

REPORT ON MONITORING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN INDICATORS AND TARGETS

DECEMBER 2023



**national planning
commission**

Department:
The Presidency
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



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1. INTRODUCTION

The main objectives of the National Development Plan (NDP) are to reduce unemployment and inequality, and eliminate poverty. To achieve these goals, it requires inclusive economic growth, improved human capabilities, social protection, a capable and developmental state, and strong leadership. The NDP envisages regards co-ordination between the three spheres of government (local, provincial, and national) as crucial for an effective and capable state in South Africa. Moreover, successful implementation of the NDP requires the involvement of all sectors of society.

Figure 1: Three spheres of government



In 2021, the National Planning Commission (NPC) developed a National Development Plan Implementation Framework, which provided guidance on how to achieve the set targets. It included clearly defined priorities that are necessary to achieve the goals of the Plan and identified critical actions that had to be taken immediately to implement the NDP. Its goal was to contribute to a national planning system that could be used by all spheres of government, social partners, and key sectors and actors in society. While the Framework built on the work of the government to lead implementation, it required a measuring tool beyond the guiding principles to ensure its effectiveness.

To address this gap, the NPC has developed an NDP Implementation Tracker tool, which serves as an NDP implementation dashboard to determine the progress made towards set targets, goals, objectives, and indicators. Since it is not possible to focus on everything, the tool tracks indicators that best measure some of the goals and objectives of the NDP. This is subject to the availability of data for the indicators.

This report mainly focuses on key thematic areas, such as building a capable and developmental state, economy, social, governance, and positioning South Africa in the world and policy making. In cases where targets have not been set, the NPC reports the progress made and the need to establish target setting in the future.

2. KEY THEMATIC AREAS

2.1. BUILDING A CAPABLE AND DEVELOPMENTAL STATE

The NDP highlights the importance of the state taking an active and transformative role in tackling poverty, unemployment, and inequality. This requires the presence of well-managed state institutions, competent public servants dedicated to the common good, and a strong emphasis on providing excellent services, all while prioritising the nation's developmental objectives.

State-building entails having functioning state institutions with requisite capacities and organised to allow for the advancement of well-being (Gumede, 2022) — how government is organised and its capacity matter greatly for socio-economic transformation.

Among the critical issues in building a capable and developmental state is long-term planning. Long-term planning requires the correct policies to be designed, and relevant programmes implemented. In this regard, South Africa has made important progress in institutionalising the planning system across government. While some gaps remain, opportunities for greater coherence and harmonisation across three spheres of government exist as provided by the Policy Framework on Integrated Planning. These should result in better development outcomes if they are informed by the NDP and shaped by appropriate capacity. In terms of ensuring a functional and integrated government system at the local government level, the District Development Model (DDM) was adopted by the Cabinet in 2019 after a series of previous reforms and interventions. The DDM is still in its early stage of implementation in the metros and district municipalities. Various structures had been created to oversee and provide strategic guidance on

implementing the DDM. This included the inter-ministerial committee on service delivery and DDM, the Presidential Coordinating Council to deal with DDM at the provincial level, and the Presidential Steering Committee to deal with the DDM at the national level. Improving inter-governmental relations and institutionalisation of the DDM across government remains critical.

Further developments based on Chapter 13 of the NDP indicate progress toward the enabling legislative framework for the function of the Head of public administration and single public service, the establishment and the functioning of the National Anti-Corruption Advisory Council, and the repurposing of state-owned enterprises (SOEs). The National School of Government continues to offer courses and training programmes for government officials from entry-level to senior management as well as for the Executive.

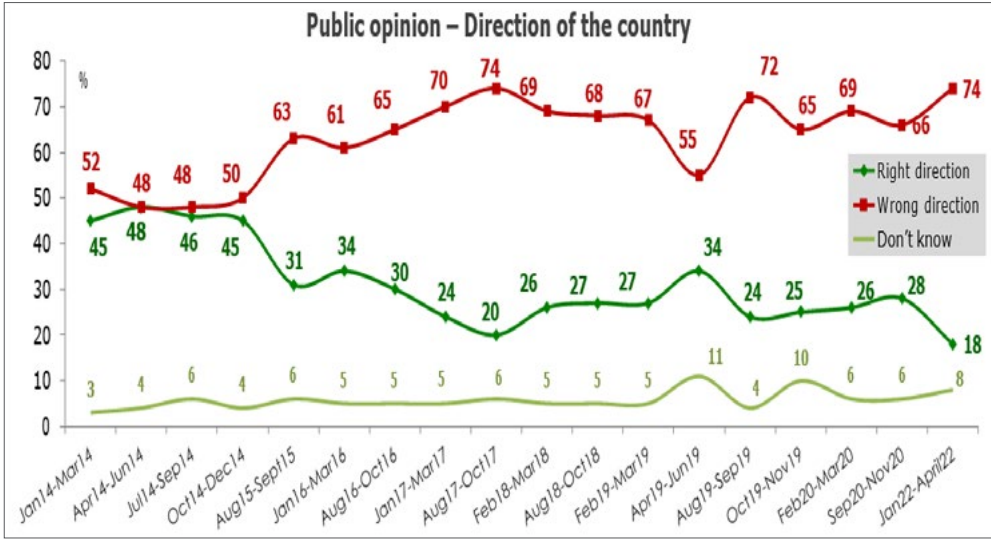
While there are noticeable developments, South Africa still struggles with high levels of crime and corruption, which has a negative impact on the economy. Some of the key lessons from South Africa's experiences include:

The importance of strong institutions, the need for transparent governance, the role of an active civil society and a free press, whistle-blower protection, judicial independence, awareness and education, the need for proactive measures, economic disparities that fuel corruption, the essential need for political will, and international collaboration.

The selected indicators below highlight trends in the implementation of the NDP.

GOAL: IMPROVING STATE CAPABILITY

Objective:	Improve Public Trust and Confidence in Institutions
Indicator:	% of respondents with confidence in institutions
Trend Analysis	<p>The level of confidence in institutions reflects whether the objective of building a capable, ethical, and developmental state is being achieved.</p> <p>Trust in South Africa's institutions remains very low. According to 2021 Afrobarometer survey, only media broadcasters, both privately owned (63%) and public (61%), and the Department of Health (56%) enjoy the trust of a majority of citizens. A minority of South Africans say they trust the President (38%) and Parliament (27%). A minority (43%) express trust in courts of law while only about one in three citizens (36%) trust the Electoral Commission of South Africa, with trust levels particularly low among younger respondents.</p> <p>The Elderman Trust Barometer Global Report also indicates a deterioration in trust in government between 2022 and 2023 from 26% to 22%; business from 63% to 62%; non-Governmental organisation from 63% to 61% and Media remains at 41 in 2023.</p>

Objective:	Improve Public Trust and Confidence in Institutions																																																																												
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Trend Analysis	<p>Concerning the direction of the country, public opinion survey data indicates an upward trend in the indicator that the country is taking the wrong direction in terms of meeting the NDP goals of building a capable state from 66% in September-November 2020 to 74% in January-April 2022. The most critical problems facing South Africa as stated in the same survey include unemployment, poverty, destitution, roads, crime, courts, prisons, the police, and corruption (GCIS tracker survey data, up to April 2022). This was further confirmed by the Afrobarometer Survey, undertaken in May and June 2021, which shows that trust in public institutions in the country is low and has been declining over the years.</p> <p>Progress made since 1994: Key public opinion trends.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Public opinion - Direction of the country</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>Right direction (%)</th> <th>Wrong direction (%)</th> <th>Don't know (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Jan14-Mar14</td><td>45</td><td>52</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr14-Jun14</td><td>48</td><td>48</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul14-Sep14</td><td>46</td><td>48</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct14-Dec14</td><td>45</td><td>50</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug15-Sep15</td><td>31</td><td>63</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>Jan16-Mar16</td><td>34</td><td>61</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug16-Oct16</td><td>30</td><td>65</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Jan17-Mar17</td><td>24</td><td>70</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug17-Oct17</td><td>20</td><td>74</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb18-Mar18</td><td>26</td><td>69</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug18-Oct18</td><td>27</td><td>68</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb19-Mar19</td><td>27</td><td>67</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr19-Jun19</td><td>34</td><td>55</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug19-Sep19</td><td>24</td><td>72</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct19-Nov19</td><td>25</td><td>65</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb20-Mar20</td><td>26</td><td>69</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep20-Nov20</td><td>28</td><td>66</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>Jan22-April22</td><td>18</td><td>74</td><td>8</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Government Communication Information System Tracker up to April 2022</p> <p>As a proxy for whether the government is successful in fulfilling its functions, current estimates suggest a great need for improvement across public as well as private institutions. This requires strengthening state interventions.</p>	Period	Right direction (%)	Wrong direction (%)	Don't know (%)	Jan14-Mar14	45	52	3	Apr14-Jun14	48	48	4	Jul14-Sep14	46	48	6	Oct14-Dec14	45	50	4	Aug15-Sep15	31	63	6	Jan16-Mar16	34	61	5	Aug16-Oct16	30	65	5	Jan17-Mar17	24	70	5	Aug17-Oct17	20	74	6	Feb18-Mar18	26	69	5	Aug18-Oct18	27	68	5	Feb19-Mar19	27	67	5	Apr19-Jun19	34	55	11	Aug19-Sep19	24	72	4	Oct19-Nov19	25	65	10	Feb20-Mar20	26	69	6	Sep20-Nov20	28	66	6	Jan22-April22	18	74	8
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Objective: Improvements in Audit Outcomes

Indicator: % of Qualified Audits

Trend Analysis
 Overall, the audit outcomes have shown a gradual upward trend since the 2018-19 financial year. According to Development Indicators and SARS data, qualified audit outcomes for national departments were reduced from 26.1% to 15% in 2021-22, provincial departments from 31.7% to 20.8%, municipalities from 55.6% to 41.1%, and public entities from 32.3% to 23.1%. The number of clean audits overall increases every year due to significant effort and commitment by the leadership, officials and government structures (Auditor-General of South Africa Report, 2021-22).

Trends in qualified audit outcomes



Source: Development Indicators, 2022

The National Treasury uses 13 indicators to assess the financial health of a municipality. If a municipality fails seven or more of these, they are classified as being in financial distress. In 2020, there were 175 (of 257) municipalities in financial distress (68%). Further, the National Treasury reported that six of 27 municipalities that received unqualified audit opinions with no findings from the Auditor-General were classified as financially distressed.

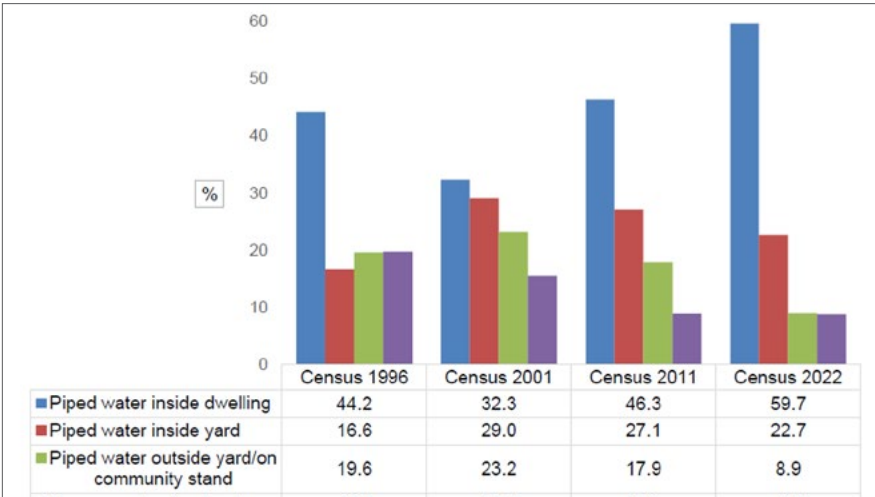
The Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs assesses whether municipalities are dysfunctional based on poor governance, weak institutional capacity, poor financial management, corruption, and political instability. In 2021, they reported that 64 (25%) municipalities were dysfunctional. In addition, Section 139 of the Constitution makes provision for interventions in failing municipalities. There have been 392 interventions instituted since 1998 of which 292 accounted for repeated interventions. In 2022, a total of 99 municipalities were subject to Section 139 interventions. For the 2020/21 financial year, the Auditor-General audited 15 SOEs with a total budget of approximately R100 billion for the year, "but the finances of most of them are in shambles". More focused attention should be given to the distressed municipalities and SOE governance.

Goal: A state that is capable of playing a developmental and transformative role

Objective:	Transformation in the Legislative Sectors																																																																															
Indicator:	% of Gender Representation in Legislative Bodies																																																																															
Trend Analysis	<p>The improvement in gender representation in legislative bodies in South Africa since 1994 is notable. In 2019, the percentage of women in Parliament increased to 45%, showing a positive shift from the 43% recorded in 2014. A similar trend is observed in provincial legislatures, with an increase in women's representation from 42.1% in 2014 to 44.0% in 2019.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="3">1999</th> <th colspan="3">2004</th> <th colspan="3">2009</th> <th colspan="3">2014</th> <th colspan="3">2019</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Fe-male</th> <th>Total</th> <th>%</th> <th>Fe-male</th> <th>Total</th> <th>%</th> <th>Fe-male</th> <th>Total</th> <th>%</th> <th>Fe-male</th> <th>Total</th> <th>%</th> <th>Fe-male</th> <th>Total</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Parliament</td> <td>120</td> <td>400</td> <td>30,0</td> <td>131</td> <td>400</td> <td>32,8</td> <td>173</td> <td>400</td> <td>43,3</td> <td>172</td> <td>400</td> <td>43,0</td> <td>181</td> <td>400</td> <td>45,0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provincial legislatures</td> <td>122</td> <td>430</td> <td>28,4</td> <td>139</td> <td>430</td> <td>32,3</td> <td>179</td> <td>430</td> <td>41,6</td> <td>181</td> <td>430</td> <td>42,1</td> <td>189</td> <td>430</td> <td>44,0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>242</td> <td>830</td> <td>29,2</td> <td>270</td> <td>830</td> <td>32,5</td> <td>352</td> <td>830</td> <td>42,4</td> <td>353</td> <td>830</td> <td>42,5</td> <td>370</td> <td>830</td> <td>45,0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Development Indicators, 2023, and Independent Electoral Commission of South Africa This indicates a positive trend towards gender equality, which is a focal point of the reforms introduced through legislation and government programmes.</p>		1999			2004			2009			2014			2019			Fe-male	Total	%	Fe-male	Total	%	Fe-male	Total	%	Fe-male	Total	%	Fe-male	Total	%	Parliament	120	400	30,0	131	400	32,8	173	400	43,3	172	400	43,0	181	400	45,0	Provincial legislatures	122	430	28,4	139	430	32,3	179	430	41,6	181	430	42,1	189	430	44,0	Total	242	830	29,2	270	830	32,5	352	830	42,4	353	830	42,5	370	830	45,0
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GOAL: A state that is capable of playing a developmental and transformative role

Objective:	Professionalise the public service
Indicator:	Stabilise the political-administrative interface, Strengthen the role of the Public Service Commission, Create an administrative head of the public service
Trend Analysis	<p>Various reports indicate that the state is not building sufficient capacity and capability at a rate, pace, and scale that a dynamic developmental state requires. With the capability of the state at the centre of building a developmental state, poor productivity, corruption, wastage, and a lack of accountability have been seen as factors that undermine its efforts to build state capacity. The result of this is an inadequate response to the developmental challenges of unemployment, inequality, poverty, economic growth, social justice, and transformation.</p> <p>Concerning building state capacity through the professionalisation of the public sector, and the implementation of the Cabinet-approved national professionalisation framework, some progress has been noted. These include the creation of an administrative head of the public service with the responsibility of managing the career progression of heads of departments, and the Cabinet's approval of the Public Service Commission (PSC) Bill in May 2023. This Bill seeks to strengthen the oversight role of the PSC by requiring departments to respond to PSC proposals and giving greater force to PSC recommendations. In addition, the Public Service Regulations were reviewed for release in November 2023. The following Bills, which aim to give effect to the Professionalisation Framework, are also being considered by Parliament:</p> <p>Public Administration Management Amendment Bill of 2023. The main objective of the Bill is to improve service delivery by better alignment of human resources, governance, and related arrangements across the three spheres of government. The Bill also removes unfair disparities in public administration and provides for the creation of a framework for collective bargaining.</p> <p>Public Service Amendment Bill of 2023. The Bill aims to clarify the roles and duties of executive authorities in relation to Heads of Department (HoDs) and provides for certain administrative powers to be vested with HoDs, while strategic powers must reside with executive authorities. The Bill also augments the role of the Director-General in The Presidency to create a Head of Public Administration, and clarifies the role of the Public Service Commission in respect of grievances.</p>

