



**REPORT ON
MONITORING
NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
PLAN (NDP)
INDICATORS
AND TARGETS**

DECEMBER 2022



**national planning
commission**

Department:
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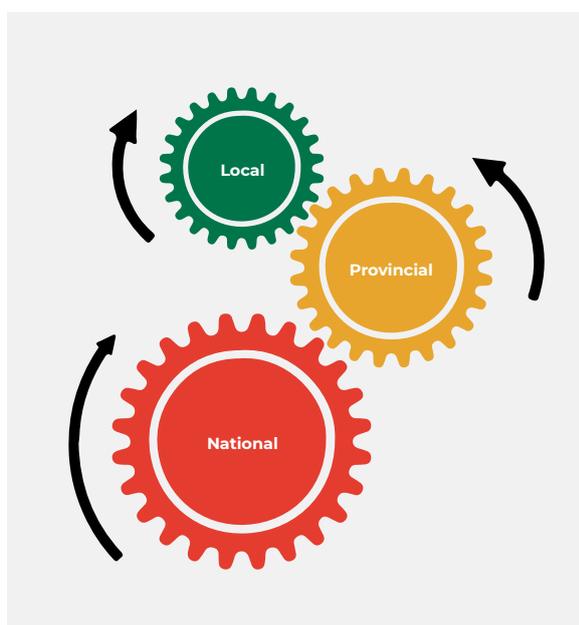
TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION.....	3
2.	KEY THEMATIC AREAS	3
2.1.	BUILDING A CAPABLE, ETHICAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL STATE	3
2.1.1	BUILDING A CAPABLE STATE THROUGH IMPROVING PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND STATE CAPABILITY, SAFER COMMUNITIES, FIGHTING CORRUPTION, AND SOCIAL COHESION	5
2.2	BUILDING A CAPABLE ECONOMY THROUGH GROWING THE ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE, RURAL ECONOMY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY.....	9
2.2.1	ECONOMY, POVERTY AND EMPLOYMENT.....	10
2.2.2	SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (INFRASTRUCTURE).....	14
2.2.3	INTEGRATED AND INCLUSIVE RURAL ECONOMY.....	16
2.2.4	ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	17
2.3.	BUILDING HUMAN CAPABILITIES THROUGH SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, IMPROVING QUALITY OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH	19
2.3.1.	EDUCATION.....	19
2.3.2.	HEALTH.....	24
2.3.3.	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.....	26
2.3.4.	DISABILITY.....	30
2.3.5.	CHILDREN.....	32
2.3.7.	GENDER.....	33
2.4	POSITIONING SOUTH AFRICA IN THE WORLD AND POLICY MAKING	34
3.	CONCLUSION	47
	ANNEXURE 1: DASHBOARD FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NDP 2021	49

1. INTRODUCTION

The National Development Plan's (NDP) apex priorities are the reduction of unemployment, poverty, and inequality. Achieving the apex priorities requires inclusive economic growth, strengthening human capabilities and social protection, building a capable and developmental state, rallying stakeholders and social partners into a social compact, and strong leadership in implementing the Plan. The NDP further states that an effective and capable state in South Africa can be achieved through greater interdepartmental co-ordination between the three constitutional spheres of government—local, provincial, and national. Furthermore, successful implementation of the NDP requires a whole-of-society approach.

Figure 1: Three spheres of government



In 2021, the NPC developed a National Development Plan Implementation Framework to guide implementation with clearly defined catalytic priorities to meet the NDP targets. It identified critical actions as part of implementing the NDP that can act as the necessary impetus

for what needs to be done in the immediate term. The aim of the Framework is to contribute to a national planning system that can be used in all spheres of government, social partners, key sectors, and actors in society by building on the work of government as it leads implementation. The proposed Framework, however, is not complete without a measuring tool, beyond the implementation guiding principles.

The NPC has, therefore, proposed the development of an NDP Implementation Tracker, which can serve as an NDP implementation dashboard to determine the progress made with set targets, selected goals, objectives, and indicators. Since it is not possible to focus on everything, the tool will track indicators that best measure some of the goals and objectives of the NDP, subject to the availability of data for indicators.

Where targets have not been set, the NPC will indicate progress and the need to ensure target setting in future. The ten-year review of the NDP in 2022 will have an evaluative approach, especially to ensure measurement of the impact made in the decade since the NDP was adopted.

2. KEY THEMATIC AREAS

2.1. BUILDING A CAPABLE, ETHICAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL STATE

Significant progress has been made in the governance sector. Some of the substantial strides are highlighted below:

Concerning professionalising the public service, the National Framework towards the Implementation of Professionalisation of the Public Sector was approved by Cabinet in October 2022. The framework sets out a significant reform agenda, taking forward the reforms envisaged in the NDP. These include

changes to the conditions of employment for Directors-General (DGs) and Heads of Departments, the extension of the tenure of DGs, and the management of delegations by Executive Authorities to Accounting Officers. The framework also confirms that the Director-General in the Presidency will be designated as the Head of Public Administration. In the provinces this function will be designated to the DGs in the Offices of the Premiers. The framework further proposed measures to guide departments on the management of contracts of DGs. The professionalisation framework must be fully implemented to enhance professionalism and capabilities in the state machinery.

Further, the Public Service Amendment Bill seeks to amend Section 3 of the Public Service Act to align with the NDP objective by providing additional functional responsibilities and powers to the Director-General in the Presidency to assume the role of the Head of the Public Service, as envisaged in the National Development Plan. With regards to fighting corruption, the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (2020-2030) (NACS) was developed and approved by Cabinet in November 2020. It sets out a comprehensive programme of action to address both the preventative and reactive dimensions of the fight against corruption. The 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 is a step forward towards fighting corruption. The President's response to the findings and recommendations of the State Capture Commission provides a clear plan for reforms to prevent the future occurrence of state capture, which had paved the way for industrial-scale corruption and looting of state resources.

Efforts to build capacity for improved co-ordination between various state agencies and functions around criminal and disciplinary matters are also gaining momentum with the increased deployment of ICT capabilities. In addition, Cabinet approved the Draft Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy on 23 March 2022 to give effect to the provisions of the 2016 White Paper on Safety and Security.

Regarding transforming human settlements and the space economy, there have been key strategic developmental thrusts such as the rollout of the District Development Model since 2020 and the adoption of the National Spatial Development Framework by Cabinet in March 2022 as a national spatial development policy for implementation throughout the country. The aim is to address the remaining apartheid spatial legacy, achieve greater spatial integration, equity, efficiency and sustainability, guide investment, and provide broad principles to which other spheres of government and departments can respond.

Notwithstanding these developments, the level of planning co-ordination and evidence-based planning continues to deteriorate across government spheres due to capacity constraints, poor quality data, and weak and superficial intergovernmental alignment of policy and planning priorities.



2.1.1 BUILDING A CAPABLE STATE THROUGH IMPROVING PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND STATE CAPABILITY, SAFER COMMUNITIES, FIGHTING CORRUPTION, AND SOCIAL COHESION

The success of the country's development outcomes centres on having a capable, ethical, and developmental state, which has been designated as Priority 1 for the sixth administration's Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF). It requires the state to be insulated from undue

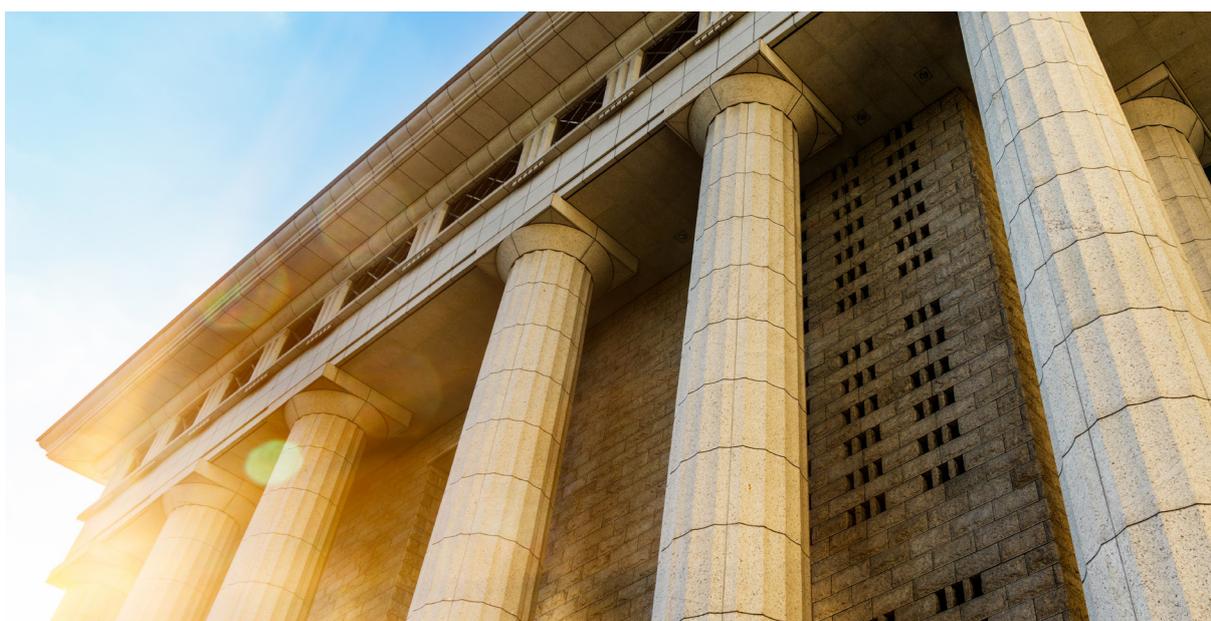
political interference and for public servants to have the authority, experience, and support to execute their responsibilities. This type of state is one that is ideologically and conceptually rooted in the quest to progressively advance the socio-economic conditions of its citizens and is efficient, effective, productive, and responsive to their needs. The ultimate aim of building such a state is to ensure that both public representatives and public servants adopt a patriotic development-oriented form of professionalism so that it will lead to a civic consciousness to serve the people better.

