Towards Achieving Sustainable Growth and Development Through Vision 2014

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework for South Africa

2007 – 2010

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
South Africa
2007 – 2010

The Resident Co-ordinator of the UN System in South Africa and the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs signing the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for South Africa 2007 – 2010 on UN Day 26 October 2006.

The 2007 – 2010 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for South Africa is the outcome of close consultations and a dynamic partnership between the Government of South Africa and the United Nations and reflects the response of the United Nations Country Team in South Africa to critical national development priorities. As such, the UNDAF bears testimony to the commitment by Government and the United Nations Country Team to the partnership to achieve collective goals and promote development.

By following a widely inclusive process, Government led the development of a new Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the 2007 – 2010 UNDAF. In this regard, Government wrote the new CCA on which the 2007 – 2010 UNDAF is based.

The United Nations Country Team in South Africa is deeply appreciative of its collaboration with the Government of South Africa, which facilitated the co-operative development of the 2007 – 2010 UNDAF. The 2007 – 2010 UNDAF is based on a common understanding of the strengths of the United Nations system and how the United Nations could be best placed to add value to Government's own Programme of Action in the pursuit of its objectives and priorities. In keeping with the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the 2007 – 2010 UNDAF is fully aligned with national development priorities and framed within the context of the Government's system of co-operative governance. As such, it is hoped that the 2007 – 2010 UNDAF will assist Government in achieving its main objective of improving the quality of life of all South Africans.

The signing of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for South Africa for 2007 – 2010 is an important milestone in the UN System's strategic commitment to support the goals of Vision 2014 in South Africa.

Sincere thanks and appreciation go to the many officials in Government and the many representatives of the United Nations Funds Programmes and Agencies represented in South Africa for their tireless efforts and useful contributions in the various working groups that collaborated to produce this 2007 – 2010 UNDAF.

Sue van der Merwe
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

Scholastica Sylvan Kimaryo
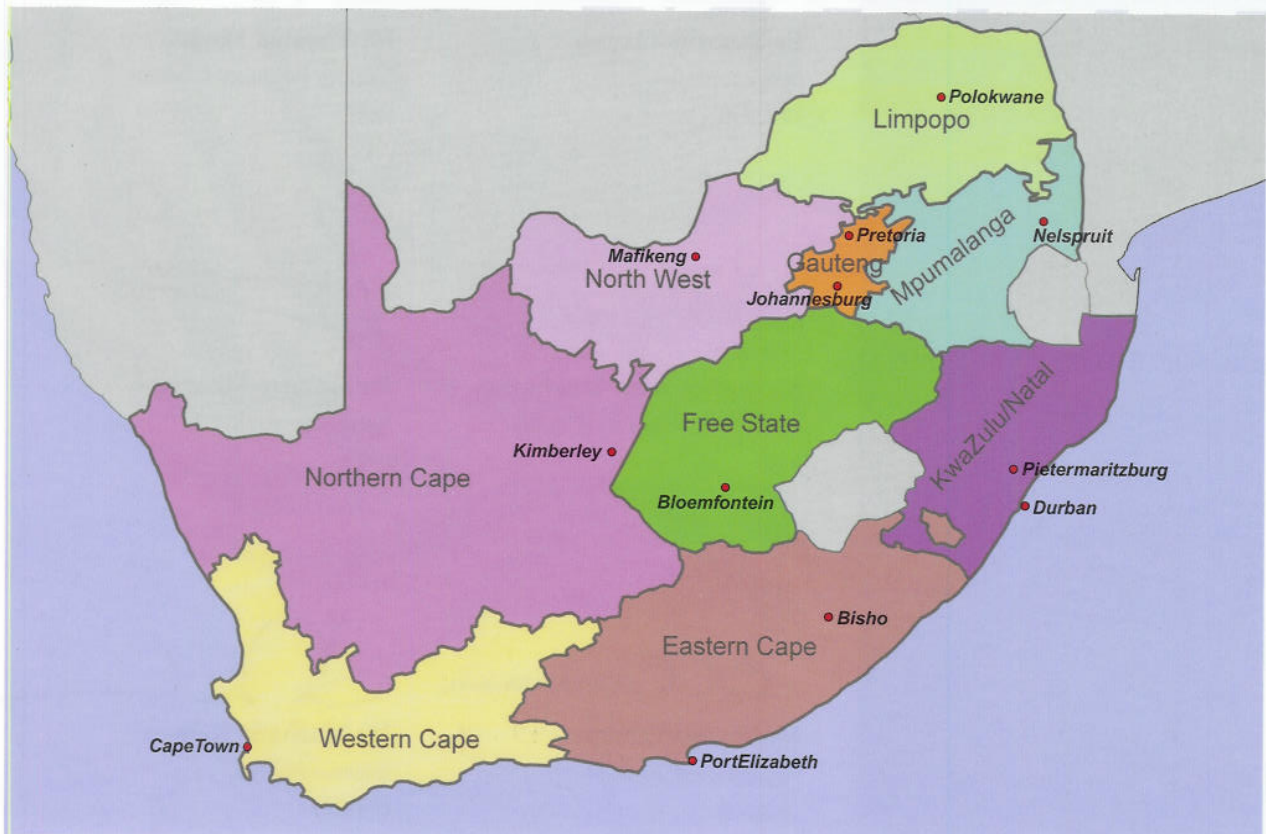Resident Co-ordinator of the UN System in South Africa

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United Nations Development Assistance Framework
SOUTH AFRICA
2007 – 2010

We, the United Nations Country Management Team in South Africa, pledge our commitment to foster co-operation and co-ordination between all our Agencies to enhance the performance and impact of the UN System by embracing a dynamic system-wide coherence for a common UN response to development assistance in South Africa

MAP OF South Africa

National Anthem of South Africa

Nkosi sikelel' iAfrika
Maluphakanyisw' uphondo lwayo,
Yizwa imithandazo yethu,
Nkosi sikelela, thina lusapho lwayo.

Morena boloka setjhaba sa heso,
O fedise dintwa la matshwenyeho,
O se boloke, O se boloke setjhaba sa heso,
Setjhaba sa South Afrika – South Afrika.

Uit die blou van onse hemel,
Uit die diepte van ons see,
Oor ons ewige gebergtes,
Waar die kranse antwoord gee,

Sounds the call to come together,
And united we shall stand,
Let us live and strive for freedom,
In South Africa our land.

Mr George Nsiah
Representative
UNFPA

Mr Hans-Petter Boe
Regional Representative
IOM

Dr Sihaka Tsemo
Regional Representative
UNHCHR

Ms Claudia Harvey
Representative
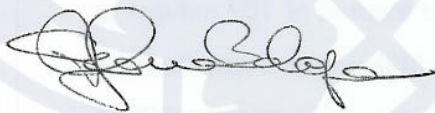UNESCO

Dr Jonathan Lucas
Representative
UNODC

Mr Thomas Yanga
Deputy Regional Director
WFP

Ms Judica Amri-Makhetha
Director & Head of Mission
ILO

Mr George Mburathi
Representative
FAO

Mr Ebrima Camara
Representative
UNHCR

Mr Macharia Kamau
Representative
UNICEF

Mr Stefano Bologna
Regional Representative
UNIDO

Ms Margaret Novicki
Representative
UNIC

Dr Mbulawa Mugabe
Country Co-ordinator
UNAIDS

Dr Isaac Chivore
Deputy Resident Representative
UNDP

Mr Akpan Etukudo
Officer in charge
WHO

A Hymn to the UN

Music: Pablo Casals
Words: WH Auden

Eagerly, musician.
Sweep your string,
So we may sing.
Elated, optative,
Our several voices
Interblending,
Playfully contending,
Not interfering
But co-inhering,
For all within
The cincture
of the sound
Is holy ground
Where all are brothers,
None faceless Others,
Let mortals beware
Of words, for
With words we lie,
Can say peace
When we mean war,
Foul thought speak-fair
And promise falsely,
But song is true:
Let music for peace
Be the paradigm,
For peace means to change
At the right time,
as the World-Clock
Goes Tick-and Tock.

So may the story
Of our human city
Presently move
Like music, when
Begotten notes
New notes beget
Making the flowing
Of time a growing
Till what it could be,

At last it is,
Where even sadness
Is a form of gladness,
Where fate is freedom,
Grace and Surprise.

3

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were derived from the United Nations Millennium Declaration and adopted by heads of state and leaders of 189 nations at the UN Millennium Summit held in New York in 2000. The Millennium Summit was a culmination of a series of major global development summits held during the 1990s that reflected growing international concern over the slow pace of development and the intractable nature of poverty, hunger and environmental degradation. World leaders from developed and developing countries alike committed themselves, at the highest political level, to a set of eight measureable, time-bound targets that, when achieved, will end extreme poverty and hunger worldwide by 2015.

The Millennium Declaration highlighted the special needs of Africa and the MDGs form the blueprint for all efforts to meet the needs of the continent's poorest and most marginalised people. South Africa is a signatory to the Millennium Declaration and has adopted the MDGs, and has ensured that they are integrated into the country's key development priorities and foregrounded in Vision 2014. As the custodians of the MDGs, the United Nations is fully committed to supporting countries in their quest to achieve these goals, thereby ensuring a better quality of life for their peoples. As reflected in its first MDG Report 2005 South Africa appears well on track to meet its MDG commitments. **The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is designed to facilitate South Africa's efforts in meeting its MDG targets.**

1. **Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**

2. **Achieve universal primary education**

3. **Promote gender equality and empower women**

4. **Reduce child mortality**

5. **Improve maternal health**

6. **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

7. **Ensure environmental sustainability**

8. **Develop a global partnership for development**

1. EXECUTIVE Summary

An intensive six-month consultative exercise in 2005 culminated in a CCA Symposium, out of which came the Government-prepared Country Analysis. This document formed the basis for further engagement that produced the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for South Africa 2007 – 2010. The UNDAF has emerged from a nationally owned dialogue and represents the UN's response to critical national development priorities centred on Vision 2014, a framework that guides the South African outlook and interventions directed at addressing key developmental challenges into the second decade of democracy, and framed within the context of the MDGs.