Objective:	Improve Public Service Delivery																				
Indicator:	Access to basic services: Household access to piped water																				
Trend Analysis	<p>South Africa's long-term aim is that all people should have access to basic services (i.e., water, sanitation, waste removal, and energy). Further, the country committed to improving the capital spent on infrastructure maintenance and refurbishment, improved security of tenure, not limited to ownership, and improved access to public transport and decreased cost of travelling to work. Basic service provision includes access to clean and potable water, adequate and hygienic sanitation facilities, and that there is grid connection by 2030, with alternative off-grid options offered to the remaining households for whom a connection is impractical. South Africa has further committed to significantly expanding the proportion of people who use public transport for regular commutes by 2030.</p> <p>The service delivery challenges in municipal areas have been prioritised to improve local government performance, ensure quality service delivery, and ultimately position the local government sector on a positive path to achieving the vision of a developmental local government system.</p> <p>The local sphere is seen as the part of the government in charge of providing amenities like water, electricity, and sanitation due to its closeness to communities. Concerning these categories, by June 2021, 23 municipalities were under management or state intervention, with the number rising to 33 by February 2022.</p> <p>The 2021 State of Local Government Report by the Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs indicated that 64 out of 257 municipalities across the country were dysfunctional, 111 were at medium risk, and only 16 were stable.</p> <p>In September 2022, the National Treasury reported that, of the 257 municipalities, 151 are insolvent of which 43 are in crisis and require rescue. A major reason given is "revenue management failures" that both administrative and political leadership have been unable to remedy. These challenges required the intervention of the provincial governments, in some instances, to restore governance, financial management, and service delivery.</p> <p>With regard to access to piped water, the 2022 Census summarised the data as follows, piped water inside dwellings has increased from 46.3 in 2011 to 59.7% in 2022, piped water inside yards has reduced from 27.1 in 2011 to 22.7% in 2022, and piped water outside yard/on community stand has reduced from 17.9% to 8.9% in 2022.</p> <p>This indicates improvements in terms of water provision to ensure quality service delivery and ultimately position the local government sector on a positive path to achieving the vision of a developmental local government system.</p> <p>Statistics South Africa, Census 1996 - 2022</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="432 1350 1310 1845"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Census 1996</th> <th>Census 2001</th> <th>Census 2011</th> <th>Census 2022</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Piped water inside dwelling</td> <td>44.2</td> <td>32.3</td> <td>46.3</td> <td>59.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Piped water inside yard</td> <td>16.6</td> <td>29.0</td> <td>27.1</td> <td>22.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Piped water outside yard/on community stand</td> <td>19.6</td> <td>23.2</td> <td>17.9</td> <td>8.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Census 1996	Census 2001	Census 2011	Census 2022	Piped water inside dwelling	44.2	32.3	46.3	59.7	Piped water inside yard	16.6	29.0	27.1	22.7	Piped water outside yard/on community stand	19.6	23.2	17.9	8.9
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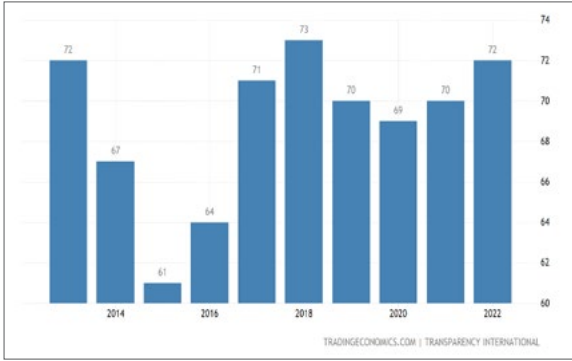
Objective:	Access to Electricity for All
Indicator:	90% Access to Grid Electricity (Target by 2030)
Trend Analysis	<p>The NDP envisages that by 2030, at least 95% of the population will have access to grid or off-grid electricity. Despite recent electricity struggles, South Africa has a well-developed electricity network and one of the highest rates of electricity access.</p> <p>The DMRE through the International National Electrification Programme electrified 571 878 (57,2%) households against the MTSF target of 1 000 000 households by March 2024, 25 157 (34%) households were electrified through non-grid mechanisms for the period ending September 2022.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Transforming Human Settlement Numbers</p> </div> <p>Source: Department of Mineral Resources & Energy (DMRE), The South African Energy Sector Report, 2021</p>

GOAL: JUSTICE, CRIME PREVENTION AND BUILDING SAFER COMMUNITIES

Objective:	In 2030, people living in South Africa feel safe at home, school, and work
Indicator:	% of Serious Crimes
Trend Analysis	<p>The country remains violent, due to the recorded increases in murder, and sexual offences. It was at its highest during 2003/04 to 2007/08, (3 912 493) and at its lowest, during the last five-year period of 2018/19 to 2022/23 (3 034 925). However, during these latter five years, contact crimes reached its peak, in 2022/23. Prioritising the approved Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy in the joint fight against crime and violence, which requires all relevant sectors of society to engage with the government and the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service, is critical. Despite current fiscal constraints, consideration should be given to sustaining the South African Police Services' capacity.</p> <p>Source: SAPS Annual Crime Statistics</p>

Objective:	Service Delivery People in South Africa are safe and feel safe - South Africa has safer communities.																																																																																
Indicator:	Incidence rate of violence experienced by sex/ gender, age, and disability																																																																																
Trend Analysis	<p>Crime in South Africa has occupied centre stage on the public agenda. Serious and violent crime including gender-based violence and femicide (GBVF), result in vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities living in fear and feeling unsafe. Recent data from the SAPS crime statistics shows that the crime levels in the country remain unacceptably high, with single-digit percentage rises in most categories of violent crime. There has been a slight decrease in reported crimes in two key areas: sexual offences and murder.</p> <p>Some progress has been made over the past years in reducing the levels of serious crime such as murders, aggravated robberies, and crimes against women, children, and other vulnerable groups. However, the number of crimes still being committed remains unacceptably high. The Cabinet approved the National Action Plan (NAP) to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance. Departments need to ensure their activities are aligned with the NAP. More importantly, there is a need to strengthen and accelerate the implementation of the seven-point plan, which is primarily aimed at the modernisation of the criminal justice system to be more efficient and effective. Public confidence is eroded by perceptions that criminals escape the law, that arrests do not lead to successful prosecution and that prisoners escape from courtrooms and correctional facilities. Lengthy court processes, which lead to inordinate delays in the finalisation of cases, case backlogs, over-crowding in correctional facilities, inadequate use of diversion programmes, limited rehabilitation, and welfare programmes for first and young offenders and recidivism, all continue to confront the criminal justice system from start-to-end. A more co-ordinated and integrated approach is required to address these challenges at every stage of the criminal justice value chain. The Integrated Criminal Justice Strategy (ICJS) is a concerted effort to realise this objective to restore confidence in the criminal justice system.</p> <p>Source: First quarter 2023/2024, Crimes Statistics, SAPS</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #fff9c4;">CRIME CATEGORY</th> <th style="background-color: #fff9c4;">April 2019 to June 2019</th> <th style="background-color: #fff9c4;">April 2020 to June 2020</th> <th style="background-color: #fff9c4;">April 2021 to June 2021</th> <th style="background-color: #fff9c4;">April 2022 to June 2022</th> <th style="background-color: #fff9c4;">April 2023 to June 2023</th> <th style="background-color: #fff9c4;">Count Diff</th> <th style="background-color: #fff9c4;">% Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="8" style="background-color: #d3d3d3;">CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Murder</td> <td>5 398</td> <td>3 466</td> <td>5 760</td> <td>6 424</td> <td>6 228</td> <td>-196</td> <td style="background-color: #c8e6c9;">-3,1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sexual offences</td> <td>12 094</td> <td>7 296</td> <td>12 702</td> <td>11 855</td> <td>11 616</td> <td>-239</td> <td style="background-color: #c8e6c9;">-2,0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attempted murder</td> <td>4 575</td> <td>3 487</td> <td>5 145</td> <td>5 576</td> <td>5 969</td> <td>393</td> <td style="background-color: #f44336;">7,0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm</td> <td>37 425</td> <td>22 064</td> <td>37 530</td> <td>34 635</td> <td>37 491</td> <td>2 856</td> <td style="background-color: #f44336;">8,2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Common assault</td> <td>36 185</td> <td>25 995</td> <td>39 406</td> <td>38 627</td> <td>41 519</td> <td>2 892</td> <td style="background-color: #f44336;">7,5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Common robbery</td> <td>12 885</td> <td>6 469</td> <td>10 701</td> <td>10 565</td> <td>11 404</td> <td>839</td> <td style="background-color: #f44336;">7,9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Robbery with aggravating circumstances</td> <td>35 705</td> <td>21 599</td> <td>33 876</td> <td>35 233</td> <td>35 579</td> <td>346</td> <td style="background-color: #f44336;">1,0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contact crime (Crimes against the person)</td> <td>144 267</td> <td>90 376</td> <td>145 120</td> <td>142 915</td> <td>149 806</td> <td>6 891</td> <td style="background-color: #f44336;">4,8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	CRIME CATEGORY	April 2019 to June 2019	April 2020 to June 2020	April 2021 to June 2021	April 2022 to June 2022	April 2023 to June 2023	Count Diff	% Change	CONTACT CRIMES (CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)								Murder	5 398	3 466	5 760	6 424	6 228	-196	-3,1%	Sexual offences	12 094	7 296	12 702	11 855	11 616	-239	-2,0%	Attempted murder	4 575	3 487	5 145	5 576	5 969	393	7,0%	Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	37 425	22 064	37 530	34 635	37 491	2 856	8,2%	Common assault	36 185	25 995	39 406	38 627	41 519	2 892	7,5%	Common robbery	12 885	6 469	10 701	10 565	11 404	839	7,9%	Robbery with aggravating circumstances	35 705	21 599	33 876	35 233	35 579	346	1,0%	Contact crime (Crimes against the person)	144 267	90 376	145 120	142 915	149 806	6 891	4,8%
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GOAL: FIGHTING CORRUPTION

Objective:	Improvement in corruption perception index rating (improved investor confidence)																				
Indicator:	Improved Transparency International Ranking. Target - Improvement in Corruption Perception Index ranking by 5 (to 68/100)																				
Trend Analysis	<p>The NDP enjoin the building of a resilient anti-corruption system, premised on a whole-of-society approach, to successfully detect and investigate cases of alleged corruption with a view to prosecute, convict, and incarcerate perpetrators. The government focuses on fighting corruption by ensuring good governance. The country strives to have an anti-corruption system that makes public servants accountable, protects whistle-blowers, and closely monitors procurement. The National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS) 2020-2030 adopted by Cabinet places the responsibility to curb corruption on the private and public sectors, including efforts to increase public awareness about corruption. The key indicator in the fight against corruption has been to see the higher ranking of South Africa in the Transparency International report.</p> <p>South Africa is ranked the 72nd least corrupt nation out of 180 countries, according to the 2022 Corruption Perceptions Index reported by Transparency International. South Africa's corruption rank averaged 54.19 from 1996 until 2022, reaching an all-time high of 73.00 in 2018 after starting with a record low of 23.00 in 1996. (Transparency International). While the country had set a target of reaching a ranking of 68th by 2024, it is currently not on track to meet this target as it has not improved its ranking significantly over the 3 years preceding 2022.</p> <p>Source: Transparency international</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>South Africa's CPI Ranking (2014-2022)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Ranking</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>72</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>61</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>64</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>73</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>69</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>72</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Ranking	2014	72	2015	67	2016	61	2017	64	2018	73	2019	70	2020	69	2021	70	2022	72
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GOAL: SOCIAL COHESION AND NATION BUILDING

Objective:	Transforming Society and Uniting the Country
Indicator:	% of the population aware of the Constitution and its values % Adherence to the rule of law and fostering constitutional values State of social cohesion
Trend Analysis	<p>The NDP identified the following elements as critical in the nation-building effort, which is a key part of fostering social cohesion: knowledge of the Constitution and fostering constitutional values, equalising opportunities, promoting inclusion and redress, promoting social cohesion across society through increased interaction across race and class, promoting active citizenry and broad-based leadership, and achieving a social compact that will lay the basis for equity, inclusion, and prosperity for all.</p> <p>In 2019, most South Africans (77%) agreed that the Constitution must be upheld and respected under all circumstances, relative to 66% in 2017. In 2017 and 2019 respectively, a total of 44% and 54% of respondents agreed that elected representatives always have the right to make governance decisions. Further, South Africa's performance as measured by the country's Governance Score for regulatory quality, rule of law, and political stability has deteriorated significantly since 2010. They range from -2.5 (weak) to 2.5 (strong) governance performance (BER, 2020).</p> <p>In 2022, about 82.6% of people aged 16 years and older had heard about the Constitution. About 70.7% think it protects their rights while less than half of the population (48%) believe that it protects others' rights more than theirs (Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) 2022). These results show an improvement from the 2018 Socio-Economic Justice for All Programme Baseline Survey (51%) by the Foundation for Human Rights. The mobilisation of all of society, consolidation of efforts and massification of effective interventions for fostering constitutional values are recommended. South Africa's challenge of unemployment leads to poverty, which makes it more difficult to address inequality. This, in turn, reduces trust, erodes a sense of national identity, and spreads division among South Africans.</p>

Objective:	An inclusive society – In 2030, South Africans will be more conscious of the things they have in common than their differences. The nation will be more accepting of people's multiple identities.
Indicator:	State of social cohesion as measured by workforce inclusion, trusting social relationships and unity in the country
Trend Analysis	<p>Some of the key factors associated with social cohesion in South Africa have deteriorated in recent years. These include workforce inclusion, social relationships and unity in the country. The challenge with workforce inclusion is seen in the increasing unemployment and inequality rates, resulting in the country having the highest total and youth unemployment rates in the world. According to the PwC 2022 Report on Rebuilding Social Cohesion, workforce inclusion is closely linked to a lack of job creation, and structural inhibitors, including education and skills challenges, to creating more jobs are increasingly restricting the inclusion of citizens to participate in the country's economy.</p> <p>With regards to trusting social relationships, IPSOS Global Trustworthiness Index 2022 report, shows that only three out of ten South Africans believe that ordinary men and women in the country are trustworthy. The score has been at this lowest since 2019, signifying no improvement in trust among citizens. PwC points out that the low levels of trust among ordinary citizens stem from issues such as wealth inequality and xenophobia.</p> <p>Given the diversity of social groups in South Africa, South Africans are relatively split about whether there is more that unites or divides us as a country. Close to one in four respondents (23%) say there is much more that divides than unites South Africans, but an equal share of respondents say there is much more that unites than divides (24%). This finding is in stark contrast to the 2019 South African Reconciliation Barometer data that suggests most respondents believe there is more that unites South Africans than divides them, but perhaps also speaks to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on social relations and material inequalities (BER, 2021).</p> <p>Transparent, accountable, and collaborative governance is key to the creation of trust and the building of more cohesive societies.</p>

2.2 BUILDING A CAPABLE ECONOMY

As noted above, the overarching goals of the NDP are that by 2030 South Africa should be prosperous and equal i.e., it aims to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality. To achieve this, South Africa needed to grow its economy by 5.4% per annum over twenty years and create about 11 million new jobs. The unemployment rate was expected to fall from 27% in 2011 to 14% by 2020 and to 6% by 2030. Total employment should rise from 13 million to 24 million. The NDP states that the country will need to address a number of challenges in order to achieve these objectives. It needs improved education outcomes, a healthier population, better-located and maintained

infrastructure, a sound social safety net, a capable state, and much lower levels of corruption, among others.

In the context that the NDP aims to eradicate poverty by 2030, it must be noted that poverty rates had improved significantly towards 2011 prior to the adoption of the NDP but stalled after that till 2015. Central concerns relate to land redistribution, low-income housing, the deeds registry system, limited pension contributions, and high indebtedness. It will take generations to address South Africa's legacy of apartheid fully, and the country cannot wait indefinitely for the trickle-down effect to lift society's potential.

2.2.1 ECONOMY, POVERTY AND EMPLOYMENT

Goal:	Increasing GDP Growth
Indicator:	GDP growth rate and per capita GDP growth
Target:	5.0% growth by 2030 and an average per capita GDP of R110 000
Trend Analysis	<p>Despite global and domestic challenges stemming from factors such as the Russia-Ukraine conflict, supply-chain constraints, unprecedented rolling blackouts, transport and logistics challenges, soaring inflation, and rising interest rates, the highest budget deficit in our history and rapidly growing public debt, the South African economy exhibited resilience, recording a 0.6% expansion in the second quarter of 2023 compared to a 0.7% decline in the same quarter of 2022. This turnaround, marked by year-on-year growth of 1.6%, was driven by growth in the manufacturing and finance sectors, as well as increased investments in machinery and equipment, and consumer spending in the restaurant and hotel sectors. South Africa's economic performance has lagged the 5.4% annual growth targets set in its 2030 NDP, emphasising the need for structural reforms to promote job creating growth.</p> <p>In 2022, GDP per capita reached R109,138, marking a 7.75% increase from the previous year's R101,280. While this demonstrates progress, it still falls short of the 2030 NDP target of R120,000, necessitating persistent efforts and proactive economic strategies. This increase coincided with South Africa's population growth from 60.14 million in 2021 to 62 million in 2022, reflecting a significant demographic shift with implications for both the labour market and consumer demand. During the second quarter of 2022, the working-age population expanded by 145,000 individuals, denoting a 0.4% increase from the previous quarter and a robust 1.5% year-on-year growth. Furthermore, the number of employed individuals increased by 648,000, reaching a total of 15.6 million, indicating potential for greater labour force participation and improved economic productivity.</p>

Goal:	Reducing Unemployment
Indicator:	Unemployment rate (Official), Number employed, Employment growth, Gap between target and actual employment, Average annual employment growth, Dependency ratio, Employment ratio, Labour force participation rate
Target:	Official unemployment rate to decline to 6%, the number of employed citizens to increase to 24.7 million, employment growth from 2010 to 10.9 million, average annual growth to rise to 517 000, a decline to 2.5 on the employment ratio and a 61.0% increase in labour force participation.
Trend Analysis	<p>In the third quarter of 2023, employment increased by 399 000 jobs, continuing an eight-quarter growth trend. Notably, compared to the same period last year, the net increase of 979 000 in total employment was largely due to increases in the number of people employed in Finance (456 000), Community and Social Services (235 000), Trade (145 000) and Construction (134 000) industries.</p> <p>The overall employment growth in the third quarter of 2023 amounted to 16.7 million employed citizens, compared to 2022, with 15.2 million employed. This results in an average annual employment growth rate of approximately 6.2% year-on-year from 2022/23.</p> <p>There was a net gain of 781,000 jobs in the formal sector compared to the same period last year, with Trade, Finance, Construction, and Community and Social Services being the primary drivers. Following a decrease of 33,000 jobs in Q2: 2023, the informal sector employment increased by 29 000 in Q3: 2023. Employment in the formal sector increased by 287 000 in Q3: 2023 compared to Q2: 2023.</p> <p>However, when compared to the third quarter of 2022, the informal sector exhibited growth. This growth was mainly attributed to gains in Community and Social services, Construction, and Transport, while declines were observed in Finance, Trade, Manufacturing, and Mining. These fluctuations indicate the dynamic nature of informal sector employment.</p> <p>Nevertheless, despite these notable trends, there remains a substantial gap between the 16.7 million employed citizens in the third quarter of 2023 and the NDP's target of 24 million, signifying a deficit of 7.3 million jobs required to meet the employment goal.</p> <p>Notably, in the third quarter of 2023, there was a notable shift in employment status, resulting in a decrease of 0.7 percentage points in the unemployment rate to 31.9%. This reduction was driven by individuals transitioning from 'not economically active' and 'unemployed' categories to the 'employed' category. Simultaneously, the labour force participation rate in the third quarter of 2023 increased by 0.6 percentage points from 59.6% to 60.2%.</p> <p>However, it's important to note that only 54.3% of working-age women in South Africa participate in the labour force. Additionally, youth aged 15-24 years and 25-34 years face the highest unemployment rates of 60.7% and 39.8%, respectively, emphasising the need for increased female and youth labour force engagement.</p>

