has three priority areas as follows:

- 5.16.1 Values and Ideals of Pan Africanism
- 5.16.2 Cultural Values and African Renaissance
- 5.16.3 Cultural Heritage, Creative Arts and Businesses

The NDP acknowledges that South Africa's development is affected by what happens in the region and the world. It argues that South Africa's evolving international engagement is based on Pan-Africanism and South-South solidarity (Niewkerk, 2014). The strategic drivers of the South African government's foreign policy are anchored on a Pan-Africanist and South-South international relations orientation

with a particular role as African stabiliser and developer. The NDP focusses on the role of trade with Africa and the rest of the world in positioning South Africa with respect to the rest of the world, and not so much in the promotion of African values and ideals of Pan-Africanism. These principles are implicit in many of the action points in the NDP but are not explicitly spelt out. The Department for International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) is responsible for positioning South Africa in the region and beyond. In its strategic plan, DIRCO recognizes that the NDP is linked to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) development mechanism, the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan, and the continental programme as encapsulated in the African Union Agenda 2063. DIRCO's strategic plan and Annual Performance Plan for 2014 covered the following action steps:

- Strengthen the African Union (AU) Commission.
- Develop agenda 2063 and the post 2015 African Common Position.
- Implement the AU/New Partnership for Development infrastructure programmes contained in the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, the Presidential Infrastructure Championing Initiative and the North- South Corridor.
- Promote regional peace in Africa.
- Support negotiations on the Tripartite Free Trade and Area and the Southern African Customs Union for the purpose of advancing regional economic integration.
- Establish the South African Development Partnership Agency which will focus on African development priorities.

All these elements point to South Africa's unique approach to global issues as expressed in the philosophy of Ubuntu which recognises that it is in South Africa's interest to promote and support the positive development of others.

The SDGs

The following sections detail the gaps that exist between the NDP and the SDGs. It assesses each of the SDG targets that do not have any corresponding objectives in the NDP and provides an analysis of the measures and strategies that the government of South Africa is taking to address the SDG targets outside the limitations of the NDP. The following SDG targets were found not to have any linkages with the NDP.

SDG 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.

This target is not prioritised in the NDP. However, South Africa was one of the first signatories to the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), which aims to ban tobacco advertising, to highlight health warning labels on tobacco products, to protect the public against secondary smoking, to control the illicit tobacco trade and to promote tobacco taxes. It will become law once 40 countries have ratified the convention. Current tobacco control measures in South Africa were largely consistent with the minimum requirements of the convention. The South African Tobacco Control Amendment Act was currently being amended to bring it fully in line with the convention. Some of the proposed amendments to the Act include banning the use of terms like light, mild and extra mild on tobacco products, raising the age restriction on tobacco sales from 16 to 18 years and enlarging health warnings to cover at least 50% of tobacco product containers¹⁸. This initiative is spearheaded by the Department of Health.

SDG 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Although this target is not prioritised in the NDP, the South African government has a very comprehensive programme called the South African Integrated Programme of Action (POA) addressing Violence against Women

and Children (VAWC). This programme is coordinated by the Department of Social Development and involves an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Violence against Women and Children, which seeks to step up national efforts to stop all forms of abuse of women and children. The POA outlines actions designed to prevent VAWC, to improve the implementation of existing laws and services aimed at victims of violence and to provide adequate support services. The proposed interventions and programmes in the POA outline an extensive range of existing and new measures aimed at complementing existing initiatives such as the Thuthuzela Care Centres, Sexual Offences Courts and other victim empowerment initiatives¹⁹. One such initiative, which is aimed at improving services to women and children who experience violence and abuse, is the establishment of the Gender-Based Violence Command Centre by the Department of Social Development. Further, the South African Law Reform Commission has been investigating and acting towards phasing out a traditional practice known as Ukuthwala, which is largely practised by Nguni groups. It allows room for forced child marriages to older men, especially in rural areas, leaving girls vulnerable to abduction, rape, violent abuse and premature marriages.



¹⁸ Health Systems Trust, 2017 - <http://www.hst.org.za/news/sa-leads-way-anti-tobacco-convention>

¹⁹ Department of Social Development - http://www.dsd.gov.za/index2.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=607&Itemid=

SDG 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life

The NDP is not explicit about this target, though it is subsumed under chapter 15: Nation Building and Social Cohesion which emphasises that transformation of the economy should involve the active participation and empowerment of women. Government has also drafted the Women Empowerment and Gender Equality Bill, which will enforce gender parity in decision-making structures in both the private and public sectors.

SDG 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation.

Paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

The area of equitable sanitation and hygiene was not prioritised in the NDP though a lot of work is being done by various government as well as civil society institutions. A lot of legislative measures have been passed since 1994, and include:

- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 108 of 1996 (Constitution)
- Water Services Act 108 of 1997 (Water Services Act)
- Housing Act 107 of 1997 (Housing Act)
- National Water Act 36 of 1998
- Local Government: Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998 (Municipal Structures Act)
- Promotion of Administrative Justice Act 3 of 2000 (PAJA)
- Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 (Municipal Systems Act)
- Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003.
- National Health Act 61 of 2003
- Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act 13 of 2005 (IGR Act)
- Division of Revenue Act (DORA) (promulgated annually)

The Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) has been providing policy frameworks and

guidance on water and sanitation, including the following:

- White Paper on Water Supply and Sanitation Policy (DWA 1994);
- National Sanitation Policy (DWA 1996);
- White Paper on Basic Household Sanitation (DWA 2001); and
- Strategic Framework for Water Services: Water is Life; Sanitation is Dignity (DWA 2003)

SDG 6.a: By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

Although South Africa has entered into bilateral agreements with neighbouring countries such as the Joint Bilateral Commission for Cooperation (JBCC) between South Africa and Lesotho covering, among other areas of mutual interest, construction of the Metolong Dam, nothing was expressly mentioned in the NDP.

SDG 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

Although energy is a key priority in the NDP especially as it relates to increased access to energy by households, as well as seeking alternative e sources (renewable energy and nuclear); the question of improving energy efficiency and South Africa's contribution to global energy efficiency was not discussed.



SDG 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025, end child labour in all its forms.