Goal: Building a Capable and Developmental State

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. 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. The Edelman Trust Barometer revealed that trust in the South African government improved from 45% in 2019 to 48% in 2022 when compared to other democratic countries. The Afrobarometer Survey, undertaken in May and June 2021, shows that trust in public institutions in the country is low and has been declining over the years. The barometer is conducted regularly by the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation and aims to measure perceptions on a range of issues relevant to social cohesion and reconciliation.</p> <p>The Bureau for Economic Research's (BER) 2020 assessment report reflects that confidence in government institutions was estimated to be 42% at national, 36% provincially, and 34% at local government level. Confidence in the legal system (in general) was at 37%, large corporations: at 35%, and religious institutions at 38%. It is apparent that measures should be put in place to improve confidence and trust in government and all institutions.</p>

Objective:	Service Delivery
Indicator:	Reduction in the number of major service delivery protests
Trend Analysis	The number of major service delivery protests in municipalities was 173 in 2012, 237 in 2018, 218 in 2019, and 102 in 2020. The particularly high number of major service delivery protests in 2018 and 2019 reflects the low level of confidence in local government (municipalities) and a need for improved management of cities. The decline in major service delivery protests in 2020 can likely be attributed to lockdown measures that prohibited public gatherings. While not quantified yet, 2021 also saw increased protests in the run-up towards the local government elections.

Objective:	The General Political Climate
Indicator:	Political climate is a serious constraint on business conditions (index value).
Trend Analysis	In 2020, the constraint on business conditions due to the political climate was recorded as 81, which despite being high was slightly reduced from 2019 when it was 87. In 2021, the general political climate as a constraint on current activities (share of survey respondents) increased from 72% to 84% (BER, 2021). The looting in KwaZulu-Natal and parts of Gauteng during July 2021 caused an increased share of respondents to list the general political climate as a constraint on business activity. Business conditions are affected by various constraints, including the efficiency and capabilities of the state and political leadership.



Objective:	Stabilise the Political-Administrative Interface: Professionalise the Public Service
Indicator:	Security of tenure of DGs and senior management; Separation of political and administrative decision-making in respect of departmental management; Change in section 3 of the Public Service Act; Qualifying exams to serve in the public service.
Trend Analysis	<p>A key milestone towards building a capable and developmental state was the approval of the National Implementation Framework towards the Professionalisation of the Public Sector, approved by the Cabinet in October 2022. The Framework recommends, among other provisions, that the public service be merit-based and insulated from party politics. It further recommends 7-10 years for the tenure of the DGs, HoDs and municipal managers, subject to performance. This is important for continuity and seamless transitions, especially during a time of political change. Another critical recommendation in the Framework is that professionalisation should also target politicians, including in the administration of the local sphere of government. It is of vital importance that the Framework is fully implemented to enhance professionalism and capabilities in the state. The Framework further confirms that the Director-General in the Presidency will be designated as the Head of Public Administration. In the provinces, this function will be designated to the DGs in the Offices of the Premiers.</p> <p>Institutional capacity in the public sector is also recognised as critical. In terms of qualifying exams to serve in the public service, compulsory induction programmes, executive induction programmes, Khaedu training and deployment to service delivery sites, and pre-entry to the SMS echelon (Nyukela) are being rolled out, providing a critical element of building a skilled and professional public service. The success of the public service is dependent on it being fully capable of maintaining sound administration, delivering services to citizens, and designing and implementing development programmes. These capabilities are, in turn, dependent on the skills, performance, integrity, and motivation of personnel in the public service (Gumede 2022).</p>

Objective:	Public Sector Corruption
Indicator:	Levels of corruption in the public sector
Trend Analysis	Corruption poses a threat to good governance and undermines the priority of creating a capable, ethical, and developmental state. Interventions required include accountability of public servants, and the need for and protection of whistle-blowers. According to the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index, which measures the levels of public sector corruption, South Africa's score improved slightly from 43 points in 2018 to 44 points in 2019, but in 2020 the country maintained the same score as it had in 2019. Its rank, however, improved from 70th place in 2019 to 69th place in 2020, out of 198

Indicator:	Levels of corruption in the public sector
Trend Analysis	countries. In 2020, Corruption Watch received one thousand more whistle-blower reports about reported incidents of corruption than in 2019, which was 3560. Most of these reports (43%) came from the Gauteng Province. Close to a third of whistle-blower reports received by Corruption Watch during the first half of 2021 related to corruption involving the private sector. The most common types of corruption included maladministration (16%), procurement (16%), abuse of authority (15%), fraud (12%), bribery (10%), failure to act (9%), and embezzlement (5%) (BER, 2021). It is recommended that efforts to eradicate corruption must include the private sector through increased awareness and access to information.

Objective:	Rule of Law and Constitutional Values
Indicator:	Adherence to rule of law and constitutional values
Trend Analysis	Social cohesion is an important component of the government's planning and policy. Most South Africans are supportive of achieving a transformed and united society, however, there are still substantial barriers to achieving the 2030 vision. In 2019, most South Africans (77%) agreed that the Constitution must be upheld and respected in 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).
Indicator:	Knowledge and understanding of the Constitution
Trend Analysis	In 2022, about 82,6% of people aged 16 years and older had heard about the Constitution. About 70,7% thinks 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, which in turn reduces trust, erodes a sense of national identity, and spreads division among South Africans.
Indicator:	National unity or divisions
Trend Analysis	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).

2.2 BUILDING A CAPABLE ECONOMY THROUGH GROWING THE ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE, RURAL ECONOMY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY¹

In the context that the NDP aims to eradicate poverty by 2030, it must be noted that poverty rates improved significantly towards 2011 and stalled after that, till 2016, and that asset poverty is deepening. 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.



¹There has not been new data beyond 2016 from Stats SA due to financial constraints, which resulted in poverty surveys not being undertaken. The baseline information for this report will range depending on the availability of data.

2.2.1 ECONOMY, POVERTY AND EMPLOYMENT

Goal:	Increasing GDP Growth
Indicator:	Levels of corruption in the public sector
Target:	5.0% growth by 2030 and an average per capita GDP of R110 000
Target	<p>South Africa's long-term path is low per capita growth as a norm. Growth is too slow, and the capacity of the economy has fallen. The NDP's 2020 target aimed to increase growth to an average of 4.6% with employment expanding by about 0.6 to 0.7% for every 1% GDP growth. This projected growth would have been above average, a rebound from the global economic crisis. Instead, average growth was 2.2%, which fell to 0.2% in 2019. The Covid-19 impact in 2020 contributed a 7.0% decline.</p> <p>This significant loss of economic capacity means a rebound is challenging. Population growth at 1.6% per annum is also indicative of a decline.</p>

The NPC produced a paper on employment, which was discussed with the Economic cluster and is expected to be discussed further with other stakeholders.

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.
Target	<p>While employment grew, the trend did not meet the long-term aspirations, as the 2.5 million jobs created between 2010-19 does not meet the NDP target of a 14% unemployment rate. The share of small firms in total employment fell from 64% to 55% between 2008 and 2015. Youth employment stagnated above 50% of the country's unemployment rate. Official country-level unemployment rose from 24% to 29% of the labour force between 2010 and 2019. Trends of unemployment since 2012 have been on an upward trend.</p> <p>The original target of full employment by 2030 can no longer be achieved. The impact of the Covid-19 lockdown has made it even harder, given that the unemployment rate is currently 32.5%. As the lockdown restrictions persisted, the employment trends worsened.</p>

Target	The country's youth and females bear the brunt with unemployment being skewed towards females estimated at (31.0%), and young people at 64.4% (Stats SA Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) Q2: 2021). As the country heads towards the end of the long-term development plan, there is no hope of reaching the NDP target of 6%. It is still imperative to commit to full employment as the top priority, even if the timing changes.
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The NPC produced a paper on employment, which was discussed with the Economic cluster and is expected to be discussed further with other stakeholders.