Goal:	Increasing Investment by Government and the Private Sector
Indicator:	Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP), Private sector investment (% of GDP), Public sector investment (% of GDP)
Target:	Gross fixed capital formation to reach 30% by 2030, with 20% and 10% increase in private sector investment and public sector investment as a percentage of GDP, respectively.
Trend Analysis	<p>In the second quarter of 2023, South Africa experienced a 3.9% expansion in real gross fixed capital formation, which followed a 1.8% increase in the previous quarter. While this growth is undoubtedly positive, it falls short of the ambitious NDP target of 30%. This underscores the imperative for sustained and more accelerated efforts to meet the NDP's long-term economic objectives.</p> <p>Private business enterprises and public corporations played a pivotal role in driving this expansion, exhibiting increased capital outlays. However, government had a decrease in capital spending. This reflects the ongoing challenges associated with public finances, highlighting the constraints on the government's capacity to invest in economic and social development, particularly as a percentage of GDP.</p> <p>The first half of 2023 displayed promise, with a 5.9% increase compared to the corresponding period in 2022. This suggests that progress is indeed being made, albeit at a gradual pace.</p> <p>Private business enterprises showcased an impressive acceleration in their contribution to real gross fixed capital formation, with growth surging from 0.7% in Q1: 2023 to 5.7% in Q2:2023. However, this positive trend still falls below the NDP's 20% target for private sector investment growth. To fully realise the NDP's ambitions, it is imperative to maintain and strengthen this growth.</p> <p>In the public sector, real gross fixed capital formation by public corporations continued its upward trajectory, marking the eighth consecutive quarterly increase. This underscores a consistent commitment to investment, particularly in sectors such as residential buildings, computer equipment, and transport equipment. Nonetheless, the public sector's share in total nominal gross fixed capital formation remains below the NDP's target of 10%.</p> <p>Presently, subdued business conditions do not augur well for a meaningful and sustained rebound in fixed investment activity over the short-term. This situation has a direct impact on the economy's future expansion potential.</p> <p>The RMB/BER business confidence index in South Africa rebounded modestly to reach 33 in the third quarter of 2023, up from a near three-year low of 27 in the previous period. Nevertheless, it remains firmly in pessimistic territory. Persistent challenges like high interest rates, resulting strain on consumers, and social unrest continue to exert significant pressure on businesses.</p> <p>Notably, consumer-facing sectors such as retail and the automotive trade witnessed a rebound, with profitability improving despite weak sales. Additionally, the slight relief in the incidence of load-shedding provided support to some firms, especially in manufacturing.</p>

Goal:	Poverty Reduction
Indicator:	Percentage of the population living below the food poverty line (FPL), Percentage of people living below the lower-bound poverty line (LBPL), Percentage of people living below the upper-bound poverty line (UBPL), Percentage of people classed as poor using the South African multi-dimensional poverty index (SAMPI) headcount.
Target:	The NDP's target was to have no people living both under the food poverty line and the lower-bound poverty line by 2030. However, there were no targets for the rest of the poverty indicators.
Trend Analysis	<p>The food poverty line surged to R760 in May 2023 compared to April 2019, marking a substantial increase of approximately 35.49%. This sharp rise indicates the growing challenge of affording an adequate and nutritious diet, reflecting the increasing costs of essential food items over this period. Approximately 13.8 million South Africans were living below the FPL in 2015, down from a peak of 16.7 million in 2009.</p> <p>The lower bound poverty line increased from R810 in April 2019 to 1,058 in May 2023, representing a significant 30.74% rise. This expansion points to the broadening financial strain on households, encompassing not only food but also essential expenses like housing, healthcare, and education.</p> <p>The upper bound poverty line reached R1,558 in May 2023, compared to 1,227 in April 2019, showing a 26.97% increase. This reflects the challenges faced by those aiming for a more comfortable standard of living, highlighting the impact of inflation and rising costs across various aspects of life.</p> <p>There were no updates in SAMPI headcount data since the report produced in 2014 and food poverty and lower bound poverty statistics from Stats SA.</p>

Goal:	Improving Equity
Indicator:	Reduce income inequality (Gini income measure) and (Gini expenditure measure) and share of income going to the bottom 40%.
Target:	To reach an income inequality of 0.6% and a 10% target for the share of income going to the bottom 40% by 2030.
Trend Analysis	<p>South Africa is known as one of the most unequal countries in the world, reporting a per-capita expenditure Gini coefficient of 0.65 in 2015, indicating enduring disparities in the distribution of income.</p> <p>A 2018 research publication by the World Bank confirms that South Africa remains the most unequal country in the world with incomes that are highly polarised. Wealth inequality is much larger than consumption expenditure inequality and these inequalities appear to be passed from one generation to the next. Consequently, inequality remains high.</p> <p>The earnings distributions starkly depict the heavily racialised inequality in the South African labour market. In addition to having the worst employment outcomes, black Africans also earn the lowest wages when they are employed. Whites, in contrast, earn substantially higher wages than all the other population groups, 74,2% Female workers earn approximately 30% less, on average, than male workers. Since 2006, there has been a greater dependence on social grants, about 60% of households depend more on social grants and less on income from the labour market. Social grants have played a crucial role in reducing the income inequality gap between the bottom and top deciles over the years in South Africa.</p> <p>Overall, to reduce inequality, South Africa requires much higher levels of economic growth, supported by accelerated implementation of structural reforms identified in the NDP.</p>

Goal:	Exports Growth
Indicator:	Exports growth (constant rand), Non-traditional exports growth (non-mining based), Mining/metals exports
Target:	The NDP targets an average annual growth in total export volumes of 6% a year to 2030, with growth in non-traditional export volumes of 10% a year. This should result in the share of world exports almost doubling to close to 1% by 2030.
Trend Analysis	<p>South Africa recorded a current account surplus in 2020, the first surplus in nearly 20 years estimated at about 2.0% of GDP, due to higher demand and prices for key commodities including gold, which benefited from safe-haven status, a low bill for fuel imports, and increased agricultural exports.</p> <p>In 2021, higher global commodity prices bolstered South Africa's terms of trade as the value of exports grew faster than that of imports. This led to the trade surplus reaching 3.7% of GDP. As commodity prices and global demand stabilise over the medium term, the terms of trade gains are expected to dissipate and import demand is expected to return. The current account was projected to return to a deficit in 2022 and 2023, in line with a moderate recovery in domestic demand.</p> <p>In the second quarter of 2023, the country recorded its fifth consecutive quarter of deficit. During the first half of 2023, the current account balance averaged -1.6% of GDP, a notable contrast to the 0.4% surplus noted in the same period last year. This shift toward a deficit primarily stems from the trade balance's weakening, attributed to declining commodity export prices. Interestingly, it contrasts with the positive performance of the services, income, and transfer (SIT) account, which has normalised closer to its longer-term average of around -3.4% of GDP in the first half of 2023.</p> <p>The trade balance, an essential component of the current account, registered an average surplus of 1.0% of GDP in the first half of 2023, representing a substantial decrease from the 4.8% surplus reported in the corresponding period in 2022. This decline is primarily attributed to smaller surpluses in the mining sector and the emergence of wider trade deficits in the manufacturing sector. The mining sector experienced the normalisation of South Africa's commodity export prices, along with logistical constraints limiting export volumes, leading to reduced net export receipts. Meanwhile, the manufacturing sector's trade deficit was propelled by net imports of machinery, equipment, and vehicles. This shift has notably resulted in a marked deterioration in the country's terms of trade over the past eight quarters.</p> <p>In 2022, a combination of moderating prices for South Africa's exported commodities and a substantial rise in imports, particularly in the petroleum and certain manufactured product categories, led to a notable contraction in the trade surplus. The surplus on the balance of trade decreased from R448.1 billion in 2021 to R221.6 billion in 2022.</p> <p>Export receipts saw a year-on-year increase of 11.1% in 2022. This growth was bolstered by a robust performance in agricultural exports, which surged by 20.9%, and manufactured exports, which exhibited an 18.2% increase.</p> <p>On the import front, there were significant spikes in refined petroleum imports, with a staggering 137.7% increase, equivalent to a rise of R184 billion. Additionally, imported motor vehicles and parts experienced a noticeable uptick, with a 24.6% increase amounting to R49.3 billion in 2022.</p> <p>The substantial growth in petroleum imports can be attributed to multiple factors, including higher global oil prices, a weakened rand exchange rate, and heightened demand for powering generators at both Eskom and private businesses as load shedding became more prevalent. These combined dynamics contributed to the trade surplus narrowing considerably in 2022.</p>

2.2.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (INFRASTRUCTURE)

Goal:	Improved and efficient regulatory authority, Certainty in the energy mix and pricing path, Improved access, and competition to reduce cost, Improved maintenance of distribution capacity of municipalities
Indicator:	Electricity availability factor (EAF)
Target:	The NDP proposed that 20 000 MW of renewable energy capacity should be procured by 2030, and overall, the new power capacity built by 2030 was expected to be 40 000 MW.
Trend Analysis	<p>The NDP envisages a situation where South Africa is able to produce sufficient energy to support industry at competitive prices, ensuring access for poor households, while reducing carbon emissions per unit of power by about one-third. To achieve part of the target, the Integrated Resource Plan stipulates that 11 000 MW of coal-fired power must be decommissioned by 2030, and 26 000 MW of renewables must be constructed by 2030.</p> <p>For the 2022/23 period, Eskom experienced a decline in both operational and financial performance. Eskom incurred a net loss after tax of R23.9 billion, a significant increase from the R11.9 billion net loss reported for the previous financial year. Revenue increased to R259.5 billion due to 9.61% tariff increase, however negated by a 5% decline in sales volumes.</p> <p>The percentage of South African households connected to the primary electricity supply witnessed growth from 76.7% in 2002 to 89.6% in 2022. However, municipal debt has remained a persistent concern, accumulating to R58.5 billion by March 2023.</p> <p>Generation performance continued to deteriorate with the overall EAF declining to 56.03% versus 62.02% in 2022. Generation of unplanned load losses increased to 31.92% from 25.35% while planned maintenance performed at a similar level as last year, i.e., 10.39% in 2023 and 10.23% in 2022.</p> <p>The supply challenges were partly intensified due to delays in integrating more capacity into the grid through Independent Power Producer (IPP) procurement, as outlined in the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP2019). This delay resulted in a continuous energy shortfall of around 5,100 GWh for the year. Consequently, the frequency and severity of loadshedding increased, with 280 days of implementation during the reviewed period.</p> <p>The government announced an increase in the capacity to be procured under Bid Window 6 (BW6) of the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Program (REIPPPP). The capacity was increased from 2,600 MW to 4,200 MW, comprising 3,200 MW of onshore wind and 1,000 MW of solar PV. Additionally, there was an aim to further increase the capacity to 5,200 MW by commencing an application to the National Energy Regulator of South Africa to add an additional 1,000 MW of solar PV.</p> <p>Eskom estimates that the electricity supply shortfall has risen to between 4 000 and 6 000 megawatts (MW), limiting its ability to adequately service electricity demand and undertake required maintenance. To address this challenge, Eskom estimates that an additional capacity of between 2000-3000MW will be required between 2022 and 2024</p>

Goal: Improved access, efficiency, and cost of transport	
Indicator:	Percentage of goods transported by road and rail and proportion of the population using public transport
Target:	The NDP envisaged a transport system that was “reliable, economical, with smooth flowing corridors linking its various modes of transport and a public transport system that could bridge geographic distances affordably, and foster reliability and safety.”
Trend Analysis	<p>The NDP envisages a situation where a greater percentage of goods are transported by rail as opposed to road. According to Stats SA, the volumes of goods transported increased by 0,9% in June 2023 compared with June 2022. The corresponding income increased by 3,3% over the same period. Despite the positive increase in goods transported, the bulk of the goods are still transported via road, which accounts for more than 70% as opposed to rail.</p> <p>This is owing to a number of persistent factors. Between 2021/22 there was sufficient validated demand in the market for rail services across key commodities, however, the benefits of sky-high commodity prices could not fully be maximised as multiple factors negatively impacted operations.</p> <p>Rampant theft and vandalism, the cyber-attack, which adversely impacted key operating Transnet systems as well as internal operational challenges all compromised revenue earnings potential for the year.</p> <p>The exponential rise in security incidents affected both network infrastructure condition and the availability of rolling stock assets. The reliability of the new locomotive fleet was also compromised by the unavailability of maintenance spares and components, while the older fleet is unreliable due to underinvestment and obsolescence. This further reduced available rail capacity to meet customer demand.</p> <p>In terms of commuter transport, Stats SA reported an increase of 15,9% passenger journeys in June 2023 compared with June 2022. Road passenger journeys decreased by 3,1% (contributing -2,7 percentage points) while rail passenger journeys increased by 3,7% (contributing 0,5 percentage point)</p>

Goal: Water Resources and Water Usage	
Indicator:	Percentage of population with access to clean drinking water
Target:	By 2030, the aim is to have effective and evolving water management and services to support a strong economy and a healthy environment.
Trend Analysis	<p>The country's water security is mainly reliant on fresh surface water, with ground water and return flows underutilised. There are currently 5 569 registered dams with a total gross storage capacity of over 33 293 million m³. Of these registered dams, 4 310 are small serving farms and municipalities.</p> <p>The national dam storage levels for the past two hydrological years - 2020/21 and 2021/22, have been the highest for most of the months in the past five hydrological years. This was true, especially after the beginning of summer rainfalls received between December 2021 and April 2022 for the eastern parts of the country.</p> <p>Although some large surface water schemes are currently planned and developed, South Africa is approaching full utilisation of available surface water yields and is running out of suitable sites for developing large dams.</p> <p>Nationally, access to that tap water inside dwellings, off-site or onsite improved by 4,1 percentage points between 2002 and 2022. Currently, the proportion of the population accessing clean drinking water is 88.5%, which is slightly lower than 2020.</p> <p>While access to water has gradually improved, the population and the economy are growing, and, as a result, inefficiency exacerbates supply problems in a country that is already water scarce, receiving less than half the average level of rainfall around the world.</p> <p>Load shedding-related electricity disruptions have had severe consequences for the continuous treatment and supply of water services. The consequences of electricity outages for potable water are so severe that in extreme cases disrupting water supply completely and compromising water quality.</p>

2.2.3 INTEGRATED AND INCLUSIVE RURAL ECONOMY

Goal:	Integrated and Inclusive Rural Economy
Indicator:	Total agricultural employment, Land reform progress, Tenure granted to new and existing communal farmers, Number of women and young people gaining access to land
Target:	The NDP set a target of 20% of commercial agricultural land to be transferred by 2030
Trend Analysis	<p>The agriculture sector proved relatively resilient amidst the Covid-19 pandemic. The sector contributed 0.3 percentage points to real GDP growth in 2020 and was one of only two sectors with increasing GVA in the year. The sector grew by an impressive 14.9% during 2020 following a decline of 6.4% during 2019. This reflected the bumper maize and citrus harvests, increased foreign demand and, as an essential goods provider, the relatively small impact of Covid-19 restrictions. Favourable weather conditions improved soil moisture levels, which assisted the first estimate of the commercial maize harvest for the 2020/21 season to be higher than the final 2019/20 crop, and much higher than the average annual production of 9.4 million tons over the previous 50 years.</p> <p>The NDP proposes the redistribution and restitution of approximately 20% of private commercial farmland by 2030. Of the 23.5 million hectares committed to land reform in the NDP, South Africa has achieved 16.07 million hectares or 69.1% (67% in Sep 2020) by August 2021. Government redistribution of land to Black, Coloured and Indian South Africans South Africans amount to 4.98 million. The number of restitution claims that were settled increased to 3.87 million by the end of August 2021.</p> <p>According to the BER Assessment Report (2021), the farmland acquired by the state through the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy [PLAS] programme and others amounted to 2.46 million hectares. Almost 1.66 million hectares went to private purchases in the open market without state assistance, and 0.62 million hectares were acquired by the state for non-agri redistribution purposes.</p> <p>Progress with the inclusion of black farmers remains slow due to factors such as the failures in land reform delivery and government's reluctance to transfer land rights to beneficiaries, limited access to finance, inefficiencies in state administration and capacity to support farmers, and lack of infrastructure in farmer homelands. The Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan is being negotiated to address the issue of inclusion and transformation of the sector and aligns with the priority of the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan to strengthen agriculture and food security.</p>

2.2.4 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Goal:	Environmental Sustainability
Indicator:	Reduction in total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, Renewable energy (RE) – total existing, RE – generation capacity, Protecting biodiversity
Target:	No target
Trend Analysis	<p>Chapter five of the NDP envisages that, by 2030, South Africa will have made headway in transitioning to an environmentally sustainable, climate change resilient, low-carbon and just society. In this regard, the NDP prioritises efforts to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, a greater focus on renewable energy and protecting biodiversity.</p> <p>According to the National GHG Inventory Report for South Africa (2020), net emissions decreased marginally between 2000-2020 by about 0.8%. South Africa's net GHG emissions in CO2 equivalent were 446 million tonnes in 2000 and declined to 442 million tonnes in 2020. The energy sector recorded an average increase of 2.4% in emissions between 2000 and 2020 and a 6.8% decline in 2020 specifically. This decline was as a result of commercial/institutional emissions declining by 19.7%, road transport by 13.7%, and civil aviation emissions by 54.28% in 2020. These reductions were attributed to the reduced travel and trade during the Covid-19 lockdown period. In September 2021, the Department of Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE) revised its draft Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of 398-510 Mt CO2-eq by 2025, and 350-420 Mt CO2-eq by 2030.</p> <p>The country has over the years implemented a strategy on expanding its conservation estate towards levels which will ensure adequate protection of biodiversity. A land area equating to a minimum of 0.5% of South Africa's total land area is added to the protected area network annually. However, the current protected area network is still inadequate for sustaining biodiversity and ecological processes. This is largely due to the fact that only 22% of terrestrial ecosystem types is well protected and 35% completely unprotected.</p>