This area is not explicitly mentioned in the NDP, but a lot is being done to combat child labour. The Child Labour Programme of Action (CLPA) remains the key national strategy on the elimination of child labour in the country. The Department of Labour (DoL) has also issued guidelines on child labour. It is a criminal offence to employ a child under the age of 15, except if you have a permit from the DoL to employ children in the performing arts while children aged 15 to 18 may not be employed to do work inappropriate for their age or work that places them at risk.

SDG 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.

This SDG target is of critical importance to South Africa as manifested in the many institutions that protect the rights of workers such as the Department of Labour itself, the numerous number of trade unions, The Commission for Conciliation Mediation and Arbitration (CCMA) and the National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC). Although historically, South Africa has depended on migrant labourers in the mining, hospitality and agricultural sectors, not enough protection has been accorded to these workers, and they are susceptible to lower wages and exploitation. This is an area which needs further intervention. There is no mention of protecting the rights of informal workers, unpaid care and domestic work. This necessitates further consideration.

SDG 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

The tourism sector accounts for a substantial

amount of the country's revenue, contributes about 9% to the country's GDP and supports around 10% of jobs in the country. The Department of Tourism has established an Enterprise Development PMU following the conclusion of the Tourism Enterprise Partnership (TEP), while South African Tourism (SAT) has developed a model which is bearing positive results in business tourism. Tourism was not one of the areas prioritised in the NDP.

SDG 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all. South Africa's financial sector is a well-developed part of its core economy. It is the engine which drives economic development, growth and investment through lending to the private sector and households. This sector is well catered for, and there appears to have been no need for the sector to be included in the NDP. Under the overall authority of the South African Reserve bank, South Africa boasts of 23 locally controlled banks, 6 foreign-controlled banks, 15 branches of foreign banks, 2 mutual banks and a number of Development Finance Institutions including the Development Bank of Southern Africa, Land and Agricultural Development Bank of South Africa, Post Bank and the Industrial Development Corporation.²⁰



²⁰ http://www.expatica.com/za/finance/Listing-of-banking-institutions-in-South-Africa_105795.html

SDG 10.5: Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

This target is not reflected in the NDP as it was deemed not to be relevant for the needs of the NDP. As South Africa increasingly gets involved in global financial markets, such as the newly formed BRICS Bank, there will be a need to get more insight into global financial markets regulatory mechanisms.

SDG 10.a: Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organisation agreements

South Africa, being one of the most developed countries in Africa, is obliged to observe the WTO agreements for the treatment of LDCs. There is reference to this in Chapter 7 of the NDP South Africa in the Region and the World, though reference to this specific SDG is not explicit.

SDG 10.c: By 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%.

South Africa enjoys the services of hundreds of thousands of migrant labourers in the mining and agricultural sectors, and more recently in the services sector. However, remitting funds earned locally to their countries of origin requires a significant amount of paperwork and cost, which has regularly been tightened by the Reserve Bank of South Africa. "Every single transaction in South Africa that involves a movement of money into or out of the country is regulated by the exchange controls. There are no exceptions – it does not matter what the amount is, or who is involved in the transaction. The South African Reserve Bank (SARB) supervises the system of exchange controls, as well as all capital in and outflows. The SARB delegates some authority to local authorised dealers (usually the large commercial banks) who supervise transactions on their behalf."²¹

SDG 11.c: Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilising local materials.

Although South African construction companies often go into the African continent to support the construction of resilient buildings using local materials, the initiatives are not explicitly spelt out in the NDP. The role of South Africa in the region and the world – Chapter 7 – is limited only to issues of trade with regional neighbours. A potentially rich area of research to determine the extent to which South African private operators engage with other African entities in addressing this SDG is worth exploring, especially in the tourism and retail sectors.

SDG 12.1: Implement the 10-year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.

This target was not articulated in the NDP as it did not feature in the outcomes of the diagnostic report and the subsequent development of the NDP. However, this has become one of the cornerstones of the New Development Agenda and needs to be followed through with the development of some parallel initiative to promote sustainable consumption and production.



²¹ <http://www.moneytransfersouthafrica.org/foreign-exchange-regulations/>

SDG 12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

Tourism is recognised as a critical sector in South Africa's development programme. The National Tourism Sector Strategy (NTSS) provides the framework for the development of this sector with the aim of transforming tourism to accommodate more local tourism products and foster inclusive growth. In 2015, a total of 8,903,773 foreign tourists visited South Africa with over 1,6 million local and international tourists visiting the Kruger National Park in the same year.

SDG 13.a: Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilising jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalise the Green Climate Fund through its capitalisation as soon as possible.

This target was not relevant to the requirements for developing the NDP in line with the Diagnostic Report. However, South Africa is a leading proponent of addressing the impact of climate change and is a signatory to the 21st Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (CoP 21). South Africa has a National Strategy for Sustainable Development, a National Climate Change Response Policy, Green Economy Strategy, and Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) – which outlines our country's energy mix. This is in addition to its Industrial Policy and Action Plan that recognises that energy efficiency and less-carbon intensive production are central tenets of a green economy. A National Adaptation Strategy is under development to guide South Africa's efforts to plan for and adapt to the impacts of climate change. South Africa's approach balances its contribution as a responsible global citizen to the international effort to curb emissions, with the need to

address economic growth, job creation and poverty alleviation.

SDG 14.7: By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing states and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.

Not applicable.

SDG 14.a: Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular, small island developing states and least developed countries.

Not applicable.

SDG 14.b: Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.

Not applicable.

SDG 14.c: Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want".

Although South Africa is not an LDC nor a small island developing state as specified by the SDG target, in the area of sustainable use of marine resources, the country embarked upon "Operation Phakisa" – a "Big Fast Results Methodology" through which the Malaysian government had achieved significant government and economic transformation within a very short time as a model to solve local problems.

To this effect, Operation Phakisa was applied to the country's marine sector, named "Oceans Economy", covering marine transport and manufacturing, offshore oil and gas exploration, aquaculture, and marine protection services and ocean governance. The initial results are positive, but more time is needed to fully appreciate the benefits of this initiative.²²

SDG 15.6: Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.