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>The shares of gross fixed investment to GDP have declined over the decade from their already low levels at 23.5% in 2008 to 17.9% in 2019, with 0.9% average annual growth in real gross fixed capital formation since 2010. Private business investment during the three years between 2010 and 2013 averaged slightly above 5%, contracting to an average of about -3% during the 2013-16 period, and improving slightly to -2% during the 2016-17 period.</p> <p>Evidence points to a sharp fall in investor confidence. This is the second-largest fall in private investment since 1994. It was surpassed only in 2009 at the height of the global financial crisis and prior to the soccer world cup tournament in 2010.</p> <p>Investment by the government showed a significant increase from an average of about 6% between 2010 and 2013 to almost 8% between 2013 and 2016 before sliding back to an average of about 6% between 2016 and 2017. Overall, public sector investment has declined over the last couple of years. Public finances are constrained, limiting government's ability to expand its investment in economic and social development as a percentage of GDP.</p> <p>After 2010, there has been a decline in private business enterprises, public corporations, and general government investment. Since 2015, capital spending by the public sector declined from 7.3% to 5.4% in 2019, and there have been delays in completion of infrastructure projects awarding of contracts. As a result, there has been a contraction in real gross fixed formation by the public sector, which was recorded as 5% of GDP in 2020.</p>

The NPC produced a paper on infrastructure, which was discussed with the Economic cluster and is expected to be discussed further with other stakeholders.

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	The NDP aims to eradicate poverty by 2030. Substantial progress was made between 2006 and 2011, with poverty falling from 51% of the population to 36.4%. However, income poverty rose to 40% by 2016, with substantial emphasis on the role of the social wage to make up for income poverty. The social wage has made a significant impact on quality of life, with the multi-dimensional poverty headcount falling from 17.9% in 2001 to 8.0% in 2011, and then further to 7% in 2016.

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	Levels of inequality in South Africa remain high with a Gini coefficient of 0.67, even with the social wage. By global comparison, South African income inequality is most extreme when comparing the income paid to the top 10% (or top decile) and the bottom 60%. In 2005, the share of about 37% going to deciles 7, 8 and 9 was in line with the global average. However, the global average income going to the top decile was 32% compared to 45% in South Africa. The global average income accruing to deciles 5 and 6 and deciles 1 to 4 were 15.4% and 16.6%, respectively, compared to about 10% and less than 10% in South Africa (Palma, 2011).

The NPC Secretariat is working with the Presidency on the strategy for poverty reduction. This work is expected to be presented to the NPC.

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>Between 2011 and 2019, total export volumes increased by 1.4% a year compared to the 6% target. Over the same period, world export volumes rose by 3.3% a year, with the result that South Africa's share of world exports dropped from 0.56% to 0.42%. Goods exports rose by 1.5% a year, and services export volumes increased by 0.6%. Minerals-related exports' share of the value of total goods exports dropped from 48% to 42% between 2011 and 2015, but this was almost exclusively due to the fall in commodity prices rather than an increase in non-minerals exports. Between 2010 and 2019, global commodity prices dropped by 19%.</p> <p>South Africa has underperformed relative to peer countries in expanding non-minerals merchandise and services exports. South Africa's share of non-commodity global exports fell between 1992 (before democracy) and 2002 and has remained below 0.5% since then. About half of South Africa's exports are in minerals and metals, which account for 90% of South Africa's export growth between 2007 and 2012. This poor performance is also seen in South Africa's traditional strengths: its share of global mineral, metals and fuels exports fell by almost 50% in the 1990s and recovered only slightly by 2012, so that, by then, South Africa's share was 65% of its 1992 level.</p>

The NPC produced a paper on exports that needs further work and consultation with stakeholders.



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 (EAP)
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	Continued indecision, governance challenges and a lack of state capacity have led to a dramatic shortfall in achieving NDP targets in the energy sector. The NDP proposed that 20 000 MW of renewable energy capacity should be procured by 2030, compared to 3 700 MW by 2018 but the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) 2019 indicates that 20 400 MW (14 400 MW of utility-scale wind and 6000 MW of solar PV) is expected by 2030. Overall, the new power capacity built by 2030 was expected to be 40 000 MW, showing slow progress based on 12 041 MW built by 2018, whilst the IRP 2019 indicates a need for 31 900 MW of new capacity by 2030. There has been and continues to be an emphasis on mega-projects with all the typical concerns arising and real-world experiences (Medupi and Kusile) such as cost-overruns, carbon intensity, and rigid technology commitments

The NPC finalised a paper on energy, which provides recommendations and advice for the energy sector. This paper is expected to be discussed with the DMRE and stakeholders in the energy sector.

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	Transnet is meant to be a critical contributor to this vision. Over the past decade, Transnet has continued to deliver historical heavy commodity export lines well. However, it has not met its core mandate concerning general freight. It, therefore, did not succeed in attracting freight away from the road to rail, and it has not offered competitive support to agricultural freight. Port tariffs are globally competitive for coal and minerals but are 200% higher than the international average for containers. Intermodal linkages are 130% above a benchmark target.

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>Transnet has been challenged by significant gaps in leadership, governance, and accountability with a high turnover in executive leadership and an unstable board. It is hoped that the new CEO will be allowed to build and stabilise the executive leadership and that a solid and stable board of directors be installed with the responsibility to deliver on the NDP vision.</p> <p>Commuter transport accounts for a large share of spending in low-income households and is not sufficiently safe, affordable, or efficient. Although approximately R80bn in capital investment was made in PRASA over the past decade, only half of its coaches operate. Two-thirds of public spending on urban transport goes to PRASA, but it accounts for a rapidly falling share of trips, currently only 17%. In addition, PRASA is not financially viable and has been dogged by governance failures.</p> <p>The capacity of SOEs to play a developmental role has been affected by many governance issues and corruption.</p>

The NPC has submitted recommendations to the Economic cluster and Department of Public Enterprises on the performance of the SOEs.

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	Currently, the proportion of the population accessing clean drinking water is 89%. There are crucial unresolved policy issues in the water sector, such as the lack of a national water pricing policy and a water regulator. In addition, there is a need to ensure projects are funded effectively from conception through execution to outcome.

The NPC has developed a water security framework, which is expected to be discussed with the Department of Water and Sanitation.

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	N/A

The NPC's economic review paper notes that the progress in terms of the integrated and inclusive rural economy has been relatively slow and highlights the following:

- About 4.8 million hectares (5.9%) of former white-owned commercial farmland had been redistributed through land reform programmes by 2017 (DPME, 2018²). Redistribution peaked in 2007/8 at 500 000 hectares but fell to about 100 000 hectares in 2015/16 (Parliament, 2017³).
- About 75,000 restitution claims have been settled (DPME, 2018). By 2016/17, just over 3.4 million hectares (4.2%) of commercial farmland had been restored (AgriSA, 2017⁴, PLAAS, 2016⁵).
- Estimates of formerly white-owned commercial farmland acquired privately by black people vary widely. At least 1.3 million hectares, equating to 1.6% of commercial farmland, changed hands through purely private transactions between 1994 and 2016.
- About 14.5 million hectares of agricultural land in the former Bantustans is governed by communal tenure (PLAAS, 2017). Between 2002 and 2010, the number of commercially-oriented black smallholder households in former Bantustans and coloured reserves grew by 30% to 150 000 (Aliber et al., 2017⁶).
- Security of tenure, access to water rights, productivity, and financial viability are top concerns, with many commercial farms heavily in debt and with very weak output and earnings by many black-owned farms, especially those arising from land reform.
- Restitution through compensation has been provided for almost 2.8 million hectares of, mostly, urban land. However, this compensation has not been sufficient to generate an asset base and is mainly used for current household expenditures (PLAAS, 2017).

² Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) (2018) 'Responding to the slowdown in the economy and job creation'.

³ Parliament (2017) 'Report of the High-Level Panel on the Assessment of Key Legislation and the Acceleration of Fundamental Change'. South African Parliament. Released November 2017. Available at: https://www.parliament.gov.za/storage/app/media/Pages/2017/october/High_Level_Panel/HLP_Report/HLP_report.pdf

⁴ AgriSA (2017) 'Land Audit: a transactions approach'. Report for Land Centre of Excellence. Available at www.agrisa.co.za

⁵ PLAAS (2016) 'Diagnostic Report on Land Reform in South Africa'. Commissioned report for High Level Panel on the assessment of key legislation and the acceleration of fundamental change, an initiative of the Parliament of South Africa. Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies University of the Western Cape

⁶ Aliber, M., Mabhera S. and Chikwanha, T. (2017) 'Agrarian Reform and Rural Development,' commissioned report for the High-Level Panel on the assessment of key legislation and the acceleration of fundamental change, an initiative of the Parliament of South Africa.

- Half of all low-income houses built through the housing subsidy scheme have not been legally registered to individual owners. As a result, there are widespread challenges where recipients cannot pay for municipal services and taxes, rendering these developments a liability to municipalities (Parliament, 2017). In addition, the assets are often in locations that diminish their potential value.
- Only 47% of employed people say they contribute to any pension or retirement fund. About 57.5% of contributors are men, and 42.5% are women (QLFS, 2015).
- Indebtedness by low-income households is a growing problem. Household indebtedness as a ratio to household income grew dramatically from just over 50% in 2003 to 86% in 2008, then fell to 72% by 2016. The proportion of consumer borrowers with impaired records fell from 45% in June 2015 to 38% in March 2018. This improvement masks the growth in indebtedness by low-income consumers who rely on unsecured lending and retail instalment finance. New unsecured lending grew from R30.4 billion in 2008 to R85.2 billion in 2016. About 42% of borrowers earning R3 500 per month or less were three months or more in arrears compared to 15% for those earning at least R30 000 per month (National Treasury, 2018a).
- As of the end of March 2020, household indebtedness to municipalities was just under R128 billion. More than 75% of this debt had been outstanding for 90 days or more. The Auditor-General expressed concern that only about 60% of revenue on the local government balance sheet will materialise into cash in the bank.