Goal:	Environmental Sustainability
Indicator:	Reduction in total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, Renewable energy (RE) – total existing, RE – generation capacity, Protecting biodiversity
Target:	No target
Trend Analysis	<p>As part of the energy transition and the decarbonisation strategy, South African has made considerable progress regarding renewable energy. In 2022, the total system demand was similar to 2021, but still 5.2 TWh (2.2%) less than the pre-lockdown levels of 2019. Coal dominated the South African energy mix, providing 80% of the total system load. The contribution of renewable energy technologies (wind, solar PV and CSP) increased in 2022 to a total of 6.2 GW installed capacity and provided 7.3% of the total energy mix.</p> <p>Furthermore, in terms of policy responses to climate change, government promulgated the Carbon Tax Act in 2019, tabled the Climate Change Bill in Parliament in 2022 and is piloting a climate budget tagging system. The carbon tax gives effect to the polluter-pays-principle and helps to ensure that firms and consumers take the negative adverse costs (externalities) of climate change into account in their future production, consumption, and investment decisions. It was introduced in a phased manner to allow businesses to make the necessary structural adjustments to their production processes and practices to ensure a just transition to a low carbon, climate-resilient economy.</p> <p>The Climate Change Bill, which aims to develop and implement an effective national climate change response, including mitigation and adaptation actions that will give effect to South Africa's fair contribution to the global climate change response, places a legal obligation on every organ of the state to harmonise their various policies, plans, and processes relating to climate change to ensure that the of climate change risks and impacts are considered. It also establishes the Presidential Climate Commission to co-ordinate the inputs by organised labour, civil society, and business and to provide advice on the country's climate change response.</p> <p>In October 2020, the National Treasury initiated the climate budget tagging (CBT) system to systematically track and monitor climate change-relevant decisions in public budgets. Pilots were conducted in the water, energy, transport, and agriculture sectors and were monitored by an Advisory Committee with representatives from relevant transversal government departments. While CBT is a budget reform, it has multi-stakeholder implications relating to climate change policy including South Africa's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the National Climate Change Response White Paper (NCCRWP), the Low Emissions Development Strategy (SA-LEDS), the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS), the pending Climate Change Bill, and the Just Transition Framework.</p> <p>Other policy interventions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerated depreciation allowances for machinery for renewable electricity generation and biofuel production. Research and development tax incentives, including for green technologies (150% deduction). • Tax incentives for biodiversity conservation. • An energy efficiency savings tax allowance. • Fiscal allocations, such as those to the DFFE for risk mitigation and job creation projects such as Working for Water and Working on Fire. • Motor vehicle emissions tax to promote the sale of vehicles with lower carbon emissions during their operating phase. • Incandescent-globe taxes stimulate the uptake of low-energy light bulbs. <p>Using the NDP as a basis, the NPC conducted a series of engagements and dialogues with social partners on pathways for a just transition in 2018-2019 to build consensus on a common vision for a just transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy and society by 2050 and to develop proposals for pathways to achieve this vision. The NPC adopted an economy-wide perspective for planning for a just transition by focussing on three key sectors - energy, water, and land-use. This process was taken further by the independent, multi-stakeholder Presidential Climate Commission (PCC) that emanated from the Presidential Summit held in October 2018. The PCC was established to oversee and facilitate a just and equitable transition towards a low-emissions and climate-resilient economy.</p> <p>In addition, the South African government announced a historic partnership with the governments of France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States, as well as the European Union, (International Partners Group (IPG)) to support a just transition to a low-carbon economy and a climate-resilient society in South Africa just prior to the Conference of Parties (COP) meeting in Glasgow in November 2021, The countries of the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) have offered to mobilise an initial \$8.5 billion over the next three to five years through a range of instruments, including grants and concessional finance, to support the implementation of South Africa's revised NDC.</p>

2.3. BUILDING HUMAN CAPABILITIES

The NDP draws extensively on the notion of capabilities and takes an approach to change, which views developing human capabilities through education, skills, innovation, and social protection as key elements of overall development. Together with raising employment through faster growth and building the capability of the state, these three elements will transform the economy and society. This section provides an overview of the progress towards developing human capabilities and focuses on early childhood development (ECD), basic education, post-school education and training (PSET), health and social protection. The indicators in this section provide the empirical data, which show the trends over a decade and indicate whether or not we are on course to reach the NDP 2030 targets.

2.3.1. EDUCATION

The NDP acknowledges education as a human right and a force for social cohesion against the backdrop of the divisions and inequalities produced by South Africa's

colonial and apartheid past. The NDP further focuses on the role of education in the economy and refers to it as 'the single most important investment any country can make.' The importance of education in eradicating poverty, reducing inequality, growing the economy by an average of 5.4%, and cutting the unemployment rate to 6% by 2030 cannot be over-emphasised.



Early Childhood Development

Goal:	Improving Education, Training, and Innovation
Objective	Strengthen the capability of learners entering the education system
Indicator:	Percentage of learners entering quality preschool education
Target:	Two years of compulsory schooling for all 4- and 5-year-olds by 2030

In 2013, the percentage of four-year-old children attending early childhood development (ECD) facilities was 74.4% (GHS 2014, Stats SA), and while the percentage fluctuated over time, there was a marginal increase in 2019 to 74.7% (GHS 2020, Stats SA). This raises some concern as the National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy (NIECD) was adopted in 2015 and by 2019 there was no real increase in access for four-year-old children. The ECD function was shifted from the Department of Social Development to the Department of Basic Education in April 2022.

As a result of Covid-19 lockdown policies, there was a significant decrease in attendance reported in 2020 at 56.6%. In addition, there could also be methodological issues related to the collection of data in the GHS 2020 with regard to sampling, coverage, and response.

Regarding the percentage of five-year-old children attending ECD facilities, attendance was reported at 87% in 2016 (GHS, 2017) and at 92.7% in 2019 (GHS, 2020). This reflected a 4.7% increase over three years. However, there was a considerable decline to 77.5% in 2020. This decrease, while less than the decrease in attendance for four-year-olds, was significant, nonetheless. The Department of Basic Education's 25-year Review and 2020 Action Plan to 2024: Towards the Realisation of Schooling 2030 shows similar levels of ECD facility attendance by four- and five-year-olds.

Despite a temporary setback through the reported declines in the percentage of ECD attendance by both four- and five-year-olds, the target of all children of these ages attending ECD facilities is achievable by 2030. The 2022 GHS reports that access for 3 to 5-year olds is at 68%.

The Thrive by Five Index Report, released in 2022, surveys the proportion of children who are enrolled in early learning programmes (ELPs) who are on track for their age in key areas of development. The findings of the composite index show that 57% of children attending an ELP are not on track for cognitive and/or physical development. This has implications for school readiness and will also impact on progress through school. Focusing on the early learning component, the findings showed that 45% of South African children attending an ELP are on track, however the remaining 55% of children are not able to do the learning tasks expected of children their age, with 28% of children falling far behind the expected standard. This is of concern as it indicates that the quality of ELPs need to be addressed. In addition, the education sector needs to anticipate the kind of challenges due to the Covid-19 restrictions and plan better for these disruptions to achieve the NDP 2030 target. As the function has been the responsibility of the DBE for over a year, issues of access for very poor children and improving the quality of ECD services must be addressed.

Goal:	Improving Education, Training, and Innovation
Objective	Higher quality delivery in the classroom
Indicator:	Time spent in a classroom
Target:	No NDP target

The indicator above is intended to reflect on the improvements in education quality, particularly at the classroom level. In this case, there is no NDP target. On average in South Africa, teachers spend 66% of time on actual teaching and learning (the equivalent of 40

minutes out of a 60-minute lesson), 17% of classroom time on keeping order in the classroom (the equivalent of 10 minutes out of a 60-minute lesson) (TALIS 2018, SA Country Report: p77)

Goal:	Improving Education, Training, and Innovation
Objective	Higher quality delivery in the classroom
Indicator:	Improved learner-educator ratio
Target:	No NDP target

The basic education sector faces numerous challenges, among these are an increase in the number of learners enrolled, above-inflation wage increases for teachers has resulted in less teachers being employed, as well posts not being filled once a teacher resigns. This has many negative effects such as larger class sizes, which has led to higher learner-educator ratios in the latter period of the review period. The 2018 Technical Report based on the 2017-2018 School Monitoring Survey, which is conducted every five years, indicates that on aggregate, learner-educator (LE) ratios increased between 2003 and 2017, particularly in primary schools. However, in the initial period between 2003 and 2010, the average (primary and secondary schools) LE ratio declined from a high of 34:1 in 2003 to a low of 31:1 in 2010 before returning to just under

33:1 in 2016. For primary schools, the LE ratio decreased from 35:1 in 2003 to a low of 32:1 in 2012, which increased to just above 34 in 2017. By 2021, the learner-teacher ratio reached a high of 33.5:1 in primary schools and 32.2:1 student to one teacher in secondary schools. This upward trend is of concern as it impacts the quality of education.

Another factor that contributes to the high LE ratios is grade repetition. The report shows that grade repetition rates remain high, particularly in the Foundation Phase. Around 15% of learners repeat Grade 1, while the figure is around 10% for Grades 2 and 3. This contributes to higher class sizes. Although there is no NDP target for this indicator, the DBE should address the increasing LE ratios.

Goal:	Improving Education, Training, and Innovation
Objective	Higher quality delivery in the classroom
Indicator:	Percentage of schools meeting minimum standards for infrastructure (sanitation, water, electricity, libraries, and laboratories)
Target:	All schools must meet minimum standards of infrastructure

The 2017-2018 the School Monitoring Survey, which covered the period from 2011 to 2017 indicated a 59% national compliance of schools on the nationally determined minimum physical infrastructure standards. While this shows no progress on aggregate between 2011 and 2017, infrastructure at some schools would have improved and deteriorated at others. There was also the issue of differences between provinces, for example, Gauteng was at 92% and the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal at 42% in 2017. It seems unlikely that the country will achieve this NDP target unless the DBE accelerates its efforts to ensure all schools comply with the minimum standards for infrastructure related to water, electricity, libraries, and laboratories.

The DBE has undertaken the Accelerated School Infrastructure Delivery Initiative (ASIDI) to address this challenge. The ASIDI programme launched in

2011, initially identified 510 schools that was made of inappropriate materials, which was reduced to 331 schools after rationalisation. By August 2023, although 329 schools had been completed, 5 334 were constructed using inappropriate materials (including asbestos roofs).



Goal: Improving Education, Training, and Innovation	
Objective	Build effective leadership at school and at district levels
Indicator:	Percentage of schools with School Governing Bodies
Target:	No NDP target

Although there is no NDP target for this indicator, which does not measure quality but focuses on the percentage of schools with school governing bodies (SGBs), the country is doing well with 97.05% of schools reported to have SGBs (2017-2018 Technical Report:

School Monitoring Survey). The NPC could consider strengthening this indicator by including a clear target together with criteria that measures quality, for example assessing the effective management of the SGBs.

Goal: Improving Education, Training, and Innovation	
Objective	Improve the quality of teaching at TVET colleges and aligning it with industry's needs
Indicator:	Percentage of TVET lecturers who are qualified pedagogically (difficult to measure) and professionally (this could be possible to measure)
Target:	No NDP target

Although there is no NDP target for this indicator, the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET) set an annual target of 65%. In assessing the progress with regard to the set target, the department achieved 59%

of lecturers who graduated or qualified pedagogically in 2021/22. In the absence of an NDP target and a baseline, the NPC should take the lead from DHET and set a target for 2030.

Goal: Improving Education, Training, and Innovation	
Objective	Improve the quality of teaching at TVET colleges and aligning it with industry's needs
Indicator:	TVET and artisan programme throughput rates
Target:	30 000

The Department of Higher Education and Training's 2022 Annual Report and the Statistics on PSET in South Africa report (DHET) show increases in the number of learners enrolling in artisanal programmes between 2012 and 2019. Enrolment increased from 15 000 in 2012 to 21 000 in 2019. The figures for 2021 and 2022 were significantly

lower at 10 302 and 10 376, respectively - this sudden decline between 2019 and 2020 could largely be ascribed to the Covid-19 lockdown policy. While the 2030 NDP target is achievable despite the regression between 2019 and 2020, the NPC might want to revisit the target given the ambitious infrastructure plans.

Goal: Improving Education, Training, and Innovation	
Objective	Improve the quality of teaching at TVET colleges and align it with the needs of the industry
Indicator:	Percentage of university academic staff with PhDs
Target:	5000

The higher education sector increased the number of academic staff with PhDs from 1500 in 2012 to 3000 in 2019 (DHET Fact Sheet, 2020). In 2018, the percentage of staff with doctorates as the highest qualification per

university was 48%. By 2019, there was a marginal decline to 47.7%. As the NDP target for 2030 is 75%, it is likely that it will be achieved. The issue of quality, however, still requires attention.

Goal: Improving Education, Training, and Innovation	
Objective	Improve the research and innovation capacity of South Africa
Indicator:	Number of university enrolment: 1 620 000 per year
Target:	1 620 000

The Department of Higher Education and Training's annual monitoring reports shows that in 2012 the number of students per 100 000 population was 1 050 (or 1 050 851 as an absolute figure). In 2015, the number increased to 1 901 per 100 000 population, pointing to improvements over the period that were on track to potentially exceed the target set for 2030. However, in 2019 the figure declined to 1 283 per 100 000 population.

The NDP target of 1 600 per 100 000 population for this indicator should ideally grow consistently over time. This number could recover to achieve the target, despite the significant drop between 2015 and 2019. The higher education sector needs to address quality and as well focussing on producing students that address the needs of the economy including the professionals required in the social services.

The 2020 Statistics on Post-School Education and Training in South Africa (DHET) notes that the Higher Education Institution (HEI) sector comprises of 26 universities and 131 private higher education institutions (PHEIs) (pp 8-10: 2020). In 2019, 1 283 890 students were registered in these institutions compared to 983 703 in 2010. The report shows that majority of students enrolled in public HEIs in 2019 were 83.7% or 1 074 912 of the total

registrations. There has been continuous increase in enrolments over the period between in 2010 and 2019, with a dip in numbers in the latter period under review. The reported indicator is more inclusive (universities and PHEIs). The NPC should revisit the initial NDP target of a number of university enrolments to the number of HEI enrolment per annum.

Goal:	Improving Education, Training, and Innovation
Objective	Improve the research and innovation capacity of South Africa
Indicator:	Number of ISI-accredited articles and patents registered
Target:	No clear NDP target

The number of ISI-accredited articles and patents registered was 15 388.42 in 2017, by 2029 the number had increased to 17194.2 which shows a 5.71% growth (DHET, Report on the Evaluation of the 2019 Universities' Research Output, 2021).

improving and eliminating infrastructure backlogs. In all this human capacity is key.

2.3.2. HEALTH

The NDP notes that a major goal is to reduce the disease burden to manageable levels and that the national health system as a whole need to be strengthened by

The 2022 Population Census results published by Stats SA in October 2023 incorporated a section on the population demographics. However, the section does not include some of the areas, such as adult and child mortalities covered in this report. The information for this report was taken from Stats SA's 2022 Mid-Year Population Estimates report.

Goal:	Promoting Health
Indicator:	Improving life expectancy
Target:	Average male and female life expectancy at birth to increase to 70 years by 2030

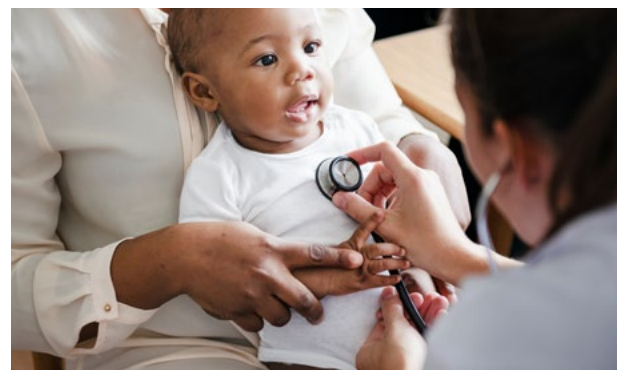
Life expectancy (LE) is one of the key population indicators used to monitor the overall health and the human development status of the country. South African life expectancy was recorded at 61.2 years in 2012 and shown an improvement to 65.3 years by 2019. The LE increase between 2012 and 2019 is in part due to the rollout of antiretroviral therapy (2022 Stats SA, Mid-year Estimates) and a drop-in child and young adult mortality (2019 and 2020 Dorrington et al, Rapid Mortality Surveillance Report,).

The average LE dropped to 61.7 years in 2021, the lowest since 2013 (62,1 years). This reflects a decline by 0.5 years between 2019 (64.9 years) and 2020 (65.4 years) and a further 3.5 years between 2020 (65.4 years) and 2021 (61.7 years) due in part to the Covid-19 pandemic. The LE improved to 62.8 years in 2022, an indications of a recovery. If this continues the NDP target of LE of 70 years is likely to be achieved.

