**UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK**

**SOUTH AFRICA**

**2020-2025**

SECOND DRAFT, 13 MARCH 2020

This is a joint publication of the Government of South Africa and the United Nations in South Africa.

**Copyright:** All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission from the United Nations Country Team, South Africa.

**Contact for further detail:** UN Resident Coordinator’s Office, South Africa. NAME, CONTACT DETAILS

**Credits:** for pictures etc

Table of Contents

[Joint Statement and Signature Page 3](#_Toc35028267)

[ACRONYMS 4](#_Toc35028268)

[EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 5](#_Toc35028269)

[1. COUNTRY PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 AGENDA 6](#_Toc35028270)

[1.1 Country context 6](#_Toc35028271)

[1.2 National vision for sustainable development 9](#_Toc35028272)

[1.3 Progress towards the SDGs 12](#_Toc35028273)

[1.4 Gap and challenges 15](#_Toc35028274)

[2. UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO THE 2030 AGENDA 16](#_Toc35028275)

[2.1 Theory of Change 17](#_Toc35028276)

[2.2 Strategic priorities for the UN development system 20](#_Toc35028277)

[2.3 Intended development results 20](#_Toc35028278)

[2.4 Cooperation Framework outcomes and partnerships 20](#_Toc35028279)

[2.5 Synergies between Cooperation Framework outcomes 30](#_Toc35028280)

[2.6 Sustainability 30](#_Toc35028281)

[2.7 UN comparative advantages and UNCT configuration 31](#_Toc35028282)

[3. COOPERATION FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 32](#_Toc35028283)

[3.1 Implementation strategy and strategic partnerships 32](#_Toc35028284)

[3.2 Joint workplans 33](#_Toc35028285)

[3.3 Governance 34](#_Toc35028286)

[3.4 Joint resource mobilization strategy 35](#_Toc35028287)

[3.5 Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers - HACT 36](#_Toc35028288)

[4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN 40](#_Toc35028289)

[1.1 Monitoring plan 40](#_Toc35028290)

[**1.1.1** **Risks and opportunities** 41](#_Toc35028291)

[**1.1.2** **Cooperation Framework review and reporting** 41](#_Toc35028292)

[1.2 Evaluation plan 41](#_Toc35028293)

[ANNEX 1: THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK RESULTS MATRIX 42](#_Toc35028294)

[ANNEX 2: THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK LEGAL ANNEX 60](#_Toc35028295)

## **Joint Statement and Signature Page**[[1]](#footnote-1)

# **ACRONYMS**

AIDS Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

ANC African National Congress

CCA Common Country Analysis

COGTA Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs

CSO Civil society organisation

DaO Delivering as One

DIRCO Department of International Relations and Cooperation

DPME Department for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

FAO Food and Agriculture Organisation

GBV Gender based violence

GDP Gross Domestic Product

GNI Gross National Income

HACT Harmonised approach to cash transfers

HIV Human immunodeficiency virus

ILO International Labour Organisation

IOM International Organisation for Migration

JWPs Joint Work Plans

M&E Monitoring and evaluation

MTSF Medium-Term Strategic Framework

NDP National Development Plan

OHCHR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

PLHIV People living with HIV

RBM Results-based management

TB Tuberculosis

ToC Theory of Change

SALGA South African Local Government Association

SDGs Sustainable Development Goals

SMEs Small and medium-sized enterprises

STIs Sexually transmitted infections

UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS

UNCT United Nations Country Team

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF United Nations Children´s Fund

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNRC United Nations Resident Coordinator

UNRCO United Nations Resident Coordinator´s Office

UNSDCF United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

UNWOMEN United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

VNR Voluntary National Review

WFP World Food Programme

WHO World Health Organisation

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

tbd

**1. COUNTRY PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 AGENDA**

* 1. **Country context**[[2]](#footnote-2)

***Geography and environment***

South Africa is situated at the foot of Africa, in the embrace of the Atlantic and Indian oceans. Comprising an ecologically rich surface area of nearly 1,223,000 square kilometres, South Africa is the 9th largest country in Africa. The country shares borders with Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and Swaziland, and has a coastline stretching more than 3,000 kilometres. South Africa has a great diversity of biomes, ecosystems and species, its protected areas are world famous and it hosts eight world heritage sites. The country is one of the top ten nations globally for plant species richness and is ranked 2nd and 3rd highest in plant and marine species endemism respectively[[3]](#footnote-3). South Africa is demarcated into nine provinces: Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West, Northern Cape and Western Cape.

***Population dynamics, poverty and inequality***

South Africa has a diverse and youthful population of 58.8 million, speaking 11 official languages and with 28.8% being below the age of 15 years and 16.6% between 15-24 years. Approximately 51.2% of the population is female. South Africa’s population is unevenly distributed across the provinces, with the smallest province of Gauteng accounting for only 1.5% of the land area, but hosting about a quarter of the population. Despite a population growth rate that is approximately half of the continental average – 1.28% compared to 2.49%, South Africa´s population is estimated to reach 66 million by 2030 and 76 million by 2050[[4]](#footnote-4).

While South Africa has made progress in reducing poverty in the last two decades, the international USD 1.9 poverty rate fell from 33.8% in 1996 to 18.8% in 2015, the deep-rooted inequalities act as a brake on poverty reduction and result in poverty rates that are unusually high for an upper middle-income country. Black South Africans continue to be at the highest risk of being poor, with rural black women and children, especially in the provinces of Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo, bearing the brunt of perpetual poverty and lack of opportunities[[5]](#footnote-5). Both gender and age affect poverty in South Africa with women and girls being poorer in every age group, and the age group 18 – 34 having the overall highest levels of poverty.[[6]](#footnote-6)In addition, the country continues to have unacceptably high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition, particularly among children, with 26% of the population living below the food poverty line[[7]](#footnote-7).

Today´s South Africa faces numerous structural inequalities that emanated from the injustices caused by colonization and apartheid. The country is rated as the most unequal society in the world, with a Gini-coefficient of 0.68, signifying extreme inequalities in both consumption expenditure and wealth: the richest 10% of the population held around 71% of net wealth in 2015, while the bottom 60% held 7% of the net wealth[[8]](#footnote-8). South Africa has a gender inequality index of 0.462, ranking it 90 out of 148 countries in the world. Gender inequalities and gender-based violence (GBV) continue to be major challenges despite wide-ranging intervention programmes anchored within the progressive Constitution. On the ground, discriminatory practices, social norms and persistent stereotypes stifle equal access to opportunities, resources and power for women and girls, especially black and marginalised ethnic women and girls, and lead to multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, violence and abuse.

Other population groups that are especially marginalised or at risk of being left behind in the society include people living in inadequate housing, adolescents and young people[[9]](#footnote-9), persons with disabilities, particularly those with psychosocial or intellectual disabilities and persons with albinism, as well as children living in various vulnerable conditions, including in rural areas, urban informal settlements and in street situations[[10]](#footnote-10). Furthermore, asylum seekers, refugees, foreign nationals and persons with albinism are subject to violence, including xenophobic attacks.

***Governance and democratic participation***

Since the end of the oppressive apartheid regime in 1994, South Africa has transitioned to a parliamentary multiparty democracy. The country´s democratic dispensation is guaranteed by the progressive 1996 Constitution, which enshrines the rights of all people and affirms the democratic values of human dignity, equality, non-discrimination, freedom and rule of law. The African National Congress (ANC), one of the oldest liberation movements in the world, has ruled South Africa since the 1994 presidency of Nelson Mandela. However, wide-spread dissatisfaction with the quality of development, high levels of tax avoidance and illicit financial flows in and out of the country, and frequent allegations of government corruption, has eroded the credibility of the ANC in recent years. South Africans living in conditions of poverty are getting increasingly frustrated at the lack of improvement in their enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights. Communities are raising their voices about issues such as access to electricity, housing, water and sanitation, health, education and social security, and public service protests are becoming the only effective means of political participation[[11]](#footnote-11). At the core of many protests is a perception that certain groups have unfair and uneven access to economic opportunities and government services.

August 2016 saw the most competitive local government elections in two decades, which led to the ANC losing majority support in four out of the eight metropolitan cities and eventually being unseated in the cities of Johannesburg, Pretoria and Nelson Mandela Bay. While the ANC maintained majority in Parliament in the general elections in May 2019, its votes decreased by nearly 5% compared to the 2014 elections, for the first time pushing the figure below the symbolically important threshold of 60%.[[12]](#footnote-12)

***Economic performance and structural challenges to inclusive growth***

South Africa is the second largest economy in Africa and with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of USD 5,750, it is classified by the World Bank as an upper-middle income country[[13]](#footnote-13). However, the South African economy of today is characterized by inequality, unemployment, insufficient growth and a reliance on carbon intensive energy. While the economy experienced growth rates averaging 5% between 2004 and 2007, growth has since gradually declined to today´s rate of approximately 1.3%[[14]](#footnote-14). Similarly, the country´s international competitiveness has deteriorated during the last decade, as indicated by the significant declines in the Global Competitiveness Index and the Ease of Doing Business Report. With persistently high unemployment figures, 29.1% for the overall population and 38% for young people aged 15-34 years[[15]](#footnote-15), and an increasing debt-to-Gross Domestic Product ratio, South Africa is struggling to meet the growth targets established in its National Development Plan 2030 and continues to grapple with the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment.[[16]](#footnote-16)

Various immediate factors contribute to South Africa´s weakened economic performance, including falling global commodity prices, inefficient state-owned enterprises, reduced investment levels and the impacts of the global financial crisis of 2008. The underlying causes can largely be traced back to the country´s colonial and apartheid history, which created a hard-wired dual economy that constrained inclusive growth, global competiveness and shared prosperity, and established stark and still persisting racial, gender and regional disparities in income, wealth, ownership to land, and access to skills and resources.

In the post-1994 era, successive government policies[[17]](#footnote-17) have sought to reduce poverty and inequality and create jobs through transforming the ownership and control of the economy, and improving management of the economy using fiscal, monetary, and industrial policies. However, despite some progress, considerable structural challenges continue to form obstacles for inclusive economic growth: over-reliance on the primary sectors (mining and agriculture); a declining manufacturing sector; low level of investment in research and development; high levels of concentration in all sectors; low and inappropriate skill levels; low productivity competitiveness; a financial sector dominated by a few large institutions, excluding the majority from banking services and access to capital.[[18]](#footnote-18)

Furthermore, a contributor to especially rural unemployment and poverty has been the long-standing trend of the commercial agricultural sector towards larger and more-capital intensive farms. This shift has meant that large numbers of former farm laborers have sought refuge in low-paid service jobs, the informal economy or ended up as unemployed. As many of the laborers also lived on the farms, the loss of work has also meant loss of residence, which has resulted in the growth of informal settlements around rural towns. Redistributive land reform has for a long time been seen as the primary policy measure to reverse this trend, transform the racially skewed ownership patterns and to strengthen food security through promoting smallholder farming. However, due to various reasons, the transformative potential of land reform and agrarian transformation has thus far not been realised. Nevertheless, land reform continues to feature on the political agenda; the Presidential Advisory Panel on Land Reform and Agriculture recommended in May 2019 a revised and more balanced approach to reform.[[19]](#footnote-19)

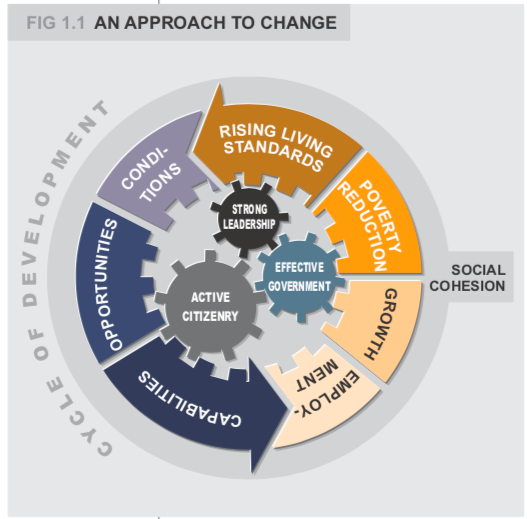
## **National vision for sustainable development**

Sustainable development in South Africa is guided by the long-term National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 and the accompanying Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2019-2024, which is aligned to the electoral cycle and establishes the implementation priorities for the current five-year period. The National Development Plan, titled *Our future – make it work*, was adopted in September 2012, after two years of consultations led by the National Planning Commission, a special 26-member advisory body appointed by then President Jacob Zuma.