South Africa, through the National Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF), became involved in discussions on Plant Genetic Resources and related matters during the late 1980s and has since ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and is in the process of ratifying the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. South Africa became a member of the SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre (SPGRC) in 1995. The DAFF has a programme on genetic resources which seeks to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. The functions include:

- To collect, characterise and evaluate plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.
- To promote the value of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.
- Regulate access to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture
- To ensure equitable sharing of any benefits arising from the utilisation of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.
- To manage international agreements, protocols relevant to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.

SDG 15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

South Africa is the third most biologically diverse country in the world. Combating any

threat to this biodiversity and ecosystem requires coordinated and harmonised approaches at regional, national and global levels. The Department of Environmental Affairs is a central authority in the country's efforts to combat the erosion of biodiversity. In response to the scourge of wildlife crime, such as the recent spate of attacks on the rhino population, the department spearheaded the establishment of both the biodiversity enforcement unit and the multi-stakeholder national wildlife crime reaction unit. Capacity will be increased in an attempt to address the current and future potential wildlife crimes. The African Rhino Conservation Plan promotes a long-term continental vision to secure viable, growing and valued rhino populations across the African landscape and to ensure that continental rhino numbers increase over the period 2015 – 2020.

SDG 15.a: Mobilise and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.

South Africa's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) is a well thought out requirement of contracting parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The NBSAP identifies priorities for biodiversity management and aligns these to the global agenda, as well as national development imperatives. The costing South Africa's NBSAP and the development of a resource mobilisation plan are well articulated in the plan and will be pursued through the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN). BIOFIN is a global initiative funded by the European Union and managed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). BIOFIN is working in pilot countries, including South Africa, to develop a comprehensive national resource mobilising strategy.

²² <https://www.environment.gov.za/speech/presidentzuma-operationphakisa>

The strategy also calls for Improving cost-effectiveness through the mainstreaming of biodiversity into national development and sectoral planning and develop a methodology for quantifying the biodiversity finance gap at the national level.

SDG 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

Not relevant to South Africa.

SDG 17.2: Developed countries to implement their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7% of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/ GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20% of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20% of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.

Not applicable.

SDG 17.3: Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

Not applicable.

SDG 17.4: Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.

Not applicable

SDG 17.5: Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.

Not applicable.

SDG 17.7: Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms as mutually agreed.

Not applicable.

SDG 17.13: Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.

Not applicable.

SDG 17.15: Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development: Multi-stakeholder partnerships.

Not applicable.

SDG 17.16: Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.

In 2015, South Africa's Gross Domestic Product crossed the R4 trillion mark while the budget for 2016/2017 put in place measures to narrow the fiscal deficit and stabilise its gross loan debt. South Africa remains the economic powerhouse and the largest African provider of assistance on the continent despite having its own share of domestic development challenges. Since 2007 there has been discussion to formalise, rationalise, co-ordinate and provide structure to South Africa's development co-operation through the establishment of the South African International Development Agency (SAIDA), later modified to the South African Development Partnership Agency (SADPA).²³

In order to fulfil its envisaged and existing obligations, South Africa requires a substantial amount of resources. South Africa receives a minuscule amount of assistance from donors to the tune of around 0.4632% of Gross National Income. Domestically, The South African Revenue Service (SARS) is responsible for revenue collection in the domestic market. SARS is an organ of the state outside the Public Service with the mandate of collecting and administering all national taxes, duties and levies imposed under national legislation. Although revenue collection and the mandate of SARS is not explicitly spelt out in the NDP, there is an implicit assumption that all programmes identified in the NDP cannot be implemented without a robust domestic resource envelope.

SDG 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civic society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships: Data, monitoring and accountability.

Not applicable.

SDG 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing states, to increase significantly the

availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

The NDP recognises that international and regional contexts affect South Africa in many ways. Emerging markets, particularly China, India and Brazil, have far-reaching consequences in existing and future trading relationships. Demand shifts in China will have a significant impact on the levels of domestic demand for natural resources, while the emergence of more consumers in developing countries will equally broaden opportunities for trade. Although the SDG 17 targets listed above specifically refer to the interface between developed countries and least developed countries and SIDS, South Africa sees itself at the core of enhancing partnerships with other countries on the continent. Internally, there are numerous measures instituted to enhance service delivery through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs). PPPs have been regulated under the Public Finance Management Act (1999) (PFMA) and Treasury Regulation 16, providing a clear and transparent framework for government and its private sector partners to enter into a mutually beneficial commercial transaction for the public good.



CONCLUSION

The Rapid Integrated Assessment highlights the convergence between South Africa's NDP and SDG targets, as well as the gaps between the two frameworks. It is clear from this analysis that the level of convergence between the NDP objectives and SDG targets is quite high. The analysis states from the onset that the NDP was a reflection of the challenges which were identified in the Diagnostic Report and could thus not be expected to be completely in tandem with the SDGs which explains the gaps between the two. Further, owing to South Africa's leadership role in most global and continental processes preceding the adoption of the SDGs and the African Union Agenda 2063, it would be expected that there would be a significant level of convergence between South Africa's own development frameworks and the global/continental agendas.

The analysis presents a first step in assessing the degree to which South Africa's plans reflect the objectives of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 Aspirations. Whereas the analysis concludes that 94.87 per cent of the priorities in the African Union's Agenda 2063 are reflected directly in the NDP, the remaining 5.13 per cent do appear as indirect reflections in the NDP. Thus there are no gaps registered between the AU Agenda 2063 and the NDP. The gaps that are analysed in this study all relate to the SDGs. These gaps do not in any way, suggest that South Africa is not addressing them. It simply means that much as they do not appear in the NDP, many of them are being addressed comprehensively outside the scope of the NDP through some other sectoral approaches. These gaps are analysed comprehensively in the gap analysis while those which have no relevance to the country context are labelled as such. The gap analysis shows that South Africa has a wealth of plans and strategies, many of which are well aligned to with the SDGs but are not being implemented within the scope of the NDP.

The analysis also helps to map SDG targets that

need to be addressed by multiple departments and policy areas where actions can affect multiple SDGs. This points to the critical need for strong cross-sector institutional arrangements to promote sectoral interlinkages, prioritisation, and budgeting which are key elements to SDG achievement – identifying priority drivers and investments that can make progress towards multiple SDG targets at the same time.