The UNDAF is unique in that it is fully aligned with national development priorities and framed within the context of the Government's system of co-operative governance. The UN's five priority areas are based on the broad national development goals set out in each of the five cluster groups and the national and programme outcomes are derived from the National Programme of Action. Together, these five priority areas and 24 programme outcomes outline what the UN System in South Africa commits to implement over the next four years. Through the UNDAF, the UN System in South Africa is presenting areas of proposed development intervention. The actual execution of such activities will, however, be dependent upon funds being mobilised, which for the Specialised Agencies cannot be known with certainty at the time of signature.

Millennium Development Goal 1

ERADICATE extreme poverty and hunger

Extreme poverty remains a daily reality for more than 1 billion people who subsist on less than $1 a day.

The UN will support South Africa in the following priority areas:	The UN's work will be aimed at supporting Government and other development partners to achieve the following outcomes for South Africa:
Democracy, good governance and administration are strengthened	1. **Improved** capacity of provincial and local government to deliver effective basic social services 2. **Improved** processes related to the macro-organisation of the state 3. **Strengthened** participatory governance processes
Government and its social partners are supported to accelerate economic growth and development for the benefit of all	4. **Strengthened** national macro-economic capacities for policy formulation, implementation and co-ordination 5. **Enhanced** skills of Government and social partners to respond to the needs of the labour market 6. **Strengthened** Government ability to develop and implement co-ordinated Second Economy interventions 7. **Strengthened** Government capacity to implement selected First Economy interventions
Strengthened South African and sub-regional institutions to consolidate the African Agenda, promote global governance and South-South co-operation	8. **Strengthened** capacity of South Africa to support the AU Commission and other policy-related institutions such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), the Pan-African Parliament, African Court of Justice and Human Rights and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in addressing socio-economic, peace and political issues to implement the Africa Agenda 9. **Strengthened** South-South co-operation 10. **An enabling** environment to organise major sporting events
Government's efforts to promote justice, peace, safety and security are strengthened	11. **Harmonised** national, regional and international laws related to the rights of children, women, marginalised and vulnerable populations, migrant populations and detainees for effective implementation at national and local levels to ensure justice for all 12. **Harmonised** national, regional and international laws related to relevant treaties on combating organised crime, corruption, money laundering, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, arms trafficking, drug-related crimes, drug precursor control and terrorism 13. **Reduced** levels of corruption and fraud in key Government entities 14. **Enhanced** structures for prevention and response to address violence against children and women 15. **Criminal** justice and penal reform supported 16. **Social crime** prevention initiatives strengthened
Poverty eradication is intensified	17. **The Government** is supported to implement the social sector Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) for home and community-based care workers, early childhood development (ECD) workers, and community health workers 18. **Access** to education broadened and quality of education improved 19. **Capacity** of Government to implement the HIV/AIDS comprehensive plan supported 20. **Matching** of skills to the requirements of the economy is supported 21. **The increasing** demand for housing and services is addressed 22. **The capacity** of the national health system to deliver quality service is improved and expanded 23. **Efficient** delivery of social grants in a comprehensive social security system supported 24. **Strategic** management and co-ordination of programmes for subsistence and small emerging farmers are supported to improve their food security and livelihoods

2. INTRODUCTION

South Africa is a powerful emerging democracy that has striven during its first decade of democracy to overcome the legacies of poverty, inequity and bad governance that were left after the demise of the apartheid state, based on the principles set out in the Constitution of South Africa[1]. South Africa has moved confidently into its second decade of democracy, building on the progress it has already made in establishing a democratic polity on the foundations of an array of progressive legislation, policy frameworks and implementation strategies. South Africa is a middle-income country, a regional powerhouse and an important player on the global stage. In this regard, South Africa served as Chair of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) from 1998 to 2003. South Africa was a co-founder of the India, Brazil South Africa Dialogue Forum (IBSA), which works actively to strengthen South-South Co-operation in international fora. South Africa also championed the establishment of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), which promotes the strengthening of partnerships amongst African countries themselves and with the African continent as a whole. South Africa was elected to chair the Group of 77 in New York during 2006 and in January 2007 took up its seat as one of the non-permanent members of the Security Council. Through prudent management of the economy, South Africa's resource envelope has expanded considerably – thereby lessening the need for external loans that are almost always accompanied by externally imposed aid modalities such as PRSPs and World Bank loans.

Millennium Development Goal 2
ACHIEVE
universal primary education

Education gives people choices regarding the kind of lives they wish to lead.

South Africa has been playing an important role in taking forward the new global development agenda. It has made important contributions to the UN Reform process and is playing an active role in the OECD/DAC's Joint Venture on Monitoring the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness. South Africa is fully aware of the issues related to aid effectiveness that are currently being debated, and in its interactions with its development partners has been consistent in stressing the importance of national ownership of the development process. This insistence is based on the expectation that development partners will take seriously their Paris Declaration commitments, and will ensure that their country programming is fully harmonised and aligned with South Africa's development agenda.

On the basis of this understanding, the UN in South Africa has sought to engage with the Government of South Africa within the context of national ownership and mutual accountability principles. This was both a necessary and welcome shift in emphasis on the part of the UN, which had previously had a relatively marginal development partnership with the Government of South Africa. In November 2004, an inter-agency CCA/UNDAF Task Force was established to co-ordinate the CCA/UNDAF process under the direction of the Resident Co-ordinator and the UN Country Team. In May 2005 the UN Country Team held a meeting with the Government of South Africa at the Presidency. This meeting was marked by a frank, constructive and forward-looking exchange of views that served to assist both parties in moving towards a common understanding. It was also agreed at this meeting that the Africa Institute of South Africa (AISA) would facilitate UN/Government interactions towards the development of a Common Country Assessment[2]. Building on this revitalised relationship, UN agencies moved ahead with a series of intensive training activities to ensure that staff was fully briefed on the new UN development agenda.

Under the auspices of AISA, and in frequent consultation with the Department of Foreign Affairs, the point of entry for the UN system to Government, a series of 14 research papers were commissioned to form the basis of a national dialogue on South Africa's key development challenges. These papers were written by leading academics, and while analytical in nature, they were also proactive in mapping out possible solutions. The two-day CCA Symposium held in October 2005 brought Government, the UN and other stakeholders together for a dialogue around the content of the CCA papers and a discussion of strategic directions for UN development assistance. At the CCA Symposium it was agreed that the Government, under the direction of the Department of Foreign Affairs, would in the spirit of national ownership write the Common Country Assessment. The Department of Foreign Affairs chaired an expanded UN Working Group, which was convened for the purpose of allowing various Government Departments to participate in the process of developing the new CCA. In February 2006 the Department of Foreign Affairs presented their Country Analysis to the UN, as signed off by the Directors-General of the Government Departments that make up the International Relations, Peace and Security Cluster. Emerging from discussions during the UNCT Annual Retreat and Strategic Planning Retreat with Government, the UN prepared a detailed results-based response to the Government's Country Analysis[3]. As a follow-up to these strategic meetings, the UN also established five inter-agency Cluster Working Groups to develop and refine the UNDAF cluster matrices and streamline agency outputs. This document was submitted to the Department of Foreign Affairs for further consideration, and a follow-up validation meeting between the UNCT and a number of Government Departments was held on 30 March 2006.

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[1] The Constitution of South Africa, together with the Bill of Rights, was adopted in 1996.

[2] The Africa Institute of South Africa was established in 1960 as an independent, non-profit research organisation. Their focus is primarily on political, socio-economic, international and development issues in contemporary Africa.

[3] These two strategic meetings were held in the week of 27 February – 03 March 2006.

3. SUMMARY OF THE
Common Country Analysis

The CCA provides comprehensive information on the situation in South Africa, the needs that should be addressed and Government priorities in this regard. The intention here is not to summarise all aspects of the CCA, but rather to highlight certain parts thereof that are relevant to the integration of United Nations support to the priorities of the South African Government.

South Africa is a country of contradictions, a country of stark contrasts, between First World technological advancement and high living standards on the one hand, and large areas of extreme poverty and deprivation on the other. Following the historic transition to democracy in 1994, the new democratic Government has established a vibrant democracy, with a model Constitution, backed by a strong human rights-centred judicial and legal system. The efforts of the new Government to provide basic services to the whole population and bring about a more equitable dispensation of the national wealth have borne significant changes, but much still remains to be done.

Since 1994, the South African Government has been engaged in a vigorous process of transformation that has included the transformation of the state machinery and changes to almost all policies. The core objective of Government, as set out in the mid-term review of 2004, is to halve poverty and unemployment by 2014, the second decade of South Africa's democracy. To do so, South Africa would need to ensure that the environment and opportunities for more labour-absorbing economic activities is considerably improved. More broadly, it is necessary to ensure that the fruits of growth are shared in such a way that poverty comes as close as possible to being eliminated, and that the severe inequalities that still plague the country are considerably reduced.

Millennium Development Goal 3
PROMOTE gender equality and empower women

Gender equality is a human right.
It is a prerequisite to overcoming hunger, poverty and disease.

Government's vision of South Africa's development path is a vigorous and inclusive economy where goods and services are diverse, more value is added to goods and services produced, the costs of production and distribution are reduced, labour is readily absorbed into sustainable employment, and new businesses are encouraged to proliferate and expand. In July 2005, President Mbeki placed Deputy President Mlambo-Ngcuka in charge of the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGI-SA), which aims to catapult the South African economy to 6% GDP sustainable growth through such measures as job creation, infrastructure development, youth and skills development. The expectation is that this initiative will build a conducive business environment and guarantee returns on investments as well as provide the requisite levels and rates of skills development to satisfy the demands of the labour market.