While recognizing South Africa´s remarkable progress in the peaceful transition from apartheid to democracy, the NDP acknowledges that the country “remains a highly unequal society where too many people live in poverty and too few work”, “the quality of education for most black learners is poor” and “a large proportion of young people feel that the odds are stacked against them”[[20]](#footnote-20). In response, the NDP outlines a multidimensional and integrated framework to bring about a virtuous cycle of development, with the following underlying goals: 1) elimination of poverty (from 39% living below the poverty line to zero), 2) reduction of unemployment (reducing the rate to 6% by creating 11 million more jobs) and 3) reduction of inequality (from the Gini-coefficient of 0.69 to 0.60). More specifically, the NDP sets out six interlinked priorities:

1. Uniting all South Africans around a common programme to achieve prosperity and equity
2. Promoting active citizenry to strengthen development, democracy and accountability
3. Bringing about faster economic growth, higher investment and greater labour absorption
4. Focusing on key capabilities of people and the state
5. Building a capable and developmental state
6. Encouraging strong leadership throughout society to work together to solve problems

As illustrated in figure 1, the vision for change outlined in the NDP is based on an understanding of the close and mutually enforcing links between living conditions, opportunities and capabilities, and employment, economic growth and poverty reduction. An active citizenry, effective government and strong leadership are seen as necessary enablers, and social cohesion, founded on the deracialisation of ownership patterns and control of the economy, the underlying requirement for transformational change.[[21]](#footnote-21)



The priorities of the NDP are further reflected in the current administration´s MTSF, which also seeks to increasingly focus interventions for greatest impact, widen partnerships to include the private sector and civil society, and track implementation through an integrated monitoring framework. The seven priorities and the associated five overarching goals of the MTSF are:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PRIORITIES** | | **GOALS** | |
| 1 | Enhancing economic transformation and job creation | 1 | No person in South Africa will go hungry |
| 2 | Improving education, skills revolution and healthy nation | 2 | Economy grow much faster than population |
| 3 | Consolidating social wage, reliable and quality basic services | 3 | Two million more young people in employment |
| 4 | Enhancing spatial integration, human settlements and local government | 4 | Schools will have better educational outcomes |
| 5 | Advancing social cohesion and safe communities | 5 | Violent crime will be halved |
| 6 | Creating a capable, ethical and developmental state |  | |
| 7 | Working for a better Africa and the world |

South Africa´s national development priorities as stated in the long-term NDP and the medium-term MTSF are closely aligned with the global Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). An assessment conducted by UNDP and the Department for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) showed a convergence ratio of 74% between the NDP and the SDGs, despite the NDP preceding the SDGs.[[22]](#footnote-22)

An important element of localizing the SDGs in the country context is mainstreaming the goals into sub-national and local levels plans. In South Africa, work has been done to include the SDGs into the Provincial Growth and Development Plans (PGDPs), the District Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and the Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF). The UNDP and DPME assessment indicated that of the total 169 SDG targets, 110 would require action at the local level by local governments. The South African Constitution mandates local government to ensure provision of services to communities and to promote social and economic development, meaning that local government is responsible for making the aspirations of the SDGs become real to communities, households and individuals, particularly to those who are at risk of falling behind[[23]](#footnote-23). The South African Local Government Association (SALGA) has spearheaded collaboration with municipalities on SDG integration; examples of municipalities who have used the SDGs for planning and budgeting purposes include eThekwini - Durban and the City of Cape Town.

On the overall priorities, the centrality of enhancing economic transformation and job creation is worth noting. In line with *SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth*, the NDP targets a 2.7 time increase in GDP and a more than twofold increase of GDP per capita, which would require an average annual growth of 5.4% over the period up to 2030. Rising employment is seen as the fuel for growth, with the NDP targeting an unemployment rate of 6% through the creation of 11 million additional jobs, an increase in labour force participation, especially in the rural areas, and a substantive expansion of public employment programmes. The NDP places small and medium sized enterprises at the core of employment creation and aims to lower barriers to entry, reduce regulatory red tape and provide an entrepreneurial environment for business development. Expanding and upgrading economic infrastructure and delivery of basic services is seen as another key enabler for growth and inclusion, as outlined in the 2012 National Infrastructure Plan. Specific strategies stated in the MTSF include increases in public and private investment, support for township and rural enterprises, accelerating land reform with clear property rights, supporting black farmers and promoting labour-absorbing industrialisation.

In its commitment to reduce inequality, the NDP recognizes the importance of addressing the needs of especially children, young people, girls and women, as they bear the brunt of both poverty and unemployment. In line with *SDG 4: Quality education*, the NDP puts emphasis on achieving universal access to early childhood development; improving the school system, including learning outcomes, retention rates and teacher training; and providing youth service and community-based programmes to young people to boost life-skills, entrepreneurship skills and participation in community development programmes.[[24]](#footnote-24)

In line with *SDG 5: Gender equality*, the NDP highlights support for women leaders in all sectors of society; the active participation of women in the transformation of the economy; addressing social, cultural, religious and educational barriers to women entering the job market, such as freeing women from domestic unpaid work; protecting women and children from the fear of crime; and creating security of tenure for communal women in communal areas.[[25]](#footnote-25) The Department of Women, created in 2014 and located in the Presidency, has further elaborated these objectives in its Strategic Plan 2015-2020.

There are approximately 7.4 million people living with HIV (PLHIV) in South Africa, representing close to 20% of the global AIDS epidemic. Consequently, controlling the AIDS epidemic is a priority for South Africa, clearly articulated in the NDP and elaborated in the National Strategic Plan on HIV, TB and STIs 2017-2022 and other key policy pronouncements. Despite the commendable successes of recent years in managing the epidemic and stabilizing the HIV infection rate, there is a continuing need for education, prevention, testing and treatment. The sizeable number of PLHIV will require continuous treatment services, posing challenges for the tuberculosis infection rate and the risk of drug-resistant HIV strains developing, and the many AIDS orphans will need concerted support from the state and communities.

Finally, the NDP demonstrates commitment to environmental sustainability, resilience to climate shocks and biodiversity protection as prescribed by *SDG 13: Climate action* and *SDG 15: Life on land*. The NDP acknowledges the necessity to establish measures to protect the natural environment in all respects, while allowing the country to benefit from its vast natural resources and mineral wealth for increased raise living standards. The immediate aim is to mitigate the effects of climate change, while over the long term manage the transition to a low-carbon economy without harming jobs or competitiveness.[[26]](#footnote-26) Furthermore, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015-2025 supports the development of a biodiversity economy, to encompass businesses and economic activities that either directly depend on biodiversity or that contribute to conservation of biodiversity. The biodiversity economy has been identified as a crucial engine for socio-environmentally sustainable growth and poverty reduction, especially in rural areas. The NBSAP specifically targets an increase of 10% in average annualized GDP growth by 2030 from the wildlife sector, including nature-based tourism.

## **Progress towards the SDGs**

South Africa has been an early supporter of global action towards sustainable development. The country played central roles in the international negotiation processes shaping both the African Union´s 50-year vision, Agenda 2063, adopted in May 2013, and the 15-year 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by UN Member States in September 2015.

Following the 2017 SDG Indicator Baseline Report, South Africa released its first SDG Country Report in 2019. The report focused on 199 Tier 1, II and mixed/multiple indicators[[27]](#footnote-27), of which it could provide reliable data for 64% (128 out of 199) of the indicators. In 2019, South Africa also presented its first Voluntary National Review (VNR) report to the High-Level Political Forum of the UN Economic and Social Council. This chapter presents a synthesis of the country´s progress towards key SDGs, following the same structuring of the goals as is in the Country Report.

*Social goals (SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5)*

* The country has experienced a reversal in the previously positive trend towards poverty reduction, with poverty levels increasing in nearly all categories between 2011 and 2015. While the proportion of population living below the international poverty line of USD 1.9 per day had decreased from 25.4% in 2006 to 16.4% in 2011, by 2015 the figure had regressed to 18.8%. The most vulnerable to poverty are children under 17, women, people of colour, and people in rural areas and water scarce regions.
* The coverage of social protection has increased steadily to 30.3% of the population being covered in 2018. Similarly, the number of social grants provided has increased and government spending on essential services remains high at 20% of national budget.
* Food insecurity has been halved since 2005, but still stands high at 26% of the population. In addition, 13.0% of children under five years were regarded as overweight and the percentage of children who were considered short for their age rose from 23.9% in 2008 to 27% in 2016, raising serious concern of a negative trend.
* Notable progress has been made in reducing the maternal mortality ratio, the under-5 mortality rate, neonatal mortality rate and the infant mortality rate. New HIV infections have slowed down, although prevalence remains high at 20.6% for 15-49-year-olds. Nearly 67% of the population have access to health services and financial protection against health care costs is high[[28]](#footnote-28).
* Significant improvements have been achieved in access to schooling and gender parity. However, the quality of learning remains a challenge and substantive differences still exists between population groups in terms of educational participation. In 2016, over 38% of white South Africans, 21% of Indian South Africans, 9% of black South Africans and 8% of coloured South Africans had a post-secondary school attainment.
* South Africa has laws and policies aimed at promoting gender equality and eliminating gender-based discrimination and violence, and the parliamentary representation of women is well on its way to achieving 50 %. However, these have not effectively translated into positive outcomes for women, as reported physical and sexual violence against women and girls remains high and women still carry disproportionate responsibilities related to unpaid domestic and care work.

*Economic goals (SDGs 8, 9, 10, 12 and 17)*

* As noted above, despite a slight acceleration in recent years, economic growth remains slow, which is also reflected in the decline in domestic material consumption. Among the gravest causes for concern is the increasing unemployment rate. Further, the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training has remained around 30% since 2013. Groups especially vulnerable to unemployment and the deficits of the large informal economy include women, young black South Africans, irregular and undocumented migrants and persons with disability, as well as street traders, waste-pickers, cross border traders, precarious workers in agriculture and domestic workers.
* The growth rate of household expenditure among the bottom 40% of the population has slowed down, but remains above the rate for the rest of the population. The proportion of South Africans who live below 50% of the median income has slightly increased for both men and women to 31.8% and 35.2% respectively. Inequality still takes on a race and gender dimension in South Africa, with populations in the remotely located previous “homelands” being marginalized in terms of access to essential services.
* Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP remains comparatively high (26.2% in 2015), as does the proportion of the national budget that is funded by domestic taxes (85.9%). Household access to internet has improved from 41.3% in 2013 to 61.8% in 2017.

*Environmental goals (SDGs 6, 7, 11, 13, 14 and 15)*

* South Africa has made progress in improving access to water and sanitation, with 80% of the population using safely managed drinking water services and 70% safe sanitation services. Despite overall progress, disparities exist between access in rural (66%) and urban areas (87%).
* The coverage of electricity access has seen a steady increase over recent years. Currently, 95.27% of the population access electricity, with rural access generally lower. The share of renewable energy of total energy consumption has increased from 14.56% in 2013 to 26.2% in 2015, signifying a promising shift away from South Africa´s dependency on coal.
* The percentage of urban population living in informal dwellings increased from 11.3% in 2014 to 12.2% in 2017, as a result of the critical lack of affordable housing for poor and low-income households. A cause for further concern is the stagnation and in some cases regress in the provision of basic services to residents in informal dwellings.
* South Africa has taken strides towards combatting climate change and its impacts, through the adoption of 13 national and local disaster risk-reduction strategies. The country is projected to face a higher frequency of climate-related disasters of increasing intensity, thus economic growth needs to increasingly be balanced with climate change responses.
* The proportion of marine (15%) and coastal (38%) ecosystems that are well represented in protected areas remains stable, and a positive trend in government funding for marine sciences can be observed. However, better data collection is needed to measure progress and fast-track implementation on SDG 14.
* Protection of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems have slightly improved in South Africa, as has the protection of forest ecosystems. Land degradation remains a challenge, with 10.71% of total land area regarded as degraded in 2014.

*Governance, peace, justice and security goals (SDG 16)*

* South Africa continues to experience high levels of violence. The number of murder victims per 100,000 population has increased in recent years to 35.9, which is the second highest on the continent, after Lesotho, and significantly above the global average of 6.1 in 2017[[29]](#footnote-29). The trend is confirmed by the perception among household heads that crime is increasing and a decrease in the number of household heads who feel safe walking alone in the dark.
* In 2018, the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights raised concerns regarding the prevalence of corruption, the large amount of illicit financial flows in and out of the country, high levels of tax avoidance, and the high incidence of irregularities in public funding. The Committee noted how this all, accumulatively, had a serious impact on the ability of South Africa to meet its obligation to mobilize available resources for the realization of economic, social and cultural rights.[[30]](#footnote-30)

The Country Report identified five SDG targets with strong accelerator effects across numerous SDGs, suggesting that progress on the below targets has potential spinoffs for other targets.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth | 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7% gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries | The target on economic growth is seen to have the strongest enabling effects, since growth may directly impact on for example delivery of social protection and essential social services, and climate change adaptation and mitigation. |
| SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy | 7.3: Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030 | Energy efficiency is seen to have the second strongest enabling effects. As South Africa´s energy production relies heavily on coal, a shift towards renewables and increased efficiency would impact on greenhouse gas emissions and stabilize the electricity grid for the benefit of vulnerable populations and businesses alike. |
| SDG 2: Zero hunger | 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round | Ending hunger and improving access to nutritious food is seen to positively impact health and educational and economic opportunities, and is thus an essential element in eradicating poverty and raising living standards. |
| SDG 5: Gender equality | 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere | Gender equality is seen as the pillar on which the other goals rely, as sustainable development is impossible if one half of the population is denied basic human rights and freedoms. |
| SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation | 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes | As a water-scarce country, the expected increased variability in rainfall and an increase in droughts due to climate change will have profound impacts on sustainable development. The protection of freshwater ecosystems is crucial for ensuring that the valuable ecosystem functions of regulating flow and purifying water are preserved. |

## **Gap and challenges**

As evident from the above, South Africa has achieved significant progress in several development areas, such as primary education, essential health, HIV and AIDS, social protection and electricity coverage. However, the country lags far behind its peers among the upper-middle income countries on several key welfare indicators. A number of structural issues can be identified to explain this, including 1) inadequate skills levels among working population to meet demands of the changing economy, 2) defects in the higher education system limiting increases in the supply of skills, 3) insufficient structural reforms to break the historic oligopolistic features that still characterize many of the country´s markets and hinder competition, 4) weakened business confidence and low appetite for investing due to policy uncertainty, incoherence in rules and regulations, and corruption, and 5) the inefficiencies of the legacy of apartheid era spatial planning and land apportionment, which mean that many poor South Africans live far away from their places of work.[[31]](#footnote-31)

Furthermore, despite the resources devoted to serving disadvantaged groups, as evidenced for example by the provision of free education, free primary health care, and extensive social assistance, high structural inequalities along racial, spatial and gender dimensions continue to impede social cohesion and development in South Africa[[32]](#footnote-32). The VNR report sums up the country´s development path as follows:

*Broadly speaking, the interventions required to achieve Agenda 2030 are to ramp up growth, raise investment and employment levels (especially employment of youths), strengthen the capacity of the State to implement development projects and programmes, reduce corruption, and strengthen partnerships between Government, the private sector, labour unions, CSOs and development partners[[33]](#footnote-33)*.