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	N/A

The NPC has developed pathways to a low-carbon economy by 2050 through a consultative process. This work has been handed over to the Presidential Climate Commission for further development and implementation.

MTSF PRIORITY 2: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION

The MTSF Priority 2 report is substantial and consists of four sections which are, 1) infrastructure, 2) economy, 3) rural economy and

agrarian reform, and 4) environment. The report highlights the MTSF objectives, progress thus far and recommendations for course correction.

Infrastructure

The infrastructure section covers overall investment in the sector and deals specifically

with ICT, energy, and transport. The report highlights progress achieved, such as the corporatisation of the National Ports Authority, additional MW of renewable energy, and the reform for an embedded generation. However, the lack of progress is evident by the fact that most recommendations made are very similar to that originally stated in the MTSF.

The report shows little progress on the implementation of the key policies required to assist in growing the economy. These include allocation of high-demand spectrum, strengthening electricity generation by implementing reforms such as finalising ISMO, allowing more IPPs, etc, and establishing the Single Transport Economic Regulator.

Economy

The economy section deals with economic growth and job creation, industrialisation and localisation, the small business sector, the ease of doing business, tourism, and transformation and empowerment. Regarding economic growth and job creation, the report shows the already poor performance before the Covid-19 pandemic, the additional huge negative impact of the pandemic lockdown on the economy and job creation, and the slow recovery as the economy as it emerges from the pandemic. The report includes an analysis of the adequacy of the various responses by the government to address the crisis with a focus on the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP). The analysis incorporates the outcome of a survey among key economic decision-makers and stakeholders that examined the adequacy of the ERRP and the requirements to boost confidence in the economy done by the DPME. Some of the key outcomes of the survey reinforced what the last NPC indicated in its NDP Review and Handover reports. That is, the ERRP is an adequate response to the economic crisis, but the challenge to ensuring change related to reform implementation is either absent or implemented in a half-hearted manner. In

addition, there is a need to boost economic confidence through effective communication and engagement with stakeholders and investors of the economic reform programme as well as how it is dealing with the electricity crisis and the roll-out of the vaccination programme. The section on industrialisation and localisation discusses progress on the various industrial sector master plans and implementation of the special economic zones (SEZ) and industrial parks. The section on small business development highlights progress on government initiatives on township and rural economies, access to finance and reducing regulatory red tape. On tourism, the report notes the devastation that the Covid-19 pandemic has had on the sector and the importance of the vaccination programme to get the sector back on its feet in conjunction with an e-visa programme so that it is easier for tourists to visit. On transformation and empowerment, the report notes the slow pace of transformation both in terms of employment equity and ownership and recommends that initiatives outlined in NDP and MTSF be accelerated. This section concludes by making recommendations to boost investor confidence such as accelerating the economic reforms outlined in the ERRP, resolving the spectrum issue, dealing with the electricity crisis, and resolving the debate about section 25 of the Constitution on land expropriation.

Rural economy and land reform

The report deals with the MTSF outcomes on land reform, job creation in the rural sector, SMME/farmer support programmes, and infrastructure support. Whilst the report shows some progress on land reform and agricultural programmes, the report notes that due to lack of government and sector co-ordination it is difficult to judge progress sufficiently. It, recommends better sector co-ordination and alignment, focussed implementation of programmes, and a need for maintenance and an allocation of funds for infrastructure.

Environment Management

The report highlights progress in the outcomes and impacts of the interventions in the following areas: job creation, SMME support, ease of doing business, and transformation status in the sector. Most of the recommendations are not sector specific as it deals with reporting requirements and alignment issues between DEFF and DPME. Climate change emerges as a critical issue that needs attention in the immediate term.

2.3. BUILDING HUMAN CAPABILITIES THROUGH SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, IMPROVING QUALITY OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH

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 on 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 provides the empirical data which show the trends over a decade and indicates whether or not we are on course to reach the NDP 2030 targets.

2.3.1. EDUCATION

The National Development Plan 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 (National Development Plan 2021:296).

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), while this 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.

There was however a significant decrease in attendance reported in 2020 at 56.6%, which could be attributed to the Covid-19 lock-down policy effects on attendance. 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. 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.

Reports such as 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. However,

now that the function is the responsibility of the DBE, issues of access for very poor children and improving the quality of ECD services must be addressed.

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 shows 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 Covid-19 and plan better for these disruptions to achieve the NDP 2030 target.

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. There are challenges

related to the non-availability of data for this indicator, despite efforts to source data from the Department of Basic Education.

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 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 students to one teacher in secondary schools in 2021. 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. By 2017, the compliance remained at 59%, and while this shows no progress on aggregate between 2011

and 2017, infrastructure at some schools would have improved and deteriorated at others. The DBE has undertaken the Accelerated School Infrastructure Delivery Initiative (ASIDI) to address this challenge. There is also the issue of differences between provinces, for example, Gauteng is 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.

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 2022. 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 (DHET) 2022 Annual Report and the Statistics on Post-School Education and Training in South Africa (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 lock-down 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, remains an issue that 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 as well as 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 at 14 612.27 units in 2016 and 15 388.42 in 2017, which shows a 5.3% growth

(DHET, Report on the Evaluation of the 2017 Universities' Research Output, 2019).

The NPC produced two papers on education, which were discussed with the sector stakeholders and the Departments of Basic Education and Higher Education and Training for implementation

2.3.2. HEALTH

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

Tracking the life expectancy of a population is important as it indicates the overall health and the human development status of the country. In 2012, the average life expectancy was 61.2 years, which had increased incrementally over the 2012-19 period. This is due in large part to the rollout of antiretroviral therapy.

While the average life expectancy declined to 62 years in 2021 due to increased mortality as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, by 2022, life expectancy began to recover. The average life expectancy increased to 62.8 in 2022 from 61.7 years in 2021. The life expectancy for females increased from 64.2 years in 2021 to 65,6 years

in 2022. For males, life expectancy increased from 59.2 years in 2021 to 60,0 years in 2022. This dip in 2021 can be ascribed to the effects of the

Covid-19 pandemic, which decreased by 2022 with the rollout of vaccines. In this context, it may be likely that the NDP target will be met.

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

The country's infant mortality rate (IMR) is estimated to have decreased from 53.2 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2002 to 27 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2012. Between 2012 and 2017, this declining trend continued to 23 deaths per 1 000 live births. According to the Stats SA Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2021, this declining trend was due in large part to the expansion of the HIV prevention programme and antiretroviral therapy programme. The country was therefore

on track to reach the target of fewer than 20 deaths per 1000 live births. However, there was a slight increase in the IMR to 24.1 and 24.4 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2021 and 2022, respectively (Stats SA Mid-Year Estimates, 2021 and 2022). This slight increase in IMRs may be due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on maternal and child health services. This means there was a slight increase of 0.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2022.

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

The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) declined from 74,7 child deaths per 1000 live births in 2002, to 44 in 2012, and to 30,7 by 2022. This declining trend may be ascribed to improved health, education, and sanitation over time.

The gains may also be related to access to ART among adults over time as well as among infants and children under five after 2005 (Stats SA 2022). The NDP 2030 target is likely to be reached if this trend continues.

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

The population-based MMR declined from a peak of 302 per 100 000 live births in 2009 to 134 per 100 000 live births in 2016 (2019 – 2024 MTSF). It further declined to 119 per 100 000 live births in 2017. The decline was attributed to the combined efforts by government and social partners of reducing the burden of disease and strengthening the health system. However, South Africa is lagging with regard to 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.

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 decline may primarily be the result of the extensive provision of ARVs to pregnant women, together with other interventions. Maternal and child health services have been impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, which could affect the MMR negatively, which, in turn, could mean that the NDP 2030 target may not be met.

According to the 2021 Rapid Mortality Surveillance (RMS), the MMR was estimated at

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 overall number of Ideal Clinics increased to 1928 at the end of the 2021/22 financial year. This reflects an increase of 484 Ideal Clinics, which includes primary healthcare facilities or clinics. In the first quarter (April – June 2021) of the

2021/22 financial year, the baseline state of 3,899 clinics and 341 Community Health Centres was determined using the latest reports of the Ideal Clinic Realisation and Maintenance Programme.

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 below identifies a selection of education, health, and social development indicators for accessing services.

Service	Percentage of individuals or households with access	2020	2021
Education	Percentage of children attending primary school	97,5%	
	Percentage of children attending school	95,6%	87,6%
	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%
	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%
Health	Percentage of persons with medical aid coverage	15,2%	16,1%
	Percentage of households for which the usual place of consultation is a public facility	71,9%	71,9%
Social Development	Percentage of people 60 years and older who received social grants	99,8%	20,21%, 0,52 increase
	Percentage of poor households with children aged 7-18 years who do not spend money on school fees	70,0%	70,2%

Source: GHS 2020

Goal:	Enhancing Social Assistance
Indicator:	Expanded social grants coverage
Target:	

South Africa has a well-developed social security system with social assistance comprising the non-contributory component. Over the last

two decades, the South African government expanded the social grant system to cover close to 35.7% of the population (GHS, 2021). Entering

the third decade, this has increased to 35.7% at the individual level and 50.6% at the household level (GHS, 2021). The government has passed legislation and institutionalised policies and systems for grant administration. Social grants have contributed to decreasing poverty and have a developmental impact on poor households over the longer term.