The assessment conducted in this study should be read in conjunction with the Statistics SA's baseline report on SDG indicators which will ultimately be used to track progress on the implementation on the NDP and sectoral strategies' impact on the SDGs. In the Rapid Integrated Assessment, 96 SDG targets were directly addressed by one or more NDP objective(s); 29 SDG targets were partially addressed by one or more NDP objective(s) while 44 SDG targets were not at all addressed by the NDP. Out of this, 32 targets were addressed by other frameworks and strategies outside the NDP, while 12 of these did not apply to the South African context.

KEY MESSAGES.

1. The NDP and the African Union Agenda 2063 are fully aligned at the confluence between NDP Objectives and Agenda 2063 Priorities. 94.87 per cent of the priorities in Agenda 2063 are directly addressed by the objectives in the NDP, while only 5.13 per cent are addressed indirectly.
2. The priorities that are indirectly addressed by the NDP are all related to Pan-Africanism focusing on Africa's cultural identity as espoused in Aspiration 5, which is about promoting "an Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics."

3. While the NDP refers to South Africa's position in Africa and the world, it does not explicitly mention these ideals, though they do form the very fabric of South African society – Ubuntu.
4. While some Agenda 2063 priorities are indirectly addressed by NDP Objectives, All Aspirations are aligned with the broad objectives of the NDP.
5. The NDP and the SDGs are highly aligned, with a convergence ratio of 74%. This means that 74% of the 169 SDG targets are covered by the NDP.
6. Only 12 SDG targets do not apply to the South African context.
7. Most NDP objectives with a redistributive slant affect the highest number of SDG targets – these have a direct impact on the SDGs, while other NDP objectives could be construed as catalytic or enablers.
8. The NDP objectives classified into high impact, medium impact and low impact should be read in tandem with the SDG indicator framework which Statistics South Africa has developed to measure progress towards attaining the SDGs.
9. If any of the SDG targets becomes a key priority, the analysis can guide policymakers as to which interventions could yield the best positive impact on particular SDG targets, while the gaps provide guidance on what SDG targets need to be addressed if they are currently not.
10. The multi-sectoral nature of SDG intervention is clear from the analysis. Some SDG targets will require a multi-pronged approach, while others are sector-specific. Equally, some sector-specific interventions may result in positive or negative impacts elsewhere.
11. The remaining 26% (44 targets) of the 169 SDG targets are not covered within the framework of the NDP. Out of this, 32 targets are being addressed comprehensively in other programmes and strategies running in parallel to the NDP.