In terms of implementation challenges and opportunities, the VNR report identifies the areas of financing, fostering partnerships, ability to leverage synergies between SDGs, improved access to technology and scientific cooperation, as well as coordination and data as priorities. On financing for the SDGs, the emphasis is on effective domestic resource mobilization through improving domestic investment, as well as reducing illicit financial flows and loss of tax revenues. Developing stronger alliances and collaboration between a broad-range of stakeholders, including governments, private sector, civil society, academia and international development partners, is seen as a necessity to progress the comprehensive SDG agenda. The ability to identify and manage synergies and trade-offs among the interlinked SDGs is regarded as a critical current capacity gap, which, when addressed, could yield substantive efficiencies in SDG-related spending and programme implementation.

Similarly, the VNR report underlines the importance of scientific cooperation, technology transfers between developed and developing countries, and exploiting innovative technologies and new approaches to urgent problems within for example medicine, education and energy. Finally, gaps are seen in the generation and dissemination of data across sectors to better understand development challenges and be able to monitor progress, and in the operationalization of the newly established national coordination mechanism for the SDGs.

**2. UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO THE 2030 AGENDA**

***Seeing the environment as the basis for sustainable development***

The conceptual framework for the Cooperation Framework is inspired by the model of interdependency and multi-sectorality of the SDGs developed by the Stockholm Resilience Centre. The model implies that economies and societies are embedded parts of the biosphere. In order to achieve the SDGs, the world must transition to a logic where the economy serves society within the safe operating space of the planet and its ecological boundaries (see figure 1 below).[[34]](#footnote-34)



By viewing the environment – the planet – as the foundation on which the pillars of people, prosperity and peace stand, the UN and its partners in South Africa aim to encourage a paradigm shift in how sustainable development and the attainment of the SDGs is viewed in the country and in the wider region. Central to this view is a recognition of the planet as a non-negotiable; not as a limitation for transformation and prosperity, but as a pre-requisition for it. Through this approach, the UN in South Africa hopes to inspire change towards a genuinely more sustainable South Africa both within the UN and among its partners and stakeholders. While recognizing that this shift will not happen overnight, the UN is committed to embark on a journey of changing minds and actions, inspired by the immortal words of Nelson Mandela: “it always seems impossible, until it´s done”.

## **Theory of Change**

The UN in South Africa underwent a consultative and participatory strategic planning process (see summary in box 1) to formulate a robust and evidence-based Theory of Change (ToC) for the Cooperation Framework. The objective of the process was to jointly identify and analyse the underlying obstacles and emerging opportunities for sustainable development and to subsequently reach consensus on the most impactful changes and broad change pathways that the UN could contribute to over the next Cooperation Framework cycle. The ToC process brought forth more clarity and focus to UN´s engagement in country and promoted a shared understanding among staff and partners of the organizational purpose of the UN in South Africa. It is worth noting that the Cooperation Framework ToC is meant as a higher-level framework for change, often called organizational ToC[[35]](#footnote-35), from which more detailed programme and project-level ToCs will be developed for consistent and results-focused implementation.

|  |
| --- |
| **Box 1: The process behind the Theory of Change (tbd)**  *Analytical inputs for understanding country context:*  - Evaluation of the CF 2013-2017  - UN Common Country Analysis  - SDG Country Report 2018 and VNR Report  - NDP 2030 and MTSF  *Consultations:*  - Sector consultations with youth (13 August 2019), private sector (13 September 2019) and civil society (25 September 2019)  - Strategic prioritization retreat with Government partners and key stakeholders  - UNCT retreat with key Government partners  - Presentation of draft to government and key stakeholders |

The Cooperation Framework ToC shows how the long-term desired change, or impact, will be achieved by realizing certain mid-term conditions for change, or outcomes over more than one Cooperation Framework cycle. The conditions for change have been grouped into a limited number of higher-level strategic priorities, which serve to make the complexity more manageable and determine what matters most for the overall desired change. The UN in South Africa recognizes that the conditions for change are not completely under the control of the agencies implementing the Cooperation Framework, but depend on contributions from the Government and other partners, and on unpredictable factors embedded in the socio-economic reality of South Africa and the wider regional and global context. The UN´s sphere of control extends to the shorter-term contributions to conditions, or outputs, which are realized through the implementation of inter-agency and agency-specific activities.

The identified desired change for the Cooperation Framework is that *people in South Africa live prosperous and healthy lives in a safe and cohesive society that protects and values environmental sustainability*. The desired change is based on an understanding of the inter-connectedness of the three dimensions of sustainable development – economy, society and environment, and the role of governance as an overall enabler. The desired change can be unpacked as follows:

The word *prosperous* refers to the importance of quality education, decent employment and entrepreneurial opportunities especially among the youth for reducing the persistent high levels of inter-generational poverty and raising living standards of the poorest and most vulnerable, especially in black rural communities. This hinges on a growing, open and inclusive economy that serves society through the generation of jobs and predictable contributions to state revenue. *Healthy lives* refers partly to the necessity to increase equitable access to healthy food and to quality and affordable health services that prevent, reduce and treat disease and illness even during emergencies, and partly to promoting multi-sectoral regulations, infrastructure, behavior and societal practices that help people become and stay healthy in the longer-term. The term *safe and cohesive society* stems from a recognition of the need to counter the dire levels of inequality, violent crime, gender-based violence, racism and xenophobia, discrimination, corruption and overall lack of trust in institutions and fellow people that characterize today´s South Africa. Strengthening the currently low levels of social cohesion in the country is seen as a central ambition in the Cooperation Framework that cuts across all areas of work.

Finally, the term *protects and values environmental sustainability* refers to the foundational understanding that in the era of accelerating climate change and increasing human-inflicted pressures on the living world, all development actions must take place through a radical shift in consumption and production patterns that increase resiliency and protect the environment with its natural resources. This notion is especially true in South Africa, whose scarce water resources are vulnerable to increasing temperatures and reductions in rainfall, and whose economy is dependent on climate and biodiversity sensitive sectors such as agriculture, forestry, fishery and wildlife tourism.[[36]](#footnote-36)

Based on contextual analysis and stakeholder consultations, four strategic priorities comprising a total of nine outcomes were identified to achieve the desired change. These are illustrated by the ToC diagram on the next page (figure 2) and described in further detail in the below chapters.



## **Strategic priorities for the UN development system**

Responding to recommendations of the evaluation of the UN Strategic Cooperation Framework 2013-2017[[37]](#footnote-37) and stakeholder consultations, the Cooperation Framework aims to increase the strategic focus and impact of the UN in South Africa. The purpose of the four strategic priorities is to guide the work of the UN system towards national development priorities where the added value of UN engagement can be most significant in relation to other national and international actors. Consulted stakeholders identified UN added value in areas such as promotion of climate action, gender equality, social justice and human rights, skills development and quality education, health, as well as advocacy for more inclusive, multi-sectoral and regionally-focused development approaches.

The four strategic priorities of the Cooperation Framework are as follows:

1. Inclusive, just and sustainable economic growth
2. Human capital and social transformation
3. Effective, efficient and transformative governance
4. Climate resilience and sustainably managed natural resources

## **Intended development results**

**- Potential game changers: (tbd)**

* district level implementation
* closer partnerships with the private sector, non-state actors (private sector, civil society, academia, etc.)
* focus on environmental sustainability and climate resilience in a holistic manner
* governance – especially at district level
* focus on women and youth agenda – leveraging demographic dividend
* support for SMEs
* how UN can increase efficiency of institutions and the efficient use of resources
* how UN will leverage the unique role of SA as MIC and key actor in Africa

## **Cooperation Framework outcomes and partnerships**

Following the identification of the four strategic priorities, the UN in South Africa and partners formulated nine outcomes that the UN interventions during the Cooperation Framework will contribute towards achieving. Development of the outcomes was informed by the six guiding principles of all UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks as specified by the UN Sustainable Development Group (see box). In formulating outcomes, the objectives were to address underlying and root causes to transformative change as identified in the CCA, reflect expected changes in the performance of both duty-bearers and rights-holders, and clearly articulate the overall focus of reducing all forms of discrimination and abuse, and improving the lives of those left furthest behind. In addition, the aim was to formulate outcomes that promote synergies across multiple SDG targets and allow measuring against sustainability, resilience and accountability factors.

|  |
| --- |
| **Guiding principles of the Cooperation Framework**   1. Leaving no one behind (LNOB) 2. Human rights-based approach to development (HRBA) 3. Gender equality and women’s empowerment 4. Resilience 5. Sustainability 6. Accountability |

Table 1 below (to be completed) provides a summary of the Cooperation Framework strategic priorities and outcomes in relation to SDG goals and targets. The below chapter will describe the theory of change, intended priority interventions and main partnerships for each outcome.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Strategic priority** | **Outcome** | **SDG goal** |
| 1. Inclusive, just and sustainable economic growth | 1.1: By 2025, all people in South Africa, particularly women, youth and other marginalized groups, have access to equitable social and economic opportunities | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17 |
| 1.2: By 2025, South Africa has increased productivity in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors and value chain development enhanced | 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,16 |
| 2. Human capital and social transformation | 2.1: By 2025, all people in South Africa, especially girls, vulnerable and marginalised populations, are free from violence and discrimination and enjoy human rights and social cohesion | 5, 10, 16 |
| 2.2: By 2025, all people in South Africa, particularly vulnerable and marginalized populations, have improved health, nutrition and well-being | 1, 2, 3, 5 |
| 2.3: By 2025, all children and young people in South Africa have equitable access to quality education relevant to a changing society | 4, 5, 8, 9, |
| 3. Effective, efficient and transformative governance | 3.1: By 2025, women and marginalized groups are able to participate meaningfully in decision making processes and access justice | 4, 5, 10, 16 |
| 3.2: By 2025, state institutions deliver effective public services to all and oversight bodies are strengthened | 1, 5, 10, 16 |
| 4. Climate resilience and sustainably managed natural resources | 4.1: By 2025, South Africa is on a just transition to a low-carbon society and vulnerable and marginalized communities are more resilient to adverse effects of climate change | 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 |
| 4.2: By 2025, natural resources are managed and utilized sustainably for improved livelihoods and well-being of vulnerable communities | 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 12, 14, 15, 17 |

|  |
| --- |
| **Strategic priority 1: Inclusive, just and sustainable economic growth** |

***Theory of Change***

The Cooperation Framework outcomes under this strategic priority will focus, firstly, on reducing persistent social and economic inequalities for women, youth and other marginalized groups, and, secondly, on increasing productivity and enhancing value chain development across economic sectors. Recognising that drastic structural changes and social interventions are needed for the South African economy to transform from forms of production and trade that are highly concentrated, dominated by primary commodities, resource intensive and heavily reliant on high-carbon energy, the outcomes support the country´s just transition[[38]](#footnote-38) towards a greener, more diversified and more people-centred economy.

The main assumption underpinning the first outcome is that if marginalized groups that have thus far been largely outside the economy are able to access resources, such as finance, land, water and technical as well as entrepreneurial skills and competencies, then they are in a better position to either start their own businesses or they are more employable enabling them to access decent employment. This, in turn, will generate an income and lead to other socio-economic benefits, raising living standards at the individual and household level. Achieving the outcome requires changes on the parts of both rights-holders and duty-bearers, as the strengthened agency of marginalized groups will need to be coupled with inclusive and human rights-based labour market policies, employment programmes, equitable access to natural resources, targeted social protection and more equitable service delivery. In order to mitigate the distributional impacts of the transition to more sustainable consumption and production, targeted interventions will be needed to secure the rights and livelihoods of workers and communities in affected industries, such as mining, energy and agriculture.

The main assumption underpinning the second outcome is that for an inclusive and sustainable economy to thrive, the regulatory, institutional and investment environment must encourage economic activities to innovate, and invest in human and natural resources over the long-term. The economy should be incentivized to promote values such as human well-being, social equity, energy and resource efficiency, climate resilience and biodiversity protection. Achieving the outcome will require changes on the side of national and sub-national governments in terms of increased incentives and supportive infrastructure especially for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to promote economic diversification, value chain development and transition to a greener economy. Furthermore, the outcome will support the Government and private sector partners to harness the transformative potential of land reform and agrarian transformation as means to increase the economic productivity of the large mass of unskilled rural labour in the remote former homelands.