Goal:	Promoting Health
Indicator:	Reducing the under-five child mortality rate
Target:	Fewer than 30 deaths per 1000 births

The South African child health indicators for under-five and infant mortality show positive signs of improvement, which reflects the level of strength of the health system. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR) declined to 44 child deaths per 1000 live births in 2012, from 74,7 in 2002. The indicator improved further with a decline to 30,7 deaths per 1000 live births in 2022 from 35.2 and 33.1 in 2020 and 2021 respectively (Stats SA, 2022 Mid-Year Population Estimates). Among others, the declining trend may be attributed to improved health, education, and sanitation over time. The gains may also be related to increasing access to the antiretroviral therapy programme (Stats SA, 2022 Mid-Year Population Estimate). The NDP 2030 target

is likely to be achieved should the country maintain this trend.



Goal:	Promoting Health
Indicator:	Reducing the infant mortality rate
Target:	Fewer than 20 deaths per 1000 live births

Infant mortality rate (IMR) is used, amongst others, to determine the development of the country's health system. In 2020, IMR in South Africa was estimated at 25.0 deaths per 1000 live births, with a marginal increase to 25.1 deaths per 1000 live births in 2021, before dropping to 24.3 deaths per 1000 live births in 2022 the lowest since 2003 at 56.8 deaths per 1000 live births (Statistics South Africa, 2022 Mid-Year Populations Estimates). The IMR was estimated at 35.2 deaths per 1000 births in 2012 when the NDP was published. An exception was the marginal increase of 0.1 percentage point between 2020 and

2021(Stats SA, 2022 Mid-Year Population Estimates), the indicator shows a steady decline between 2003 and 2022. This slight increase in IMR may be due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on maternal and child health services. The declining trend prior to Covid-19 pandemic was largely to the expansion of the HIV prevention programme and antiretroviral therapy programme. Based on the 2022 IMR estimate the country is on track to reach the NDP target of fewer than 20 deaths per 1000 live births.

Goal:	Promoting Health
Indicator:	Reducing maternal mortality
Target:	Less than 100 deaths per 100 000 live births

The South African population-based Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) shows continued improvement. The MMR declined from a peak of 302 per 100 000 live births in 2009 to 134 per 100 000 live births in 2016 (DPME, Final Revised 2019 – 2024, MTSF). It further declined to 119 per 100,000 live births in 2017. The decline was attributed to the combined efforts by the government and social partners to reduce the burden of disease and strengthening the health system. However, South Africa is lagging on the 2019 target of less than 100 per 100,000 live births and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target of less than 70 per 100,000 live births in 2030.

According to the 2021 Rapid Mortality Surveillance report, the MMR was estimated at 137 per 100 000 live births in 2016 and 109 per 100 000 live births in 2017, after having remained constant. There is uncertainty about the level of maternal mortality as there are challenges related to poor data collection. However, there is consensus that maternal mortality may have peaked in 2009. The highlighted improvement may be due to the extensive provision of antiretroviral therapy to pregnant women, together with other interventions. Maternal and child health services have been impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic that could affect the MMR negatively, which, may hamper progress towards meeting the NDP 2030 of 70 per 100 000 live births.

Goal:	Promoting Health
Indicator:	Number of ideal clinics established
MTSF Target:	Transform 3,467 (100%) PHC clinics in the 52 districts to qualify as Ideal Clinics by 2021

The total number of primary health care facilities in South Africa is 3471, which includes both clinics and community health centres. In the 2022/2023 financial year, the number of primary health care facilities in the Ideal Clinics Realisation and Maintenance program

(ICRM) rose to 2046. This shows an increase of 127 primary health facilities converted to the Ideal Clinics status within the 2022/2023 financial year (Department of Health, 2023 Operations Phakisa Scaling Up the Ideal Clinic, Quarter 4 Progress Report).

2.3.3. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal:	Enhancing Social Assistance
Indicator:	A social wage, which will result in a reduced cost of living (education, healthcare, basic services)
Target:	No target

The social wage, which will result in a reduced cost of living comprises education, healthcare, and basic services. No baseline nor targets were set in the NDP

other than the injunction that access to these services should result in a reduced cost of living.

Table 1: A selection of education, health, and social development indicators for accessing services.

Service	Percentage of individuals or households with access	2020	2021	2022
Education	Percentage of children attending primary school	97,5%		
	Percentage of children attending school	95,6%	87.6%	86.8%
	Percentage of children with special needs aged 7-15 years not enrolled in an educational institution	8%	22.7%	
	Percentage of learners that do not pay school fees	73,3%	70.2%	67.7%
	Percentage of learners in schools receiving social grants	69,1%		
	Percentage of learners in public schools benefiting from the nutrition programme	79,3%	77.3%	78%
Health	Percentage of persons with medical aid coverage	15,2%	16.1%	15.8
	Percentage of households for which the usual place of consultation is a public facility	71,9%	71,9%	66.6%
Social Development	Percentage of people 60 years and older who received social grants	99,8%	20,21%, 0,52 increase	73%
	Percentage of poor households with children aged 7-18 years who do not spend money on school fees	70,0%	70.2%	67,7%

Source: GHS 2022

Goal:	Enhancing Social Assistance
Indicator:	Expanded social grants coverage
Target:	No Target set

Social Assistance

Social assistance comprises seven social grants viz. the Older Persons Grant (previously called the Old Age Grant), War Veterans Grant (WVG), Disability Grant (DG), Grants-in-Aid (GA), Foster Care Grants (FCG), Care Dependency Grant (CDG), and the Child Support Grant (CSG).

The NDP goal is to achieve expanded social grants coverage, increasing the take-up rate for those who qualify with the intermediate target of 100% coverage for old-age pension by 2020. This goal was achieved in 2020 (GHS 2021).

The percentage of individuals that benefited from social grants steadily increased from 12,8% in 2003 to approximately 31% between 2017 and 2019 before increasing sharply to 37% in 2022 (GHS, 2022). This growth was tracked closely by that of households that received at least one social grant (growing from 30,8% in 2003 to 45,5% in 2019). The percentage of households that received at least one grant increased to a high of 52,4% in 2020 during the first year of the Covid-19 lockdown when the Social Relief of Distress (SRD) grant was introduced before declining to 49,5% in 2022 (GHS, 2022).

Table 2: Number of social grants per grant type, 2012/13- 2022/23

Grant type	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Old age	2 873 197	2 969 933	3 086 851	3 194 087	3 202 202	3 423 337	3 553 317	3 676 791	3 722 675	3 774 604	3 886 708
War veterans	587	429	326	245	176	134	92	62	40	25	15
Disability	1 164 192	1 120 419	1 112 663	1 085 541	1 067 176	1 061 866	1 048 255	1 042 025	997 752	1 004 798	1 035 437
Grant-in-Aid	73719	83 059	113 087	137 806	164 349	192 091	221 989	273 922	267 912	283 771	328 507
Care dependency	120 268	120 632	126 777	131 040	144 952	147 467	150 001	154 735	150 151	153 768	156 982
Foster Care	532 159	512 055	499 774	470 015	440 295	416 016	386 019	355 609	309 453	294 031	274 130
Child support	11 341 988	11 125 946	11 703 165	11 972 900	12 081 375	12 269 084	12 452 072	12 787 448	12 992 589	13 166 342	13 147 937
Total	16 106 110	15 932 473	16 642 643	16 991 634	17 200 525	17 509 995	17 811 745	18 290 592	18 440 572	18 677 339	18 829 716

Source: SASSA 2022/23 Annual Report

The South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) 2022/23 Annual Report shows that during the 2022/23 financial year, the number of grants in payment increased from 18 677 339 at the end of March 2022 to 18 829 716 at the end of March 2023, reflecting growth of 0.81% over the period. The grants in payment represent approximately 31% of the South African population in line with the 2022 mid-year estimates of 60.6 million. The rate of growth in the CSG has slowed down over the last decade, which now reaches nearly 13 million children. There has been a general decline in the number of disability grants over the last decade, and a further decline in 2020/21. This could be due to disability grants lapsing and a slow process of renewal as this was during the Covid-19 lockdown, which restricted movement and SASSA offices were closed for a period of time. By 2021/22 there was a slight increase in the DG numbers.

Social grants remain a vital safety net, particularly in the poorest provinces. The percentage of households and persons who benefitted from a social grant increased from 12,8% in 2003 to 30,9% in 2019, before a rapid increase to 37,0% during the Covid-19 lockdown period

Table 3: Covid-19 SRD Expenditure 2012/13 – 2022/23 R'000

Grant type	2012/13	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Covid-19 SRD	-	-	-	19 543 008	32 330 702	30 221 747

Source: SASSA Annual Report 2022/23

The percentage of individuals aged 18–59 years who received the Covid-19 SRD grant has increased from 5,3% in 2020 to 8,7% in 2022. By the end of March 2023, the R350 Covid-19 SRD grant had benefited more than 8.5 million people. The normal grants and Covid-19 SRD grant combined increased the number of people dependent on social assistance to 45% (GHS, 2022). The highest uptake was noted in Limpopo (15,0%) and Mpumalanga (14,7%), while the lowest proportion of beneficiaries were in Western Cape (1,8%) and Northern Cape (5,0%) (GHS, 2022).

A 2022 UNICEF Report, An Update Study on the Exclusion Error Rate for Children, showed that the take-up rate of the CSG for 0–1-year-olds was 56.7% in 2014, increasing to 64,5 in 2019. While we see an improvement over time, this take-up rate should increase to at least 80%. All the research shows that early receipt makes difference in children’s lives. While there have been marginal improvements in the take-up rate, the first two year of a child’s life is a significant period of development, which once lost is difficult to make up.

SASSA, and the Departments of Health and Home Affairs should develop an integrated application system to significantly increase the uptake of the CSG for infants 0-1 years.

due to the introduction of the special Covid-19 SRD grant. The highest proportion of grant beneficiaries were in Limpopo (49,1%) and Eastern Cape (48,4%) and the lowest proportion was in Western Cape (23,9%) and Gauteng (24,9%). Households that received at least one type of social grant were most common in Mpumalanga and Eastern Cape (both 62,3%), and Limpopo (61,6%), and the lowest proportion were in Western Cape (36,3%) and Gauteng (36,6%) (GHS, 2022).

Social Relief of Distress (SRD) Grant

In May 2020, the Covid-19 SDR grant was introduced as an ad hoc intervention to address the economic consequences of the national lockdown policies in response to the Covid-19 pandemic. Initially, the eligibility criteria were quite broad and was aimed at individuals aged between 18 and 59 who are unemployed and had no income. This temporary grant, initially introduced for a six-month period from May to October 2020, has been extended to March 2025 and has reached approximately 5,5 million individuals monthly from May 2020 to February 2021 (SASSA Annual Report, 2021).

Development of social welfare services

The NDP noted that the inability of South Africa’s social welfare services to provide the quality of care required is reflected in the inadequate supply of social work, community development, and child and youth care professionals. The NDP estimated that approximately 55 000 social service professionals are required.

The Review of the White Paper on Developmental Social Welfare produced in 2016 noted that there had been limited progress in this regard.



Goal:	Enhancing Social Assistance
Indicator:	Strengthen financial and human resources and infrastructure for social development
Target:	Strengthen financial and human resources and infrastructure for social development (target: increase of 1.9% per annum in the budget for the next 5 years and universal availability of facilities).

In the 2020/21 financial year it was reported that the number of professional social service posts had increased from 10 389 in 2013 to 18 300 (DSD Annual Report, 2021). While there were 7000 unemployed social service professionals in March 2021, only 163 were employed

in the 2021/22 financial year. As the MTSF target is 31 744 appointments by 2024, it is difficult to see how the number of social service professionals will increase by a third unless there is a significant injection of funds to employ those unemployed social service professionals.

Expanding basic services and infrastructure

Goal:	Enhancing Social Assistance
Indicator:	Increased access to basic services energy, water, sanitation, waste
Target:	Energy 75% by 2030 Integrated Resource Plan target

Table 4: Access to basic services between 2012 and 2022

Basic Service	Percentage of households	2012	2020	2022
Energy	Connected to the mains electricity supply	83,6% (2011)	90%	89.6%
Water	Access to piped or tap water in their dwellings, off-site or on-site	90,1%	89,1%	88.5
Sanitation	Access to improved sanitation	77%	83,2%	83.2
Refuse removal	Refuse removal at least once per week	62,5%	60,5%	59.9

Source: GHS 2022

Table 4 above shows that between 2012 and 2022 expanding access to basic services has been mixed. Access to energy through connection to the mains electricity supply has increased from 83,6% in 2012 to 89.6% in 2022, though there was an improvement by 7% in 2020, a marginal drop was seen in 2022.

Access to piped or tap water in dwellings, off-site or on-site was relatively high among households in Western Cape - 99.3%, Gauteng - 98.3% and Free State at 94.1, however access was significantly lower in provinces such as Limpopo - 69.1%, and the Eastern Cape 69.8% (GHS 2022).

In 2012 access to improved sanitation was 77%, which improved to 82.2% by 2022 (GHS 2022). Access to improved sanitation was the highest in the Western Cape - 95.9%, Gauteng - 90.5% and Eastern Cape - 90.0%. The Eastern Cape and Limpopo shows significant progress access improved by 20% and 16 % respectively. Much of the growth in the Eastern Cape can be attributed to the installation of the ventilated pit toilets. Refuse removal services at least once a week has declined marginally from 62,5% to 59.9 % over the 2012 to 2022 period.

While there was also an overall increase in households receiving access to basic services between 2012 and 2021, there has been a slight decrease in access to water and refuse removal in 2022. However, reliability, sustainability,

and maintenance of infrastructure remain a challenge to these services at the municipal level.

2.3.4. DISABILITY

The NDP Review (2020) noted that the issues of persons with disabilities, children, youth and gender were addressed as cross-cutting themes across the chapters of the document. In addition, the NDP Review proposed that future planning must deal with these cross-cutting issues more comprehensively.



Goal: Inclusive Education and Special Needs	
Objective	Ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities
Indicator:	Percentage of teachers in service who have received in-service training in the last 12 months to teach students with special educational needs
Target:	No NDP target

In 2022, the DBE (DBE Annual Report 2022) reported that 48 teachers were trained in Braille, 165 in South African sign language, 88 in autism, and 11 032 in other inclusive programs. The training programs are aimed

at enhancing the inclusivity of education and improve the skills of teachers in catering to students with diverse special needs.

Goal: Accessible Schools	
Objective	Build and upgrade education facilities, which are disability sensitive
Indicator:	Percentage 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
SDG/NDP Target:	No NDP target

The majority of schools in South Africa, approximately 95%, have access to grid connections for power. However, only a small percentage (27%), have internet connectivity for pedagogical purposes. Additionally, electronic equipment is utilised in 145 (489) special schools. In relation to educational resources, a significant number of schools (23 785) received 334 507 copies of the curriculum and assessment policy statement-compliant material. Concerning water supply sources, 47% rely on municipal

supplies, 33% on boreholes, 32% on rainwater collection, 15% on municipal shared, and 5% on mobile tankers. Of the 22 945 schools, 51% use waterborne (municipal and septic), 35% use VIP, 13% use pit latrines, and 8% use Enviro Loo (DBE Annual Report 2022). Data should be provided on whether infrastructure has been adapted for students with disabilities and whether computers with programmes for students with disabilities have been acquired.

Goal: Full Employment	
Objective	Achieve full employment for persons with disabilities
Indicator:	
SDG/NDP Target:	No NDP target

The Stats SA Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) (Q2 2023: 5) reported a 0.3 percentage point decrease year on year of the official unemployment rate to 32.6% in Q2 of 2023, compared to 33.9% in the period of 2022. The number of persons with disabilities who were not economically active increased marginally from 1660 in 2022, 1669 persons in 2023. Additionally, the 23rd report of the Commission of Employment Equity (2022/2023: 68 Annual Report) shows that employment of persons with disabilities accounts for 1.2% of the total

workforce in the country. The disaggregated proportion is 1.3% employment by the private sector and 0.9% by government (Commission of Employment Equity Annual Report, 2022/2023). However, the country's performance still remains below the national target of 2% of persons with disabilities as part of the total workforce. It also remains unlikely that the country will meet the NDP employment target, including for persons with disabilities by 2030.

Goal: Inclusion and Empowerment	
Indicator:	Empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, and disability.
SDG/NDP Target:	Percentage of positions in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) held by persons with disabilities

The Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) exceeded the 2% national objective for the employment of persons with disabilities in the 2022/23 financial year by 0.49% (DPSA Annual Report 2022/23:

33). This is a marginal improvement compared to the previous financial year which reported an achievement of 2.25%.

Goal:	Accessible Transport
Indicator:	Accessible and sustainable transport systems for all including persons with disabilities
SDG Target:	Percentage of public transport vehicles meeting the minimum national standards for accessibility by persons with disabilities

There is still no relevant information and clear NDP target for this goal on accessible transport for persons with disability.

2.3.5. CHILDREN

Some of the direct indicators on children include increasing the quality of education so that all children have at least two years of preschool education, designing and implementing a nutrition programme for pregnant women and young children, ensuring a childhood development and care programme for all children under the age of 3, facilitating services and benefits that provides access to nutrition, health care, education, social care, and safety, reducing under-five child mortality from 56 to below 30 per 1 000 live births, and providing free health care for pregnant women and children under six.

Updates on these indicators and other related ones are addressed in the education, health, and social development sections of this report. However, it may be necessary to develop additional indicators based on the general NDP target that by 2030 a social floor should be defined based on the following guarantees: All children should enjoy services and benefits aimed at facilitating access to nutrition, health care, education, social care, and safety.

One of the child related indicators not mentioned earlier in any of the previous sections that of nutrition. In this regard, the percentage of learners benefiting from National School Nutrition Programme (NSNP) has increased from 73% in 2010 to 84% in 2021. The highest proportion of learners benefiting from the NSNP are mostly in rural provinces with the highest need, which includes Limpopo and Eastern Cape provinces, while Gauteng and the Western Cape has the lowest percentage (respectively 74% and 68%). In 2021, around 80% of learners who received school meals indicated that they eat the meals provided every day, while around 9% indicated that they never eat the meals provided. (GHS 2023 Report, Pp 30).

2.3.7. GENDER

Gender issues cut across the political, economic, social, health, environmental and education sections of the NDP, where most of the indicators are disaggregated either by gender or sex.