Figure 15: NDP-SDGs Alignment

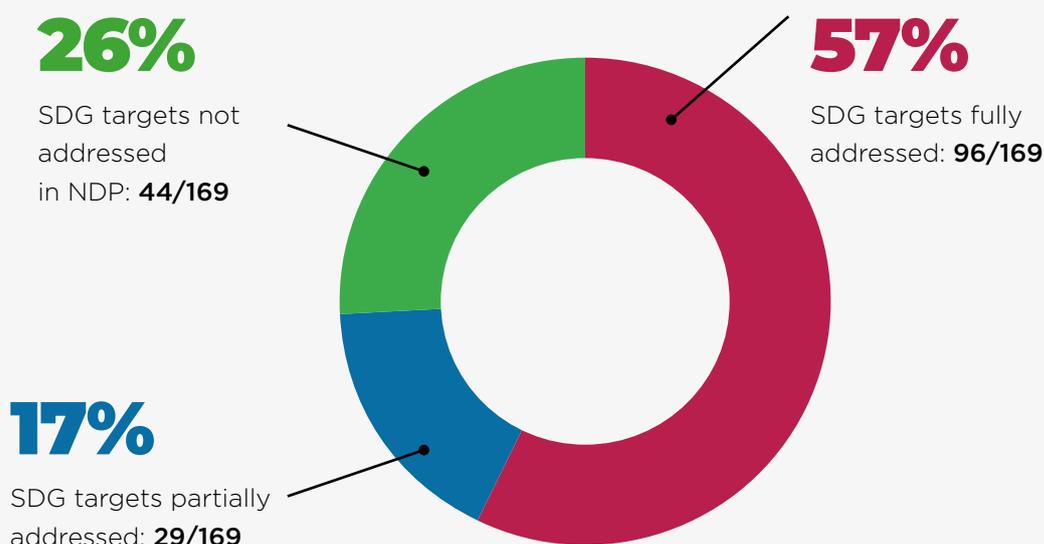


Figure 16: Detail of SDG targets not addressed by the NDP

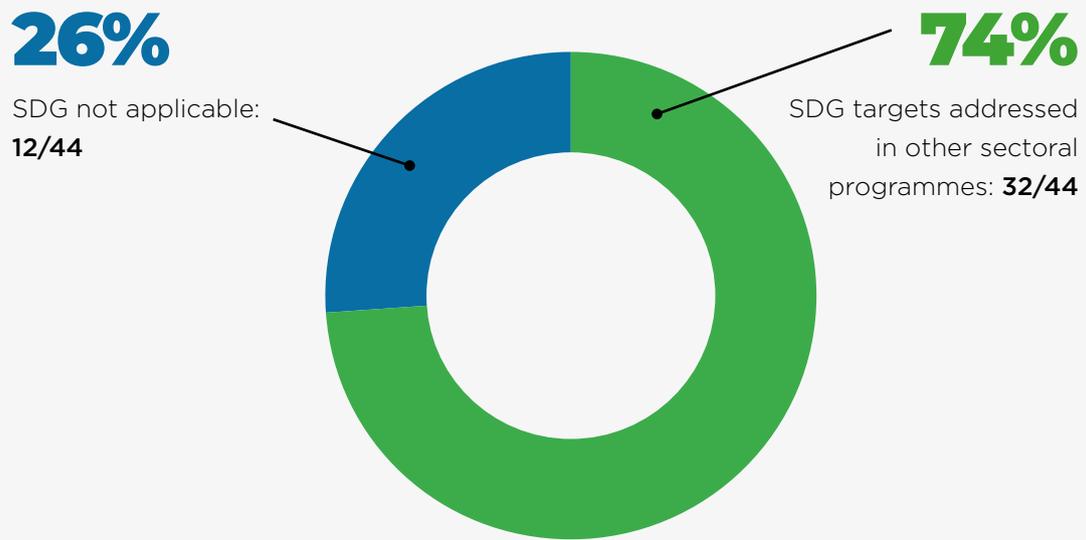
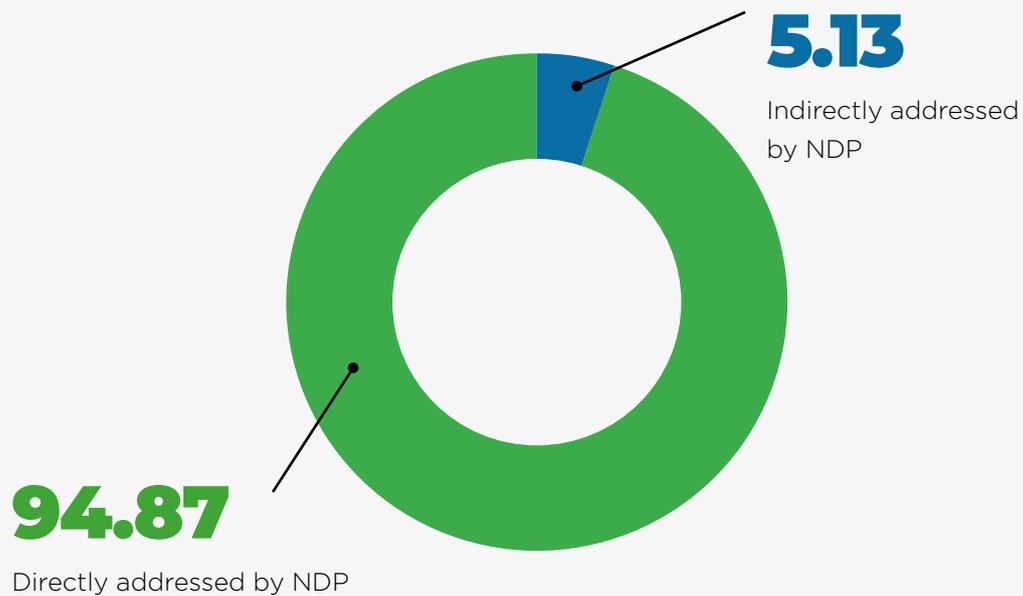


Figure 17: Direct and indirect impacted Agenda 2063 priorities



APPENDIX 1:

Operational chapters of the National Development Plan and their respective objectives

Chapter 3: Economy and employment

- The unemployment rate should fall from 24.9% in June 2012 to 14% by 2020 and to 6% by 2030. This requires an additional 11 million jobs. Total employment should rise from 13 million to 24 million.
- The proportion of adults working should increase from 41% to 61%.
- The proportion of adults in rural areas working should rise from 29% to 40%.
- The labour force participation rate should rise from 54% to 65%.
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) should increase by 2.7 times in real terms, requiring average annual GDP growth of 5.4% over the period. GDP per capita should increase from about R50 000 per person in 2010 to R110 000 per person in 2030 at constant prices.
- The proportion of national income earned by the bottom 40% should rise from about 6% today to 10% in 2030.
- Ownership of assets to historically disadvantaged groups should be broadened. Exports (as measured in volume terms) should grow by 6% a year to 2030 with non-traditional exports growing by 10% a year. National savings should be increased from 16% of GDP to 25%. The level of gross fixed capital formation should rise from 17% to 30%.

Chapter 4: Economic infrastructure

- The proportion of people with access to the electricity grid should rise to at least 90% by 2030, with non-grid options available for the rest.
- The country would need an additional 29 000MW of electricity by 2030. About 10 900MW of existing capacity is to be retired, implying new build of more than 40 000MW.

- At least 20 000MW of this capacity should come from renewable sources.
- Ensure that all people have access to clean, potable water and that there is enough water for agriculture and industry, recognising the trade-offs in the use of water.
- Water demand in urban areas should be reduced to 15% below the business-as-usual scenario by 2030.
- The proportion of people who use public transport for regular commutes will expand significantly. By 2030, public transport should be user-friendly, less environmentally damaging, cheaper and integrated or seamless.
- Durban port capacity should increase from 3 million containers a year to 20 million by 2040.
- There should be competitively priced and widely available broadband.

Chapter 5: Environmental sustainability and resilience

- There should be a set of indicators for natural resources, accompanied by the publication of annual reports on the health of identified resources to inform policy.
- A target for the amount of land and oceans under protection (presently about 7.9 million ha of land, 848km of coastline and 4 172 square km of ocean are protected).
- Achieve the peak, plateau and decline trajectory for greenhouse gas emissions, with the peak being reached around 2025.
- By 2030, an economy-wide carbon price should be entrenched.
- Zero-emission building standards by 2030.
- Absolute reductions in the total volume of waste disposed to landfill each year.
- At least 20 000MW of renewable energy should be contracted by 2030.
- Improved disaster preparedness for extreme climate events.

- Increased investment in new agricultural technologies, research and the development of adaptation strategies for the protection of rural livelihoods and expansion of commercial agriculture.

Chapter 6: Inclusive rural economy

- An additional 643 000 direct jobs and 326 000 indirect jobs in the agriculture, agro-processing and related sectors by 2030.
- Maintain a positive trade balance for primary and processed agricultural products.

Chapter 7: South Africa in the region and the world

- Intra-regional trade in Southern Africa should increase from 7% of trade to 25% of trade by 2030.
- South Africa's trade with regional neighbours should increase from 15% of our trade to 30%.

Chapter 8: Transforming human settlements

- Strong and efficient spatial planning system, well-integrated across the spheres of government.
- Upgrade all informal settlements on suitable, well-located land by 2030.
- More people are living closer to their places of work.
- Better quality of public transport.
- More jobs in or close to dense, urban townships.

Chapter 9: Improving education, training and innovation

- Make early childhood development a top priority among the measures to improve the quality of education and long-term prospects of future generations. Dedicated resources should be channelled towards ensuring that all children are well cared for from an early age and receive appropriate emotional, cognitive and physical development stimulation.
- All children should have at least two years of pre-school education.
- About 90% of learners in grades 3, 6 and 9

must achieve 50% or more in the annual national assessments in literacy, math and science. Between 80 – 90% of learners should complete 12 years of schooling and or vocational education with at least 80% successfully passing the exit exams.