***Outcomes, key interventions and partnerships***

**Outcome 1.1: By 2025, all people in South Africa, particularly women, youth and other marginalized groups, have access to equitable social and economic opportunities**

**Key UN interventions**

* **Policy support:** address discriminatory practices/norms; developing capacities of duty bearers; labour market and employment policy advisory, land tenure advisory; integrated policies and strategies.
* **Capacity development and sharing of knowledge and good practices:** developing capacities of duty bearers; strengthening of labour market and education/skill training institutions; business development service providers; institutional capacity
* **M&E capacity:** Data collection, research and information sharing for evidence-based policy making and M&E systems
* **Improving delivery models:** for services; for strengthening compliance mechanisms
* **Advocacy and awareness raising:** for youth empowerment, human, labour and land rights, gender equality and non-discrimination
* **Direct implementation support:** contribute to the transformation of the bio-economy sector through support of small and micro-enterprises

**Partnerships**

* Government
* Donor Community
* Civil society and community organizations
* NEDLAC, Academic/Research institutions
* Chapter 9 Institutions
* Social partners – organized labour and organized business/private sector
* Business development service providers / institutions

**Outcome 1.2: By 2025, South Africa has increased productivity in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors and value chain development enhanced**

**Key UN interventions**

* **Policy support:** for effective policy design, coordination, coherence and implementation across the government spheres
* **Multi-stakeholder engagement:** platform for just transition, green jobs and climate, smart agriculture and small holder farmers, supplier development programs and value chains, resource mobilizations through PPPs
* **Improving accountability systems:** for efficient and effective SOEs and improved service delivery
* **M&E capacity:** Data collection, research and information sharing for evidence-based policy making and M&E
* **Direct implementation support:** to fast track preferential procurement
* **Improving delivery models:** to strengthen support services for sustainable MSMEs, create business development centres or incubation hubs in communities

**Partnerships**

* Private sector
* Civil society and community organizations
* Government
* Academic/ Research institutions
* Donor Community
* Social Partners – organized labour and business/private sector
* Business development service providers / institutions

|  |
| --- |
| **Strategic priority 2: Human capital and social transformation** |

***Theory of Change***

The outcomes under this strategic priority will focus on improving health and well-being and quality education outcomes, and strengthening protection from violence, discrimination and abuse as well as the enjoyment of human rights for the most vulnerable and marginalized populations.

The main assumption underpinning the first outcome is that freedom from any kind of violence, discrimination and abuse is a fundamental prerequisite for a cohesive and functioning society. This echoes a central message in the 2030 Agenda: “There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development”[[39]](#footnote-39). With murder and femicide rates that are among the highest in the world, widespread stigmatization of persons with disabilities, and racism and xenophobic attacks targeted at asylum seekers, refugees and foreign nationals, the South African context justifies a separate outcome that addresses the deep causes behind the multiple forms of violence, abuse and discrimination. The outcome will mainstream a preventive approach to human rights across the Cooperation Framework and support a multi-sectoral response to especially sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls. Furthermore, in line with the global UN Disability Inclusion Strategy[[40]](#footnote-40), the outcome will address the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination that persons with disabilities face in all spheres of life in South Africa, for example in accessing education, employment and health care. Achieving the outcome will require changes in law enforcement, victim support, and policy implementation and coordination, as well as in societal norms, stigma and attitudes towards women and girls and other vulnerable and marginalised populations.

The main assumptions underpinning the second and third outcomes are that if poor and vulnerable populations adopt healthier lifestyles and access relevant educational opportunities, then they will be able to better harness their capabilities and pursue a path out of poverty and towards development. In line with the declaration from the Second International Conference on Nutrition[[41]](#footnote-41), the outcomes are based on the recognition that malnutrition, including undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity, affects people´s health and wellbeing by impacting negatively on human physical and cognitive development, compromising the immune system, increasing susceptibility to communicable and noncommunicable diseases, and restricting the attainment of human potential and reducing productivity. In view of South Africa´s persisting high food insecurity rate and growing obesity and stunting rates, as noted above, food and nutrition security will form integral components of all health and education interventions, and will be mainstreamed across other Cooperation Framework outcomes to promote sustainable food production and healthy diets.

Achieving the health, nutrition and well-being outcome will require changes in the implementation of universal health coverage, in addressing the quadruple burden of disease and the broader determinants of health, including healthy food, as well as in health systems strengthening emergency preparedness. Achieving the education outcome will require changes especially in the quality of early childhood development, basic education and post-school education, and in tailoring post-school education to meet the needs of the labour market to facilitate employment.

***Outcomes, key interventions and partnerships***

**Outcome 2.1: By 2025, all people in South Africa, especially girls, vulnerable and marginalised populations, are free from violence and discrimination and enjoy human rights and social cohesion**

**Key UN interventions**

* **Policy support:** GBV National Strategic Plan, Prevention Framework, law reform; National Action Plan Racism Xenophobia
* **Multi-stakeholder engagement:** GBV Steering Committee; Women, Peace, Security; South African Human Rights Commission; Commission for Gender Equality, ethics, leadership and values.
* **Capacity development:** GBV- judiciary, police, private sector, CSOs; Migration/xenophobia-border officials, migrants and host communities, youth groups, women groups
* **Improving accountability systems:** Strengthen domestication, reporting, monitoring, tracking implementation int’l/regional commitments / treaties
* **M&E Capacity:** GBV – Femicide Watch, National Prevalence Survey, Integrated Data Mgmt System / GBV Observatory, GBV centres
* **Direct implementation support:** Test and model GBV primary prevention initiatives; Safe public spaces programme; Social cohesion programme; WPS National Action Plan
* **Improving delivery models:** GBV - Rapid Results (100 days) accelerate delivery, Essential Services package; VAW prevention Framework

**Partnerships**

DOJCD, DWYPWD, DSD, DIRCO, SAJEI/Judiciary, SAHRC, CGE, SAPS, DIRCO

**Outcome 2.2: By 2025, all people in South Africa, particularly vulnerable and marginalized populations, have improved health, nutrition and well-being**

**Key UN interventions**

* **Policy support:** NHI, UHC, health systems strengthening (financing, workforce, essential medicines, Service delivery) and health programmes (Communicable diseases, RMNCHA+N, NCDs, violence and injuries and health security), informal sector social protection and insurance
* **Multi-stakeholder engagement:** Health in all policies (Other Govt departments-Presidency, Treasury, DSD, Labour); Policy dialogues/Advocacy- Civil Society, Labour, Pvt sector
* **Capacity development:** National and subnational level (for UHC, Health programmes, health security)
* **Improving accountability systems:** National Health Observatory; Evidence generation; Global/regional best practices
* **M&E Capacity:** M&E of Presidential Health Compact; Strengthen health information systems; innovations
* **Direct implementation support:** HIV, TB, Immunization/Polio, SRHR
* **Improving delivery models:** NHI, Primary Health Care, HIV, TB, Immunization/Polio, SRHR, Essential Package of Health services

**Partnerships**

Academia, Civil Society, Private sector, Government Departments (NDoH, Presidency, DSD, Treasury), OHSC, CMS, SAHPRA ++

**Outcome 2.3: By 2025, all children and young people in South Africa have equitable access to quality education relevant to a changing society**

**Key UN interventions**

* **Policy support:** Education reform, re-entry policy, care and support for teaching and learning (including safety, health promotion)
* **Multi-stakeholder engagement:** School governing bodies, teacher unions, learners, CSOs, communities, organized business
* **Capacity development:** Training (teachers, curriculum developers, inspectors, school management teams)
* **Improving accountability systems:** Parliamentary committees, Education information system ESA ministerial commitment, other regional and global commitments
* **M&E Capacity:** Education information system strengthening, SDG4 reporting
* **Direct implementation support:** Curriculum assessments, development
* **Improving delivery models:** Advocacy for budget allocation for YP and children

**Partnerships**

Government (DBE, DHE, (DST, DSD) private sector, CSO, SETAs, other developmental partners

|  |
| --- |
| **Strategic priority 3: Effective, efficient and transformative governance** |

***Theory of Change***

The outcomes under the strategic priority will focus, firstly, on rights-holders’ ability, with an emphasis on women and marginalized groups, to participate in democratic processes, understand and claim their fundamental human rights and access justice. Secondly, the focus will be on duty-bearers´ ability to deliver effective public services to all people in South Africa and on oversight institutions´ ability to hold duty-bearers accountable for the use of power and resources. Therefore, the strategic priority is centered around *SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions*, with a clear link to especially outcome 2.1 under strategic priority 2: Human capital and social transformation.

The main assumption underpinning the first outcome is that active participation and engagement of rights-holders in public life and decision-making processes will translate to more inclusive and equitable governance that upholds human rights and provides access to justice for all. Achieving the outcome hinges both on the openness of decision-making structures to allow for fair representation of marginalised groups, and on informed and engaged citizens. Changes will be needed primarily in strengthening civic education among young people and fostering inclusive dialogue structures and platforms for citizen participation.

The main assumption underpinning the second outcome is that improving governance, namely the strengthening of the systems, processes and capacity of state institutions, will improve the efficiency, equity and coverage of public services. Another assumption is that if oversight bodies, such as the Parliament and the independent Chapter 9 institutions[[42]](#footnote-42), function effectively, then deep-rooted governance challenges such as various forms of corruption and abuse of power, impunity, limited rule of law, illicit financial and arms flows, and persistent discrimination based on race, sex, ability or location would be reduced. Achieving the outcome will require changes in skills and knowledge across the relevant institutions and in collaboration and coordination mechanisms, but also more broadly in the working culture and sense of civic duty among public office holders and civil servants.

***Outcomes, key interventions and partnerships***

**Outcome 3.1: By 2025, women and marginalized groups are able to participate meaningfully in decision making processes and access justice**

**Outcome 3.2: By 2025, state institutions deliver effective public services to all and oversight bodies are strengthened**

**Key UN interventions**

* **Policy support:** implement policies developed into actionable results
* **Multi-stakeholder engagement:** encourage multi-institutional approach and collaboration in addressing identified challenges
* **Capacity development:** training (law enforcement agencies, prosecution, programme implementers)
* **Improving accountability systems**: Parliamentary committees, community engagement forums, other regional and global commitments
* **M&E capacity**: crime stats review, Auditor General report, data collection and reporting on SDG16
* **Direct implementation support**: sharing best practises
* **Improving delivery models**: improved coordination amongst government departments.

**Partnerships**

* Public Service Commission
* Chapter 9 institutions
* Parliament
* Civil Society Organisations
* Investigative, prosecution, and law enforcement agencies
* SALGA
* DIRCO
* Academic and research institutions
* Municipalities

|  |
| --- |
| **Strategic priority 4: Climate resilience and sustainably managed natural resources** |

***Theory of Change***

The outcomes under the strategic priority will focus, firstly, on supporting South Africa´s just transition to a low-carbon society and strengthening the resilience of vulnerable and marginalised communities to extreme weather events, disasters and changes in biodiversity and ecosystems caused by climate change. Secondly, the outcomes focus on improving the efficient and environmentally-sound management and utilization of natural resources for greater benefit of vulnerable populations. As described above, the strategic priority is seen as the foundation for the other three strategic priorities partly through the growing urgency and width in climate change action and partly through the direct link between natural resource management and food security, access to water and access to energy. These, in turn, affect deeper issues of livelihoods, living standards and ultimately social cohesion.

The primary assumption underpinning the first outcome is that community resilience is an effective strategy for reducing poverty and improving living standards among poor disaster-prone communities. When communities are able to mitigate, prepare, respond and adapt to adverse situations, such as droughts, floods or other changing circumstances, they will rebuild faster both physically and economically and not be pushed back to poverty. Furthermore, the outcome is based on the view that people and society are at the heart of resilience building and climate change action – it is not a domain limited to government, local authorities and emergency services, and that building community resilience is an ongoing process, rather than a fixed goal. Connecting back to outcome 1.1, a central thread in the outcome will be to maximize the benefits of climate action while minimizing hardships for individuals and communities caused by the transition to a climate-resilient economy.

Achieving the outcome will require, firstly, changes in how national and sub-national governments implement national and international climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks. Duty-bearers will also need to encourage investments in the creation of green and decent jobs. Secondly, changes will be required in how communities are able to access information and justice on environmental issues, adopt climate-smart practices, including in agriculture, and participate in and lead local level adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction interventions. Strengthening the engagement of environmental human rights defenders will be important to ensure that the voices of vulnerable and marginalised populations are heard in the shift to sustainable production and increased climate resilience.

The primary assumption underpinning the second outcome is that sustainable management and utilization of natural resources, and the move to sustainable consumption and production will, firstly, remedy immediate ills such as pollution, diminishing fresh water reserves and loss and degradation of biodiversity. Secondly, it will enable medium and longer-term benefits in areas of water and energy efficiency, waste minimization, food security, health, and in the emergence of a greener and more circular economy. In short, the positive ripple effects are assumed to be wide-ranging across all societal spheres, especially for rural communities whose livelihoods and way of life are directly dependent on the state of the living world. Achieving the outcome will require changes at the technical level to facilitate effective biodiversity conservation, land use, watershed and wildlife management, but also at the attitudinal level for sustainable priority setting and willingness among authorities to engage in new and broader partnerships. New partnerships will especially be needed with industry and corporations to advocate for the adoption of sustainable production and market practices.