ASGI-SA will see the implementation of better-focused policies and Government programmes, improved public administration and well-targeted regulation, as well as stronger partnerships between Government, business and civil society. Government's seriousness in bringing about social transformation is clearly evident in its multi-faceted approach to poverty eradication. Expenditure for social services and improved economic performance has given South Africa further possibilities to significantly improve the material and social conditions of its people.

South Africa has followed a coherent and structured approach to tackling poverty by integrating it into sectoral policies, strategies and budgetary allocations. Government has also issued a 10-year Programme of Action (POA) for Sustainable Growth and Development. The key challenges and vision for 2014, the second decade of a democratic South Africa, envisage the entrenchment of democracy, the creation of a truly non-racial and non-sexist society, eradicating poverty, instilling safety and security, establishing an efficient and effective functioning democratic state and

contributing to the African Renaissance. Converting this vision into action remains a challenge that requires concerted efforts at all levels of Government.

Along with the broad-based black economic empowerment strategy, the Government is focusing on a comprehensive package of interventions to unlock the potential of South Africa's Second Economy. The targeted interventions in respect of the Second Economy focus on the following priority areas: building a well-educated nation that is also healthy; acceleration of access to productive assets; reduction of inequality; increasing income of the poor and the marginalised; and meeting basic needs.

The implementation of the Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) Charter is considered as an instrument to address the economic divide (inequity and inequality) and for broadening economic participation. It is equally an endeavour to bring the Second Economy (the widely dispersed informal Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises) into the mainstream formal sector of the economy. The challenge lies in integrating the First and the Second Economies for mutual benefit. This will include, among other key issues, bringing emerging farmers into the mainstream structure of agricultural production.

The Government has put in place overarching policies and strategies focusing on outcomes-based, multi-faceted poverty alleviation strategies. High and rising unemployment and the persistence of the HIV/AIDS pandemic are critical challenges facing the South African Government. Unemployment is being tackled through encouraging growth in the First Economy and by supporting and strengthening the Second Economy, which in effect would enable the informal sector to graduate to the mainstream economy of South Africa. Skills improvement and private sector development, along with labour-intensive public works programmes, are measures intended to address the unemployment challenges.

The education and skills development sector has moved from stabilising the education and training system towards improving access, quality and equity. The critical challenges of the sector include, among others, development and implementation of Adult Education and Training (ABET), early childhood development (ECD) and "outcome-based" Further Education and Training (FET). A key focus will be improving the outcome of education in the early years of education and infusing general literacy, including reading, writing and basic numeracy. Science, maths and technology will be advanced, but remain a challenge on all the levels of education, starting from the foundation level. The other challenge in education and training will be in advancing outcome-based education in FET in order to ensure that skills supply responds to demand in the labour market. The National Skills Development Strategy (2005 – 2014) will play a key role in realising Government's goal of halving unemployment by 2014. Combating HIV/AIDS remains a priority of Government.

South Africa places a high importance on people's abilities and opportunities to enjoy long and healthy lives. To this end, improving access to health facilities is both critical and challenging. Access to the primary healthcare system has to be expanded. These include access to services for maternal and child health, infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other communicable diseases) in order to reduce mortality and morbidity. The revitalisation of run-down hospitals will continue.

South Africa places great emphasis and focus on Africa and its development. In this regard, substantial effort is put into consolidation of the African agenda by strengthening the African Union and its structures as well as those of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), promoting NEPAD and addressing peace, security, stability and post-conflict reconstruction on the continent. South-South co-operation is also a key priority of South Africa's foreign policy, with particular emphasis placed on its relationships with groupings such as the G77, the NAM, the Asia Africa
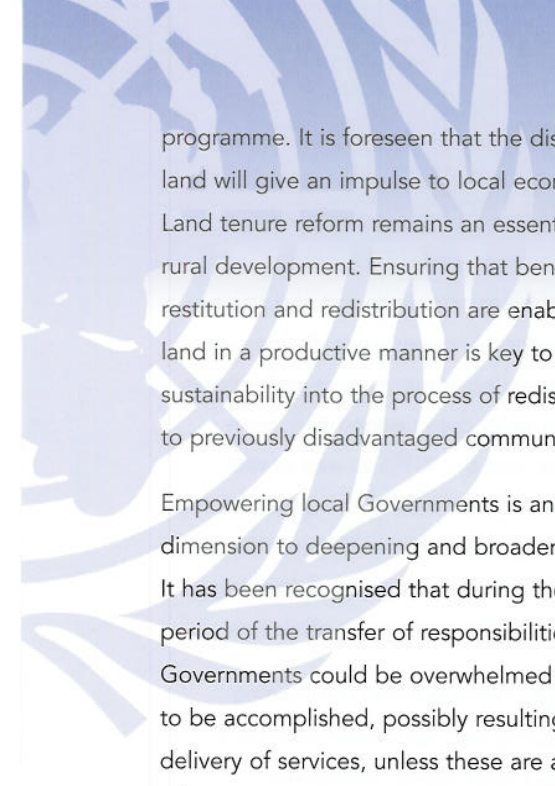
Sub-Regional Organisations Conference and IBSA. South Africa also plays a significant role within the United Nations as it places a high premium on multilateralism and strives to improve global governance in the spheres of politics and security, as well as social and economic governance. Numerous multilateral and bilateral agreements have either been concluded or are currently being negotiated, both within the UN system and the WTO as well as with other partners, including countries of the South, such as India, Brazil and China, as well as the EU and USA. In this way, South Africa is broadening and deepening its ties with all members of the community of nations.

South Africa has largely succeeded in maintaining macro-economic stability and has moved towards a more growth-oriented fiscal stance. Within this framework, policy is being directed towards strengthening micro-economic reform initiatives, thereby creating an enabling environment for economic growth and employment. These initiatives have to be complemented by reforms in the regulatory frameworks, tax revisions, the restructuring of state assets, maintenance of inflation targets and in other critical macro-economic areas.

In the area of science and technology, the following mid-term challenges have been identified:

- To develop and maintain a highly competent and representative cohort of scientists in South Africa.

- Strong innovation chains are needed in biotechnology, nanotechnology, the hydrogen economy, space science, information technology and manufacturing.

- The development of technologies to address poverty and the poor quality of life.

- The improvement of a healthy and diverse flow of young people seeking and finding careers in science and engineering.

Ensuring access to land and security of tenure is a major challenge. Speeding up the processing of rural claims will have a major impact on the land restitution

programme. It is foreseen that the disposal of state land will give an impulse to local economic activities. Land tenure reform remains an essential ingredient of rural development. Ensuring that beneficiaries of land restitution and redistribution are enabled to use the land in a productive manner is key to building sustainability into the process of redistribution of assets to previously disadvantaged communities.

Empowering local Governments is an important dimension to deepening and broadening democracy. It has been recognised that during the initial start-up period of the transfer of responsibilities, local Governments could be overwhelmed by the tasks to be accomplished, possibly resulting in slow delivery of services, unless these are accompanied by adequate capacity-building initiatives. A major and urgent priority for Government at all levels is to improve the delivery of basic services.

Statistics released by the Government in 2004/5 indicate that there has been a general decline in crime rates, although these rates are still relatively high. The level of crime and violence could, among others, have adverse effects on domestic economic viability and a negative impact on foreign direct investment. Reinforcing crime prevention activities is a huge challenge that requires major investment in human resources and infrastructure. This should be coupled with capacity-building and strong co-operative partnership with communities. Upgrading of information technology and infrastructure is a significant challenge. A critical element in this regard is the upgrading of the computer networks of the law enforcement agencies, which is a key factor in addressing case-flow management. More work undoubtedly needs to be done in the fight against serious and violent crimes, organised crime and crimes against women and children. Various challenges still remain for the law enforcement authorities in efforts to ensure regional development and security, in terms of direct interventions, mediation and institution-building.

In the broader context of a rapidly globalising world, South Africa continues to face serious challenges both in terms of its domestic socio-economic development and the legacy of apartheid, and in terms of Africa's position in the world. In this latter area, South Africa continues to fight for greater international attention to Africa's needs, especially the need to roll back poverty and under-development and bring peace and prosperity to the continent. In line with the prescripts of its new Constitution, policies and programmes and in the process of transforming a deeply divided society, South Africa is creating a socio-economic and political environment that is conducive to addressing poverty, inequality and restoring the dignity of all its citizens.

4. INTEGRATING UN SUPPORT TO
South African Government Priorities

Following the review of the degree to which the democratic dispensation has redirected the purpose and content of Government policy in the first decade of democracy, the Towards 10-Year Review documents evaluate progress made while acknowledging the challenges that still need to be addressed. Moving forward into the second decade of democracy, Vision 2014 captures these challenges and makes them the focus of Government's efforts. The UN intends to support the Government in its effort to achieve its broad development goals that are based on the "five big ideas" which lay the foundation for Vision 2014. Vision 2014 articulates an all-encompassing framework that guides the South African outlook and state and societal interventions directed at addressing key developmental challenges into the second decade of democracy.

The United Nations system and its country programmes, in formulating future collaboration, have taken into cognisance the detailed development trajectory of South Africa, which takes into account broad social and economic transformation outcomes, as detailed in the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP).

The pillars of this trajectory focus on:

- Meeting basic needs • Building the economy • Democratising the state and society
- Developing human resources, and • Nation-building

Millennium Development Goal 4

REDUCE
child mortality

Every year, almost 11 million children die.