- Eradicate infrastructure backlogs and ensure that all schools meet the minimum standards by 2016.
- Expand the college system with a focus on improving quality. Better quality will build confidence in the college sector and attract more learners. The recommended participation rate of 25% would accommodate about 1.25 million enrolments.
- Provide 1 million learning opportunities through Community Education and Training Centres.
- Improve the throughput rate to 80% by 2030.
- Produce 30 000 artisans per year.
- Increase enrolment at universities by at least 70% by 2030 so that enrolments increase to about 1.62 million from 950 000 in 2010.
- Increase the number of students eligible to study towards math- and science-based degrees to 450 000 by 2030.
- Increase the per centage of PhD qualified staff in the higher education sector from the current 34% to over 75% by 2030.
- Produce more than 100 doctoral graduates per million per year by 2030. That implies an increase from 1420 in 2010 to well over 5 000 a year.
- Expand science, technology and innovation outputs by increasing research and development spending by the government and through encouraging industry to do so.

Chapter 10: Health care for all

- Increase the average male and female life expectancy at birth to 70 years. Progressively improve TB prevention and cure.
- Reduce maternal, infant and child mortality.

- Significantly reduce the prevalence of non-communicable chronic diseases.
- Reduce injury, accidents and violence by 50% from 2010 levels.
- Deploy primary healthcare teams to provide care to families and communities.
- Everyone must have access to an equal standard of care, regardless of their income.
- Fill posts with skilled, committed and competent individuals.

Chapter 11: Social protection

- Ensure progressively and through multiple avenues that no one lives below a defined minimum social floor.
- All children should enjoy services and benefits aimed at facilitating access to nutrition, health care, education, social care and safety.
- Address problems such as hunger, malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies that affect physical growth and cognitive development, especially among children.
- Address the skills deficit in the social welfare sector.
- Provide income support to the unemployed through various active labour market initiatives such as public works programmes, training and skills development, and other labour market-related incentives.
- All working individuals should make adequate provision for retirement through mandated savings. The state should provide measures to make pensions safe and sustainable.
- Social protection systems must respond to the growth of temporary and part-time contracts, and the increasing importance of self-employment and establish mechanisms to cover the risks associated with such.
- Create an effective social welfare system that delivers better results for vulnerable groups, with the state playing a larger role compared to now. Civil society should complement government initiatives.

Chapter 12: Building safer communities

- In 2030 people living in South Africa feel safe and have no fear of crime. They feel safe at home, at school and at work, and they enjoy an active community life free of fear.
- Women can walk freely in the street, and the children can play safely outside.
- The police service is a well-resourced professional institution staffed by highly skilled officers who value their work, serve the community, safeguard lives and property without discrimination, protect the peaceful against violence, and respect the rights of all to equality and justice.

Chapter 13: Building a capable and developmental state

- A state that is capable of playing a developmental and transformative role.
- A public service immersed in the development agenda but insulated from undue political interference.
- Staff at all levels have the authority, experience, competence and support they need to do their jobs.
- Relations between national, provincial and local government are improved through a more proactive approach to managing the intergovernmental system.
- Clear governance structures and stable leadership enable state-owned enterprises (SOEs) to achieve their developmental potential.

Chapter 14: Fighting corruption

- A corruption-free society, a high adherence to ethics throughout society and a government that is accountable to its people.

Chapter 15: Nation-building and social cohesion

- Our vision is a society where opportunity is not determined by race or birthright; where citizens accept that they have both rights and responsibilities. Most critically, we seek a united, prosperous, non-racial, non-sexist and democratic South Africa.

Source: National Planning Commission (2012), Executive Summary – National Development Plan 2030 – Our Future, Make it Work.

APPENDIX 2:

MTSF Outcomes

Outcome 1: Quality basic education

- Improved quality of teaching and learning through the development, supply and effective utilisation of teachers.
- Improved quality of teaching and learning through the provision of infrastructure and learning materials.
- Regular annual national assessments (ANA) to track improvements in the quality of teaching and learning.
- Improved Grade R and planning for the extension of ECD.
- A credible outcomes-focused planning and accountability system (building the capacity of the state to intervene and support quality education.
- Partnerships for a strong education system.

Outcome 2: A long and healthy life for all South Africans

- Universal health coverage progressively achieved through the implementation of National Health Insurance.
- Improved quality of health care.
- Implement the re-engineering of primary health care.
- Reduced health care costs.
- Improved human resources for health.
- Improved health management and leadership.
- Improved health facility planning and infrastructure development.
- HIV/AIDS and TB prevented and successfully managed.
- Maternal, infant and child mortality reduced.
- Efficient Health Management Information System developed and implemented for improved decision making.

Outcome 3: All people in South Africa are and feel safe

- Reduced levels of contact crime.
- An efficient and effective criminal justice system.

- South Africa's borders effectively defended, protected, secured, and well-managed.
- Secure cyberspace.
- Domestic stability ensured.
- Identity of all persons in South Africa known and secured.
- Corruption in the public and private sectors reduced.

Outcome 4: Decent employment through inclusive growth

- Productive investment is effectively crowded in through the infrastructure build programme.
- The productive sectors account for a growing share of production and employment.
- Elimination of unnecessary regulations and lower price increases for key input fosters investment and economic growth.
- Workers' education and skills increasingly meet economic needs.
- Spatial imbalances in economic opportunities are addressed through expanded employment in agriculture, the build programme and densification in the metros.
- Macroeconomic conditions support employment-creating growth.
- Reduced workplace conflict and improved collaboration between government, organised business and organised labour.
- Economic opportunities for historically excluded and vulnerable groups are expanded and the number of sustainable small business and cooperatives is improved markedly.



- Public employment schemes provide relief for the unemployed and build community solidarity and agency.
- Investment in research, development and innovation supports inclusive growth by enhancing productivity of existing and emerging enterprises and improving the living conditions of the poor.

Outcome 5: A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path

- A credible institutional mechanism for labour market and skills planning.
- Increased access and success in programmes leading to intermediate and high level learning.
- Increased access to high-level occupationally directed programmes in needed areas.
- Increased access to occupationally directed programmes in needed areas and thereby expanded availability of intermediate level skills with a focus on artisan skills.

