



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL In SOUTH AFRICA

Voluntary National Review
17 July 2019



#SDG_ZA



SOUTH AFRICA



CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND
2. LOCALISING THE 2030 AGENDA
3. PROGRESS ON GOALS AND TARGETS
4. MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION
5. NEXT STEPS
6. CONCLUSION



INTRODUCTION

- 2019 marks **25 years** since SA's first democratic election, emerging from Apartheid and colonialization
- Since then, SA has been improving the quality of life of poor people, by means of fiscal, social and taxation policies
- SA has achieved great progress, for example in:
 - **Reducing Extreme Poverty** - through progressive, pro-poor tax system that supported the provision of social assistance and free basic services
 - **Expanding Access to Schooling**
 - **Addressing Gender Discrimination:**
 - Signatory to regional and international conventions
 - Involvement of women in national parliament - 25% (1994) , 44% (2009), 42% (2013), 41.6% (2016), 46% (2019)
 - 50% of Cabinet Ministers are women, and responsible for key Ministries such as Defense, State Security, Public Works & Infrastructure



BACKGROUND

- SA played a critical role during the development of the global, continental and regional agendas – SDGs, Agenda 2063 & SADC-RISDP
- Under SA's chairpersonship, in 2013 the AU adopted Agenda 2063 - **“the Africa We Want”**
- As a rotating Chair of G77+China, SA led the group during negotiations of the SDGs
- SA played a key role in the development of indicators for the SDGs and Agenda 2063, through Statistics SA
- SA has committed to achievement of the goals set in the SDGs, Agenda 2063 & SADC-RISDP



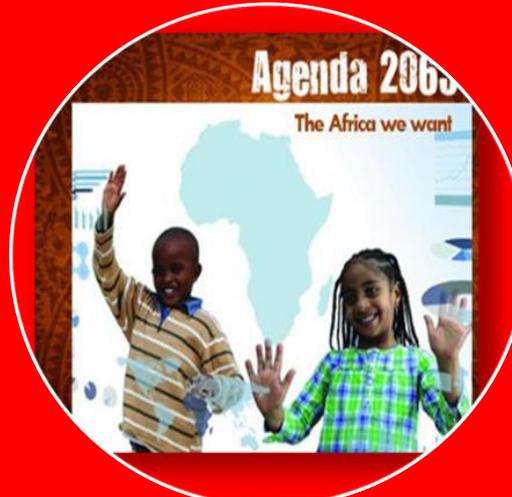
NDP, AU AGENDA 2063 & SDGs



NDP VISION 2030

Fight poverty, inequality and unemployment

SA's National Development Plan, AU's Agenda 2063 and UN's SDGs are mutually reinforcing agendas: Agenda 2063 also focuses on the AU's Pan-African drive, African cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics; the African Renaissance; and Security



AFRICA AGENDA 2063

Prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development



SDGS 2030

End poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all



NDP AND SDGs

- The National Development Plan (NDP): Vision 2030 – “Our future, make it work, was adopted in 2012, as South Africa’s development lodestar and roadmap.
- It predated the 2015 adoption of the United Nations’ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the AU’s Agenda 2063 - “The Africa we want”.
- The NDP has a 74% convergence with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and prioritizes job creation, the elimination of poverty, the reduction of inequality and growing an inclusive economy by 2030.
- Coordination mechanism –Government, civil society, business and Parliament to work in partnership on monitoring the implementation of SDGs



ALIGNMENT: NDP & SDGs

NDP

Chapter 11: Social Protection

Chapter 9: Improving education, training and innovation

Chapter 10: Promoting Health

Chapter 3: Economy and employment

Chapter 6: An integrated and inclusive rural economy

SDG

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere in the world
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



APPROACH TO LOCALISATION - 2030 AGENDA

ALIGNMENT WITH GLOBAL AND CONTINENTAL FRAMEWORKS

Encourage stakeholders to align their existing objectives and missions with SDGs/NDP/AU frameworks

Encourage reference to the SDGs/NDP/AU in strategies, plans and projects, and generate greater partnerships in different spaces

COLLABORATION

Mapping efforts of different stakeholders and identifying synergies and promote alignment

Create platforms for sharing and networking

Identify tools and mechanisms that should be created to enhance coordination between different groups and associations

ADVOCACY

Launch a series of public awareness campaigns

Develop tools and guides, which could be used for better understanding and application of the SDGs

A virtual cloud based on collaboration, as a space for regular communication



MAIN MESSAGES (1/2)

- South Africa is committed to the full and integrated implementation of UN Agenda 2030
- Build on the foundation laid during implementation of MDGs
- Achieving the SDGs is in South Africa's interest
- Significant progress is being made on our developmental journey since the advent of democracy in 1994
- Major strides have been made in addressing gender inequalities
- South Africa is acting on climate change
- South Africa has prioritised access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, particularly for the poor



MAIN MESSAGES (2/2)

- There are measures to conserve the use of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development through coordinated method of Oceans Economy
- South Africa continues to invest in and to harness Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) for SDGs, and this in cognisance of the impact of 4IR
- Despite progress in SA's development, the country still faces major challenges – inter alia high unemployment and poverty levels; high inequality; inadequate economic growth, due to various structural constraints
- Critical interventions towards 2030 – Stimulating the economy; raising investment and employment levels, especially youth employment, strengthen capacity of the state and strengthen partnerships (Govt., Private Sector, Labour, Civil Society Organisations, Development Partners). Disaggregated data
- Funding for Sustainable development remains a critical focal point



IMPLEMENTATION HIGHLIGHTS

...