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).

In 2012, grant coverage of the population was 29.5% at the individual level and 42.9% at the household level. The South African Social Security Agency's (SASSA) 2021/22 Annual Report shows that there were 16,1 million grant beneficiaries in the 2012/13 financial year, of which the majority, 70%, were CSG beneficiaries. By the 2021/22 financial year coverage had expanded to 18,69 million beneficiaries of which 13 166 324 were CSG beneficiaries, an increase of just over 2 million beneficiaries. In September 2021, the uptake for social grants decreased by 120 352 (0.65%), which can be attributed to the decline in disability grants, foster care grants, CSG, CDG and GIA.

The largest proportion of grant beneficiaries were in the Eastern Cape (47,8%) and Limpopo (46,5%) and the lowest proportion was in Gauteng (23,6%) and Western Cape (26,2%), (GHS, 2021). Households that received at least one type of social grant were most prevalent in Mpumalanga (65,8%), Limpopo (65,1%), and Eastern Cape (63,3%), and lowest proportion

were in Gauteng (38,4%) and Western Cape (38,7%) (GHS 2021).

Concerning social assistance, the NDP calls for the expansion of coverage. SASSA, and the Departments of Health and Home Affairs have failed to develop an integrated system to significantly increase the uptake of the CSG for infants 0-1 years. A 2022 UNICEF Report, An Update Study on the Exclusion Error Rate for Children, showed that the take-up rate 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.

In response to the effects of the lockdown policies applied to manage the Covid-19 pandemic, South Africans between the ages of 18 and 59, who had previously been excluded from receiving social grants, were eligible to receive a special Covid-19 Social Relief of Distress (SRD) grant of R350 per month from May 2020. In addition, the CSG was supplemented by R300 per child for the month of May 2020, which was followed by a top-up of R500 per caregiver from June until October 2020.

During the 2021/22 financial year, approximately 10.9 million individuals received the Covid-19 SRD grant. The grant was extended to the end of March 2022 and subsequently to March 2024. (National Treasury, 2023).

Given the economic crisis that was unfolding due to the pandemic, the introduction of this grant was possible because of innovative design utilising technology platforms by the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA). However, this had unintended consequences in that there were significant errors relating

to exclusion of people who did not have smartphones or because people did not have information regarding application. The digital platform favoured young people and those in urban areas (DSD, 2022).

Nationally, 5,8% of respondents received the grant in 2021 compared to 5,3% in 2020. The highest uptake in 2021 was noted in Mpumalanga and Limpopo (both 9,5%), while the lowest proportion of beneficiaries were in Western Cape (2,8%) and Gauteng (4,0%) (GHS, 2021).

While the SRD was a temporary measure, it addressed a major gap in South Africa’s social assistance regime by providing support to 18-59-year-olds. It points to the options that

the government has in terms of designing future policies and programmes. This process also resulted in SASSA compiling a database of unemployed people in South Africa, albeit an incomplete one.

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.

A Review of the White Paper on Developmental Social Welfare was produced in 2016.

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).

The number of professional social service posts increased from 10 389 in 2013 to 18 300 by the 2020/21 financial year. While there were 7000 unemployed social service professionals in March 2021, only 163 were employed in the 2021/22 financial year. 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 2: Access to basic services between 2012 and 2021

Basic Service	Percentage of households	2012	2020	2021
Energy	Connected to the mains electricity supply	83,6% (2011)	90%	89,3%
Water	Access to piped or tap water in their dwellings, off-site or on-site	90,1%	89,1%	88,7%
Sanitation	Access to improved sanitation	77%	83,2%	84%
Refuse removal	Refuse removal at least once per week	62,5%	60,5%	60,3%

Source: GHS 2021

Table 2 above reflects that between 2012 and 2021 expanding access to basic services has been mixed. Access to energy through connection to the mains electricity supply has increased from 83,6% in 2011 to 90% in 2020 but dropped marginally to 89,3% in 2021. Access to piped or tap water in dwellings, off-site or on-site has made no progress and has marginally decreased by 1,4% between 2012 and 2021. This could be ascribed to the growth in migration to urban centres, which increases the number of informal settlements, hence increasing the demand for services. Access to improved sanitation has increased from 77% to 84,4%, an

increase of just over 7% over the 2012 to 2021 period. Access to refuse removal services at least once a week has declined marginally from 62,5% to 60,3% over the 2012 to 2021 period.

While there was also an overall increase in households receiving access to sanitation basic services between 2012 and 2021. There has been a slight decrease in access to water, energy, and access to refuse removal in 2021. However, reliability, sustainability, and maintenance of these services at the municipal level remain a challenge. Of concern is access to water and refuse removal, where access has decreased.

2.3.4. DISABILITY

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

Although there is no NDP target for this indicator, progress was made as 3 530 teachers were trained. More teachers were trained in

inclusive programmes (3 412) and 55 have been trained in braille and 70 have been trained in Autism in 2022. (DBE Annual Report, 2022) The

NPC should consider setting a target for this indicator.

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

There is no data available for this indicator.

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

This indicator measures the levels of employment of persons with disabilities in South Africa. The country's performance regarding employment levels, in general, has been deteriorating over time resulting in persons with disabilities bearing the brunt of it. Stats SA (QLFS 2022) reported the level of the official unemployment rate was 33,9% in the second quarter of 2022, which is regarded as the highest since 2008. This indirectly has a negative impact on among others, employment levels of persons with disabilities. In 2022, the number of people who were not economically active decreased by 166 000, while the number of ill or persons with disabilities increased by 9% between the fourth quarter of 2021 and the first quarter of 2022. However, based on reports

from the Commission of Employment Equity's 2021/22 Annual Report, levels of employment for persons with the disabilities in public institutions, with the exception Department of Public Services and Administration (DPSA), remain below the legislated target of 2% employment. It seems unlikely that the country will reach full employment for all, including persons with disabilities by 2030. Implementation of the related regulations needs to improve. The country also needs to improve economic growth to increase and create employment opportunities for persons with disabilities, particularly if the intention is to recover jobs lost during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Goal:	Inclusion and Empowerment
Indicator:	Empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, and disability.
SDG Target:	Percentage of positions in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) held by persons with disabilities
Target:	No NDP target

The DPSA fulfilled the 2% national objective for the employment of persons with disabilities in prior reporting periods. However, the percentage of people with disabilities has declined from 2.5%

in 2020 to 2.25% in 2021, remaining marginally higher than the national objective of 2%. The area needs attention from all key stakeholders to improve.

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 no baseline information and clear NDP target. The Department of Transport does not provide any information on accessible and sustainable transport systems for persons with disabilities. However, the DBE (2015), Report on the Implementation of White Paper 6 Inclusive Education outlined plans towards the full implementation of the policy by 2021. In a

presentation to the NPC in September 2018 the DBE indicated that 1721 buses and mini-bus vehicles were reported to be compliant with the minimum national standards for accessibility by persons with disabilities. This figure reflects limited progress related to transporting learners with disabilities.

The NPC produced a paper on disability issues. This report should be updated annually.

2.3.5. CHILDREN

The NPC produced a paper and report on a Children`s NDP for implementation in the social sector and the rest of society.

The NDP Review (2020) noted that the issues of children, persons with disabilities, 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.

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, followed by a childhood development and care programme for all children under the age of 3; All children should enjoy services and benefits aimed at facilitating access to nutrition, health care, education, social care, and safety; Reduce under-five child mortality from 56 to below 30 per 1 000 live births; and provide free health care for pregnant women and children under six.

Updates on these indicators and other related ones are addressed particularly under Chapters 9, 10, 11 and 12 on education, health social protection and safer communities (including the vulnerable community of children). Specific NDP implementation progress on these indicators has already been provided in earlier sections of this document. 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.

Finally, the NPC undertook an initiative, the Children's NDP, to engage children on their vision for a future in South Africa as well as to ascertain their views on their lived experiences, which took a children's rights approach to development planning. The approach recognised that children need to be provided with services to grow and develop optimally, they need to be protected from harm, and they need to participate in decisions that affect their lives. The Children's NDP recommendations highlighted below could be expanded to cover the following sub-sections:

- Address capacity constraints to improve implementation; and
- Increase resources across the children's sector.

2.3.7. GENDER

The NPC has produced a paper on gender for implementation in the social sector and the rest of society. This work must be finalised after consultation with stakeholders.

Gender issues cut across the National Development Plan (NDP). The related NDP gender indicators are found in the second-tier level of data disaggregation by sex in different areas. For instance, gender cuts across political, economic, social, health, education, etc. Most of the indicators in these highlighted areas are disaggregated either by gender or sex, although the latter concept is considered too narrowly to define gender. Although the NDP has some emphasis, a sharper focus on gender equality and gender-based violence is required. Gender equality indicators are mainly covered across the spectrum as mentioned earlier while gender-based violence data is perceived to be poorly collected due to reasons such as sensitivities

around its reporting by the victims of this crime. In addressing some of these limitations, the NDP advised that the Commission on Gender Equality (CGE) and the Ministry for Women, Children and People with Disabilities should jointly set clear targets for the advancement of women's rights and report on progress annually. The CGE's Annual Reports focus mainly on employment levels of women and show slow progress (this is covered under the economy part of this NDP implementation tracker report). Internationally, the following indicators are reported by the UN Women in South Africa: 3.6% of women aged 20–24 years old were married or in a union before age 18; The adolescent birth rate is 40.9 per 1,000 women aged 15–19

as of 2017, down from 71.1 per 1,000 in 2015; As of February 2021, 45.8% of seats in Parliament were held by women; In 2016, 79.7% of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) had their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods. However, work still needs to be done in South Africa to achieve gender equality. In 2018, 13.1% of women aged 15-49 years reported that they had been subject to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months. In addition, women and girls aged 10 and older spend 15.6% of their time on unpaid care and domestic work, compared to 6.5% spent by men.