South Africa continues to be committed in reaching the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

on gender equality and the commitments made at the 5th World Conference of Women in Beijing through the Beijing Platform for Action. In May 2022, South Africa launched the South African Gender Assessment Report in partnership with the World Bank, which shows that South Africa has made progress toward gender equality since 1994. According to the Gender Series Volume XI (Stats SA 2022), the number of women in parliament increased from 33,0% in 2004 to 46,0% in 2019. Although the women representation is at 46%, according to the same Stats SA report, Cabinet achieved parity in 2019. It is worth noting that the same report indicates that the gender parity ratio in employment widened from 0,77 in 2017 to 0,75 in 2022, indicating that more males were employed than their female counterparts. This report has highlighted that gender disparities remained between 2017 and 2022 despite the progressive laws and interventions aimed at women empowerment.

According to the 2023 QLFS, South Africa's labour force participation rate increased to 59,6% in the second quarter of 2023, up from 58,6% in the same period in 2022, an increase of 1 percentage point year-on-year. The labour force participation rate for women stood at 54,3% compared with 64,9% for men, a gap of 10,6 percentage points. Only 54,3% of women of working age in South Africa participate in the labour force, either as employed or seeking work. The female labour force participation rate has seen an increase of 4 percentage points from 50,3% in Q2:2013 to 54,3% in Q2:2023 over a ten year period (QLFS 2023). However, women remain less likely to participate in the labour force compared to men.



The Ten-Year Review of the NDP reported that crime statistics between January and March 2023 showed that 13205 sexual offences cases were opened with the police, of which 10512 were rape cases. The crime statistics report revealed that most rape incidences took place in the residences of perpetrator/victim (including residences known by victims/perpetrator e.g., family/friends/neighbours) followed by public place e.g., street/open field/ recreational centre/park/parking area. About 969 women and 245 children were murdered during the same period.

Globally, the Covid-19 pandemic has laid bare the systemic inequality, deprivation and exclusionary nature of the global economic system and its impact on women and girls across the world. Women have, by far, been the most impacted by the pandemic in many ways due to long-standing and prevailing gender inequality. Ending discrimination against women and girls is a prerequisite to achieving many of the SDGs. Eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls is central to the overall achievement of gender equality, as well as the eradication of poverty and the achievement of sustainable development, peace and security and human rights.

Women's full and equal participation is also critical to contribute to climate change-related planning and management, and the sustainable use and management of biodiversity resources, considering the specific knowledge of indigenous women. There is a need to call upon governments to encourage and enforce a conducive workplace environment for women, offer childcare support, and decrease and eliminate pay gaps.

While the government has policies and laws to promote, enforce, and monitor gender equality, the implementation of these has been limited. Implementing the NDP requires a gendered focus if its social and economic objectives of reducing poverty and inequality are to be met. There is a need to pay closer attention to the labour market gender disparities that still exist and the safety and security of women. There is a further need to accelerate action to achieve gender equality, women's participation, and the empowerment of women and girls in all domains.

2.4 POSITIONING SOUTH AFRICA IN THE WORLD AND POLICY MAKING

Introduction

Positioning South Africa in the world encapsulates strategic placement or portrayal of the country on the global stage in various aspects such as politics, economics, and diplomacy. It involves how South Africa is perceived and how it seeks to engage with the international community.

The positioning of South Africa in the world is a dynamic process influenced by domestic and international factors. Governments, businesses, and other stakeholders play key roles in shaping and adjusting this positioning over time. It involves both strategic planning and responsive actions to navigate the complexities of the global landscape.

International, continental, and regional developments, therefore, both directly and indirectly, affect South Africa. The global and regional trends can positively affect South Africa's development, notwithstanding several significant risks. Understanding and responding appropriately to international, continental, and regional challenges is, therefore, the first task of planning and positioning the country globally. Global trade and investment shifts, such as the emergence of rapidly growing economies, particularly China, India, and Brazil, have reshaped the world economy and international politics.

South Africa needs to respond to global developments by leveraging its foreign relations policy, while ensuring the protection of South Africans, particularly the impoverished, against the potential risks that come with new trade and investment patterns. South Africa's low savings rate means that it relies heavily on foreign capital to finance its investments. This dependence on external capital flows makes the domestic economy vulnerable to volatility.

The NDP acknowledges that some of South Africa's challenges can be tackled through regional collaboration. For instance, South Africa is a country with limited water resources, while its neighbouring countries have abundant water supplies. Moreover, another area where complimentary national resources can lead to mutually beneficial co-operation is in South Africa's investment in and utilisation of the broad range of opportunities for clean energy sources like hydroelectric power in southern Africa.

South Africa's foreign relations is influenced by its domestic economic, social, and political demands, as well as its regional, continental, and international obligations. It is, therefore, necessary for South Africa to articulate its foreign policy objectives clearly and identify and establish positive geopolitical relationships. Increased trade, higher foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows, growth of the tourism sector, and commitment to peace initiatives are all crucial to establishing South Africa's position in the global community.

The inability to attract investments due to the economic downturn, the decline in growth in developed economies, volatility of the Rand, energy and water supply shortages, the negative impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and loadshedding are some of the challenges experienced in the conduct of international affairs. The Covid-19 pandemic brought considerable challenges to international affairs, which will be felt for a few years to come.

The international and regional achievements take time

to measure. Despite various activities that may be taking place, such activities may not necessarily be interpreted as achievements or a lack thereof due to their longevity. Despite this and the challenges of Covid-19, the period under review show some signs of recovery in trade and tourism albeit far off from the pre-pandemic period.

South Africa is one of the African countries that has deposited its instruments of African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) ratification.

GOAL 1: Define National Priorities

A. South Africa's National Interest

Goal:	South Africa's National Interest
Indicator:	Clear articulation of South Africa's national interest
Target:	Strategy or document compiled and finalised

Progress: The Department of International Relations and Co-operation's (DIRCO) Framework Document on South Africa's National Interest and its advancement in a Global Environment (National Interest) defines the protection and promotion of its national sovereignty and constitutional order, the well-being, safety and prosperity of its citizens, and a better Africa and world.

Analysis: As South Africa's National Interest is based on the country's Constitution it includes its domestic objectives and priorities and is integrated in government planning and policy-making, including through the NDP, the Medium-Term Strategic Framework, the National Security Strategy and the Foreign Service Act, 2019 (Act

26 of 2019). South Africa's National Interest is influenced by other national, regional, and global policy instruments such as the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Constitutive Act of the African Union (AU) and its Agenda 2063, and the Charter of the United Nations (UN) and its 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The National Interest is also shaped through solidarity and mutual interests with the region, continent, and the global South, including through the Bandung Principles, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the Group of 77 and China and the UN. The National Interest in turn shapes the key principles of South Africa's foreign policy¹.

B. International, continental, and regional geopolitics

Goal:	International, Continental and Regional Geopolitics
Indicator:	Review the geopolitics of the region, the continent, and the world
Target:	Assessment is done and documented

Progress: The war between Russia and Ukraine is ongoing and assessment of impact still being done.

Analysis:

C. South Africa's foreign representation

Goal:	South Africa's Foreign Representation
Indicator:	Research review of South Africa's foreign representation to determine efficacy and efficiency
Target:	Assessment is done and documented

¹ DIRCO (2023). "Framework Document on South Africa's National Interest on and its advancement in a global environment". chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.dirco.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/sa_national_interest.pdf

Progress: The research on the analysis of the hosting and chairing of international events by South Africa has been completed.

The report underscored the benefits and challenges associated with hosting and chairing events in South Africa by concluding that, South Africa has made considerable contributions, both politically and economically, by hosting and chairing of SADC, AU, and BRICS. However, the extent to which these contributions have aligned with the country's national interests and economic objectives varies. The research highlighted that it is crucial for South Africa to reassess and realign its foreign policy orientation, revise its national strategy documents, and adopt a more strategic and consistent approach to hosting and chairing international events. By implementing the recommendations presented in the research, South Africa can optimise its strategic benefits, advance its national goals, and align its engagements with its evolving foreign policy framework. Embracing these insights will enable South Africa to maximise the benefits of future hosting and chairing endeavours and can help to strengthen South Africa's position as a strategic and ideational actor in global affairs.

The report made the following recommendations to enhance South Africa's approach to the hosting and chairing of events:

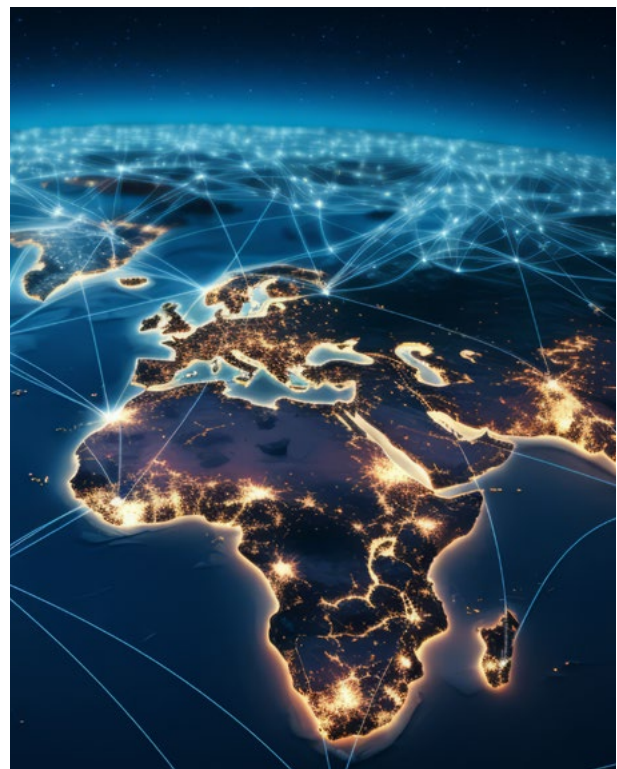
- National framework documents (including Chapter 7 of the National Development Plan) relating to South Africa's foreign policy must be updated on a continuous basis and should be supported by regular studies to assess South Africa's foreign policy objectives, positioning, and achievements in global affairs.
- Parliament needs to strengthen its oversight role in ensuring that international engagements follow the proper legislative requirements, while also deepening accountability and fostering transparency in the monitoring and evaluation of specific objectives and outcomes.
- South Africa should consider establishing a forum – along the lines of the Aswan Forum (Egypt), Raisina Dialogues (India) and Kigali Dialogues (Rwanda) – that brings together policymakers, academics, civil society, and the private sector to deliberate on critical foreign policy issues.
- DIRCO should consider reconstituting the South African Council on International Relations. This Council should be complemented by the revival of the former Ambassadors Association and broader consultations with representatives from civil society.
- The role and contribution of the Policy Research

and Analysis Unit within DIRCO must be reviewed and reconfigured and additional capacity may also need to be created within DIRCO to strengthen co-ordination and co-operation across government in planning for and implementing events.

- The guidelines for the hosting and chairing of events should be reviewed and where necessary, revised. More importantly, these guidelines should be communicated widely within DIRCO and amongst all relevant line Ministries to ensure that they are fully understood and enforced.
- South Africa needs to develop a clear communications plan for specific events, which should be underpinned by a broader branding strategy.
- In-depth studies should be undertaken to assess South Africa's priority economic opportunities in the BRICS and SADC by country and sector and to identify the main constraints to increased trade, investment, and tourism flows with these countries.

South Africa should propose and lobby for an extension of the SADC Chairship to between two to three years and the country should work closely with its BRICS partners to identify issues of common interest that can be carried forward through a multi-year agenda across multiple fora.

- There must be continuous monitoring of South Africa's positions, contributions, and commitments across all of its regional and international engagements and more frequent and rigorous evaluations of the outcomes and impact of the hosting or chairing of international events.



D. Training of foreign-service officers

Goal:	Training of Foreign-Service Officers
Indicator:	The research review on the training of foreign-service officers, starts by studying global best practices in economic diplomacy and international negotiations
Target:	Assessment is done and documented

Progress: no progress. Analysis:

E. Collaboration on cross-border research

Goal:	Collaboration on Cross-Border Research
Indicator:	Research collaboration among vital state institutions that deal with cross-border issues
Target:	Research outputs

Progress: no progress. Analysis:

GOAL 2: Aggressively expand trade and investment in the region, on the continent and globally.

South Africa's preliminary trade balance surplus was R32.0 billion between January and August 2023. This is a decrease from R160.5 billion trade balance surplus for the comparable period in 2022. On a year-on-year basis, export flows for August 2023 were 4.6% higher

at R181.3 billion compared to R173.3 billion recorded in August 2022, whilst import flows were 0.1% lower having decreased from R168.2 billion in August 2022 to R168.0 billion in the current period².

South Africa recorded a preliminary trade balance surplus of R13.3 billion in August 2023.

Table 5: South Africa's Trade (January to October 2023)

	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
January to October 2023 (Preliminary)	R 1 531 874 434 807	R 1 610 297 068 467	R -78 422 633 660
January to October 2022 (Revised)	R 1 530 301 407 181	R 1 447 729 906 054	R 82 571 501 127
R Increase/Decrease	R 1 573 027 626		R 162 567 162 413
% Growth	0.1%		11.2%

Source: SARS Trade Statistics

A. Intra-regional trade

Promoting the movement of goods, services, people, and capital across Africa is vital to the continent's future growth and prosperity. This is why the South African government is working to strengthen economic and trade ties with the rest of Africa. African integration

promises to open up more opportunities for local producers and consumers, lower the costs of trade and attract large-scale investment.

Goal:	Intra-regional Trade
Indicator:	Increase intra-regional trade in Southern Africa
Target:	7% of trade to 25% of a trade by 2030.

Progress: Between January and October 2023, South Africa's intra-Africa trade balance amounted to R307 billion with exports at R454 billion and imports at R147 billion. The exports excluding BELN amounted to R294 billion and imports were R94 billion.

part of an effort to promote greater trade between South Africa and other countries on the continent. The event brought together governments, buyers, investors, entrepreneurs, and manufacturers from more than 55 countries to help realise the potential of the AfCFTA. An estimated \$36 billion in deals were concluded and over 80 South African companies participated³.

Analysis: In 2022, South Africa successfully hosted the Intra-African Trade Fair (IATF) in Durban, which was

2 <https://www.sars.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/Docs/TradeStats/2023/Aug8875/Media-Release-August-2023.pdf>
 3 <https://www.stateofthenation.gov.za/priorities/growing-the-economy-and-jobs/african-integration>

South African exports to African markets show a notable shift towards the services sector, as the percentage of surveyed service sector exporters more than doubled from January 2022 to May 2023. This highlights the growing importance of service-oriented industries in South Africa's export activities. Insights derived from other African markets indicates that importing South African services promotes the development of their domestic services sector by bridging the knowledge gap

relating to service-oriented industries⁴.

Mozambique, Botswana, Namibia, and Zimbabwe are South Africa's main trading partners in Africa. These four countries account for about 51% of South Africa's intra-African merchandise trade. SACU and SADC countries are South Africa's main intra-Africa trading partners.

B. Trade with regional neighbours

Goal:	Trade with regional neighbours
Indicator:	Increase South Africa's trade with regional neighbours
Target:	15% of trade to 30%.

Progress: The total trade with Africa remained high and sturdy with small increases throughout the period, 2012 to 2018. South Africa instituted legal and administrative processes from January 2021 for the start of trade under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)

following a decision made during the 13th Extra-ordinary Session of the African Union Assembly. South Africa was expected to start trading under the AfCFTA based on legally implementable and reciprocal tariff schedules and concessions with agreed Rules of Origin.

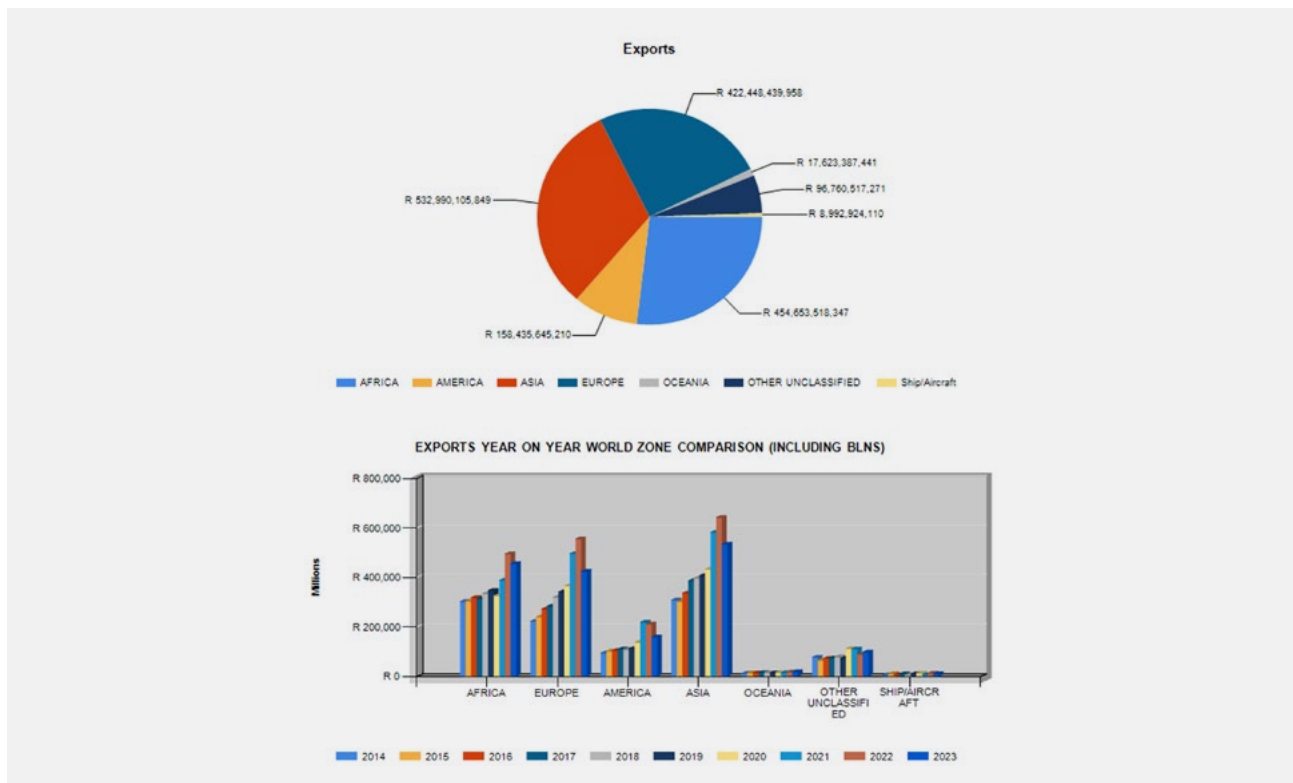
Exports

Goal:	Exports
Indicator:	Increase South Africa's exports (as measured in volume terms)
Target:	Grow by 6% a year to 2030, with non-traditional exports growing by 10% a year.