***Outcomes, key interventions and partnerships***

**Outcome 4.1: By 2025, South Africa is on a just transition to a low-carbon society and vulnerable and marginalized communities are more resilient to adverse effects of climate change**

**Key UN interventions**

* **Policy implementation support**: NDC, RE plan, SENDAI framework, NBSAB, National EbA strategy, food nutrition security policy implementation plan (FNS), NEES
* **Capacity Building**: integrated resource plan, agro-ecological practices, institutional strengthening, human capital development, EbA
* **Multi-stakeholder engagement**: Transformative, inclusive of the private sector, communities, CSOs, academia
* **Direct Intervention Support**: experiments and pilots, improving delivery models, green-oriented incentives [watersheds, grasslands, thickets, mountains etc.], community climate change-related projects, aligning national regulations

**Partnerships**

ARC, DTI, DTE, DALRRD, DEFF, NCPC, SAPS, SANEDI, NBR, NBI, NERSA, Private sector (DBSA), NGOs (WWF, EWT, WESSA), Eskom, Innovation Hub, TIA, CBOs, farmers’ organisations, Indigenous people’s network, provincial and local government, research institutions (CSIR, universities), organized labor (DBSA), DARDLR, Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMR&E, Agriculture Resource Centre [ARC], TTA, DWS, Department of Social Development

**Outcome 4.2: By 2025, natural resources are managed and utilized sustainably for improved livelihoods and well-being of vulnerable communities**

**Key UN interventions**

* **Policy Implementation Support:** Wildlife and watershed management, biodiversity conservation, transboundary cooperation principles, national bio-economy strategy, blue [ocean] economy, integrated water resource management [IWRM] plan, land reform and agrarian transformation, wind and solar energy, sustainable land use management, land degradation neutrality index)
* **Capacity Building:** bio-prospection guidelines, licensing and permitting, biodiversity assessments, spatial mapping for NR, spatial planning for marine and NR, national capital accounts
* **Multi-stakeholder engagement:** wildlife management and economy platforms, invasive species, national and sub-regional level - policy dialogue, facilitation, information sharing, mobilization of resources, youth platforms to engage marginalized and vulnerable groups such as youth and women
* **Direct Intervention Support:** experiments and pilots, improving delivery models, green-oriented incentives (production of electric cars), community-led environment and wildlife economy projects, aligning national regulations

**Partnerships**

DEFF, DALRRD, Mountain authorities, River Basin Authorities, SADC, SAN Parks, SANBI, Private sector, DBSA, NGOs (WWF, EWT, WESSA), DSI, DWS, research institutions, provincial and local government, CBOS, farmers’ organisations, Indigenous people’s network, Department of Social Development.

* 1. **Synergies between Cooperation Framework outcomes**

The Cooperation Framework strategic priorities and outcomes are designed to address the three dimensions of sustainable development, with sustainable environment forming the overall platform for progress across the other dimensions. This conceptual understanding entails that all the nine outcomes are intertwined and progress in one outcome is closely dependent on progress in all the other outcomes. While the ToC visualization above (figure X) portrays the intended results pathways as simple and linear, there will in reality be overlaps among contributions to results at all levels, reflecting the complex and integrated nature of social change processes.

Leveraging synergies between outcomes will be especially important for addressing the following multi-sectoral issues:

* **Inequality:** addressing the multiple forms on inequality in South Africa cuts across all strategic priorities. Outcome 1.1 addresses inequalities in economic opportunities by focusing on access to resources and employment, outcomes 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 address inequalities in terms of safety, respect and dignity, especially on the basis of gender, as well as health and education, outcome 3.1 addresses inequalities in participation in democratic processes and access to human rights, and finally, outcome 4.1 addresses inequalities in the way communities are able to overcome climate change impacts. It is worth noting that as inequalities in South Africa are complex and layered, issues of gender, race, ethnicity and ability will be addressed in all above outcomes.
* **Unemployment:** while outcome 1.1 has a particular focus on increasing employment opportunities, its achievement will for example depend on 1.2 that supports the creation of a more enabling environment for businesses, outcome 1.3 that aims to equip young people with skills relevant for the labour market and 4.2 that strives to ensure that the country´s rich natural resources will be there to provide work and livelihoods for generations to come.
* **Violence and discrimination:** outcome 2.1 is designed to address femicide and promote safety and non-discrimination, especially for girls and women, but it will depend on outcomes 3.1 and 3.2 in terms of access to justice and the functioning of state institutions for protection and supportive policies, as well as outcome 2.2 for gender-based violence sensitive health services and 2.3 for bringing up young people that embrace values of respect, tolerance and unity.

## **Sustainability**

The Cooperation Framework supports the most sustainable development choices for South Africa as identified by the CCA and stakeholder consultations, and expressed in the NDP 2030 and MTSF. In brief, these focus on addressing South Africa´s triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment. Aligning UN contributions to national development priorities and the achievement of the SDGs serves as the fundamental promise of sustainability.

In order to promote the sustainability of the outcomes, the following principles will guide interventions under the Cooperation Framework:

* Emphasis will be on strengthening national implementation systems and mechanisms, with a specific focus on supporting the operationalization of the District Based Service Delivery system and enhancing oversight institutions, for quality de-centralized service delivery and accountability;
* Capacity building initiatives will build on existing individual and organizational capacities, be carefully tailored to suit the specific social and cultural context, be targeted towards participants with significant influencing power over change processes, and utilize the training of trainers’ modality for ownership and scalability;
* Behaviour change approaches will be mainstreamed across interventions to address harmful social norms and promote gender equality, respect for women and girls, healthy lifestyles, community resilience and overall social cohesion;
* Interventions will be based on strong partnerships and aim to involve and engage local actors in all stages of the project cycle to ensure ownership and relevance;
* New and innovative interventions will be thoroughly piloted to test proof of concept, cost-efficiency and scalability;
* Interventions will be informed by past experiences and evaluations, grounded on evidence and best practices leveraging the knowledge networks of the UN, and targeted towards populations left furthest behind.

Furthermore, sustainability of outcomes will be promoted through proper investments in programme and project planning, monitoring, learning and evaluation across all UN agencies. The UNCT will ensure that all programme and project documents are based on a rigorous ToC aligned to the Cooperation Framework and that the UN system has sufficient programme management and M&E capacity to deliver on the agreed results.

## **UN comparative advantages and UNCT configuration**

Note: to be written after configuration exercise completed.

# **3. COOPERATION FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

The UN in South Africa is fully committed to the collective responsibility of implementing the UN Reform[[43]](#footnote-43). Central to the reform is the promise of a more coordinated, integrated and efficient UN development system that focuses on delivery on the ground and provides tailored support to countries in achieving the SDGs. Through the below strategies and governance structure, the UN aims to support national implementation capacity and mechanisms at all levels, and to harness existing and build new partnerships for the realisation of the SDGs.

## **Implementation strategy and strategic partnerships**

The realisation that achieving sustainable development requires cooperation across societal sectors is a foundational aspect of the 2030 Agenda[[44]](#footnote-44). In order to tackle South Africa´s systemic and inter-connected challenges, broad partnerships will need to be established and private resources increasingly mobilised and redirected towards the SDGs. In line with the principle of *leaving no one behind*, partnerships under the Cooperation Framework will be extended to the business and private sector, civil society organisations, including youth, gender-based groups, and organisations representing people with disabilities, worker organisations, research institutes and academic organisations, as well as development partners, foundations and philanthropic individuals. Recognising that it takes time and resources to establish and manage successful partnerships, the UN will prioritise partnerships that generate both significant added value towards delivering on the SDGs and clear net value for each individual partner[[45]](#footnote-45).

The UN in South Africa has forged a strong relationship with the Government and will continue the collaboration with the Joint Steering Committee serving as the primary platform, as described below in chapter 3.2. Given the need to support national efforts of strengthening implementation capability, particularly at local government level, actors in the local sphere of government are increasingly important partners for the UN in South Africa. The introduction of the District Service Delivery Model (DSDM), presents the UN with an opportunity to provide joined-up support to government at a municipal and district level. In this regard, critical partners will include the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), South African Local Government Association (SALGA) and the Provincial administrations. Other strategic partners will include civil society and the private sector.

A central strategy for leveraging existing and establishing new partnerships will be the formation of sector platforms for a wide range of development actors, such as private sector, civil society and labour organisations. The sector platforms will form a National Advisory Board, which will assist the UNCT in resource mobilisation, expanding and introducing a new generation of partnerships, and sharing information on emerging issues such as innovations, tested sustainable development solutions and new academic research.

Promoting gender equality and addressing violence against women and girls, and countering youth exclusion, are core components of the Cooperation Framework. Under the leadership and coordination of the RC, the UN will leverage existing initiatives and platforms, such as Generation Equality and Generation Unlimited, and build new partnerships to encourage broad and impactful cooperation among all stakeholders.

Recognising the unique position of South Africa in the immediate Southern African region and the wider African continent[[46]](#footnote-46), the UN will collaborate with the Government and other national partners to enhance regional and global cooperation and integration across all the outcomes in the Cooperation Framework. The UN will leverage its global presence, access to expertise and normative role to support South Africa to expand engagement in international best-practice and knowledge exchange, especially to promote a transition to a green economy, foster safety and stability, strengthen resilience to cross-border disasters and conflicts, and accelerate innovations in sustainable development solutions.

Other key implementation strategies include the following:

* **Leaving no one behind**: recognizing the extreme level of inequality in the country, interventions under the Cooperation Framework must demonstrate a clear focus on improving the lives of the most vulnerable and marginalized and target structural barriers to equality, justice, resources and opportunities. The UNCT will develop a dedicated strategy to guide implementation of the leaving no one behind principle.
* **Emphasizing implementation, scalability and impact**: noting South Africa´s strong existing policy environment, interventions will increasingly move away from policy development to strengthening policy coherence and implementation at national and sub-national levels. Similarly, interventions must be scalable, sustainable and focused on achieving progress across multiple SDGs. Interventions will, to the extent possible, be aimed at strategic leverage points in the economic, social and environmental systems to generate broadest possible change throughout the value chain.
* **Delivering together**: acknowledging that the added value of the UN in an upper-middle income country is based not on the mandate of any single agency, but on the expertise and resources in the whole UN Development System, the UNCT is committed to deepen its Delivering as One approach for enhanced coordination, effectiveness and impact.

## **Joint workplans**

Note: the below paragraphs are mandatory text from the global guidance, slightly modified

The Cooperation Framework will be made operational through the development of Joint Annual/Multi-year? Work Plans (JWPs)[[47]](#footnote-47) and agency-specific work plans and project documents, as necessary. The JWPs will describe the specific results to be achieved in pursuit of the agreed common outcomes and will form an agreement between the UN system agencies and each implementing partner, as necessary, on accountability for shared results and the use of resources. To the extent possible, the UN system agencies and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed Cooperation Framework and signed joint or agency-specific work plans and project documents, to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents can be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the Cooperation Framework and joint or agency-specific work plans and/or project documents[[48]](#footnote-48). In line with the global calls for increased inter-agency pooled funding[[49]](#footnote-49), the UN in South Africa will continue to utilize Joint Programmes as a modality for strengthened coordination and collaboration in the spirit of Delivering as One.

The Cooperation Framework will be nationally executed under the overall co-ordination of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) of the Republic of South Africa. Government coordinating authorities for specific UN system agency programmes are noted in Annex 1. Government Ministries, NGOs, INGOs and UN system agencies will implement programme activities.

Cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the United Nations system (as stated in the ICSC circulars).

## **Governance**

The governance mechanisms for the Cooperation Framework have been informed by past experience in the country[[50]](#footnote-50), and global guidance and best practices[[51]](#footnote-51). The UN in South Africa commits to continuously assess, as part of the annual review exercise of the Cooperation Framework, the functioning of the governance mechanisms to ensure that they add value to all stakeholders and remain relevant for delivering results. The following structure will drive the implementation of the Cooperation Framework:

* **Joint Steering Committee (JSC)**: will be responsible for strategic direction, high-level oversight, accountability, and fostering of new partnerships. Co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the XXX, the JSC will bring together minister-level representatives from DIRCO, National Treasury, Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) and Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), and UN Heads of Agencies at least once a year to review performance, unlock potential bottlenecks and approve the JWPs for the coming year. Additional platforms for regular dialogue between the Government and the UN might be established as appropriate.
* **District Steering Committees (DSCs)**: are coordination and decision-making platforms that will be established in the districts where the UN is providing system-wide support to the District Service Delivery Model. Composition and working modalities to be agreed.
* **UN Country Team (UNCT)**: is the main platform for UN internal inter-agency coordination and decision-making. Led by the UN Resident Coordinator, who also represents non-resident agencies, the UNCT is composed of Heads of UN agencies and UN system entities carrying out operational activities in South Africa. The roles and responsibilities within the UNCT are outlined in the new global Management and Accountability Framework[[52]](#footnote-52), which stresses mutual accountability for results and leadership for an integrated response to SDGs.
* **Result Groups**: are coordination platforms responsible for joint planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of contributions towards the Cooperation Framework common outcomes. Established at the strategic priority level, the Result Groups encourage multi-sectoral, integrated and innovative approaches to the identified complex development challenges. The Result Groups are co-chaired by Government and UN Heads of Agencies, who are members of the UNCT, comprise all key Government partners and UN entities working in the result area, irrespective of physical presence, and meet at least every two months. The Result Groups will develop JWPs and provide periodic progress reports to UNCT for strengthened accountability. The Result Groups might include representatives from civil society, private sector and development partners, as appropriate.
* **Other internal inter-agency groups:** that will promote coordination and collaboration among agencies in the spirit of Delivering as One will include the **Programme Management Team** (PMT) for increased synergies across programme areas; the **Operations Management Team** (OMT) for enhanced operational efficiency and harmonized business practices as outlined in the Business Operations Strategy; the **M&E Working Group** (M&E WG) for guidance and quality assurance of joint planning, progress tracking and review, and evaluation processes; and the **UN Communications Group** (UNCG) for coherent messaging of achievements, consistent advocacy and outreach around policy and normative issues, and strategic positioning of the UN in South Africa. UNCT might form additional thematic groups to spearhead mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues, such as gender equality, HIV and AIDS, and youth, and strengthen adherence to the Cooperation Framework guiding principles[[53]](#footnote-53) in all aspects of work.