The key proposed intervention under this outcome is the establishment of a Gender-Based Council. From the perspective of the NDP, it is not likely that the establishment of a council will advance the implementation of the goal of reducing violence against the identified category of citizens. While the council has been included in the MTSF, it is clear that it will take time to resource it, develop its mandate, and institute its activities. The role of councils tends to be largely ceremonial and inactive at the ground level where violence against women and children occurs. It may be worthwhile for the council to be re-jigged, in a manner that ensures that its resources and activities are not ceremonial or research-based but focused on direct strategy and policy interventions at the local level.

By end of 2020, only 45.9% of indicators needed to monitor the SDGs from a gender perspective were available, with gaps in key areas while others lack comparable methodologies for regular monitoring. Some of these key areas include information and communications technology skills, gender and poverty, physical and sexual harassment, women's access to assets (including land), and gender and the environment. Closing the identified gender data gaps is essential for achieving gender-related commitments in South Africa.

2.4 POSITIONING SOUTH AFRICA IN THE WORLD AND POLICY MAKING

Introduction

International, continental, and regional developments, 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 has to respond to these developments through its foreign policy relations taking advantage of the opportunities while protecting South Africans, especially the poor, from the risks associated with new trade and investment patterns. South Africa's low level of savings means that it relies on foreign capital to finance its investments and this dependence on external capital flows increases the risk of volatility in the domestic economy.

The NDP recognises that some of South Africa's challenges can be addressed through regional co-operation. For example, South Africa is a water-scarce country while neighbouring countries have abundant supplies. In addition, one other area in which complementary national endowments offer opportunities for mutually beneficial co-operation is where South Africa invests in and helps exploit the wide range of opportunities for low-carbon energy from hydroelectric and other clean energy sources in southern Africa.

South Africa's foreign relations is driven by domestic economic, social, and political demands and its regional, continental, and

international obligations. This requires South Africa to clearly articulate its foreign policy objectives and identify and forge relationships with positive geopolitical impacts. Thus, higher levels of trade, greater foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows, expansion of the tourism sector, and commitment to peace initiatives contribute to establishing South Africa's place in the world. The Covid-19 pandemic brought considerable challenges to international affairs, as this arena requires interaction beyond a country's borders. Thus, the lasting impact of Covid-19 will be felt for a few years to come.

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, and the negative impact of the Covid-19 pandemic are some of the challenges experienced in the conduct of international affairs.

Covid-19 hampered initiatives to increase the value of exports facilitated through the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA) fund as many international shows were cancelled and travel restrictions imposed, impacting export promotion activities.

In line with the government's priorities to accelerate the transformation and create jobs, tourism was identified as an enabler of development. However, the Covid-19 pandemic and associated travel restrictions significantly impacted the South African tourism industry, though signs of recovery are now showing as restrictions were lifted.

A critical factor in bilateral tourism relations is regional air and road linkages. The decline of South African Airway's (SAA) presence in the region and the rise of cheaper and more efficient continental and other competitors, such as Ethiopian Airways, Kenya Airways, Turkish Airways, Emirates, and Rwanda Air, has had a significantly negative impact on travel between countries in the region and South Africa. Passengers that previously transited through OR Tambo International Airport are now traveling through Addis Ababa, Nairobi, Istanbul, Dubai, and Kigali. The possible co-operation between SAA and Kenya airways to create a pan-African airline can benefit South Africa and the region and continent by boosting tourism.

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 of 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 put in place the legal and administrative processes for the start of trade under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) as of 1 January 2021, following a decision made during the 13th Extra-ordinary Session of the Assembly on the AfCFTA in December 2020. In terms of this, South Africa was expected to start trading under the AfCFTA on the basis of legally implementable and reciprocal Tariff Schedules and Concessions with agreed Rules of Origin.⁷

⁷<http://www.thedtic.gov.za/historic-moment-for-african-trade-south-africa-readies-for-exports-under-new-trade-agreements-with-african-union-countries-and-with-the-uk-implemented-from-1-january-2021/?hilite=Exports+and+Imports>

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 Cooperation (DIRCO) is leading the process, and a framework document of South Africa's national interest has been approved by Cabinet. Stakeholders are being consulted about the framework document.

framework document on South Africa's National Interest has been developed and approved by Cabinet on 6 June 2021. In January 2022, Minister Pandor approved a memorandum proposing the presentation of the framework document to the Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation.

Analysis:

Progress to develop South Africa's National Interest Framework is at an advanced stage. The

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.

natural gas, metals, and food prices soared due to the war.

Analysis:

The production of several commodities, including oil, natural gas, steel, nickel, and aluminium is dominated by Russia. As a result, the global financial markets declined, and oil,

According to the available research,⁸ approximately a quarter of the world's wheat exports comes from the Ukraine and Russia and these two countries contributed about 15 % of corn and fertilizer to the global economy before the war. Due to the war, the expectation

⁸ The Impact of the War in Ukraine on Global Trade and Investment, Trade, Investment and Competitiveness,

was that Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs) are likely to experience decreases in economic growth of about 3.4 %, which more than offset any near-term boost to some commodity exporters from higher energy prices.⁹

Although there was minimal trade between South Africa, and Russia, and Ukraine, with

South Africa exporting less than 1 % to Russia and Ukraine and importing less from both countries, the effect on the global economy emanating from the Russia-Ukraine war has affected South Africa's exports and imports. South Africa witnessed a realignment of global power relations in response to the war, and volatility in the global economy, both of which affected South Africa and its national interests.

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

Progress: The terms of reference to conduct the assessment has been completed.

Analysis:
 South Africa has historically had diplomatic successes on the continent with its diplomatic footprint expanding to include resident diplomatic representation in 47 out of 55 African

countries. By 2015, South Africa's presence on the African continent had increased from seven diplomatic and consular missions in 1994 to 47.¹⁰ Table 3 below indicates that, since 2012, South Africa's foreign mission representation has not increased. Representation in the Americas and Caribbean region experienced a decrease during the period.



⁹ Global economic prospects, World Bank
¹⁰ South Africa's Diplomatic Milestones 2016, Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO)

Table 3: South Africa's Foreign Diplomatic Missions 2012 - 2018

Missions	2012	2018
Africa	47	47
Asia & Middle East	32	32
Americas & Caribbean	18	16
Europe	28	28

Source: 2012 & 2018 Estimates of National Expenditure

There is a view that there is direct correlation between diplomatic mission increases and the trade and investment expansion within the African continent. South Africa has a well-spread diplomatic presence in the Asian region, while

in Brazil, it has an embassy and the Consulate-General.

There have been no changes experienced in foreign representation since 2018.

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.

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.

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

Since 2017, South Africa has been experiencing a trade surplus with most trading partners with the exception of Asia (with total trade of exports and imports at R1.3 trillion), where the dominance of China as a trading partner has led to a trade deficit. Exports to Asia remained

resource-based primary products, while value-added manufactured products were mostly destined for Africa. South Africa's trade remained concentrated in Southern Africa where the country has preferential access to the bulk of markets.

A. Intra-regional trade

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

Progress: As a share of South Africa's total merchandise exports and imports, trade from Sub-Saharan Africa (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%.

Between 2020 and 2021, the intra-Africa trade was about R 526 billion (25% imports and 75% exports). This amounted to 17% intra-Africa growth (total trade).

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 SADC trade played a big role in South Africa's total trade, as 87% of its total African exports were to the SADC. Trade between South Africa and the neighbouring states in 2020 favoured South Africa. This was

due to South Africa having exported R238 billion worth of goods and imported R40,9 billion worth of goods, ensuing a trade surplus of R197 billion.¹¹

¹¹ <https://www.cbrta.co.za/uploads/files/Trade-Volumes-and-Values-Report-2020-2021-March-2021.pdf>

During this period, there was fall of international trade between South Africa and the neighbouring countries. In 2019, South Africa’s trade with the neighbouring states was valued at about R299,6 billion, which decreased to approximately R278,9 billion by 2020. This

decline of 6,9% amounting to about R20,7 billion was due to the effect of the lockdown imposed due to the Covid-19 pandemic that resulted in mass production shutdowns and supply chain disruptions due to border posts and ports closures.

C. 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 trade as a share of GDP peaked in 2014 but declined after that. In 2019, it was only 3% points higher than in 2010.

The 2021 trade balance surplus of R440.75 billion was an improvement on the R271.57 billion trade balance surplus for the 2020 period.

The exports increased by 22.9% year-on-year whilst imports increased by 34.2% over the same

D. Foreign Direct Investments

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

Progress: FDI inflows are a proxy for whether international investors see South Africa as having a favourable investment climate. 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.