Outcome 6: An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

- Regulation, funding and investment approved.
- Reliable generation, transmission and distribution of energy ensured.
- Maintenance, strategic expansion, operational efficiency, capacity and competitiveness of our logistics and transport infrastructure ensured.
- Maintenance and supply availability of our bulk water resources ensured.
- Expansion, modernisation, access and affordability of our information and communication infrastructure ensured.

Outcome 7: Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all

- Improved land administration and spatial planning for integrated development in rural areas.
- Sustainable land reform contributing to agrarian transformation.
- Improved food security.
- Smallholder producers development and

support (technical, financial, infrastructure) for agrarian transformation.

- Increased access to quality infrastructure and functional services, particularly in education, healthcare and public transport in rural areas.
- Growth of sustainable rural enterprises and industries – resulting in rural job creation.

Outcome 8: Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

- Adequate housing and improved quality of living environments.
- A functionally equitable residential property market.
- Enhance institutional capability for effective coordination of spatial information.

Outcome 9: Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government

- Members of society have sustainable and reliable access to basic services.
- Intergovernmental and democratic governance arrangements for a functional system of cooperative governance and participatory democracy strengthened.
- Sound financial and administrative management.
- Promotion of social and economic development.
- Local public management programme expanded through Community Work Programme.

Outcome 10: Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources

- Ecosystems are sustained and natural resources are used efficiently.
- An effective climate change mitigation and adaptation response.
- An environmentally sustainable, low-carbon economy resulting from a well-managed just transition.
- Enhanced governance systems and capacity.
- Sustainable human communities.

Outcome 11: Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better Africa and a better world

- SA's national priorities advanced in bilateral agreements.
- An economically integrated Southern Africa.
- Political cohesion within Southern Africa to ensure a peaceful, secure and stable Southern African region.
- A peaceful, secure and stable Africa.
- A sustainable developed, and economically integrated Africa.
- An equitable and just system of global governance.
- Strong mutually beneficial South-South cooperation.
- Beneficial relations with strategic formations of the North.

Outcome 12: An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service

- A stable political-administrative interface.
- A public service that is a career of choice.
- Sufficient technical and specialist professional skills.
- Efficient and effective management and operations systems.
- Procurement systems that deliver value for money.
- Increased responsiveness of public servants and accountability to citizens.
- Improved inter-departmental coordination

and institutionalisation of long-term planning.

- Improved mechanisms to promote ethical behaviour in the public service.

Outcome 13: A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system

- Strengthening social welfare delivery through legislative, policy reforms; capacity building.
- Improved quality and access to Early Childhood Development Services for children aged 0-4.
- Strengthened community development interventions.
- Deepening social assistance and expanding access to social security.
- Optimal systems to strengthen coordination, integration, planning, monitoring and evaluation of social protection services.

Outcome 14: A diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity (nation-building)

- Fostering constitutional values.
- Equal opportunities, inclusion and redress.
- Promoting social cohesion across society through increased interaction across race and class.
- Promoting active citizenry and leadership

APPENDIX 3:

AU Agenda 2063 Aspirations

Aspiration 1.

A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development

- African people have a high standard of living, and quality of life, sound health and well-being;
- Well educated and skilled citizens, underpinned by science, technology and innovation for a knowledge society is the

norm, and no child misses school due to poverty or any form of discrimination;

- Cities and other settlements are hubs of cultural and economic activities, with modernised infrastructure, and people have access to affordable and decent housing including housing finance together with all the basic necessities of life such as water, sanitation, energy, public transport and ICT;

- Economies are structurally transformed to create shared growth, decent jobs and economic opportunities for all;
- Modern agriculture for increased production, productivity and value addition contributes to farmer and national prosperity and Africa's collective food security; and
- Africa's unique natural endowments, its environment and ecosystems, including its wildlife and wildlands, are healthy, valued and protected, with climate-resilient economies and communities.

Aspiration 2.

An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance

- Be a United Africa;
- Have world-class, integrative infrastructure that crisscrosses the continent;
- Have dynamic and mutually beneficial links with her Diaspora; and
- Be a continent of seamless borders and management of cross-border resources through dialogue.

Aspiration 3.

An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law

- Be a continent where democratic values, culture, practices, universal principles of human rights, gender equality, justice and the rule of law are entrenched; and
- Have capable institutions and transformative leadership in place at all levels.

Aspiration 4.

A peaceful and secure Africa

- An entrenched and flourishing culture of human rights, democracy, gender equality, inclusion and peace;
- Prosperity, security and safety for all citizens; and
- Mechanisms to promote and defend the continent's collective security and interests.

Aspiration 5.

An Africa with a strong cultural identity,

common heritage, values and ethics

- Pan Africanism will be fully entrenched;
- The African Renaissance has reached its peak; and
- Our diversity in culture, heritage, languages and religion shall be a cause of strength, including the tangible and intangible heritage of Africa's island states.

Aspiration 6.

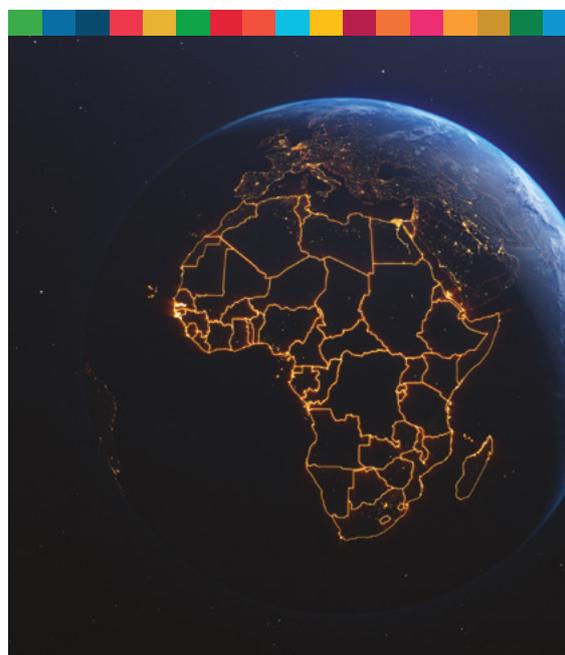
An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children

- Is people-centred and caring;
- Puts children first;
- Has empowered women to play their rightful role in all spheres of life;
- Has full gender equality in all spheres of life; and
- Has engaged and empowered youth.