The United Nations system recognises the challenges and progress made in the first decade of freedom and notes that South Africa will celebrate its second decade of freedom and democracy in 2014. In order to support the South African Government to make continued and accelerated progress towards a higher sustained growth and development path, the United Nations system will reinforce programmes and interventions as directed by the RDP principles and major public sector investments directed at the consolidation of democracy, human development and economic growth.

Vision 2014 promotes a better life for all through targets and objectives, which seek to ensure that:

- **Poverty is halved by 2014,** through (amongst others) economic development, comprehensive social security, land reform and improved household and community assets;

- **Unemployment is halved by 2014,** through employment creation, skills development, assistance to small businesses, opportunities for self-employment and sustainable community livelihoods;

- **Skills required by the economy are provided,** by building capacity and providing resources across society to encourage self-employment with an education system that is geared towards productive work, good citizenship and a caring society;

- **Society is integrated** by ensuring that all South Africans, especially the poor and those at risk – children, youth, women, the aged, and people with disabilities – are fully able to exercise their Constitutional rights and enjoy the full dignity of freedom;

- **Government is compassionate** by ensuring that services and public service representatives are accessible whilst citizens are awarded avenues to know their rights and should be enabled to insist on fair treatment and efficient services;

- **Tuberculosis, diabetes, malnutrition and maternal death cases are greatly reduced and the tide is**

turned against HIV/AIDS, as well as working with the rest of Southern Africa to strive to eliminate malaria, and improve services to achieve a better national health profile and reduce preventable causes of death, including violent crime and road accidents;

- **Serious and priority crimes are significantly reduced in number**, as well as cases awaiting trial, with a society that actively challenges crime and corruption, and with programmes that also address the social roots of criminality; and

- **South Africa is strategically positioned as an effective force in global relations**, with vibrant and balanced trade and other relations with countries of the South and the North, and in an Africa that is growing, prospering and benefiting all Africans, especially the poor.

In an attempt to assist in the reaching of these targets and objectives, and in response to the CCA, the UN system has incorporated the "five big ideas" as outlined by Government in *Vision 2014*, with a view to achieving these fundamental objectives. Taking into account the experience of a decade of reconstruction and development, the social trends and the global context, a people-centred and transformation-driven partnership has been agreed, which requires the following "five big ideas":

1. **Mobilising partners behind an all-encompassing framework and vision** defining a shared approach and destiny as a basis for social partnerships with all sectors of society;

2. **Improving the performance of the state,** by continuing to improve policy co-ordination, whilst improving the capacity of the state to implement its transformative policies and paying attention to all spheres of Government to manage the implementation of these policies;

3. **Addressing consequences of the social transition,** as reflected in migration and demography, the

structure of the economy and the character of the labour force;

4. **Improving the regional environment and implementing NEPAD,** so as to ensure regional peace, stability, prosperity and sustainable development; and

5. **Enhancing sustainable livelihoods** as a means to eradicate poverty, achieving human development, ensuring ecological integrity and matching development interventions to current and future resources.
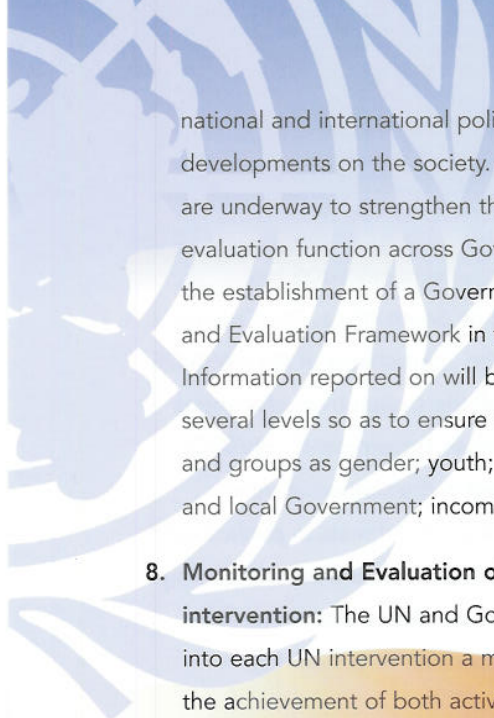
These ideas facilitate continued progress towards the abovementioned fundamental objectives of Government. Major interventions for the achievement thereof will require co-ordinated input from all sectors of the South African society and must integrate economic and social outcomes so as to ensure that economic growth benefits everyone.

The UNDAF will incorporate eight critical cross-cutting issues that will be mainstreamed across the outcomes and outputs under each of the cluster priorities:

1. **Gender and Vulnerable Groups:** The particular needs of women, children, previously disadvantaged individuals, refugees, the disabled, and other vulnerable people must be given special consideration in the UNDAF. Addressing the needs of these groups helps South Africa to transform its society into a non-racist, non-sexist, non-exclusionary democracy;

2. **Human Rights:** The UN and Government have utilised the concepts of a human rights-based approach to programming. For example, data are disaggregated by sex or age, community participation is encouraged, and the principles of Batho Pele embraced;

3. **Environmental Issues:** South Africa's natural resources provide an excellent foundation from which to expand the economy so that jobs and

wealth benefit the poor, but this should be undertaken in a manner that ensures sustainable development for future generations;

4. **HIV/AIDS:** The pandemic of HIV/AIDS has had a major impact on South Africa. The Country Analysis mentions the "persistence of the HIV/AIDS pandemic [as one of] the current main challenges facing the South African Government". HIV/AIDS should be considered in the context of other communicable diseases and threats to public health. Addressing these problems should include dealing with key socio-economic determinants thereof, giving special consideration to gender and vulnerable groups;

5. **Capacity-Building:** The Government and UN have recognised the importance of improving the capacity of provincial and local Government at key technical levels, especially where it impinges on service delivery and financial management. This includes building the capacity of both human resources and institutions;

6. **Research and Development:** South Africa boasts some of the world's renowned research institutions in the fields of medicine, technology and social sciences. Research and development in South Africa are guided by the National Research and Development Strategy of 2002, which focuses on science, engineering, technology and innovation. The need for enhanced capacity-building efforts has been highlighted by the introduction of the Joint Initiative for Priority Skills Acquisition of South Africa (JIPSA). Science, engineering and technology should form a key component of efforts to transform the second economy;

7. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Government has recognised the need to build the necessary institutions and systems to enable its executive structures to collect, process and analyse information relating to the evolution of South African society, as well as the impact of

national and international policies and developments on the society. Accordingly, efforts are underway to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation function across Government, starting with the establishment of a Government-wide Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in the Presidency. Information reported on will be disaggregated at several levels so as to ensure impact on such issues and groups as gender; youth; provincial, national and local Government; income; age; etc;

8. **Monitoring and Evaluation of each UN intervention:** The UN and Government must build into each UN intervention a mechanism to monitor the achievement of both activities and impact. An Annual Review will be conducted at which each cluster theme group will present the progress of its work. The UN and Government will also utilise these Annual Reviews to determine whether any major changes to the priorities or direction of the UNDAF should be enacted.

5. CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND Key National Development Priorities

The importance of co-operative governance and intergovernmental relations in South Africa is reflected in Chapter Three of the Constitution, which determines a number of guiding principles. Section 41(2) of the Constitution specifically determines that an Act of Parliament must establish or provide for structures and institutions to promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations. It should also provide for appropriate mechanisms and procedures to facilitate the settlement of intergovernmental disputes. A number of intergovernmental structures promote and facilitate co-operative governance and intergovernmental relations between the respective spheres of Government. The Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act provides focus, clarity and certainty regarding core aspects of intergovernmental relations at the executive level of Government.

The six Cabinet committees and five corresponding administrative structures of the Forum of South African Directors-General (FOSAD) was introduced in 1999 to promote both policy and programme integration and co-ordination. The Government's integrated and co-operative governance mechanisms allow for an easy synchronisation between broad national development efforts and the changing global aid architecture based on global co-operation (MDGs), alignment and harmonisation of development processes (Rome Declaration), aid effectiveness (Paris Declaration) and managing for development results (Marrakech Roundtable). Such systems are also mirrored in efforts to reform UN systems to better meet the development needs of its member states.

Millennium Development Goal 5

IMPROVE maternal health

For more than half a million women, pregnancy and childbirth end in death.

A key dimension of the UNDAF will be a focus on supporting the Government to promote South Africa's regional agenda.

This agenda, framed within NEPAD and the philosophy of the African Renaissance, has been established within the context of strengthening regional institutions, infrastructure, systems, capacities and policies for regional development in the interests of inter-regional mutual gains.

The prism of support is a multi-dimensional political and socio-economic approach that seeks to promote the agenda of the developmental state on a regional basis through its regional institutions such as SADC and the AU.

Given its middle-income status, based on a strong economy and effective democratic governance, South Africa's position in the region is inherently different from its neighbours, but there is full recognition that this situation is mutually dependent on peace, security and economic growth in the region.

As a development partner, through the African Renaissance and International Co-operation Fund, South Africa is looking to specialised UN knowledge and expertise to support its regional initiatives based on mutual interest, non-partisanship and the promotion of human rights, good governance and democracy.

PRIORITY AREA ONE:
Governance and Administration

The legacy of apartheid was a fragmented, dysfunctional and costly governance system based on social engineering and geared to maintaining racial segregation. One of the key tasks of the new democratic Government was to dismantle this system and replace it with a system of governance and administration that served all the people of the country in an equitable manner.

The Governance and Administration Cluster programme of improving the performance of the state focuses on broad outcomes such as:

- streamlining systems and processes of the machinery of state to enable better alignment of resources and capability with national priorities;

- integrating service delivery mechanisms and capacity to provide citizen-centred, responsive service delivery machinery;

- directly combating poor performance, corruption and institutional inefficiency.