In 2020, foreign private investment in Africa decreased due to Covid-19 pandemic as FDI to the continent decreased by 16%.¹² Despite this decrease, the 2022 World Investment report shows that the FDI flows to Africa reached a record level of \$83 billion in 2021 from \$39 billion in 2020. In the second half of 2021, South Africa’s total was inflated by a single intrafirm financial transaction between Naspers and Prosus.

¹² <https://live.worldbank.org/driving-foreign-direct-investment-to-africa>

African regions, such as Southern, East and West Africa also showed moderate increase, while Central Africa remained the same and North Africa declined.

Analysis: South Africa was still regarded as the preferred investment destination for most of the FDI projects in 2020 despite the sharp fall in FDI in the continent due to the impact of Covid-19. The FDI inflow shows an increase of up to \$42 billion in Southern Africa. This is due largely to a corporate reconfiguration in the third quarter of 2021 in South Africa as a result of a share exchange between Naspers and Prosus. In addition, new project announcements included a \$4.6 billion clean energy project finance deal sponsored by Hive Energy (United Kingdom) and a \$1 billion greenfield project sponsored by Vantage Data Centers (United States).

In 2018, the President started a drive to raise R1.2 trillion in 5 years during the first South African Investment Conference (SAIC). SAIC is a platform for investors to pledge to local and international projects. Since then, a total investment of R1.14 trillion has been committed, which represents 95 % of the 5-year target. The fourth SAIC took

place on 24 March 2022 where R332.22 billion in investment commitments was made.

According to the 2019 World Investment report, FDI flows to the African continent increased by 11% to \$46 billion in 2018 despite declines in many of the larger recipient countries. The increase was supported by continued resource seeking inflows, some diversified investments, and a recovery in South Africa after several years of low-level inflows.

In 2017, FDI flows to South Africa rose by 43% to US\$ 3.2 billion,¹³ which, however, was still below historical levels. In 2018, the FDI flows to South Africa doubled to \$5.3 billion contributing to the government’s campaign to attract \$100 billion of FDI by 2023. The increase in FDI can mainly be attributed to intracompany loans with equity inflows also contributing sizeable amounts. The China-based automaker, Beijing Automotive Industry Holding, opened a \$750 million plant in the COEGA Industrial Development Zone, while BMW and Nissan expanded existing facilities. Moreover, Renewable Energy of Ireland began building 110 MW wind farm, with a planned investment of approximately \$186 million.¹⁴

GOAL 3: Increase Tourism in South Africa.

Tourism remains a vital cog in the South African economy, providing a livelihood for thousands of people. Undoubtedly, the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021 has impacted the tourism

sector. As a result, South Africa’s tourism sector experienced some decline even before the lockdown in response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

A. Foreign tourist arrivals

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

¹³ UNCTAD Estimates
¹⁴ World Investment Report 2019

Progress: South Africa's tourism sector peaked at 10.42 million foreign visitors in 2018, but this declined by about 200 000 visitors in 2019.

tourists that visited South Africa were from the regions listed in table 4 below:

According to the February 2022 Stats SA report on 'Tourism and Migration', the majority of

Table 4: Regional Distribution of Number of Tourist into South Africa

Region	No. of Tourists	Percentage
Europe	71 574	76,2%
North America	11 584	12,3%
Asia	5 870	6,3%
Australasia	2 046	2,2%
Central and South America	1 235	1,3%
Middle East	1 590	1,7%

Source: Statistics South Africa Report on Tourism and Migration, February 2022

Looking at the top ten countries of tourist origin, visitors to South Africa were from the countries listed in table 5 below.



Table 5: Top Ten Countries of Tourist Origin

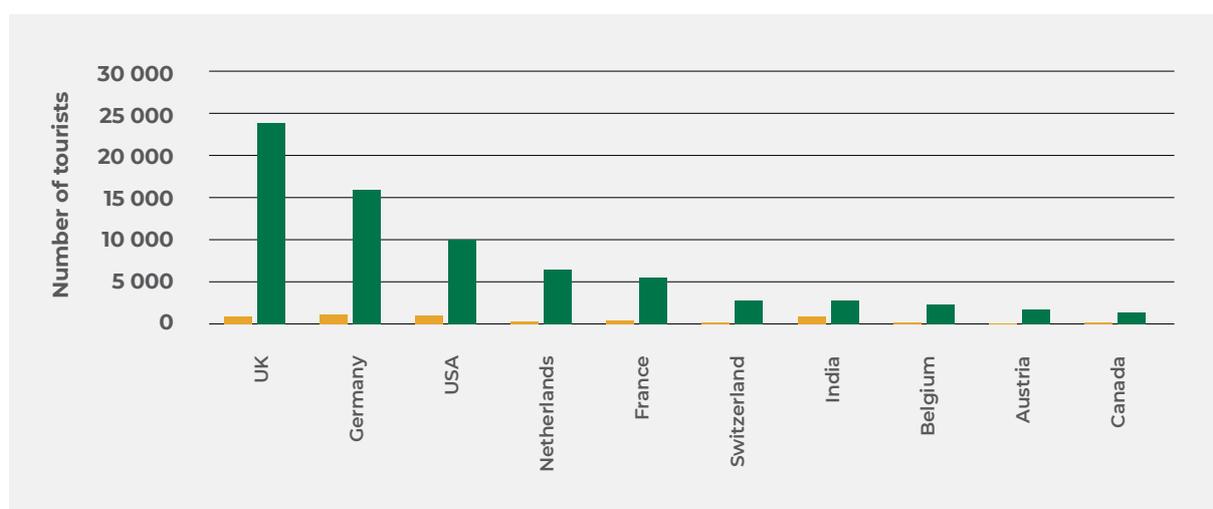
COUNTRY	NO. OF TOURISTS	PERCENTAGE
USA	9 928	10,6%
UK	24 087	25,7%
Germany	16 030	17,1%
India	2 790	3,0%
Australia	1 814	1,9%
Switzerland	2 988	3,2%
France	5 499	45,9%
Belgium	2 378	2,5%
The Netherlands	6 483	6,9%
Canada	1 656	1,8%

Source: Statistics South Africa Report on Tourism and Migration, February 2022

Between February 2021 and February 2022, tourists from overseas constituted 78,4%, an increased movement in the ten leading

countries. UK had the highest increase of 2 225,0% (from 1 036 tourists in February 2021 to 24 087 tourists in February 2022).

Figure 2: – Increase in number of tourists from the ten leading overseas countries between February 2021 and February 2022



Source: Stats SA Report on Tourism and Migration, February 2022

The majority of tourists came from the African continent with the majority - 209 412 (97%) from

the Southern African Development Community (SADC) (See table 6 below).

Table 6: African Tourists to South Africa

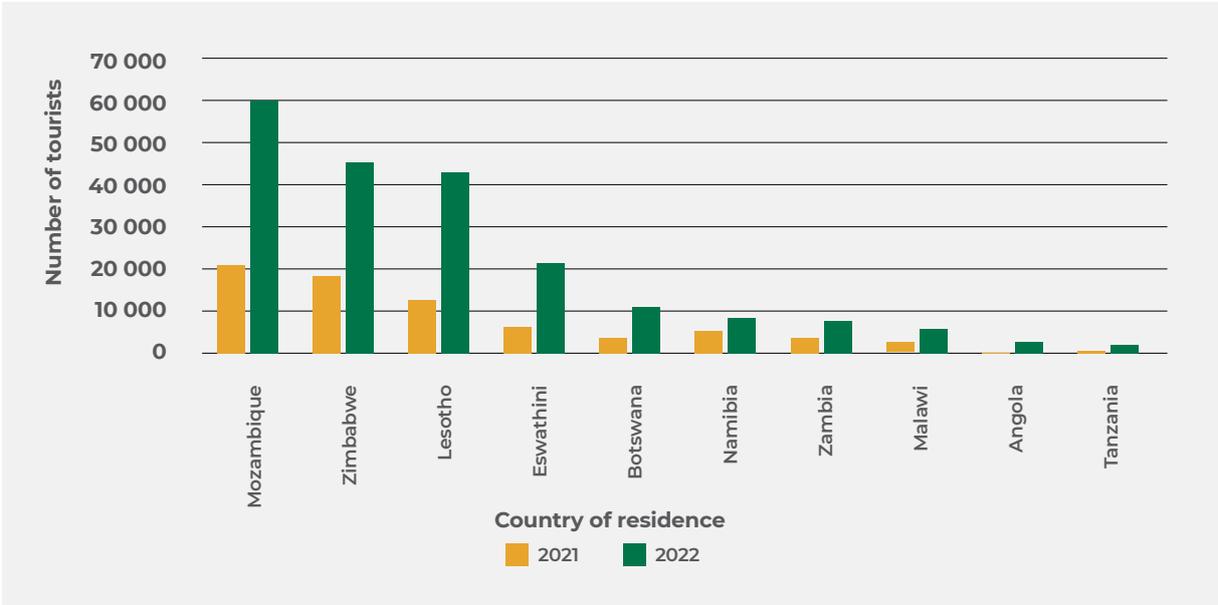
AFRICAN REGION	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
SADC	209 412	97%
West Africa	2 766	1,3%
East and Central Africa	2 940	1,4%
North Africa	642	0,3%

Source: Statistics South Africa Report on Tourism and Migration, February 2022

The leading SADC countries in terms of the number of tourists visiting South Africa in February 2022 were: Mozambique, 60 393 (28,8%); Zimbabwe, 46 370 (22,1%); Lesotho, 41

767 (19,9%); Eswatini, 21 231 (10,1%); Botswana, 11 821 (5,6%); Namibia, 8 843 (4,2%); Zambia, 7 315 (3,5%); Malawi, 6 373 (3,0%); Angola, 1 760 (0,8%) and Tanzania, 1 554 (0,7%).¹⁵

Figure 3: Increase in number of tourists from the ten leading SADC countries between February 2021 and February 2022



Source: Stats SA Report on Tourism and Migration, February 2022

¹⁵ <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0351/P0351February2022.pdf>

B. Foreign tourist expenditure

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

Progress: Total spending by inbound (international) and local tourists as a share of GDP was lower in 2018 (3.1% and 2.5%) than in 2013 (3.5% and 2.6%). In 2019, non-resident and domestic visitors spent R451,5 billion.