Aspiration 7.

Africa as a strong, united and influential global player and partner

- A major social, political and economic force in the world, with her rightful share of the global commons (land, oceans and space);
- An active and equal participant in global affairs, multilateral institutions, and a driver for peaceful co-existence, tolerance and a sustainable and just world; and
- Fully capable and have the means to finance her development.



APPENDIX 4:

Agenda 2063 Aspirations, Goals and Priority Areas

Aspirations 7

Goals 19

Priority Areas 39

- 1 A Prosperous Africa, based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development
 - 1.1 A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens
 - 1.1.1 Incomes, Jobs and decent work
 - 1.1.2 Poverty, Inequality and Hunger
 - 1.1.3 Social security and protection Including Persons with Disabilities
 - 1.1.4 Modern and Livable Habitats and Basic Quality Services
 - 1.2 Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation
 - 1.2.1 Education and STI skills-driven revolution
 - 1.3 Healthy and well-nourished citizens
 - 1.3.1 Health and Nutrition
 - 1.4 Transformed Economies
 - 1.4.1 Sustainable and inclusive economic growth
 - 1.4.2 STI driven Manufacturing / Industrialization and Value Addition
 - 1.4.3 Economic diversification and resilience
 - 1.4.4 Hospitality/Tourism
 - 1.5 Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production
 - 1.5.1 Agricultural Productivity and Production
 - 1.6 Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated economic growth
 - 1.6.1 Marine Resources and Energy
 - 1.6.2 Ports Operations and Marine Transport
 - 1.7 Environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient economies and communities
 - 1.7.1 Sustainable natural resource management and biodiversity conservation
 - 1.7.2 Sustainable consumption and production patterns
 - 1.7.3 Water security
 - 1.7.4 Climate resilience and natural disasters preparedness and prevention
 - 1.7.5 Renewable energy
- 2 An Integrated Continent Politically united and based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of African Renaissance
 - 2.8 United Africa (Federal or Confederate)
 - 2.8.1 Framework and Institutions for a United Africa
 - 2.9 Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions are established and functional
 - 2.9.1 Financial and Monetary Institutions
 - 2.10 World-Class Infrastructure criss crosses Africa
 - 2.10.1 Communications and Infrastructure Connectivity
- 3 An Africa of Good Governance, Democracy, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law
 - 3.11 Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched
 - 3.11.1 Democracy and Good Governance
 - 3.11.2 Human Rights, Justice and The Rule of Law
 - 3.12 Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place
 - 3.12.1 Institutions and Leadership
 - 3.12.2 Participatory Development and Local Governance

-
- 4 A Peaceful and Secure Africa
 - 4.13 Peace Security and Stability is preserved
 - 4.13.1 Maintenance and Preservation of Peace and Security
 - 4.14 A Stable and Peaceful Africa
 - 4.14.1 Institutional structure for AU Instruments on Peace and Security
 - 4.15 A Fully functional and operational APSA
 - 4.15.1 Fully operational and functional APSA Pillars
 - 5 Africa with a Strong Cultural Identity Common Heritage, Values and Ethics
 - 5.16 African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent
 - 5.16.1 Values and Ideals of Pan Africanism
 - 5.16.2 Cultural Values and African Renaissance
 - 5.16.3 Cultural Heritage, Creative Arts and Businesses
 - 6 An Africa Whose Development is people-driven, relying on the potential offered by African People, especially its Women and Youth, and caring for Children
 - 6.17 Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life
 - 6.17.1 Women and Girls Empowerment
 - 6.17.2 Violence & Discrimination against Women and Girls
 - 6.18 Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children
 - 6.18.1 Youth Empowerment and Children
 - 7 An Africa as A Strong, United, Resilient and Influential Global Player and Partner
 - 7.19 Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence
 - 7.19.1 Africa's place in global affairs.
 - 7.19.2 Partnership
 - 7.20 Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development
 - 7.20.1 African Capital market
 - 7.20.2 Fiscal system and Public Sector Revenues
 - 7.20.3 Development Assistance



APPENDIX 5: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
		1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure		

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
		1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to the global gross domestic product (GDP)
		1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
		1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
	1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes
		1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
		1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
		2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)		

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long
		2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at unknown
	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular, least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures
		2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies
	2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
		3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
		3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
		3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
		3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population
		3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
		3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders
		3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
		3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)
		3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
		3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning		

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
	3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme
		3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors
		3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis
	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in
	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex
		4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/ top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study
	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
		5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
		5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
		empower all women and girls
	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
		5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
	5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
		5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular, information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing the release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated
		6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100)
		6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government- coordinated spending plan
	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
		7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems
	7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular, least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
	8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
		8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic
	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
		8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training
	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular, women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
		8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation by sex and migrant status

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population
		9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
	9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value-added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
		9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries
		9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value-added

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development
		9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
	9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
	9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value-added
	9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
	10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators
	10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in the country of destination
		10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies
	10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular, least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
	10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular, least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
	10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population
		11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
		11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters
	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
		11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
		11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
	11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
		11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
	11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies
	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
		12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
	12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 Global food loss index
	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement
		12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
	12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans
	12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
	12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies
	12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
		13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030
		13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/ strategy/ plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula
		13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions
	13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment
	13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density
	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches
	14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
	14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
<p>Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</p>	<p>14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiations</p>	<p>14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</p>
	<p>14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism</p>	<p>14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries</p>
	<p>14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries</p>	<p>14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology</p>

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
	14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area
		15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management
	15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation- neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
	15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity
		15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index 15.5.1 Red List Index
	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020
	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
	15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
		16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
		16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
		16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
		16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
		16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
		16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
		16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)
	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
		16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
		16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions
		16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months
		16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information
	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
	16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	Finance	
	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
		17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
	17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)
	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget
		17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long- term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
	17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
	Technology	
	17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge- sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation
	dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet
	Capacity-building	
	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North- South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries
	Trade	
	17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non- discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States
	Systemic issues Policy and institutional coherence	
	17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard
	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
	17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation
	Multi-stakeholder partnerships	
	17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable Development Goal	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public- private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships
	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
		17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
		17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding
	17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries
		17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

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