Although the legislative and policy frameworks for co-operative governance are in place, the Government still faces the challenge of weak institutional and human resource capacity, particularly at the local Government level.

The Priority Area for the UN, through the Governance and Administration Cluster, is therefore to focus on supporting efforts to build good governance, strengthen democracy and an efficient and effective state administration.

PRIORITY AREA TWO:
Economic, Investment and Employment

Post-1994 the new Government inherited a stagnant economy based primarily on unbeneficiated mineral extraction. As a result of years of sanctions and protected industrial, agricultural and financial sectors, economic growth entered negative territory and unemployment and inflation rose.

In 1994 South Africa also had one of the most unequal distributions of wealth in the world. Apartheid education and training policies and the migrant labour system had resulted in a low-skills, low productivity labour force. From the outset the Government has made efforts to stimulate the economy both for growth and for redistribution in order to ensure that the wealth

gains of the country are more equitably distributed.

The RDP and GEAR were strategic policy frameworks aimed at stimulating the economy by ensuring macro-economic stability, a stable investment environment and a solid trade base. Under the ASGI-SA framework the Government is attempting to address the constraints and challenges to accelerate economic growth to 6% and boost employment opportunities through large-scale public infrastructure and industrial development.

The Priority Area for the UN, through the Economic, Investment and Employment Cluster, is therefore to support the country's efforts to accelerate the growth of the economy and ensure development for the benefit of all.

PRIORITY AREA THREE:

International Relations, Peace and Security

During the apartheid period, South Africa was increasingly isolated both globally and regionally on the basis of its segregationist social policies and its flagrant disregard for human rights. This led to South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth in 1961, South Africa's suspension from the United Nations General Assembly in 1974, UN resolutions during the 1980s declaring apartheid as a crime against humanity and the country's inevitable marginalisation from regional economic and political bodies.

During this period South African foreign policy was geared to supporting the Cold War geopolitical agenda of the West, which involved attempts to destabilise liberation efforts throughout the Southern Africa region through both overt and covert military means.

The post-apartheid period has seen the South African Government work tirelessly towards reintegrating itself into international and regional affairs. It has based its efforts on positioning South Africa as global champion of rights-based development, and is working at all levels to strengthen regional institutions as a means for ensuring that the regional economy grows and that democratic governance principles are strengthened as a means to ensuring regional peace and security. Highpoints of these efforts have been the hosting of the WSSD and the Racism Conference, and South Africa's chairing of the non-aligned movement and its current chairmanship of the G77.

The Priority Area for the UN, through the International Relations, Peace and Security Cluster, is therefore to support the Government in strengthening sub-regional institutions to consolidate the African Agenda, promote global governance and South-South co-operation.

PRIORITY AREA FOUR:

Justice, Crime Prevention and Safety

In the pre-1994 period the state's justice, crime prevention and safety machinery was geared to upholding apartheid laws, imposing repressive regulations and enforcing exclusionary practices. Justice was racially skewed and based on principles that were globally considered to be inhumane and fundamentally inequitable.

When the ANC Government came into power in 1994, it was confronted with having to rapidly transform the justice system within the context of a fragmented society attempting to reconstitute itself under a new democratic, rights-based dispensation.

Achieving the necessary balance has been a difficult matter, but the Government has been proactive in ensuring that justice, crime prevention and safety services are set on the right course at a time of widespread public concern at the capacity of the criminal justice system to deal with high levels of crime.

Despite enormous challenges, the Government has successfully transformed the justice system to ensure that, based on constitutional mandates, it meets the safety and security needs of all South Africans.

The Government has worked particularly hard to ensure that the rights of women, children and marginalised groups are protected through legislation and policy frameworks, and the necessary institutional arrangements are in place to ensure compliance with these frameworks.

The Priority Area for the UN, through the Justice, Crime Prevention and Safety Cluster, is therefore to provide support to Government's efforts to promote justice, peace, safety and security.

PRIORITY AREA FIVE:

Poverty Eradication (Social Cluster)

One of the legacies that the Government has had to deal with has been the breakdown in the social structures of the country and the fragmented nature of social services.

Social fragmentation, the dislocation of family relations, forced separation and marginalisation have been embedded characteristics of a divided nation and, despite enormous challenges, the Government has made impressive strides in ensuring that all South Africans, but particularly the poorest and most marginalised sections of society, are afforded access to social services. In this regard, South Africa has steadily built up an impressive comprehensive social security system.

Since the beginning of the post-apartheid era, a key objective of the South African Government has been the improvement of the quality of life for all South Africans and the reduction of poverty and social inequality.

The South African Constitution enshrines socio-economic rights and requires Parliament to ensure that financial resources are distributed equitably among provincial and local Governments, based on levels of poverty, disadvantage and underdevelopment.

Legislation and policy frameworks across the social sectors have been put in place in an effort to redress past social inequities and ensure that all South Africans have equal access to education, health and other social services.

The Priority Area for the UN, through the Social Cluster, is therefore to support Government poverty eradication interventions.

6. MOVING TOWARDS A
UN Country Strategy

The Government of South Africa has increasingly been positioning itself as a developmental state. Under this rubric the South African state is characterised by a coherent bureaucracy with a transformative administrative ethic that has the capacity to perform the developmental functions assigned to it. There is a clear division of labour: the political elite drive long-term strategic decision-making; implementation is carried out by a technocratic bureaucracy; and economic activity is driven by the private sector, but firmly within broad parameters laid down by the state. As part of its developmental agenda, the South African state is engaging in extensive investment in education, capacity development and institution-building within the context of ensuring an equitable distribution of resources and opportunities.

The United Nations' response to the Government's Country Analysis and the National Programme of Action will be guided by the following five strategic approaches, which will contribute to the efforts of the Government and the people of South Africa to transform the country into a non-racial, non-sexist democracy:

Millennium Development Goal 6
COMBAT
HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

By killing and incapacitating adults in the prime of their lives, HIV/AIDS can throw development off course.

- **People:** In collaboration with Government, identify the skills gap of national, provincial and district staff to deliver health, education and safety net services for disadvantaged populations. In addition, the UN will support the strengthening of values and attitudes related to Batho Pele. Based on this joint assessment by Government and the United Nations, training will be targeted, and monitoring mechanisms will be established to track the impact of the skills transfer on actual service delivery. The United Nations' key support to this approach will include: 1) designing and implementing assessment methodologies; 2) preparing training manuals and guidelines; 3) training master trainers; and 4) monitoring the impact of training on skills and service delivery.

- **Process:** The UN will contribute to national efforts for improving and enhancing service delivery through identifying and resolving bottlenecks to effective planning, budgeting, management, execution and monitoring of services for disadvantaged populations. At present, many local municipalities and provinces are unable to deliver services because access is blocked and allocated budgets are not expended in a timely manner. In addition, existing blockages could be addressed through new process re-engineering technologies and management approaches. The United Nations' key input will be in the area of supporting Government to identify methods that contribute to reducing the time and cost of delivering enhanced services.

- **Systems:** Based on improved capacity and more efficient processes, the UN will support Government to enhance the capacity of existing systems to scale up service delivery to disadvantaged people, especially at provincial and district levels. Many effective interventions have been demonstrated in South Africa, but they now need to be better co-ordinated and taken to scale. The United Nations' key inputs to improving systems will be in monitoring and evaluation, training, targeting vulnerable groups, and helping to establish structures to deliver scaled-up services for disadvantaged people.

- **Advocacy:** The UN will work with its development partners to advocate for the safeguarding of socio-economic rights and the improvement of services for disadvantaged populations. In some cases, key policy or legislative changes could have major implications for social protection and service delivery. The United Nations' key inputs will be to share international experiences with South Africa so that it is empowered to share "best practices" with other African countries. In addition, the United Nations will support South Africa to access international resources and also support departments to leverage internal Government resources based on proven cost-efficient approaches.

- **Information/Research:** Research, data collection and analysis remain critical components of effective development support. South Africa has world-class academic and research institutions and organisations that can more effectively support policy development, evaluation and service delivery through the promotion of a national development discourse. The United Nations' key inputs will be: 1) to support cutting-edge studies and research aimed at identifying cost-effective methods of delivering services, 2) identify new technology, and 3) develop systems to aggregate and analyse data regarding service delivery for disadvantaged populations.

7. PROPOSED TIMELINE
for UNDAF

The Government's current strategic plan runs from 2004 – 2014, with a mid-term review

scheduled for 2009. In order to ensure that the UN's strategic plans are as flexible as possible,

the UN proposes that the UNDAF correspond to the Vision 2014 timeline in two phases.

The first phase, which covers this UNDAF, would run from 2007 – 2010. It is timed to allow the

UN to analyse the results of the 2009 review during late 2009 and early 2010,

leading to a new UNDAF 2011 – 2014.

Millennium Development Goal 7

ENSURE
environmental sustainability

Environmental sustainability means using natural resources wisely and protecting the complex ecosystems on which our survival depends.

UNDAF

RESULTS-BASED

MATRIX

Millennium Development Goal 8

DEVELOP

a global partnership for development

Fighting poverty is a collective undertaking in whose results all countries have a stake.

GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION CLUSTER

NATIONAL GOAL:
Strengthen democracy, good governance and effective and efficient administration
UNDAF OUTCOME 1:
Democracy, good governance and administration are strengthened

Joint Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilisation Target
1. Improved capacity of provincial and local Government to deliver effective basic social services	i. Strengthen implementation and leadership capability through mainstreaming practical hands-on support to Government at the appropriate level/sphere, through exchange of global knowledge, experience and demonstration projects ii. Strengthen capacity for inclusive, integrated strategy and planning for effective policy implementation	DPLG, provincial and local Government, DPSA, SAMDI, SALGA, IDASA, Department of Labour, National Treasury, private sector, Department of Social Development, Statistics South Africa, Department of Housing, Presidency, academic and research institutions, Department of Health, DEAT, Department of Public Works, UNICEF, UNDP	$5 974 000
2. Improved processes related to the macro-organisation of the state	i. Support the strengthening of the institutional framework and implementation of the IGR Act to improve service delivery, integrated management systems and accountability ii. Support the promotion of information communications technology as an enabler for service delivery iii. Support effective planning, allocation and full utilisation of financial resources for improved public financial management and accountability iv. Provinces and municipalities supported to enhance audit and control of service delivery related to PGDPs and IDPs through up-to-date techniques in performance audit, participatory audit and audit of fraud and corruption	DPSA, DPLG, Science and Technology, Department of Communications, Presidency, SAMDI, Department of Social Development, UNICEF, UNDP, UNIDO, IOM	$1 184 000
3. Strengthened participatory governance processes	i. Support the increased engagement of communities with the providers of services at local, provincial and national levels for improved impact evaluation ii. Local partners supported to increase their participation in the development of legislation and policies, and the monitoring of service delivery	Faith-based organisations, traditional leaders, NGOs, CBOs, Department of Provincial and Local Government, provincial and local Government, Department of Agriculture, Department of Water Affairs, SALGA, DSD, DoH, SACC, NGOs, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP	$2 290 000

Co-ordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:
Governance Cluster and UN Working Group on Governance and Administration per Government of South Africa cluster system and UNDAF process

ECONOMIC, INVESTMENT AND EMPLOYMENT CLUSTER

NATIONAL GOAL:
Accelerate the growth of the economy and development for the benefit of all

UNDAF OUTCOME 2:
Government and its social partners are supported to accelerate economic growth and development for the benefit of all

Joint Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilisation Target
1. Strengthened national macro-economic capacities for policy formulation, implementation and co-ordination	i. Support provided to integrating population, gender, environment, HIV/AIDS, and employment issues into the macro-economic development agenda ii. Technical support provided for generating, analysing and disseminating policy-relevant demographic and socio-economic data, and labour market information, including MDG-related indicators iii. Support to integrating sustainable development objectives into macro-economic policies and frameworks	Department of Labour, Statistics South Africa, Department of Social Development, Presidency, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, social partners, DPLG, Provincial Population Units (PPUs), universities and research institutions, ADB	$1 070 000
2. Enhanced skills of Government and social partners to respond to the needs of the labour market	i. Government supported to accelerate skills training programmes, including learnerships ii. Review of educational and training curricula relevant to the needs of the SA economy supported, with a specific focus on science iii. Government and social partners supported to develop policy framework on labour migration	Department of Labour, Department of Home Affairs, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Education, Department of Water Affairs & Forestry, Department of Environmental Affairs & Tourism, Department of Public Works, Department of Trade & Industry, ILO, IOM, UNESCO, social partners, DSD, HSRC, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO	$680 000
3. Strengthened Government ability to develop and implement co-ordinated Second Economy interventions	i. National Government supported to develop and adopt appropriate policies and programmes on employment-intensive investments and training through Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) ii. National and provincial Governments supported to develop and adopt policies that will enhance the ability to attract private-sector employment-intensive investment iii. Support provided for enhanced youth employment and urban renewal	Department of Labour, Department of Education, SEDA, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Department of Public Works, Department of Arts and Culture, Department of Trade and Industry, National Youth Commission, Umsobomvu Youth Fund, Department of Agriculture, Statistics South Africa, Department of Provincial and Local Government, World Cup 2010 Local Organising Committee, ILO, UNIDO, FAO, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, social partners	$7 550 000

Joint Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilisation Target
	iv. Government supported to finalise a comprehensive framework and sustainable programmes for promoting the development of co-operatives, with a special focus on cultural industries	National Gender Commission, DSD, DPLG, PPUs, UNFPA	
	v. Targeted Integrated Income-Generating Activities supported		
	vi. Support provided to measure economic activities in the Second Economy, including socio-economic surveys in pilot communities		
	vii. Support provided to build capacity within all three spheres of Government for effectively managing Municipal Infrastructure Grants (MIGs)		
	viii. Support provided to Government programmes to stimulate and develop SMME policy formulation, training programmes and community mobilisation for small enterprise development and integration into domestic and global value chain		
	ix. Government and social partners supported to respond to decent work challenges in the informal economy		
	x. Support provided for sustainable employment creation initiatives through infrastructure development for 2010 World Cup		
	xi. National, provincial and local Government supported to strengthen co-ordination of local economic development, with focus on integration of population, gender, employment, HIV/AIDS, environment and children's issues		
4. Strengthened Government capacity to implement selected First Economy interventions	i. Support Government in the review of the structure and future role of NEDLAC in national social dialogue	Department of Labour, DTI, DST, DAC, NEDLAC, National Productivity Institute, DEAT, Minerals and Energy, ILO, UNESCO, UNDP, social partners, FAO, UNIDO	$1 540 000
	ii. Priority sectors supported to improve skills, productivity and competitiveness, especially in cultural industries, tourism, textiles, mining and metals, the agricultural sector, agroprocessing and renewable energy		
	iii. Government supported to apply diagnostic systems model for capacity-building		
	iv. Interactions and vehicles to increase market access for SMMEs identified and supported		

Co-ordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:
Economic Cluster and UN Working Group on Economic, Investment and Employment Issues per Government of South Africa cluster system and UNDAF process

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, PEACE AND SECURITY CLUSTER

NATIONAL GOAL:
Strengthen South African and sub-regional institutions to consolidate the African Agenda, promote global governance and South-South co-operation

UNDAF OUTCOME 3:
Strengthened South African and sub-regional institutions to consolidate the African Agenda, promote global governance and South-South co-operation

Joint Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilisation Target
1. **Strengthened capacity of South Africa to support the AU Commission and other policy-related institutions (NEPAD, APRM, Pan-African Parliament, African Court of Justice and Human rights, etc), and SADC in addressing socio-economic, peace and political issues to implement the Africa Agenda**	i. Population, gender, children, environment and HIV/AIDS issues integrated into sub-regional and regional development policies and documents ii. Capacity of SADC and Southern Africa Ministerial Conference on Population and Development (SAMCP&D) strengthened in institutionalisation of population, gender, environment and HIV/AIDS concerns into their functions iii. African heritage sites removed from endangered list through improved institutional and individual capacity and resources raised iv. Enhanced capacity to implement and report on international and regional human rights conventions and commitments by Government officials and key executives v. The Governing Council is supported to manage the operational and technical effectiveness of the APRM vi. The AU and regional institutions will have been supported to develop functional models of the developmental state based on experiences of countries in the region vii. South Africa supported within context of AU/NEPAD and relevant regional institutions to develop models of state effectiveness in the achievement of the MDGs viii. South Africa's mobilisation of human, financial and technical resources facilitated to develop models of service delivery applicable in the region	DoH, SADC, DSD, HIV/AIDS Commission: Policy Advocacy, African Population Commission, DoH, SADC, DSD, HIV/AIDS Commission: Policy Advocacy, SAMCP&D, SAFPAD, UNICEF, UNDP, DoArts & Culture, AU: Capacity and Institution-Building, HR Commission, SAPS: Capacity and Institution-Building, APRM-GC, NEPAD, SANGOCO, DPSA: Capacity and Institution-Building, SADC, AU, DPSA, SAMDI: Development Models Advocacy, AU/NEPAD, SADC, Statistics South Africa, Presidency: MDGs Model Advocacy, SAMDI, DPSA, SADC, AU: Service Delivery Optimisation Models Advocacy, SAMDI, DPSA, SADC, AU: Capacity and Institution-Building, ITU, WTO, DTI, UNIDO, DFA, AU, SADC: Trade Promotion Capacity, Presidency, DFA, AU: Peace-Building Capacity Support, SADC, Dept Agric DoH, DFA: Triple threat policy promotion, DSD, UNFPA, Statistics South Africa, SADC, ECA, AU: Capacity and Institution-Building Presidency, DFA, DoH, DO Defence: HIV/AIDS Policy Promotion, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO, HIV/AIDS Commission DOST, DoE: Policy Advocacy, DSD, NPA, Gender Commission, NGOs, UNFPA, UNODC, SADC, DoA, SAPS, NPA, Department of Justice: Policy Advocacy,	$37 375 000

Joint Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilisation Target
	ix. Public capacity for scaled-up regional implementation and service delivery established x. Regional and sub-regional trade organisations strengthened for increased and balanced intra- and inter-regional trade in globalising marketplace xi. Political brokering role and mediation enhanced in regional conflict resolution and crisis prevention xii. Increased promotion of triple threat strategies in SADC to achieve the protection of basic human rights for all xiii. The strengthening of collection and analysis of regional social data and statistics supported xiv. Support provided to equip SA peacekeeping troops with knowledge and skills to prevent HIV infection xv. Innovations and lessons learnt, documented and shared among South African and other African countries in the following areas: gender, HIV/AIDS, human rights, environment, population, higher education, open and distance learning and science and technology xvi. Efforts to address trans-border crime, including illicit trafficking in drugs, protected species, natural resources, other contraband, and smuggling of light weapons and firearms, addressed through support for improved regional co-operation xvii. Efforts to combat human trafficking and exploitation and smuggling of migrants supported xviii. SA/SADC experts trained to support national asylum institutions/mechanisms xix. Support provided to harmonise laws and systems for asylum-seekers, refugees and migrants at regional level	UNODC, SARPCCO: Capacity and Institution-Building (HIV/AIDS, Democracy and Human Rights Education) UNESCO, IOM: Human Trafficking	