## **Joint resource mobilization strategy**

Achieving the 2030 Agenda will require several types and sources of financial resources, from traditional official development assistance to new kinds of investments from public and private actors. Resource mobilisation is also increasingly more relevant for the UN, due to decreasing international aid and expansion of voluntary contributions, declining resource flows and greater demand for accountability. There will never be a one-size-fits-all approach; different agencies and programmes mobilize resources in different ways, while there may also be commonalities between agencies and programmes. The UN in South Africa will utilise the following strategies to mobilise resources to deliver on the Cooperation Framework and to support financing the SDGs in South Africa:

* Developing a Joint Resource Mobilisation Strategy to enhance impact, leverage the synergies and strengths of agencies, and improve coordination and prioritisation of funding initiatives in order to close the budgetary gaps of the Cooperation Framework. The strategy will be based on a financial landscape analysis that maps different sources and volumes of financing, including international, domestic, private and public.
* Exploring opportunities to establish a country-level Multi-Partner Trust Fund to attract contributions from a wide range sources, including traditional and non-traditional donors, private sector and foundations, towards accelerating financing for the SDGs in South Africa.
* Leveraging the opportunity of Joint Programmes and thematic Multi-Partner Trust Funds to mobilise funding for broad multisectoral issues that require collaboration between several agencies
* Leveraging global funding avenues available for UNCTs and UN agencies, such as global thematic and vertical funds, building on previous successes
* Identifying strategic anchor partners for the Cooperation Framework to promote sustainable investments and partnerships, focusing particularly on the untapped potential of the private sector´s financial and non-financial resources and assets

Note: the below paragraphs are mandatory text from the global guidance

The UN system agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the Cooperation Framework, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of the UN system entities’ support may be provided to non-governmental [and civil society] organizations as agreed within the framework of the individual workplans and project documents.

Additional support may include access to UN organization-managed global information systems, the network of the UN system agencies’ country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to the support provided by the network of UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes. The UN system agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, the UN system agencies’ funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the Cooperation Framework. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the workplans and project documents. By mutual consent between the Government and the UN development system entities, funds not earmarked by donors to UN development system agencies for specific activities may be re-allocated to other programmatically equally worthwhile activities.

The Government will support the UN system agencies’ efforts to raise funds required to meet the needs of this Cooperation Framework and will cooperate with the UN system agencies including: encouraging potential donor Governments to make available to the UN system agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of the programme; endorsing the UN system agencies’ efforts to raise funds for the programme from other sources, including the private sector both internationally and in South Africa; and by permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in South Africa to support this programme, which will be tax exempt for the donor, to the maximum extent permissible under applicable law.

## **Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers - HACT**

Note: the below paragraphs are mandatory text from the global guidance

The HACT clauses are mandatory for UN system entities that follow HACT procedures, and these entities should be specified in the Cooperation Framework document. The HACT clauses must be included verbatim.

In integrating HACT clauses, where text refers to HACT processes, it must be clearly noted that that the HACT-specific mechanisms apply only to those UN system agencies following HACT procedures.  
Text in [square brackets] is intended as advice to drafters of the Cooperation Framework to tailor the text to the country context.

**The below to be include in verbatim, with some adaptation where necessary:**

All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Work Plans (WPs[[54]](#footnote-54)) agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs) can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner:
   1. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
   2. After activities have been completed (reimbursement);
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

[In countries where it has been agreed that cash will be transferred to institutions other than the Implementing Partner (e.g., the Treasury) please replace with the following text:]

Cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs) can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred to the [national institution] for forwarding to the Implementing Partner:
   1. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
   2. After activities have been completed (reimbursement).
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner.
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

Where cash transfers are made to the [national institution], the [national institution] shall transfer such cash promptly to the Implementing Partner.

Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UN system agencies shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts. Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN[[55]](#footnote-55) Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by the UN system agencies may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate. The Implementing Partner may participate in the selection of the consultant.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the UN system agencies shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by the UN system agencies and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner in [here insert the number of days as per UN system agency schedule].

In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, the UN system agencies shall proceed with the payment within [here insert the number of days as agreed by the UN system agencies].

The UN system agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor.

Where the UN system agencies and other UN system agency provide cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN system agencies.

*A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the work plan (WP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that [UN organization] will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner. Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the work plans (WPs) only.*

*Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the utilization of all received cash are submitted to [UN organization] within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.*

*In the case of international NGO/CSO and IGO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to [UN organization] within six months after receipt of the funds.*

*To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from [UN organization] will provide UN system agency or its representative with timely access to:*• all *financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by  
[UN system agency], together with relevant documentation;*

• all relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner’s internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and [UN organization]. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:

* Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.
* Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the

[UN organization] that provided cash (and where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits, add: and to the SAI) so that the auditors include these statements in their final audit report before submitting it to [UN organization].

* Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.  
  Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN system agencies (and where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits, add: and to the SAI), on a quarterly basis (or as locally agreed).

To include VERBATIM: (Select from the following two options):

Option 1: [Where an assessment of the Public Financial Management system has confirmed that the capacity of the Supreme Audit Institution is high and willing and able to conduct scheduled and special audits]:  
*The Supreme Audit Institution may undertake the audits of Government Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services[[56]](#footnote-56).*Option 2: [Where no assessment of the Public Financial Management Capacity has been conducted, or such an assessment identified weaknesses in the capacity of the Supreme Audit Institution]:  
*The audits will be commissioned by the UN system agencies and undertaken by private audit services.*

# **4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN**

* 1. **Monitoring plan** [[57]](#footnote-57)

Results-based monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is going to be indispensable for the Cooperation Framework´s timely delivery, learning and implementation success. Results-based management (RBM) involves clearly defining what results are expected, monitoring progress made towards achieving results over time, as well as gathering feedback and lessons to promote a culture of accountability and continuous learning. In collaboration with the Government, the UN will develop an integrated M&E plan based on RBM principles to accelerate, monitor and report on the collective implementation of the Cooperation Framework. The M&E mechanisms will be firmly anchored on Government’s strategic plans.

The UN will collaborate with the Government to leverage and strengthen national data ecosystems to ascertain baselines and acquire reliable up-to-date data for results monitoring. There is a need for innovative, real-time and quick data gathering, processing and transmission to inform policy and investment choices. Data disaggregation will be crucial during the whole programme cycle to ensure that interventions target the most vulnerable and marginalised groups. The UN will continuously assess and adapt the M&E plan to ensure that it is responsive to emerging issues and national priorities.

The UN will continue to collaborate with the DPME through the UNCT and the interagency M&E Group to implement the joint M&E plan. The monitoring and reporting of JWPs, including on SDG-aligned indicators, will be done through the online platform UN Info. The UN will also support institutionalization of M&E functions in the implementation of the NDP at national level, and in the implementation of Integrated Development Plans (IDP) at provincial and local level, which are are critical in the attainment of the SDGs. At programme delivery level, capacities of the UN staff will be strengthened to undertake regular monitoring of field activities and provide quality assurance in line with the results framework and project quality assurance guidelines. Financial management and monitoring frameworks for risk management, quality assurance and programme monitoring activities will be implemented to promote efficiencies in UN procurement and resources management.

Note: the below paragraph is mandatory text from the global guidance

Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN system agencies. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/ contracts with the UN system agencies’
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies’ standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring
3. Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organization, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

### **Risks and opportunities**

The implementation of the Cooperation Framework requires ownership by the Government, contribution by various key partners and participation of beneficiaries on the ground. As described above, the UN will develop broad partnerships for the achievement of the Cooperation Framework. This provides great opportunities for success, but it also presents risks if not properly managed and if buy in from the different stakeholders is not ascertained.

The UN will undertake continuous risk analysis to mitigate threats and harness emerging opportunities. The identified key risks, such as lack of coordination and oversight of the Cooperation Framework implementation, lack of political will for the emerging approaches, shrinking of funding base in an upper middle-income country, patriarchal and cultural norms, and capacity of the UN to provide needed technical and advisory support, will be mitigated through formation of robust brokering partnerships, advocacy, knowledge sharing and review of UN tools and systems.

In addition, the UN will implement frameworks and approaches (such as HACT) for managing financial and quality assurance risks including continuous appraisal of social and environmental standards (SES) as well as implementation of programme and project quality assurance standards during the Cooperation Framework cycle. Mechanism for addressing grievances through enhancing stakeholders’ engagement, as guided under the Cooperation Framework and SES policy (2019), will be fully implemented.

### **Cooperation Framework review and reporting**

The CCA will be updated on an annual basis and it will inform the formulation of the JWPs and any adjustments in overall strategic approaches. Similarly, the results matrix will be updated in response to major trajectory changes and lessons learnt from annual implementation.

## **Evaluation plan**

In the penultimate year of the Cooperation Framework (2023), an independent evaluation will be commissioned. The evaluation will assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact of the Cooperation Framework in contributing to national development priorities, and assess if the UN has delivered on its programming principles specifically in relation to leaving no one behind.

The UN will ensure alignment of the evaluation of the Cooperation Framework and any independent country evaluations. All evaluations will follow norms and standards established by the UN Evaluations Group to ensure quality, rigor and robustness of the evaluations.