Progress: South Africa's global export trade, for January to October 2023, stood at R1 trillion.

Analysis: Asia is South Africa's main export trading partner followed by the African continent then Europe (see Figure 2 below).

Figure 2: South Africa's Exports and Year-on-Year Global Exports



Source: SARS Trading Statistics

⁴ https://www.standardbank.co.za/static_file/South%20Africa/PDF/Business%20solutions/industry-accounting-professional-solutions/SBG%20Africa%20Trade%20Barometer%202023_South%20Africa%20Report.pdf

C. Foreign Direct Investments

Goal:	Foreign Direct Investments
Indicator:	Increase Foreign Direct Investments in South Africa
Target:	

Progress: South Africa recorded foreign direct investment inflows of R53.8 billion in the second quarter of 2023. The acquisition of a domestic beverage company by a non-resident firm contributed to the increase.

Analysis: The market value of South Africa's foreign liabilities (inward investment) increased by 1.2% from a revised R7 729 billion at the end of March 2023 to R7 820 billion at the end of June 2023.

Table 6: Composition of inward investment

	30 Jun 2022	30 Sept 2022	31 Dec 2022	31 Mar 2023	30 Jun 2023
Direct investment	2 732	2 726	2 926	3 016	3 040
Portfolio investment	3 218	3 073	3 326	3 354	3 398
Financial derivatives	160	190	109	112	127
Other investment	1 126	1 199	1 202	1 248	1 255
Total	7 236	7 188	7 563	7 729	7 820
US\$/Rand exchange rate	16.2511	17.8937	16.9831	17.8139	18.9237

Source: SARB

GOAL 3: Increase Tourism in South Africa.

Tourism continues to show phenomenal growth contributing significantly to the country's economy. South Africa remains an attractive destination, for both

domestic and international travellers. The country draws travellers with its unique blend of nature, culture, and history. The country's tourism recovery is a promising sign.

A. Foreign tourist arrivals

Goal:	Foreign Tourist Arrivals
Indicator:	Increase in foreign tourist arrivals (numbers)
Target:	

Progress: There were more than four million tourist arrivals in South Africa between January and June 2023 (4.8 million). In August 2023, 165 705 foreign tourists came to South Africa.

Analysis: The number of tourist arrivals show an increase from the 2,3 million tourist arrivals between January and June 2022. This is a 78.2% surge in the first half of 2023 when compared to the same period in 2022. Although the current growth demonstrates signs of recovery, the country is still operating at 80% of the pre-pandemic capacity. In 2019, South Africa welcomed more than 5 million tourists between January and June.

The Africa region continues to bring the largest share of tourist arrivals to the country. A total of 3 083 583 tourists that arrived in South Africa between January and June 2023 came from the rest of the African continent. This is a 79.9% increase when compared to the same period last year when South Africa welcomed 1,714,501 visitors from this region.

Beyond the African continent, South Africa has welcomed more visitors from other regions too. Between January and June 2023, the Australasia region (mainly comprised of Australia and New Zealand) recorded an increase of 141 % with 50 882 visitors coming from this region compared to 21,108 arrivals in the same period last year.

The Asia region almost doubled its figures with a 99.5% growth, from 47,912 to 95,596 visitors. Europe, the largest source of visitors outside Africa, also experienced solid growth of 66,8.1%, from 356,352 to 594,388 visitors when compared to the same period in 2022. North America, Central and South America, and the Middle East also demonstrated strong growth trends with rates of 70.6%, 74.4%, and 75.8% respectively.

The tourists who arrived in South Africa in August 2023 were as follows: USA (29 300), UK (23 804) and Germany (12 358) and contributed 39,5% to overseas tourists. Southern African Development Community (SADC) tourists were 74,9% (530 625) of all tourists. Zimbabwe (188 928), Mozambique (113,161) and Lesotho (86 438) contributed 73,2% to SADC tourists⁵.

5 <https://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0351/P0351August2023.pdf>

B. Foreign tourist expenditure

Goal:	Foreign Tourist Expenditure
Indicator:	Increase in foreign tourist expenditure
Target:	

Progress: The foreign direct spend increased to R25.3 billion in the first quarter of 2023.

Analysis: The foreign tourist direct spend increased by 143.9% compared to quarter 1 of 2022. Tourists from Europe contributed the most spend of R10,8 billion, followed by Africa with a collective spend of R9,3 billion. South Africa witnessed remarkable growth in spending from Zimbabwean and Mozambican visitors,

with quarter 1 of 2023 figures reaching R4.4 billion (50% above 2019 performance) and R1.1 billion (12% above 2019 performance) respectively. However, spend from UK visitors dipped by 27% to R3.2 billion, while visitors from the USA contributed R2.6 billion, surging 28% above 2019 performance.

A significant driver of these remarkable figures is as a result of lifting of travel restrictions and affordability.

GOAL 4: Harmonise border policies between South Africa's regional trading partners, especially in the emerging Tripartite Free Trade Area

Goal:	Harmonise border policies between South Africa's regional trading partners, especially in the emerging Tripartite Free Trade Area
Indicator:	Harmonised border policies between South Africa and trading partners
Target:	

Progress: no progress

GOAL 5: Integrate national institutions responsible for foreign policy, international negotiations, and monitoring.

Goal:	Integrate national institutions responsible for foreign policy, international negotiations, and monitoring
Indicator:	Integrated national institutions
Target:	

Progress: no progress

GOAL 6: Improve human security through effective transnational natural-resource management – especially when it comes to water and energy – and knowledge-sharing on vital issues such as communicable diseases, most notably HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, and transnational crime and maritime piracy.

Goal:	Improve human security through effective transnational natural-resource management – especially when it comes to water and energy – and knowledge-sharing on vital issues such as communicable diseases, most notably HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, and transnational crime and maritime piracy
Indicator:	Effective transnational natural-resource management
Target:	

Progress: no progress

GOAL 7: Establish international partnerships and networks for planning, including in respect of sustainable development.

A. United Nations (UN) Agenda 2030 – Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Goal:	United Nations (UN) Agenda 2030 – Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Indicator:	Progress report on the implementation of UN Agenda 2030 (SDGs)
Target:	Alignment and domestication of SDGs

Progress: The NPC secretariat in partnership with the UNDP assessed the convergence between the NDP and the SDGs and the African Union Agenda 2063. The findings of the assessment indicated that 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%.

The NPC secretariat in partnership with UNDESA is in the process of localising the implementation of the SDGs through capacitating local municipalities on Voluntary Local Review (VLR) reporting. These reviews are considered a potential tool to accelerate the localisation of the SDGs by reporting on the implementation of the SDGs by cities, regions, and local governments. The development of VLR capacity building will also promote a better understanding of the linkages between South

Africa's second VNR. Strengthening the linkages between the VLRs and VNR will promote the implementation of developmental agendas in both state and non-state organs.

South Africa is in the process of drafting the 2024 VNR and will be reporting on the country's progress in implementing the SDGs. The 2024 SDG Country Report has been published by Stats SA.

B. African Union (AU) Agenda 2063

Goal:	African Union (AU) Agenda 2063
Indicator:	Progress report on the implementation of AU's Agenda 2063
Target:	Alignment and domestication of Agenda 2063

Progress: South Africa has submitted a continental report to the AU, the latest of which was on the consultation on the evaluation of First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (FTYIP) 2014-2023 and development of the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan (STYIP).

South Africa has completed the data entry template for the third biennial implementation report on Agenda 2063 that scores performance analysis over the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan period of Agenda 2063 from various government departments. A narrative report that explains the performance as indicated by the data inputs has been drafted.



3. CONCLUSION

Despite the progress made over the last two decades, the country is still facing developmental challenges. Income poverty is still high, and inequality remains as severe as ever. Although there has been some progress, there is still a long way to go to reach the targets set out in the NDP, such as reducing poverty from 39% to zero, creating 11 million jobs, and reducing the Gini coefficient measure of inequality to 0.60. Achieving these goals requires a business unusual approach to promote an inclusive economy.

The slow progress of NDP implementation can be attributed to various factors, such as institutional instability, challenges at the political-administrative interface, a lack of co-ordination, and corruption.

The country has underperformed on several indicators.

The NDP has been shifted from being the central focus of the government. This detracts from prioritising the implementation of the NDP. There has been no adequate measurement instrument and a lack of data on the NDP specifically. The Medium-Term Strategic Framework does not address this directly.

There has not been an effective communication and popularisation instrument for the NDP at a national level. This has not taken place either in a piecemeal fashion or as a whole, resulting in the NDP not finding traction at the level where it matters for implementation. In addition, other social partners have not been adequately activated, specifically the private sector.

To achieve the goals of the NDP, practical and effective partnerships are required to create a virtuous cycle of development. To progress further, the focus should be on implementing strategic and catalytic interventions to restore sustained growth and make real inroads in education and skills development as an enabler of quality jobs and economic inclusion.

It is important to have a reliable system for monitoring and evaluating projects and programs at all levels of implementation. This will enable decision-making based on evidence during the implementation of the NDP towards 2030. The government machinery currently lacks a coherent system that measures results. This inadequacy has been a major factor contributing to the failure of some government projects and programs. Timely intervention through monitoring during implementation is required, to minimise the risk of loss of public resources associated with non-performing government programmes information.

It remains critical to develop a high-level action-oriented approach towards 2030, based on the NDP's strategic direction and the Plan's focus on building capabilities of the state, the people, and the economy.

The National Planning Commission in partnership with the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has developed the NDP Implementation Tracker to serve as an NDP implementation dashboard on the progress made around selected goals, indicators, objectives, and indicators. Since it is not possible to focus on everything, the tool tracks and displays information on the various key performance indicators (KPIs) that will form the basis for the Annual Report as annexed to this report. The dashboard below has been developed based on the available data and information.



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ANNEXURE 1: DASHBOARD FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NDP 2021

Goals	Indicator	Baseline	NDP 2030 target	Progress
Confidence in institutions	Percentage of respondents with confidence in institutions	No baseline	90% by 2030 The MTSF 2019-2024 outcome target is 80% trust in government as per the Edelman Trust Barometer.	Trust in Government remains very low. GCIS Tracker December 2022 report indicate that overall trust levels in local and national government are on a downward trend, at 25% for national government and 22% for local government/municipalities compared to the findings reported in June 2022. In 2019 national government 42%, provincial: 36%, local government: 34%, legal system (in general) 37%, large corporations: 35%, and religious institutions: 38%
Service delivery	Number of major service delivery protests	In 2012: 173	No target	2018: 237 2019: 218 2020: 102 (can be attributed to lockdown measures)
The general political climate	Political climate as a serious constraint on business conditions	No baseline	Improved efficiency and capabilities of the state and political leadership	Index value: 2019: 87 2020: 81
Adherence to the rule of law and constitutional values	Agreement with statements on rule of law	No baseline	Improved leadership, governance, and accountability	The Constitution must be upheld: In 2017: 66%, In 2019: 77% Elected representatives always have the right to make governance decisions: In 2017: 44%, In 2019: 54%
Stabilise the political-administrative interface	Security of tenure of DGs and senior management	2.7 years (2014)	Capable, professional, responsive state in 2030	3.08 years (2017) 7-10 years (National Implementation Framework on Professionalisation of the Public Sector Recommendations, 2022)

Goals	Indicator	Baseline	NDP 2030 target	Progress	
Stabilise the political-administrative interface	Separation of political and administrative decision-making in respect of departmental management	No baseline	Appointment of an administrative head of the public service	Cabinet approved a policy proposal that seeks to amend the Public Service Administration Act (PAMA) of 2014 and the Public Service Act (PSA) of 1994.	
	Change in section 3 of the Public Service Act.			The Public Service Amendment Bill seeks to amend section 7 of the Public Service Act and facilitate the implementation of the National Framework Towards the Professionalisation of the Public Sector, and the establishment of the Head of Public Administration.	
	Qualifying exams to serve in the public service.	No baseline	Implement writing of qualifying exams for recruitment into the public service	Roll out of compulsory induction programme, focused on inducting new entrants to the public service at levels 1-12, Wamkelikile Induction for senior managers, and the executive induction programme for levels 15 and 16.	
	Strengthened merit-based appointments.	No baseline	Professionalise the public service.	National Implementation Framework for the Professionalisation of Public Service approved by Cabinet in 2022	
	Lifestyle audits are to be done as standard routine	No baseline	Introduce and implement lifestyle audits	Guide to implement lifestyle audits in the public service approved by Minister: DPSSA, from 1 April 2021, making it compulsory for national and provincial departments and government components to conduct lifestyle audits.	

Goals	Indicator	Baseline	NDP 2030 target	Progress
Building safer communities	<p>Murder rate (murders per 100 000 people)</p> <p>Number of individuals aged (16 years+) that experienced street robbery.</p> <p>Perceptions of safety: Feeling at least fairly safe walking alone when it is dark.</p> <p>Number of reported crimes compared to the number of successful prosecutions</p>	In 2011/12 murder rate: was 29 per 100 000.	People in South Africa feel safe and have no fear of crime	<p>In 2018/19 36 per 100 000</p> <p>In the SAPS financial year 2019/20, 21 325 murders were reported. South Africa's murder rate has stagnated at 36 victims per 100,000 of the population over the past three years.</p> <p>Street robbery Victimization: In 2014/15: 706000 In 2019/20: 1 109 000</p> <p>In 2018/19: Adult males: 37.4%, in 2019/20: 43.7% Adult Females: in 2018/19: 33% In 2019/20: 39%</p> <p>In 2019/20 Contact crime: 621 282, Property related 469 224, Crime detected as a result of police action 290 176</p>
Strengthen the anti-corruption system.	Protection of whistle-blowers (Number of whistle-blower reports received)	No baseline	<p>A resilient anti-corruption system</p> <p>South Africa has zero tolerance for corruption</p>	<p>In 2017: 5327 In 2019: 3560 In 2020: 4560</p> <p>whistle-blower reports received by Corruption Watch.</p> <p>Transparency International's Corruption Perception</p> <p>The index suggests that between 2012 and 2019 South Africa did not make any progress. In 2019, it was ranked 70th place out of 198 countries.</p>

Goals	Indicator	Baseline	NDP 2030 target	Progress
Revive the National Anti-Corruption Forum	Relaunch of the National Anti-Corruption Forum (NACF) and tracking commitments made by all sectors and measuring these.	No baseline	An effective, integrated anti-corruption strategy	<p>Reconstitution of NACF in 2017 to combat and prevent corruption.</p> <p>Approval of National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2020-30 by Cabinet in November 2020</p> <p>Appointment of the National Anti-Corruption Advisory Council (NACAC) in August 2022 to advise the President on effectively implementing the anti-corruption strategy in all spheres of society and provide advocacy and action in the fight against fraud and corruption.</p>
Improvement in Corruption Perception Index rating (The Corruption Perception Index score measures the perceived levels of corruption in the public sector)	<p>The conviction rate for serious fraud and corruption in the private sector.</p> <p>The conviction rate for serious fraud and corruption in the public sector.</p> <p>Percentage of cases finalised by departments through investigations.</p> <p>The number of financial intelligence reports used for the identification of high-priority cases.</p> <p>The number of civil cases enrolled in the Special Tribunal Court. Specialised Commercial Crime Courts established in five provinces</p>	No baseline	No target	<p>South Africa's score improved slightly from 43 points in 2018 to 44 points in 2019, but in 2020 South Africa maintained the same score as it had in 2019. Its rank, however, improved from 70th place in 2019 to 69th in 2020.</p> <p>739 National Anti-Corruption Hotline cases were referred to the relevant departments and public entities within seven days of receipt on 30 September of the 2022/23 financial year. Out of the 739 referred cases, 350 (47%) were finalised.</p>

Goals	Indicator	Baseline	NDP 2030 target	Progress
Effectively defended, protected, safeguarded, and secured communities	Percentage of identified drug syndicates neutralised with arrests.	No baseline	No target	Specialised cybercrime investigative support case files successfully investigated, increased from 80,22%, in 2019/20 to 80,30%, in 2021/22.
	Percentage increase in the number of arrests (number of cases) for dealing in drugs (excluding cannabis).			
	Percentage of identified organised criminal groups or syndicates neutralised with arrests.			
	Percentage of identified illegal mining operations terminated with arrests.			
Expanding basic services and infrastructure	Access to basic services (water, sanitation, waste, energy)	No baseline	Energy: 75% by 2030 Integrated Resource Plan target	<p>Households' access to piped water (Census data, 2011 and 2022)</p> <p>In 2011 and 2022 respectively, piped water inside the dwelling: 46.3 (59.7), piped water inside the yard: 27.1 (22.7), piped water outside the yard/ on community stands 17.9 (8.9), no access to piped water 8.8 (8.7).</p> <p>Access to piped water was 89% in 2018. The percentage of households with access to an improved source of water decreased from 89,1% to 88,7% between 2020 and 2021. (Stats SÁ, 2021)</p> <p>In the provision of adequate sanitation, 84,1% of households have access to improved functioning or hygienic sanitation facilities in 2021 (Stats SÁ). An increase from 83,2% in 2020 - Eskom's energy availability factor (EAF)</p> <p>66.9% in 2019</p> <p>Households with access to grid electricity marginally decreased from 90% in 2020 to 89,3% in 2021. (Stats SÁ, GHS 2021)</p>