Joint Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilisation Target
2. **Strengthened South-South co-operation**	i. Supporting South Africa within the framework of IBSA to position itself strategically at the international and African level through the completion of knowledge-sharing and policy development initiatives	Presidency, DFA, IBSA, DSD: Policy usage and advocacy	$1 800 000
3. **An enabling environment to organise major sporting events**	i. Mitigate environmental impact of 2010-related developments and create long-term sustainable socio-economic benefits for affected communities	Department of Transport, DEAT, Department of Arts and Culture, DST, DPLG	$12 000 000
	ii. As a result of 2010 World Cup opportunity, and within the context of Universal Access towards HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support, young people equipped with knowledge and life skills for prevention of gender-based violence and HIV/AIDS, prevention of unwanted pregnancies, and improved sustainable livelihoods	Department of Transport, DEAT, Department of Arts and Culture, DST, DPLG, DoH, NGOs, private sector, UNFPA, UNICEF	

Co-ordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:
IRPS Cluster and UN Working Group on IRPS per Government of South Africa cluster system and UNDAF process

JUSTICE, CRIME PREVENTION AND SAFETY CLUSTER

NATIONAL GOAL:
Strengthen Government's efforts to promote justice, peace, safety and security

UNDAF OUTCOME 4:
Government's efforts to promote justice, safety and security are strengthened

Joint Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilisation Target
1. Harmonised national, regional and international laws related to the rights of children, women, marginalised and vulnerable populations, migrant populations and detainees, for effective implementation at national and local levels, to ensure justice for all	i. Capacity development workshops held on implementing a human rights framework with judiciary and Parliamentarians ii. Human rights education material for policy-makers in the region developed iii. Shared experiences of integrating and implementing human rights legislation through high-level consultations with policy-makers in the region iv. Crime prevention and justice "observatory" established to monitor implementation of related programmes	Department of Justice, SAPS, Parliament, NCOP, DoHA, DFA, UNHCHR, UNODC, UNESCO	$500 000
2. Harmonised national, regional and international laws, related to relevant treaties, on combating organised crime, corruption, money laundering, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, arms trafficking, drug-related crimes, drug precursor control and terrorism	i. Capacity development of justice and law enforcement officials through training on harmonisation and domestication of international legal frameworks, across SADC countries ii. Development of international, regional and national co-operation mechanisms supported to enhance the response of the criminal justice system to various forms of organised crime	UNODC, SADC, SARPCCO, IOM, NPA, Department of Justice, SAPS	$3 800 000
3. Reduced levels of corruption and fraud in key Government entities	i. The implementation of the national anti-corruption strategy supported through assisting with the implementation of anti-corruption measures and gathering of corruption data ii. Government-driven corruption assessments supported in national, provincial and local Government entities through technical assistance iii. Anti-corruption and anti-fraud assistance provided to entities responsible for service delivery	UNODC, Department of Justice, Department of Public Service and Administration, NPA, Public Service Commission, NGOs	$500 000

Joint Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilisation Target
4. Enhanced structures for prevention and response to address violence against children and women	i. Community capacity to prevent and respond to gender-based violence is increased through supporting improved access to legal, health and other social services, and through community-based human rights education and outreach and gender advocacy programmes ii. Strengthened capacity of different spheres of Government and other relevant institutions in gender auditing and gender mainstreaming iii. Strengthened partnerships with the NEPAD Gender Cluster, SADC secretariat and relevant regional and national organisations, including CSOs to develop tools for gender mainstreaming and gender audits in the sub-region iv. Support provided to develop and accelerate good practice and scaleable models, such as Thutuzela Care Centres, to provide comprehensive services for children and women who are survivors of violence and abuse v. National, provincial and local authorities and law enforcement agencies trained to implement human rights-based policies and programmes to effectively prevent and respond to violence, abuse, neglect, exploitation and trafficking of children, women and other vulnerable groups vi. Support provided to development of programmes to address perpetrators of violence against women and children, including provision of counselling and support, in liaison with the criminal justice system vii. Strengthened capacity through training, advocacy and communications campaigns of various sectors and civil society in recognising and preventing gender-based violence	Interdepartmental, line departments including Social Development, Health, Education, Home Affairs, Office on the Rights of the Child (ORC). Justice at national, provincial and local levels, UNICEF, raising awareness of rights and abuses through literacy and other initiatives – UNESCO (ISCI), Civil society: NGOs, CBOs, academia, media, artists and intellectuals, children and women; international NGOs; private sector, NACCA/PACCA/DACCA UNODC, Department of Social Development, NPA, Gender Commission, Department of Justice, Security Forces, UNFPA, SAPS, IOM	$10 000 000

Joint Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilisation Target
	viii. South Africa's experience in prevention of gender-based violence shared with other countries with the objective of improving gender equity in the region ix. Government efforts strengthened to scale up 16 Days of Activism Against Violence Against Women to 365 days		
5. Criminal justice and penal reform supported	i. Criminal justice system supported through technical assistance to strengthen the judiciary and promote court integrity ii. Prison overcrowding addressed through support for diversion and alternative sentencing iii. The implementation of juvenile justice measures supported	UNODC, Department of Justice, Department of Public Service and Administration, NPA, Department of Correctional Services, NGOs, UNICEF	$1 500 000
6. Social crime prevention initiatives strengthened	i. Recidivism addressed through support to rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for inmates ii. Crime prevention measures supported through technical assistance, specifically for crimes related to drug abuse	UNODC, Department of Justice, NPA, Department of Correctional Services, NGOs	$900 000

Co-ordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:
Justice Cluster and UN Working Group on Justice, Crime Prevention and Security per Government of South Africa cluster system and UNDAF process

SOCIAL CLUSTER

NATIONAL GOAL:
Poverty eradication
UNDAF OUTCOME 5:
Poverty eradication interventions intensified

Joint Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilisation Target
1. The Government is supported to implement the social sector EPWP for home and community-based care workers, ECD workers, and community care-givers	i. Assist with the development of benchmarks and indicators for optimal delivery of Expanded Public Work Programme (EPWP) for all three spheres of Government by building human resource capacity and skills transfer ii. Technical assistance provided to expand the targets of the EPWP within the social cluster iii. Provide support to facilitate the integration and monitoring of population and gender factors in the EPWP at the three spheres of Government iv. ECD workers in the EPWP are supported through service providers and direct technical assistance to implement the integrated early childhood development plan at provincial and local municipality level	Department of Public Works (DPW), Department of Local Government (DPLG), Department of Social Development (DoSD), Department of Labour (DOL), Department of Education (DoE), Department of Health (DoH), HWSETA, Umsobomvu Youth Fund, DBSA, DPSA, CETA, IDT, European Union (EU), German Technical Co-operation (GTZ), PPUs, research institutions, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO	$6 300 000
2. Access to education broadened and quality of education improved	i. Technical assistance is provided to scale up nationally the concept of ECD centres as nodes of care and support for young orphans, vulnerable children and their families ii. Technical assistance and service providers are offered to Child-Friendly Schools that also serve as centres of care and support for OVCs, offer school feeding programmes, have adequate sanitation and other infrastructure iii. Provincial Departments of Education are assisted to implement and monitor the fee-free school policy, through technical support iv. Education Departments are supported to implement health promotion through life skills programmes protecting girls and boys from the negative impact of HIV/AIDS, gender-based violence, discrimination and drug abuse through technical assistance, training on best practice and curriculum revisions	Departments of Education and Social Development, local Government, school governing bodies, school management teams, inter-Governmental partnerships (social development, education, arts and culture, sports and development); EPWP, Nelson Mandela Foundation, GEM clubs, youth life skills clubs and associations, National Youth Commission, UNODC, DoH, NGOs, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO	$7 600 000

Joint Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilisation Target
	v. Further Education and Training (FET) components of the Department of Education are supported to identify and implement innovative methods of improving out-of-school youth's access to education vi. ABET and vocational training facilitation enhanced within existing infrastructure, to provide vehicle for cultural and entrepreneurial skills transfer, to increase economic activity at local level		
3. Capacity of Government to implement the HIV/AIDS comprehensive plan supported	i. Capacity of national, provincial and local Government to integrate HIV/AIDS factors into development policies and programmes is strengthened at policy level ii. Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG) supported to integrate the Greater Involvement of People Living with AIDS (GIPA) workplace model as a means of strengthening HIV/AIDS awareness in the workplace iii. The capacity of Government and civil society is strengthened to prevent HIV infection using media and advocacy strategies, capacity-building and technical assistance iv. Increased knowledge on the linkages between HIV and AIDS and drug abuse for HIV prevention through capacity-building and advocacy strategies v. Through advocacy, capacity development, knowledge-building and service delivery support among child care workers, mechanisms are created and monitored to ensure that babies and young children who are HIV+ receive psychosocial care and nutritional support as an integral part of HIV treatment care and support vi. Government supported to mobilise resources to fight HIV/AIDS through support to the development of provincial GFATM proposals that form part of the national GFATM proposal, and other funding mechanisms vii. Government is supported to strengthen the national M&E framework, in particular the compilation and statistical analysis of HIV/AIDS data, including estimates, projections and reporting	Department of Health, local Government, DSD, DPLG, PPUs, academic and research institutions, Centre for Disease Control (CDC), USAID, universities and research institutions, international NGOs, civil society including NGOs, CBOs and FBOs, National Youth Commission, SACC, private sector, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNODC, IOM, UNESCO, Statistics South Africa	$13 200 000