**ANNEX 1: THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK RESULTS MATRIX24**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| National Development Priority: Economy and employment | | | |
| **Related Global SDG Target(s):**  **SDG 1,5,8,9,10** | | | |
| **Related National SDG Target(s):**  Chapter 3: Economy and employment; 4: Economic infrastructure; 5: Transitioning to a low carbon economy; 6: Inclusive rural economy; 7: Positioning South Africa in the world; 11: Social protection. | | | |
| **Cooperation Framework Strategic Priority**:25 Inclusive, just and sustainable economic growth | | | |
| RESULTS | INDICATORS | | PARTNERS |
| **Outcome 1.1:** By 2025, all people in South Africa, particularly women, youth and other marginalized groups, have access to equitable social and economic opportunities | Indicator: | Percentage of South African population below the international poverty line |  |
| Related SDG Indicator: | Indicator 1.1.1 |
| Baseline: | 18.8% |
| Target: |  |
| Source: | IES 2006, LCS 2009, IES 2011, LCS 2015, Stats SA 2017 |
| Indicator: | Total spending on essential services as a percentage of total government expenditure |
| Related SDG Indicator: | Indicator 1. |
| Baseline: | 20% |
| Target: |  |
| Source: | National Treasury Estimates of National Expenditure 2016 |
| Indicator: | Proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in senior and middle management. |
| Related SDG Indicator: | Indicator 5.5.2 |
| Baseline: | 32.1% (2017) |
| Target: |  |
| Source: | QLFS 2017, Stats SA |
| SDG Global Indicator: | Indicator 8.5.1D: Average monthly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities |
| SDG National Indicator: | Median monthly earnings of female and male employees by occupations (rand values) |
| Baseline: | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Occupation | Male | Female | | Managers | R19 000 | R17 000 | | Professionals | R20 000 | R18 600 | | Technicians | R7 000 | R6 000 | | Clerks | R6 000 | R5 000 | | Sales | R3 900 | R2 900 | | Skilled Agriculturers | R2 200 | R1 200 | | Craft | R4 333 | R3 100 | | Operators | R4 116 | R3 250 | | Elementary | R2 700 | R2 166 | | Domestic Workers | R1 700 | R1 733 | |
| Target: |  |
| Source: | QLFS 2017, Stats SA |
| Indicator: | Percentage of people effectively covered by social protection systems |
| SDG Global Indicator: | Indicator 1.3.1D |
| Baseline: | 30.3% (2018) |
| Target: |  |
| Source: | Social Pension 2018, DSD |
|  | Indicator: | Number and percentage of children living in poverty according to national monetary poverty lines |  |
|  | SDG Global Indicator: | 1.2.1 |  |
|  | Baseline: | 10.03 million, 51.0% |  |
|  | Target: | 9.1 million, 45% |  |
|  | Source: | Living Conditions Survey |  |
|  | Indicator: | Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status |  |
|  | SDG Global Indicator: | 8.8.1 |  |
|  | Baseline: | South African citizens 313 (2018)  Immigrants: 6 (2018) |  |
|  | Target: |  |  |
|  | Source: | Umehloko System 2018, DoL |  |
|  | Indicator | Land ownership in South Africa |  |
|  | SDG Global Indicator: | Indicator 5.a.1 |  |
|  | Baseline: | M: 52%  F: 34%  Gender not given: 14% |  |
|  | Target: |  |  |
|  | Source: | Department of Rural Development and Land Reform Land Audit, 2017 |  |
|  | Indicator | Percentage of population living in households with access to basic services |  |
|  | Related SDG indicator | Indicator 1.4.1D: |  |
|  | Baseline: | (a) sanitation (82%)  (b) electricity (89.6%)  (c) water (86.4%) |  |
|  | Target: |  |  |
|  | Source: | GHS 2017, Stats SA |  |
| **Outcome 1.2:** By 2025, South Africa has increased productivity in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors and value chain development enhanced | Indicator: | South Africa’s economic growth rates |  |
| Related SDG Indicator: | 8.1.1 and 8.2.1 |
| Baseline: | Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita: **-1.037**  Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person: **0.31** |
| Target: |  |
| Source: | Stats SA, 2017 |
| Indicator: | Share of informal employment in non-agriculture employment by gender |
| Related SDG Indicator: | Indicator 8.3.1 |
| Baseline: | M: 28.8  F: 29.4  Total: 29.1 |
| Target: |  |
| Source: | Stats SA, 2017 |
| Indicator | Unemployment rate and youth unemployment |
| Related SDG indicator | 8.5.2 |
| Baseline: | 29.1% (overall) and 38.7% (15-35 Youth unemployment) (2017) |
| Target: |  |
| Source: | QLFS 2017, Stats SA |
| Indicator: | Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) |
| Baseline: | 20% (2016) |
| Target: |  |
| Source: | National Treasury Estimates of National Expenditure 2016 |
| Indicator | Percentage of youth not in employment, education or training |
| SDG Global Indicator: |  |
| Baseline: | 31.2% |
| Target: | 21.2% |
| Source: | Department of Higher Education and Training Report |
| Indicator | The global competitiveness index |
| SDG Global Indicator: |  |
| Baseline: | 60 out 141 |
| Target: |  |
| Source: | World Economic Forum **[The Global Competitiveness Report 2019](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=4&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjpwYrgiJfoAhVKXBoKHWmTAPYQFjADegQIBRAB&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww3.weforum.org%2Fdocs%2FWEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf&usg=AOvVaw102ZspFY7U_FlP90O9gLUu)** |
|  | Indicator | Labour productivity level |  |
|  | SDG Global Indicator: |  |  |
|  | Baseline: | 19.1% (2018) |  |
|  | Target: |  |  |
|  | Source: | https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/ad689ef2-en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/ad689ef2-en |  |
| Indicator | **Labour productivity growth** |  |
| SDG Global Indicator: |  |  |
| Baseline: | 1.5% (2018) |  |
| Target: |  |  |
| Source: | Productivity SA (https://productivitysa.co.za/article/2018-productivity-statistics/106\_ ) |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| National Development Priority: Improving Human Capabilities i.e. Chapter 9; 10; 11 and 12, 15, Improving education, training and innovation, healthcare for all, Social protection and building safer communities and Nation building and social cohesion | | | |
| **Related Global SDG Target(s):**  3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at ages and wellbeing  4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all  5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls  6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all | | | |
| **Related National SDG Target(s):**  Chapter 9; 10; 11 and 12, 15, Improving education, training and innovation, healthcare for all, Social protection and building safer communities and Nation building and social cohesion | | | |
| **Cooperation Framework Strategic Priority**: Human Capital and social transformation | | | |
| RESULTS | INDICATORS | | PARTNERS |
| **Outcome 2.1:** By 2025, all people in South Africa, especially girls, vulnerable and marginalised populations, are free from violence and discrimination and enjoy human rights and social cohesion | Indicator | 2a. Social cohesion Index | DOJCD, DWYPWD, DSD, DIRCO, SAJEI/Judiciary, SAHRC, CGE, SAPS, DIRCO |
| SDG Global Indicator: |  |
| Baseline: | 46% (2014) |
| Target: |  |
| Source: | South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) - HSRC |
| Indicator | 2b. Percentage of ever partnered women and girls aged 18 years and older subjected to physical or sexual violence by any partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age |
| SDG Global Indicator: | 5.2.1 |
| Baseline: | 7.7 per cent for physical violence and 2.3% for sexual violence |
| Target: |  |
| Source: | South African Demographic and Health survey 2016 |
| Indicator | 2c. Proportion of population aged 16 and above who experienced at least one incident of assault in the previous 12 months (domesticated indicator) |
| SDG Global Indicator: | 16.1.3 |
| Baseline | 0.72% (2018) |
| Target |  |
| Source: | Victims of Crime survey 2017/2018, Stats SA |
| Indicator | 2d. Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles |
| SDG Global Indicator: | 16.a.1 |
| Baseline: | SAHRC (Yes) |
| Target: | Yes (2024) |
| Source: | UPR (Universal Periodic Review) |
|  | Indicator | Level of establishment of permanent national child rights coordinating mechanism |  |
|  | SDG Global Indicator: | 16.7 |  |
|  | Baseline: | None |  |
|  | Target: | Functioning |  |
|  | Source: | Minutes of meetings of the national child rights coordinating mechanism |  |
|  | Indicator | Number of mothers, fathers and caregivers reached through parenting programmes |  |
|  | SDG Global Indicator: |  |  |
|  | Baseline: | 8,000 |  |
|  | Target: | 64,000 |  |
|  | Source: | Department of Social Development Report |  |
|  | Indicator | Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services |  |
|  | SDG Global Indicator: |  |  |
|  | Baseline: | 1,400,000 |  |
|  | Target: | 2,000,000 |  |
|  | Source: | Department of Social Development Report |  |
|  | Indicator | Percentage of students experiencing bullying, corporal punishment, harassment, violence, sexual discrimination and abuse (ages 13 to 17 years old) |  |
|  | SDG Global Indicator: |  |  |
|  | Baseline: | Bullying: 19.7%;  Corporal punishment: 7.6%;  Physical violence: 19.2% |  |
|  | Target: | Bullying: 14.7%;  Corporal punishment: 2.6%;  Physical violence: 14.2% |  |
|  | Source: | TIMSS report |  |
| **Outcome 2.2:** By 2025, all people in South Africa, particularly the vulnerable and marginalized populations, have improved health, nutrition and well-being | Indicator | 2e. Number of new HIV infections per 1 000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations | SDG Global Indicator:  Academia, Civil Society, Private sector, Government Departments (NDoH, Presidency, DSD, Treasury), OHSC, CMS, SAHPRA ++ |
| SDG Global Indicator: | 3.3.1 |
| Baseline: | 0.8 (2017) |
| Target: |  |
| Source: | South African National HIV Prevalence, Incidence, behaviour and communication survey, 2017, HSRC |
| Indicator | 2f. Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population |
| SDG Global Indicator: | 3.3.2 |
| Baseline: | 567 per 100 000 (2017) |
| Target: |  |
| Source: | Global TB Reports 2017, WHO |
| Indicator | Maternal mortality ration and under 5 mortality rates |
| SDG Global Indicator: | 3.1.1, 3.2.1 |
| Baseline: | 121 (2016)  (unit: deaths per 100 000 live births)  42 deaths per 1,000 live births (under 5 mortality – 2016) |
| Target: |  |
| Source: | DHS and African Civil Registration and Vital Statistic (2016) |
|  | Indicator | Adolescents aged 15-19 years having comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS (Disaggregated by sex) |  |
|  | SDG Global Indicator: |  |  |
|  | Baseline: | 23% male; 25% female |  |
|  | Target: | 50% male; 50% female |  |
|  | Source: | UNAIDS report |  |
|  | Indicator | Percentage of children aged 0-14 years and adolescent girls and boys aged 10-19 years living with HIV that are receiving ART |  |
|  | SDG Global Indicator: |  |  |
|  | Baseline: | 58% (0-14 years) |  |
|  | Target: | 90% (0-14 years) |  |
|  | Source: | Tembisa/ Spectrum; District Health Information System (DHIS) |  |
|  | Indicator | Percentage of children fully immunized as per vaccination schedule |  |
|  | SDG Global Indicator: |  |  |
|  | Baseline: | 83.1% |  |
|  | Target: | 90% |  |
|  | Source: | Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), DHIS, WHO/UNICEF Estimate |  |
|  | Indicator | Percentage of infants aged 0-5 months who are exclusively fed with breast milk |  |
|  | SDG Global Indicator: |  |  |
|  | Baseline: | 32% |  |
| Target: | 60% |  |
| Source: | Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) |  |
| Indicator | Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population) | Academia, Civil Society, Private sector, Government Departments (NDoH, Presidency, DSD, Treasury), OHSC, CMS, SAHPRA ++ |
| SDG Global Indicator: | 3.8.1 |
| Baseline: | Not available |
| Target: | TBD |
| Source: |  |
| Indicator | Percent of population who spent at least 10% of their household budget (total household expenditure or income) paying for health services (disaggregated information required) |
| SDG Global Indicator: | 3.8.2 |
| Baseline: | Not available |
| Target: | TBD |
| Source: | Household budget surveys (HBS), Household income and expenditure surveys (HIES)  Socio-economic or living standards surveys  National Health Accounts |
| Indicator | Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2  standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) under 5 years of age ((disaggregated information required) |
| SDG Global Indicator: | 2.2.1 |
| Baseline: | 27% (2016) |
| Target: |  |
| Source: | SANHANES-1, HSRC and SADHS 2016, DoH, Stats SA, SAMRC and ICF |
| **Outcome 2.3**: By 2025, all children and young people in South Africa have equitable access to quality education relevant to a changing society | Indicator | 2g. Proportion of children and young people (a) in Grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by se |  |
| Related SDG indicator | 4.1.1 |  |
| Baseline: | **Literacy Grade 3**: 22% (2016) **Literacy Grade 6**: 77% (2014) **Literacy Grade 9**: 48% (2014) **Numeracy Grade 3**: 65% (2014) **Numeracy Grade 6:** 35% (2014) **Numeracy Grade 9**: 3% (2014) |
| Target: |  |
| Data Source: | ANA[[58]](#footnote-58), PIRLS[[59]](#footnote-59), TIMMS[[60]](#footnote-60) 2014, DBE |
| Indicator | 2h. Percentage of children attending Grade 1 in the current year, after attending Grade R/0 in the previous year and Proportion of children accessing registered ECD programmes |
| Related SDG indicator |  |
| Baseline: | 94% of children attended grade 1 (2017) and 704 064 |
| Target: |  |
| Data Source: | GHS[[61]](#footnote-61) and DSD |
| Indicator | 2j. Participation rate of youth in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex and disability status |
| Related SDG indicator | 4.3.1 |
| Baseline: | 15.2% Females, 12% Males, 10.3% People living with a disability (2017) |
| Target: |  |
| Data Source: | GHS |
|  | Indicator | Percentage of children aged 0 to 4 years old that received early stimulation and responsive care from their parents or caregivers |  |
|  | Related SDG indicator |  |  |
|  | Baseline: | Parents telling stories often: 35.5%  Reading books with child often: 27%  Naming different things with child often: 47.3% |  |
|  | Target: | Parents telling stories often: 75%  Reading books with child often: 45%  Naming different things with child: Often: 75% |  |
|  | Data Source: | General Household Survey (GHS) |  |
|  | Indicator | Percentage of children 36-59 months attending an early childhood education programme (attendance rate) |  |
|  | Related SDG indicator |  |  |
|  | Baseline: | 38.4% |  |
|  | Target: | 70% |  |
|  | Data Source: | General Household Survey (GHS) |  |
|  | Indicator | Learning outcome improvement |  |
|  | Related SDG indicator |  |  |
|  | Baseline: | Math: 372; Science: 358; Reading: 320 |  |
|  | Target: | Math: 409; Science: 393; Reading: 352 |  |
|  | Data Source: | Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) Report,  Progress in International Reading Literacy Study Report |  |
|  | Indicator | Percentage of girls writing Math and Science in National Senior Certificate with a score at least 50% and above in those subjects |  |
|  | Related SDG indicator |  |  |
|  | Baseline: | Math: 18%; Science: 27% |  |
|  | Target: | Math: 43%; Science: 52% |  |
|  | Data Source: | Education Management Information System |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **National Development Priority:** Building a capable and developmental state | | | |
| **Related Global SDG Target(s):**  5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls  9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure  10. reduced inequalities  16. Peace, Justice and strong institutions | | | |
| **Related National SDG Target(s):**  Chapter 13 and 14 Building a capable and developmental state; fighting corruption and nation building | | | |
| **Cooperation Framework Strategic Priority:** Effective, efficient and transformative governance | | | |
| RESULTS | INDICATORS | | PARTNERS |
| **Outcome 3.1:** By 2025, state institutions deliver effective public services to all and oversight bodies are strengthened | Indicator | South Africa’s score on the corruption perception | DOJCD, COGTA, SALGA, DPME, AUDITOR GENERAL, STATS SA, SAHRC |
| Baseline: | 44 (out of 100) 2019 |
| Target: |  |
| Source: | <https://tradingeconomics.com/south-africa/corruption-index> |
| Indicator | Proportion of population aged 16 and above who were asked for a bribe by a public official in the last 12 months |
| Related SDG indicator | 16.5.1 |
| Baseline | 0.09% in 2016 |
| Target |  |
| Source: | VOCS 2015/2016, Stats SA |
| **Outcome 3.2:** By 2025, women and marginalized groups are able to participate meaningfully in decision making processes and access justice | Indicator | Proportion of seats held by women in the national assembly |  |
| Related SDG indicator: | 5.5.1 | Academia, South African Police Service, Civil Society, Stats SA, Government Departments (NDoH, SAPS, DSD) |
| Baseline: | Male: 56% and Female: 46% (2019) |
| Target |  |
| Source: | Parliament of South Africa 2019 |
| Indicator | Proportion of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population  groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and  judiciary) compared to national distribution |
| Related SDG indicator: | 16.7.1 |
| Baseline[[62]](#footnote-62): | Female judges 37% (2017)  African judges 47% (2017)  Coloured judges 11% (2017)  Indian judges 9% (2017) |
| Target |  |
| Source: | Office of the Chief Justice, 2017 |
| Indicator | Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age |
| Related SDG indicator | 16.9.1 |
| Baseline | 92.9% (2017) |
| Target |  |
| Source: | Recorded Live Births 2017, Stats SA (based on data from the Department of Home Affairs) |
|  | Indicator | Number of adolescent girls and boys who participate in or lead civic engagement initiatives through UN-supported programmes |  |
|  | Related SDG indicator |  |  |
|  | Baseline | 0 |  |
|  | Target | 100,000 |  |
|  | Source: | Department of Women, Youth and Disability Report |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **National Development Priority**: Chapter 5: Environmental sustainability and resilience | | | |
| **Related Global SDG Target(s):**  12 SDGs (1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17) | | | |
| **Related National SDG Target(s):** | | | |
| **Cooperation Framework Strategic Priority**:25 Climate resilience and sustainably managed natural resources | | | |
| **Outcome 4.1:** By 2025, South Africa is on a just transition to a low-carbon society and vulnerable and marginalized communities are more resilient to adverse effects of climate change | Indicator | Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption | ARC, DTI, DTE, DEFF, NCPC, SAPS, SANEDI, NBR, NBI, NERSA, Private sector (DBSA), NGOs (WWF, EWT, WESSA), Eskom, Innovation Hub, TIA, CBOs, Indigenous people’s network, provincial and local government, research institutions (CSIR, universities), organized labor (DBSA), DARDLR, Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMR&E, Agriculture Resource Centre [ARC], TTA, DWS, Department of Social Development |
| Related SDG indicator |  |
| Baseline: | 26.20% |
| Target: |  |
| Data Source: | Data source: Energy Balances 2015, DoE |
| Indicator | Number of jobs created through the expansion and implementation of environmental sectors (new indicator) |
| Related SDG indicator |  |
| Baseline: |  |
| Target: |  |
| Sources |  |
| Indicator | Renewable power generation (GW/H) (Inew indicator) |
| Related SDG indicator |  |
| Baseline: |  |
| Target: |  |
| Sources |  |
| Indicator |  |
| Indicator | 4a. Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (based on the  Community Childhood Hunger Identification Project (CCHIP) index |
| Related SDG indicator | 2.1.2 |
| Baseline: | 26% (2012) |
| Target: |  |
| Data Source: | SANHANES[[63]](#footnote-63), HSRC |
| Indicator | 4b. Percentage of households that  were vulnerable to hunger, from 24.2% in 2002 to |
| Related SDG indicator |  |
| Baseline: | 10.4% (2017) |
| Target: |  |
| Data Source: | GHS |
| Indicator | 4c. Number of national and local disaster risk-reduction strategies adopted by South Africa (domesticated indicator) |
| Related SDG indicator | 11.b.1 |
| Baseline | 13 strategies (2019) |
| Target: |  |
| Source: | National Disaster Management Centre  of the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affair |
| Indicator: | 4d. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population. |
| Baseline: | 15000 (2017) |
| Target: |  |
| Source: | World Bank – World Development Indicators  <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> |
| Indicator: | 4e. Climate change vulnerability (0-1) |
| Baseline: | 0.09 () |
| Target: |  |
| Source: | HCSS (<http://projects.hcss.nl/monitor/>) |
| **Outcome 4.2:** By 2025, natural resources are managed and utilized sustainably for improved livelihoods and well-being of vulnerable communities | Indicator | 4f. Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources |  |
| Related SDG indicator | 6.4.2: |
| Baseline: | 41.38% (2016) |
| Target: |  |
| Data Source: | HYDSTRA Database, SANBI and CSIR |
| Indicator | 4h. Percentage of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem types that are well protected (domesticated indicator) |
| Related SDG indicator | 15.1.2 |
| Baseline: | Terrestrial 28% (2018)  Freshwater 23% (2018) |
| Target: |  |
| Data Source: | SAPAD (2018), DEA and SANBI |