Analysis: Jobs in the tourism sector depend on a steady stream of visitors and their related tourism expenditure.

Domestic visitors accounted for the most significant chunk of internal tourism expenditure, contributing 73% of the R451,5

billion. Non-resident visitors accounted for 27%. Non-resident and domestic visitors spend their money in different ways within the domestic tourism sector. For example, the most significant expenditure items on domestic visitors’ travel budget in 2019 were non-specific products, road passenger transport and air passenger transport. On the other hand, the top three expenditure items for non-resident visitors in 2019 were accommodation services, non-specific tourism products and tourism-connected products.

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

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

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: South Africa (SA) participated in the United Nations (UN) High Level Political Forum (HLPF), which deals with the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), virtually. South Africa did not present its Voluntary National Review (VNR) report on the SDGs implementation in the 2021 HLPF. This is

envisaged to take place in 2024 and the NPC will have an opportunity to guide South Africa's presentation and provide inputs so that it does not only reflect government's progress but takes a whole-of-society approach to reporting on the implementation of the 17 goals.

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 is one of the countries that has consistently participated in and provided an

implementation report on Agenda 2063 as it continues to be committed to realising its goals.

3. CONCLUSION

Despite the progress made over the last two decades, the country has struggled to deal with developmental challenges as income poverty remains high, and inequality is as severe as ever. Overall, there is still a long way to go to reach the NDP targets, dropping poverty from 39% to zero, creating 11 million jobs, and reducing the Gini coefficient measure of inequality to 0,60. It remains within the means of the country to achieve the transformation and promote an inclusive economy, which requires a business unusual approach.

The slow progress of NDP implementation could be attributed to several factors such as institutional instability, challenges at the political-administrative interface, a lack of co-ordination, and corruption. Several observations regarding implementation have been made in the NDP Review. For instance, the prerequisites for successful implementation of NDP outlined did not fully materialise such as focused

leadership, the NDP as a Plan for all, not just government, institutional capability, resource mobilisation, agreement on trade-offs, and a social compact on how to tackle poverty, unemployment, and inequality.

The country has underperformed on several indicators as there are no clear or appropriate delivery mechanisms for the NDP, especially its priorities. Institutionalisation of planning at all three levels of government has been poor. There is an inadequate alignment of the NDP with budgets. There are no clear performance indicators, incentives, or consequences for the implementation of the NDP which results in a system of timid accountability.

A compelling reason that the NDP has been shifted from being the central focus of the government has been the result of political and ideological contests in the system. 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. Other social partners have not been adequately activated, specifically the private sector. The non-government sector as a whole has not been activated to give effect to the NDP.

The implementation of the NDP needs practical and effective partnerships to create a virtuous cycle of development to achieve the goals of the NDP 2030. 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, and for the attainment of core NDP goals.

An effective system of monitoring and evaluation is critical at every level of project/programme implementation with evidence-based decision-making during the implementation of the NDP towards 2030. The existing government machinery needs a coherent result-based monitoring and evaluation system. This has been one of the major reasons for the failure

of measurement of some government projects and programmes.

Timely intervention during implementation is required, to minimise the risk of loss of public resources associated with non-performing government programmes, which lack timely monitoring of 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.

Going forward, the NPC needs to undertake an annual assessment of the implementation of the NDP towards 2030. 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.

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.	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)
	Separation of political and administrative decision-making in respect of departmental management Change in section 3 of the Public Service Act.	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
	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

Goals	Indicator	Baseline	NDP 2030 target	Progress
	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: DPSA, from 1 April 2021, making it compulsory for national and provincial departments and government components to conduct lifestyle audits
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 Victimisation: 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	A resilient anti-corruption system South Africa has zero tolerance for corruption	<p>In 2017: 5327 In 2019: 3560 In 2020: 4560 whistle-blower reports received by Corruption Watch.</p> <p>Transparency International's Corruption Perception The index (CPI) 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>
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. 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>

Goals	Indicator	Baseline	NDP 2030 target	Progress
Improvement in Corruption Perception Index rating (The Corruption Perception Index score measures the perceived levels of corruption in the public sector)	The conviction rate for serious fraud and corruption in the private sector.	No baseline	No target	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. 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.
	The conviction rate for serious fraud and corruption in the public sector.			
	Percentage of cases finalised by departments through investigations.			
	The number of financial intelligence reports used for the identification of high-priority cases. The number of civil cases enrolled in the Special Tribunal Court. Specialised Commercial Crime Courts established in five provinces			
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	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) 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) 66,9% in 2019 Households with access to grid electricity marginally decreased from 90% in 2020 to 89,3% in 2021. (Stats SÁ, General Household Survey 2021)

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)	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) The underperformance in the upgrading of informal settlements poses a negative impact on households that live in inhabitable living conditions in informal settlements and reinforce spatial poverty traps.
Adequate housing and improved quality living environments	Social housing/rental housing units in Priority Development Areas (PDAs) Community residential units (CRU)/ rental housing units in PDAs	No baseline	300 000 social housing/ rental housing units in PDAs 12 000 community residential units (CRU) 18 000 rental housing units in PDAs	Delivery of 300 000 Breaking New Ground (BNG) houses at 57% in 2022 Delivery of 5 000 CRUs – 34% in 2022 Delivery of 18 000 social /rental units in PDAs – 47% in 2022
Security of tenure including the eradication of title deed backlogs	Eradication of title deed backlogs	No baseline	Issuing of outstanding title deeds.	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). New title deeds 2019: 898 2020/21:3457 2021/22: 12935 2022 Sept: 14960
Equal opportunities, inclusion, and redress	The number of designated employers is subject to the DG review process to enforce compliance with the Employment Equity Act. The number of persons with disabilities employed increased annually by at least 1.5% of the total workforce reported by designated employers. The number of sustained and visible initiatives and campaigns throughout the year on gender and anti-xenophobia. 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).	No baseline	No target	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 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. 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).

Goals	Indicator	Baseline	NDP 2030 target	Progress
Promoting social cohesion through increased interaction across space and class	Number of programming 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.			Social cohesion construct (80% in 2019; 62.7% in 2020 and 62.9% in 2021)
	The number of community conversations/dialogues held to foster social interaction.			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.
	Number of people actively participating in organised sport and active recreation events			The performance has been poor over the years because of poor governance, among other things within some national federations.
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. Overarching 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)
	Per capita GDP growth	R50 000 per person (2010)	R110 000 per person (2030)	R 54 900 per person (2020)
Reducing unemployment	Unemployment rate (Official)	25% (2010)	6%	34.9% (Q3: 2021)
	Number employed	13 million (2010)	24 million	14,3 million in Q3: 2021
	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)
	Private sector investment (% of GDP)	No baseline	20% of GDP	15.8% of GDP (2020)
	Public sector investment (% of GDP)	6.8%	10% of GDP	11% of GDP (2020)

Goals	Indicator	Baseline	NDP 2030 target	Progress
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)
	Non-traditional exports growth (non-mining based)	7.6% (2010)	10%	-0.8% (2020)
	Mining/metals exports	5.9%		1.9% (2020)
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 access to clean drinking water	No baseline	No target	No progress has been reported

Goals	Indicator	Baseline	NDP 2030 target	Progress
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)
	Protecting biodiversity	No baseline	No target	No progress has been reported
Basic Education	Percentage of learners entering quality preschool 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
			5 000	(2019): 3 000 (2021): 47%

Goals	Indicator	Baseline	NDP 2030 target	Progress
			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.
Promoting health	Improving life expectancy	61 years in 2012	70 years	60 years (2011) 65 years (2019) 62 years (2021) 63 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) 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, healthcare, 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;

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
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

Goals	Indicator	Baseline	NDP 2030 target	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%.
	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.
	Increase FDI into South Africa	No baseline	No specific target	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. ¹
Increase Tourism in South Africa	Increase foreign tourist arrivals (numbers)	No baseline	No target	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.
		No baseline	No specific target	Inbound tourism expenditure increased by 1,2% to R121,5 billion in 2019 compared with 2018
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	South Africa has ratified as a member of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).
Integrate national institutions responsible for foreign policy, international negotiations, and monitoring.	Integrated national institutions	No baseline	No target	No progress has been reported

¹ report by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

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
	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.

**REPORT ON
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AND TARGETS**

DECEMBER 2022