GOAL 4

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Progress

- Expanded access
- More state funding
- Literacy levels up
- Improving physical conditions of learning for children
- Access to drinkable water
- Rate of ECD learning high
- Approximately 95% of Ages 16-18 completed Grade 7
- Under 90% aged 19-21 completed Grade 9
- Under 51% have completed Grade 12

Challenges

- Top Grades participation rates low.
- High Drop-out rate relating to children living with disabilities
- Low Internet access



GOAL 8

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Progress

- Jobs are being created, but not enough to dent high unemployment. 16,291 million in employment in Jan-Mar 2019, compared to 15,675 million in Jan-Mar 2016
- Gross fixed capital formation to GDP (Investment) has averaged 19% over the past 3 years
- The Government has legislated minimum wage
- Social floor
- Domestic workers protection

Challenges

- Unemployment remains high – 27.6% Q1 2019. 6,201 million unemployed in Jan-Mar 2019, compared to 5,723 million in Jan-Mar 2016.
- SA economy is deindustrialising, with share of manufacturing in GDP declining from about 19,3% in 1994 to about 12% in 2017 & 2018



GOAL 10



Progress

- Since 1994, SA set out to reduce inequality in society and the corporate sector
- Combatting inequality has been backed by the Constitution, and the adoption of NDP, MDGs and later SDGs
- Adopted policies and laws to address inequality include: Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment; Access to Education; the Employment Equity Act; and Women Empowerment

Challenges

- Race, geography, education, age, and access to labour markets are key drivers of inequality in SA



GOAL 13



Progress

- SA submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the international community as required by the Paris Agreement
- Govt. has implemented a comprehensive set of strategies, policies and plans within key sectors in order to reduce the rise in GHG emissions and achieve meaningful reductions
- Investment in renewable energy

Challenges

- To scale up the current initiatives South Africa requires significant funding resources which are currently scarce
- South Africa also has a skills gap in this area which needs to be filled.



GOAL 16

Progress

- Improved access to Justice and transformed Police system that serves and treats all equal under the law
- Existence of independent national human rights institutions
- Banning of corporal punishment in schools
- Strengthening of Chapter 9 institutions for accountability
- Independent judiciary
- Legal Aid services available to all

Challenges

- Discrimination still prevalent, based on race, gender, sex, religion, etc
- Inadequate resources to support efforts community-based policing
- Need to improve the quality of legal aid services

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



GOAL 17

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Means of implementation:

- Improved access to technology especially for developing countries to facilitate sharing of ideas
- STI Multi-Stakeholder Forum to share knowledge and foster innovation
- Increased Trade amongst countries will increase exchange of knowledge and technology
- The North-South relationship needs to be strengthened so that funds can be mobilized easily to make SDGs a reality.



PRINCIPLES

South Africa is committed to realising the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, based on the principles of:

- **Collaboration** - strong partnerships between the government (Local, provincial & National), civil society, Chapter 9 Constitutional institutions, trade unions, the private sector and academia
- **Coherence** - The 2030 Agenda emphasises the integrated nature of development goals
- **Impact** - The 2030 Agenda should be approached with a sense of urgency
- **Funding** - the funding is incorporated in the departments, as the implementation is integrated with departmental plans



NEXT STEPS

- Implement the approved national coordination mechanism
- Strategy and roadmap for overall implementation of the sustainable development agendas
- Communication strategy – for greater awareness of SDGs, especially at local government level
- Integrated planning, monitoring and evaluation system for SDGs.
- Strengthen coordination on SDGs with all stakeholders



CONCLUSION

- SA has made great progress in respect of some goals, but is confronted by major challenges on many fronts
- SA's economy is in a prolonged low-growth path; poverty is prevalent; levels of unemployment are high, especially among the youth
- These challenges are being addressed – plans and initiatives are underway to attract investment; stimulate the economy; create jobs; and promote skills development, especially among youth
- This is SA's first VNR, and the country is confident the reported progress will be maintained and improved for the next report



NGIYATHOKOZA

DANKIE KE A LEBOGA

NGIYABONGA

NDIYABULELA

INKOMU NDI KHOU
LIVHUHA

Thank you