Goals	Indicator	Baseline	NDP 2030 target	Progress	
Increase in the number and type of residential units	Informal settlement upgrading	No baseline	Upgrading of the 1 500 informal settlements by 2024 (MTSF 2019-24 target)	<p>The upgrading of informal settlements target is currently at 1.5% (MTSF). The proliferation of informal settlements has increased from 1 453 018 in 1996 to 1 979 000 households in 2020 (36,2% increase)</p> <p>The underperformance in the upgrading of informal settlements poses a negative impact on households that live in inhabitable living conditions in informal settlements and reinforces spatial poverty traps.</p>	
Adequate housing and improved quality living environments	<p>Social housing/rental housing units in Priority Development Areas (PDAs)</p> <p>Community residential units (CRU)/ rental housing units in PDAs</p>	No baseline	<p>300 000 social housing/rental housing units in PDAs</p> <p>12 000 community residential units (CRU)</p> <p>18 000 rental housing units in PDAs</p>	<p>Delivery of 300 000 Breaking New Ground houses at 57% in 2022</p> <p>Delivery of 5 000 CRUs – 34% in 2022</p> <p>Delivery of 18 000 social /rental units in PDAs – 47% in 2022</p>	
Security of tenure including the eradication of title deed backlogs	Eradication of title deed backlogs	No baseline	Issuing of outstanding title deeds.	<p>Issuing of 1 193 222 outstanding title deeds comprising pre-1994 backlog (45 535), post-1994 (500 845), post-2014 (346 842) and new title deeds (300 000).</p> <p>New title deeds</p> <p>2019: 898</p> <p>2020/21:3457</p> <p>2021/22: 12935</p> <p>2022 Sept: 14960</p>	

Goals	Indicator	Baseline	NDP 2030 target	Progress	
<p>Equal opportunities, inclusion, and redress</p>	<p>The number of designated employers is subject to the DG review process to enforce compliance with the Employment Equity Act.</p> <p>The number of persons with disabilities employed increased annually by at least 1.5% of the total workforce reported by designated employers.</p> <p>The number of sustained and visible initiatives and campaigns throughout the year on gender and anti-xenophobia.</p> <p>The number of sustained and visible antixenophobia campaigns conducted with departments and role players. Effective governance structure to lead and co-ordinate the overall implementation of the National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (NAP).</p>	<p>No baseline</p>	<p>No target</p>	<p>1782 (against a target of 1662) employers were subjected to the DG review process to enforce compliance with the Employment Equity Act, 1996 (56%) employers were found to be compliant and 786 (44%) non-compliant</p> <p>Persons with disabilities decreased by 0.1% in 2021/22 (from 1,3% in 2020 to 1,2% in 2021) in the workforce of both public and private sectors against a target of a 1.5% increase.</p> <p>Data from the DPSA also indicates that the government has not been able to meet the 2% target over the past four years (1.03% March 2019, 1.03% March 2020, 1.04% March 2021, and 1.12% March 2022).</p>	

Goals	Indicator	Baseline	NDP 2030 target	Progress	
Promoting social cohesion through increased interaction across space and class	Number of programmes on television and radio showcasing national days and constitutional values.	No baseline	No target	Social cohesion construct (80% in 2019, 62.7% in 2020 and 62.9% in 2021)	
	The number of digital campaigns showcasing the significance of national days.			For the 2019/20 period, 16 and ten community conversations were held in 2020/21 and this was due to Covid-19 and the fact that they are mass-based. In 2021/22, 20 community conversations/dialogues were held owing to the relaxation in the lockdown regulations.	
	The number of community conversations/dialogues held to foster social interaction.			The performance has been poor over the years because of poor governance, among other things within some national federations.	
	Number of people actively participating in organised sport and active recreation events				
Promoting active citizenry and leadership	The number of face-to-face to face career development events held per annum.	No baseline	No target	No progress has been reported.	
	Number of election results declared within seven days after election day.	Local elections 2011	Election results are declared within seven days after election day.	Elections have been declared seven days after elections for 2016 and 2021	
Fostering social compacts	The number of social compact(s) for a more democratic, equal, and prosperous society. Over-arching social compact.	No baseline	No target	Different sectors have been in a process of fostering social compacts. Quantifying the indicator remains a challenge.	
Increasing GDP growth, measured	GDP growth rate	3.3%	Average GDP growth of 5.4% for 2011-2030 (5.0%)	-7.0% (2020) 0.2% (2020) 4.9% (2021)	
	Per capita GDP growth	R50 000 per person (2010)	R110 000 per person (2030)	R 54 900 per person (2020) R 74 907 per person (2021)	

Goals	Indicator	Baseline	NDP 2030 target	Progress	
Reducing unemployment	Unemployment rate (Official)	25% (2010)	6%	34.9% (Q3: 2021) 32.6% (Q2: 2023)	
	Number employed	13 million (2010)	24 million	14,3 million in Q3: 2021 16,3 million in Q2: 2023	
	Employment growth relative to 2010 baseline	No baseline	11 million	2.5 million (2019)	
	Dependency ratio	3.9 (2010)	2.5	3.6	
	Employment ratio	41.9%	61.0%	42.5%	
	Labour force participation rate	55.7%	65.0%	59.6%	
Increasing investment by the government and the private sector	Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	19.3% (2010)	30% of GDP	15.8% of GDP (2020) 14.1% of GDP (2022)	
	Private sector investment (% of GDP)	No baseline	20% of GDP	11% of GDP (2020) 9.9% of GDP (2021)	
	Public sector investment (% of GDP)	6.8%	10% of GDP	5% of GDP (2020) 4.1% of GDP (2021)	
Poverty reduction	Percentage of the population living below the food poverty line (FPL)	21.4%	0%	25.2% (2016)	
	Percentage of people living below the lower-bound poverty line (LBPL)	36.4%	0%	40% (2016)	
	Percentage of people living below the upper-bound poverty line (UBPL)	53.2%	No target for UBPL	55.5% (2016)	
	Percentage of people classed as poor using the South African multi-dimensional poverty index (SAMPI) headcount	8.0%	No target for SAMPI	7% (2016)	
Improving equity	Reduce income inequality (Gini income measure)	0.69 (2009)	0.6	0.68 (2015)	
	Reduce income inequality (Gini expenditure measure)	0.65 (2009)	No target for expenditure measure	0.65 (2018)	
	Share of income going to the bottom 40%	6% (2010)	10%	Less than 6%	
Export growth	Exports growth (constant rand)	4.0% (2010)	6%	0.1% (2018/19) -10.2% (Q2, 2023)	
	Non-traditional exports growth (non-mining based)	7.6% (2010)	10%	-0.8% (2020)	
	Mining/metals exports	5.9%		1.9% (2020) -9.3 (Q1,2022)	

Goals	Indicator	Baseline	NDP 2030 target	Progress	
Improved and efficient regulatory authority, certainty in the energy mix and pricing path, improved access and competition to reduce cost and improved maintenance of distribution capacity of municipalities	Electricity availability factor (EAP)	No baseline	40 000 MW power capacity	3 700 MW (2018)	
	Renewable energy (RE)-total existing RE generation capacity	No baseline	20 000 MW	12041 MW (2018)	
Improved access, efficiency, and cost of transport	Percentage of goods transported by road and rail	No baseline	No target	No progress has been reported	
	The proportion of the population using public transport	No baseline	No target	No progress has been reported	
Water resources and water usage	Percentage of population with access to clean drinking water	No baseline	No target	No progress has been reported	
Integrated and inclusive rural economy	Total agricultural employment	781 000	+393 000 (Under-utilised land/ smallholder (field crops only) +250 000 (Export-led) +326 000 (thousand Agro-processing/ integrated value chain)	-100 000 -utilised land/ smallholder (field crops only) +25 000 Export-led +102 000 Agro-processing/ integrated value chain	
	Land reform progress	No baseline	23.3m ha	15.56m ha	
Environmental sustainability	Reduction in total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	No baseline	No target		
	Renewable energy (RE)-total existing RE generation capacity	No baseline	20 GW	6.5 GW (2019) 6.2 GW (2022)	
	Protecting biodiversity	No baseline	No target	No progress has been reported	

Goals	Indicator	Baseline	NDP 2030 target	Progress	
Basic Education	Percentage of learners entering quality pre-school education (target: two years of compulsory schooling for all 4- and 5-year-olds by 2030),	4-year-olds (2013): 74.4% of attendance 5-year-olds (2016): 87% attendance	Two years of compulsory schooling for all 4- and 5-year-olds by 2030	4-year-olds (2013): 74.4%, (2019): 74.7% (2020): 56.6%, (2021): 55% 5-year-olds (2016): 87% (2019): 92.7% (2020): 77.5%	
	Time spent teaching.	No baseline	No baseline	Teachers in South Africa spent 66% of classroom time on actual teaching and learning	
	Improved learner: educator ratio	LE ratio of 31 in 2003		Average LE Ratio (primary and secondary schools) (2003): 34 (2010): 31 (2016): 33 (2021): 34 primary school (2021): 32 secondary school	
	Percentage of schools meeting minimum standards for infrastructure (sanitation, water, electricity, libraries, and laboratories)	59% compliance in 2011	All schools to qualify by 2030	(2011):59% (2017): 59%	
	Percentage of schools with School Governing Bodies	2011- 56%	No target	(2017): 100% compliance 2020 - 97.05% (1 941/ 2 000)	
	Post-school Education	Percentage of TVET lecturers who are qualified pedagogically (difficult to measure) and professionally (this could be possible to measure)	No baseline	No target	(2022): 59%.
	TVET and artisan programme throughput rates	(2012): 15 000	30 000	(2019): 21 000 (2021) - 10 302 (2022) - 10 376	
	Percentage of university academic staff with PhDs	(2012) - 1 500	5 000	(2012) - 1 500 (2018)- 48% (2019) - 3 000 (2021) - 47.7%	
	Number of post-graduate students per 100 000	(2012): 1 050	1 600	(2015):1 901 (2019):45 685	
	Number of ISI-accredited articles and patents registered	No data available	No target	14 612.27 units in 2016 to 15 388.42 in 2017, a 5.3% growth.	

Goals	Indicator	Baseline	NDP 2030 target	Progress	
Promoting health	Improving life expectancy	61 years in 2012	70 years	60 years (2011) 62.1 years (2013) 65.3 years (2019) 65.4 years (2020) 61.7years (2021) 62.8 Years (2022)	
	Reducing the under-5 child mortality rate	44 deaths per 1000 live births	Fewer than 30 deaths per 1000 live births	42.4 deaths per 1 000 births (2017) 35.2 child deaths per 1000 live births (2020) 30,8 child deaths per 1 000 live births (2021) 30,7 deaths per 1000 births (2022)	
	Reducing the infant mortality rate	34 deaths per 1000 live births (2012)	fewer than 20 per 1000 births	32,8 per 1 000 births (2017) The infant mortality rate for 2021 is estimated at 24, 1 per 1 000 live births. 24,3 per 1 000 live births (2022)	
	Reducing maternal mortality	Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) per 100 000 live births 164 in 2012 (Rapid Mortality Surveillance Report 2019 & 2020)	Less than 100 deaths per 100 000 live births	134 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in 2016, reduced from 153 per 100 000 in 2013. Nationally, the ratio stands at 109/100 000 live births in 2017	
Improving the quality of primary healthcare at clinics	Number of ideal clinics established	Base of zero in 2013/14	Transform 3,467 (100%) PHC clinics in the 52 districts to qualify as Ideal Clinics by 2021	Ideal Clinics stands at 1928 (of 3479 PHC clinics)	
Enhancing social assistance	A social wage, which will result in a reduced cost of living (education, health-care, basic services),	No baseline	No target	No progress has been reported	
	Expanded social grants coverage, increasing the take-up rate for those who qualify (target: 100% coverage for old age pension by 2020),	2012 – Individual – 29.5% Household – 42.9%	No target	2012/13: 16 106 110 2019/20: 18 290 592 2020/2021: 18,9 million	
Development of social welfare services	Strengthen financial and human resources and infrastructure for social development (target: increase of 1.9% per annum in the budget for the next 5 years and universal availability of facilities).	2012: the baseline was for 3908 scholarships to be awarded to Social Service Practitioners (SSPs), only 918 were awarded 932 SSPs were trained	Human resources 55 000	10 389 posts in 2013 2020 / 21: Currently: 18 300 There has been an increase of 163 SSPs (during 2020/21 financial year)	

Goals	Indicator	Baseline	NDP 2030 target	Progress	
Inclusive education and special needs	Ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities	No baseline	Percentage of teachers in service who have received in-service training in the last 12 months to teach students with special educational needs	(2015): 557 (2020): 45 942 (2022): 7067 (53 009)	
Accessible schools	Build and upgrade education facilities which are disability sensitive	(2012) a: 88 (2012) b: 12,5 (2012) c: 23,6 (2012) d: 93 (2012) e: 99,9	Percentage 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 hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	(2015) (a) Electricity = 98,0% (b) Internet for pedagogical purposes = 19,7% (c) Computers for pedagogical purpose = 32,6% (e) Basic drinking water = 99,0% (f) Sanitation facilities = 100,0%	
Full employment	Achieve full employment for persons with disabilities	(2014): 24,9%	The unemployment rate, disaggregated for persons with/without disabilities	(2012): 14 838 (2021): 16 832 were not economically active	
Inclusion and empowerment	Empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, and disability.	No data	Percentage of positions in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) held by persons with disabilities	(2021): 12	
Accessible transport	Providing access to safe, affordable accessible and sustainable transport systems for all including persons with disabilities	No data	Percentage of public transport vehicles meeting the minimum national standards for accessibility by persons with disabilities	(2018): 2349	

Goals	Indicator	Baseline	NDP 2030 target	Progress	
Define national priorities	Review training of foreign-service officers, starting by studying global best practices in economic diplomacy and international negotiations.	No baseline	Assessment is done and documented	No progress	
	Enhance research capabilities and co-operation among vital state institutions that deal with cross-border issues	No baseline	No target	No progress	
Aggressively expand trade and investment in the region, on the continent and globally.	Increase intra-regional trade in Southern Africa	No baseline	From 7% of trade to 25% of a trade by 2030.	As a share of South Africa's total merchandise exports and imports, trade from SSA did not play a significantly more prominent role in 2018 than in 2010. In 2018, exports to SSA were at 26% and imports at 11.6%. January to October 2023, South Africa's intra-Africa trade balance amounts to R307 billion with exports at R454 billion and imports at R147 billion. The exports, excluding BELN, amounts to R294 billion and imports are R94 billion. South African exports to African markets show a notable shift towards the services sector, as the percentage of surveyed service sector exporters more than doubled from January 2022 to May 2023.	
	Increase South Africa's trade with regional neighbours	No baseline	From 15% of our trade to 30%.	No progress has been reported	
	Increase exports (as measured in volume terms)	No baseline	Should grow by 6% a year to 2030 with non-traditional exports growing by 10% a year.	South Africa's trade as a share of GDP peaked in 2014 but declined after that. In 2019, it was only 3% points higher than in 2010. South Africa's global export trade, for January to October 2023, stood at R1 trillion.	

Goals	Indicator	Baseline	NDP 2030 target	Progress
Aggressively expand trade and investment in the region, on the continent and globally.	Increase FDI into South Africa	No baseline	No specific target	<p>FDI into South Africa is related to the commodity cycle, accounting for the drop in inward FDI after 2013. South Africa's FDI outflows exceeded FDI inflows between 2014 and 2017 but returned to a net positive position in 2018 and 2019. In 2020, South Africa attracted \$2.5 billion in new foreign investments. A 45% drop from the figure of \$4.6 billion in 2019.</p> <p>South Africa recorded foreign direct investment inflows of R53.8 billion in the second quarter of 2023. The acquisition of a domestic beverage company by a non-resident firm contributed to the increase.</p>
Increase Tourism in South Africa	Increase foreign tourist arrival numbers	No baseline	No target	<p>In 2019, 14,8 million non-resident visitors to South Africa, down from 15,0 million in 2018. Of the 14,8 million, 31% were same-day visitors, and 69% were tourists.</p> <p>More than 4 million tourist arrivals in South Africa between January and June 2023 (4.8 million). In August 2023, 165 705 foreign tourists came to South Africa.</p>
	Increase foreign tourist expenditure	No baseline	No specific target	<p>Inbound tourism expenditure increased by 1,2% to R121,5 billion in 2019 compared with 2018.</p> <p>R25.3 billion expenditure in the first quarter of 2023 which is an increase of 143.9% compared to quarter 1 of 2022</p>
Harmonise border policies between South Africa's regional trading partners, especially in the emerging Tripartite Free Trade Area,	Harmonised border policies between South Africa and trading partners	No baseline	No target	<p>South Africa has ratified as a member of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).</p>
Integrate national institutions responsible for foreign policy, international negotiations, and monitoring.	Integrated national institutions	No baseline	No target	<p>No progress has been reported</p>

Goals	Indicator	Baseline	NDP 2030 target	Progress	
Improve human security through effective transnational natural-resource management – especially when it comes to water and energy – and knowledge-sharing on vital issues such as communicable diseases, most notably HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, and transnational crime and maritime piracy	Effective transnational natural-resource management	No baseline	No target	No progress has been reported	
Establish international partnerships and networks on planning including in respect of sustainable development	Progress on implementation of UN Agenda 2030 (SDGs)	No baseline	Alignment and domestication of SDGs in domestic plans	The first Voluntary National Review (VNR) presented to the UN in 2019. Process to present the second VNR in 2024 is underway.	
	Progress on implementation of AU's Agenda 2063	Report submitted to AU	Alignment and domestication of Agenda 2063 in domestic plans	Progress report presented in 2020 during the Heads of State and Government Summit. Stakeholder consultation report on evaluation of the first ten-year implementation plan and developing the second ten-year implementation plan submitted in 2022. Data input submitted towards the 3 rd Biennial report of Agenda 2063.	

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