# **ANNEX 2: THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK LEGAL ANNEX**

This Legal Annex refers to the cooperation or assistance agreements or other agreements that are the already existing legal basis for the relationship between the **Government of the Republic of South Africa** and each UN organization supporting the country to deliver on the **United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework** (2020 to 2025).

Whereas the **Government of the Republic of South Africa** (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following relationships:

a) With **United Nations Development Programme** (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)), which was signed by both parties on 3 October 1994. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision this UNDAF together with a work plan (which shall form part of this UNDAF and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.

b) With the **United Nations Children’s Fund** (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 3 May 1996.

c) With the **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees** (UNHCR) a Country Co-operation Agreement concluded between the Government and UNHCR on 20 September 1993.

d) With the **World Food Programme** a Basic Agreement concerning assistance from the World Food Programme, which Agreement was signed by the Government and WFP on \_\_.

e) With regard to the **United Nations Population Fund** (UNFPA), the Basic Agreement concluded between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme on 3 October 1994 (the “Basic Agreement”) mutatis mutandis applies to the activities and personnel of UNFPA, in accordance with the agreement concluded by an exchange of letters between UNFPA and the Government which entered into force on 17 July 1996. This UNDAF together with any work plan concluded hereunder, which shall form part of this UNDAF and is incorporated herein by reference, constitutes the Project Document as referred to in the Basic Agreement.

f) With **UNIDO** the Agreement between the Government and [relevant Ministry] for the establishment of the UNIDO Office as established in 19 April 2006. If a Standard Basic Cooperation Agreement (SBCA) has been concluded with the Government concerned, a reference to it should be included instead of or in addition to the Country Office Agreement.

g) With the **Food and Agriculture Organization** of the United Nations the Agreement for the opening of the FAO Representation in the Republic of South Africa on 27 August 1997. [In case FAO has a sub-regional or a regional office in the country, a relevant specific mention shall be made].

h) With Agency \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(text to be provided by their respective headquarter legal departments)

For all agencies: Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency’s governing structures [Add in references to other UN system agencies as appropriate].

The COOPERATION FRAMEWORK will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner, that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in paragraph on the Basis of the Relationship.

Without prejudice to these agreements, the Government shall apply the respective provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (the “General Convention”) or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (the “Specialized Agencies Convention”) to the Agencies’ property, funds, and assets and to their officials and experts on mission. The Government shall also accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the Government. In addition, it is understood that all United Nations Volunteers shall be assimilated to officials of the Agencies, entitled to the privileges and immunities accorded to such officials under the General Convention or the Specialized Agencies Convention. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and their officials, experts on mission or other persons performing services on their behalf and shall hold them harmless in respect of any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall insure or indemnify the Agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the Agencies but under the control of or use by the Government.

1. “Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organizations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement”.
2. Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this document or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.

1. Includes a joint statement on the partnership compact between the UN development system and the Government, signed by the UN Resident Coordinator and all heads of agencies (resident and non-resident) and a senior Government official, ideally the Head of State (i.e., President or Prime Minister). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. As context may change during the Cooperation Framework cycle, adjustments can be made when necessary based on a regularly updated UN CCA to reflect recent events, including indications of deterioration and relevant information on regional dynamics. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. South African National Biodiversity Institute, 2018. *National Biodiversity Assessment. The Status of South Africa's Ecosystems and Biodiversity.* [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. See: https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/south-africa-population/; 18.1.2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. The distribution of poverty across ethnic groups is as follows: 46.6 % of blacks are poor, 32.3 % of coloured, 4.6 % of those Indian or Asian origin, and 0.8 % of whites. In terms of geographical distribution, the provinces with the largest number of the poor are KwaZulu-Natal at 20.6 %, Gauteng 19 %, Eastern Cape 14.2 % and Limpopo 13.1 %. CCA 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. UN Common Country Analysis (CCA) 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. FAO to add reference [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank, 2018, *Overcoming Poverty and Inequality in South Africa. An Assessment of Drivers, Constraints and Opportunities*. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Adolescents and young people in South Africa suffer from significant health and general wellbeing challenges that include sexual and gender-based violence, HIV infection, early and unintended pregnancies, low education completion rates and unemployment. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Additional groups of children who are at heightened risk of exposure to violence and inequality include children living in poverty, refugee, asylum-seeking, migrant and stateless children, children belonging to sexual minorities, children with disabilities, indigenous children and children with albinism. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Institute for Security Studies (ISS), OHCHR to provide detailed reference. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. CCA 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. See: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD?locations=ZA, 19.1.2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Stats SA, 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Between the fourth quarter of 2018 and the first quarter of 2019, the percentage of young persons aged 15–24 years who were not in employment, education or training (NEET) increased by 2,1 percentage points to 33,2% (3,4 million). Of the 20,3 million young people aged 15-34 years, 40,7% were not in employment, education or training (NEET) – an increase by 1,8 percentage points compared to the fourth quarter of 2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. CCA 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. These policies included the RDP in 1994, GEAR in 1996, AsgiSA in 2005, NGP in 2010, and the NDP in 2012. Towards a 25-year review, 1994-2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Towards a 25 Year Review, 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. UN CCA, 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. NDP 2012, p. 24 [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. NDP 2012, p. 15-17 [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. In other words, 74% of SDG targets are covered by the NDP, either fully (57%) or partially (17%). The assessment furthermore demonstrated that out of the 26% of targets (44 targets), which are not covered by the NDP, 32 targets were addressed in other government programmes, while the remaining 12 targets were not found to be applicable in the South African context. (CCA, 2019) [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. SDG Country Report 2019, p. 28 [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. NDP 2012, p. 30 [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. NPD 2012, p. 43 [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. NDP 2012, p. 47 [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. The different tiers are UN classification of data and defined below as per the *SDG Indicator Baseline Report*.

    Tier I: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data is regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.

    Tier II: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data is not regularly produced by countries.

    Tier III: No internationally established methodology or standards are available yet for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being developed. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. CCA 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. UNODC 2019, Global Study on Homicide. See: [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/global-study-on-homicide.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/global-study-on-homicide.html), 27 February 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. CCA 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. VNR 2019, p. 28-30 [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. CCA 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. VNR 2019, p. 30 [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. For more information about the model visit www.stockholmresilience.org [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. Hivos, 2015: *Theory of Change thinking in practice. A stepwise approach.* [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. UNDP 2020. See <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/explore/southern-africa/south-africa>, 14 February 2020. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. Might need to include a note here to explain that the previous CF was extended etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. Might be necessary to include a definition of just transition here. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. Insert source. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. See: https://www.un.org/en/content/disabilitystrategy/ [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. The Second International Conference on Nutrition took place in Rome, Italy, 19-21 November 2014. The conference outcome document, titled *Rome Declaration on Nutrition* can be viewed at: http://www.fao.org/3/a-ml542e.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. The independent state institutions established through chapter 9 of the Constitution for the purpose of strengthening constitutional democracy include the following; the Public Protector, the South African Human Rights Commission, the Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities, the Commission for Gender Equality, the Auditor-General and the Electoral Commission. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. The UN Reform is mandated by the UN General Assembly resolution on repositioning of the UN Development System adopted 31 May 2018. See: https://undocs.org/a/res/72/279. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. The preamble to the UN General Assembly resolution *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* that adopted the Agenda states: “All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan.” GA/RES/70/1, 25 September 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. For more information on how to ensure that partnerships add value in the SDG context, refer to *Maximising the Impact of Partnerships for the SDGs*; Stibbe, D.T., Reid, S., Gilbert, J.; The Partnering Initiative and UN DESA (2019). [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. South Africa´s unique position can be ascribed to its progressive Constitution, strong state institutions and its active participation in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the African Union (AU). South Africa is also the only African country in the G20, of Group of Twenty. [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
47. As per the UNDG Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for countries adopting the “Delivering as One” approach. [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
48. In the case of UNDP, the Government Coordinating Authority will nominate the Government Co-operating Agency directly responsible for the Government’s participation in each UNDP-assisted workplan. The reference to “Implementing Partner(s)” shall mean “Executing Agency(s)” as used in the SBAA. Where there are multiple implementing partners identified in a workplan, a Principal Implementing Partner will be identified who will have responsibility for convening, coordinating and overall monitoring (programme and financial) of all the Implementing Partners identified in the workplan to ensure that inputs are provided and activities undertaken in a coherent manner to produce the results of the workplan. [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
49. The UN General Assembly Resolution 72/279 on the repositioning of the UN Development System outlines a commitment to double the use of inter-agency pooled funds and entity specific thematic funds by 2030. See: https://undocs.org/a/res/72/279. [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
50. Including the *Evaluation of the United Nations-South Africa Strategic Cooperation Framework 2013 – 2017*, August 2017. Regarding governance mechanisms, the evaluation observed the following: the absence of a Government-UN Joint Steering Committed hindered implementation, monitoring and reporting, work among UN agencies was not well coordinated, Result Groups did overall not function optimally, and most initiatives reported under the 2013-2017 Framework were carried out by single agencies. [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
51. Most importantly the *Standard Operating Procedures for Countries Adopting the Delivering as One Approach*, UNDG 2014. Provide hyperlink? [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
52. *Management and Accountability Framework of the UN Development and Resident Coordinator System*, UNSDG 2019. Provide hyperlink? [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
53. The six guiding principles for UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks as defined by the UNSDG in 2019 are: leaving no one behind, human rights-based approach to development, gender equality and women´s empowerment, resilience, sustainability and accountability. Provide hyperlink? [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
54. Refers to results Groups’ or agency specific annual, bi-annual or multiyear work plans [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
55. For the purposes of these clauses, “the UN” includes the IFIs. [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
56. Seen through a South-South lens, the capacity assessment process presents an opportunity to identify capacity assets that a particular country could offer to other developing countries and the capacity gaps that could be filled by other developing countries. For UNDP, the audit of NGO or nationally implemented projects can be assigned to the national Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) only on the condition that the institution has a demonstrated capacity to carry out the audits in an independent manner. To this effect, the Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI) has made available on its Intranet site guidance on the assessment of SAIs along with a questionnaire that will need to be properly completed, signed and communicated to OAI to support that due diligence has been exercised prior to opting for having such audits

    undertaken by the national SAI. Please refer to OAI Intranet site for further details. [↑](#footnote-ref-56)
57. The UN development system must develop a costed multi-year joint monitoring and evaluation plan for the full Cooperation Framework period. The plan should be developed at the Cooperation Framework design phase. A UN M&E group should also be established if not already available. [↑](#footnote-ref-57)
58. Annual National Assessment [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
59. [Progress in International Reading Literacy Study](https://repository.up.ac.za/handle/2263/65780) [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
60. Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study [↑](#footnote-ref-60)
61. General households survey [↑](#footnote-ref-61)
62. unit: percentage of judges that belong to respective population group [↑](#footnote-ref-62)
63. South African National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey [↑](#footnote-ref-63)