Joint Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilisation Target
	viii. Improved co-ordination between Government, bilateral partners and the UN in response to HIV/AIDS through the Donor Co-ordination Forum, and the implementation of the recommendations of the Global Task Team for the "3 Ones" ix. Government supported to achieve universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support services through the implementation of the agreed roadmap x. Research and technical assistance provided towards developing an OVC database in support of the National Action Plan on OVC xi. Technical support provided to improve access to child support grants, essential services and community safety nets through Community Childcare Forums xii. Assistance provided to Government with an extensive review of the PMTCT programme with a view to a better understanding of obstacles, and promotion of increased coverage and effectiveness		
4. Matching of skills to the requirements of the economy is supported	i. Women in the public sector are equipped with leadership skills at provincial and local spheres of Government ii. Local communities enabled to participate within the economy through the reduction of disabling factors to market access iii. The creation of viable and sustainable skills transfer and market access vehicles though centralised resources supported	Gender Commission, DSD, PPUs, UNFPA, UNDP, UNESCO	$575 000
5. The increasing demand for housing and services is met	i. Strategic support provided to stakeholders to enhance community participation and contribution in the People's Housing Process (PHP) and the Slum Upgrading Programmes ii. Contribute to capacity enhancement activities of provincial and local Governments for efficient and effective service delivery (security of tenure, water, sanitation and shelter)	National Department of Housing; Provincial Departments of Housing and Local Governments; local authorities; NGOs, Homeless People's Organisation/structures, ILO, UNHabitat, UNDP, UNESCO	$4 000 000

Joint Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilisation Target
	iii. Support is provided for implementation, integration, monitoring and evaluation of projects, documentation and experience-sharing iv. Support provided to capacity-building on IWRM issues for national, provincial and local staff members of DWAF iv. Support provided to encourage the creation of training networks as a method for effective co-operation between universities, research institutions and the public and private sectors		
6. The capacity of the national health system to deliver quality service improved and expanded	i. Capacity to identify gaps in quality healthcare delivery at facility level supported ii. The capacity of the provincial health system to manage improved healthcare services is supported by providing skills transfer, capacity-building, technical assistance and project implementation support iii. The capacity of all health facilities in all districts improved for saving mothers, saving babies, saving children iv. Capacity-building of healthcare workers and training of service providers are supported for the effective delivery of reproductive health services related to gender-based violence, and early teenage pregnancies v. Hospitals in all provinces supported in improving neonatal care strategy using national guidelines vi. The implementation of the National Infant and Young Child Feeding Policy supported through capacity development, community involvement, mobilisation, technical assistance and monitoring support vii. Enhanced government capacity to provide drug dependency treatment for all, create awareness about treatment options and improve accessibility to drug treatment services	Department of Health, local Government, CDC, USAID, universities and research institutions, international NGOs, civil society including NGOs, CBOs and FBOs, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNODC, Department of Social Development	$14 350 000

Joint Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilisation Target
	viii. Health districts supported to provide PCR tests to babies of HIV-exposed mothers and to initiate preventive healthcare interventions initiated for eligible children through down-referral strategies and scaling up district collaboratives ix. Accelerated and increased use of female condoms through procurement of female condoms for National Department of Health and technical assistance for condom programming x. Department of Health supported to build capacity of health workers on the administration and adherence to the protocols of PEP xi. Through advocacy support capacity development of health workers to expand VCT service expansion of safe infant feeding campaigns at district level, the percentage of HIV+ pregnant women who participate in effective PMTCT+ is improved and HIV transmission rates are reduced xii. Capacity-building for nurse practitioners and community care-givers to implement Government nutrition interventions enhanced xiii. Technical support provided to Government to mobilise resources and analyse fund utilisation on HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support		
7. Efficient delivery of social grants in a comprehensive social security system supported	i. The Social Security Agency equipped with tools to improve capacity, systems and processes in social grant delivery ii. Research on social grants is conducted to enhance targeting and monitoring iii. The co-ordination of the Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Programme (IFSNP) supported	Department of Social Development, HST, DBSA, Department of Agriculture, Department of Land Affairs, National Department of Agriculture and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, UNICEF	$2 000 000

Joint Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilisation Target
8. Strategic management and co-ordination of programmes for subsistence and small emerging farmers are supported to improve their food security and livelihoods	i. The existing National Food Security Policy for South Africa directly supported through ongoing FAO projects on Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Programme (IFSNP) and Disposal and Prevention of Obsolete Pesticides through the Africa Stockpiles Programme (ASP) ii. Development of capacity at national, provincial, district and local levels for integrated planning, co-ordination, management, monitoring and evaluation of projects based on practical implementation through development and delivery of comprehensive training programmes iii. Skills transfer to national counterparts in IFSNP and ASP in areas such as project planning, project preparation, communications, stakeholder engagement and effective co-ordination of multi-stakeholder projects iv. Promotion of grassroots involvement of farmers (commercial and small-scale), farmers' unions, the private sector and national NGO groups to improve the quality of food produced and to minimise environmental impact of production v. The development of local capacity in both projects to act as a core team of expertise to assist in the development and delivery of similar projects in neighbouring countries and throughout the African region vi. Development of national structures to ensure ownership of projects through establishment of national project steering committees supported vii. Capacity development in Government will be enhanced via the integration of population and environmental issues into the development of future agriculture policies and biodiversity conservation programmes	National Department of Agriculture and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, CBOs, NGOs, small-scale farmers' associations, FAO, UNIDO	$64 000 000

Co-ordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:
Social Cluster and UN Working Group on Social issues per Government of South Africa cluster system and UNDAF process

ACRONYMS

ADB	–	African Development Bank
APRM	–	Africa Peer Review Mechanism
ARC	–	Agricultural Research Centre
ART	–	Anti-retroviral Therapy
AsgiSA	–	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa
AU	–	African Union
CBO	–	Community-Based Organisation
CDC	–	Centre for Disease Control
CSG	–	Child Support Grant
DAC	–	Department of Arts and Culture
DBSA	–	Development Bank of South Africa
DEAT	–	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DFA	–	Department of Foreign Affairs
DMEA	–	Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs
DoA	–	Department of Agriculture
DoE	–	Department of Education
DoH	–	Department of Health
DoHA	–	Department of Home Affairs
DoJ	–	Department of Justice
DoL	–	Department of Labour
DPLG	–	Department of Provincial and Local Government
DPSA	–	Department of Public Service and Administration
DPW	–	Department of Public Works
DSD	–	Department of Social Development
DST	–	Department of Science and Technology
DTI	–	Department of Trade and Industry
DWAF	–	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry

ECD	–	Early Childhood Development
FET	–	Further Education and Training
GBV	–	Gender-Based Violence
HSRC	–	Human Sciences Research Council
HST	–	Health Systems Trust
IBSA	–	India, Brazil, South Africa Initiative
IDASA	–	Institute for Democracy in South Africa
IDP	–	Integrated Development Plan
IDT	–	Independent Development Trust
JIPSA	–	Joint Initiative for Priority Skills Acquisition
LED	–	Local Economic Development
NCOP	–	National Council of Provinces
NEDLAC	–	National Economic Development and Labour Council
NEPAD	–	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NPA	–	National Prosecuting Agency
OVCs	–	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PGDP	–	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PMTCT	–	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PPP	–	Purchasing Power Parity
PPU	–	Provincial Population Units
SACC	–	South African Council of Churches
SADC	–	Southern African Development Community
SALGA	–	South African Local Government Association
SAMDI	–	South African Management Development Institute
SANGOCO	–	South African NGO Coalition
SAPS	–	South African Police Services
SEDA	–	Small Enterprise Development Agency
SETA	–	Sector Education and Training Authority
SMME	–	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
StatsSA	–	Statistics South Africa
USAID	–	United States Agency for International Development

UNDAF Theme Groups

1. JUSTICE, CRIME PREVENTION AND SECURITY CLUSTER

Chair: UNODC

CO-CHAIRS
South African Police Service
Correctional Services

DEPARTMENTS/ ORGANISATION
Secretariat for Safety and Security
Justice (Office of the Public Protector)
National Intelligence Agency
NPA
Home Affairs
SARS
Defence
South African Secret Services
Presidency
Foreign Affairs
IMC
UNDP
UNDP/RSC
UNICEF

2. ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT CLUSTER

Chair: ILO

CO-CHAIRS
Minerals and Energy
National Treasury

DEPARTMENTS/ ORGANISATION
Presidency
DAC
Trade and Industry
Public Enterprise
Communications
Transport
Housing
Water Affairs and Forestry
Agriculture
Land Affairs
Foreign Affairs
Public Works
Environmental Affairs and Tourism
Statistics South Africa
Armscor Public Affairs
Labour
Science and Technology
ILO
UNESCO
UNDP
UNAIDS
UNICEF
UNFPA
UNIDO

3. GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION CLUSTER

Chair: UNDP

CO-CHAIRS
DPSA
DPLG

DEPARTMENTS/ ORGANISATION
Presidency
Transport
Home Affairs
Sport and Recreation
Public Works
PSC
UNDP
UNDP/RSC
UNAIDS
UNESCO/HSRC
UNICEF
ILO
UNFPA

4. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (IRPS)

Chair: UNHCR

CO-CHAIRS
DFA
Defence

DEPARTMENTS/ ORGANISATION
Trade and Industry
Public Enterprise
Communications
Armscor
National Treasury
Environmental Affairs and Tourism
Safety and Security
IMC
Presidency
Sport and Recreation
Secret Service
Science and Technology
UNHCHR
UNHCR
UNICEF
UNDP
UNFPA

5. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER

Chair: UNICEF

CO-CHAIRS
Social Development

DEPARTMENTS/ ORGANISATION
Housing
Health
Education
Home Affairs
DAC
Water Affairs and Forestry
Sport and Recreation
Transport
Labour
Correctional Services
Land Affairs
Agriculture
Public Works
Presidency
DPLG
UNICEF
UNDP
ILO
UNFPA
UNODC
UNAIDS
WFP
FAO
UN HABITAT
UNESCO
UNDP/RSC

6. UNDAF MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Chair: UNFPA

DEPARTMENTS/ ORGANISATION
UNFPA
World Bank
UNV
UNAIDS
UNICEF