

SOUTH AFRICA'S PROGRESS TOWARDS ITS DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

2020 ASSESSMENT REPORT

In memory of Prof Mohammad Karaan.

Mohammad Karaan was a member of the first National Planning Commission that drafted South Africa's National Development Plan (NDP). He continued to serve on the second Commission where his gentle manner and profound wisdom had a deep impact. Mohammad was passionate about implementing the NDP and believed that measurement of progress was essential to enhance implementation: what one measures, one can manage. He also served on the governing board of the BER and was instrumental in launching this initiative to measure progress with implementation of the NDP. We dedicate this first annual report on measuring implementation of the NDP to him.

"South Africa combines the attributes of both an erstwhile metropolis and colony. The attainment of the ultimate constitutional objective should result in the emergence of a 'new and unique civilisation'."

- Joel Netshitenzhe, MISTRA Annual Lecture 2020

This report would not have been possible without close collaboration and valuable inputs from a network of partners:

Angela Coetzee (Sustainability Institute)
Andrew Donaldson (BER Governance Committee, Stellenbosch University)
Candy Day (Health Systems Trust)
Dr Elsona van Huyssteen (CSIR)
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Johan Maritz (CSIR)
Johann Bornman (Agri Development Solutions)
John Stuart (tralac Associate)
JP Landman (NPC Commissioner)
Kavisha Pillay (Corruption Watch)
Prof Leila Patel (Centre for Social Development in Africa, University of Johannesburg)
Louw Pienaar (Western Cape Department of Agriculture)
Mikhail Moosa (Institute for Justice and Reconciliation)
Prof Mohammad Karaan (NPC Commissioner)
Prof Philip Harrison (University of Witwatersrand)
Prof Ronelle Burger (RESEP, Stellenbosch University)
Prof Servaas van der Berg (RESEP, Stellenbosch University)
Stefanie Swanepoel (African Earth Rights)
Prof Tania Ajam (School of Public Leadership, Stellenbosch University)
Wandile Sihlobo (Agricultural Business Chamber of South Africa)



Compiled and drafted from various independent inputs by: Helanya Fourie

Email: helanya@sun.ac.za

Tel: +27 21 808 3004

BER Research Team:

Prof Johann Kirsten (BER Director)

Lisette IJssel de Schepper

George Kershoff

Craig Lemboe

Tshepo Moloi

Hugo Pienaar

Mia Slabber

Nicolaas van der Wath

Cobus Venter

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Table of contents

List of acronyms	6
Objective and introduction	7
Heatmap of NDP progress since 2012	8
PRIORITY 1: CREATING A CAPABLE, ETHICAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL STATE	10
NDP Chapter 13: Building a capable state	11
NDP Chapter 14: Fighting corruption	12
PRIORITY 2: ENHANCING ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION	13
NDP Chapter 3: Economy and employment	14
NDP Chapter 5: Environmental sustainability	15
NDP Chapter 6: An integrated and inclusive rural economy	16
PRIORITY 3: IMPROVING OUR EDUCATION OUTCOMES AND SKILLS REVOLUTION AND ENSURING A HEALTHY NATION	17
NDP Chapter 9: Improving education, training and innovation	18
NDP Chapter 10: Promoting health	19
PRIORITY 4: CONSOLIDATING THE SOCIAL WAGE THROUGH RELIABLE AND QUALITY BASIC SERVICES	20
NDP Chapter 4: Economic and social infrastructure	21
NDP Chapter 11: Social protection	22
PRIORITY 5: ENHANCING SPATIAL INTEGRATION, HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	23
NDP Chapter 8: Transforming human settlements and the national space economy	24
PRIORITY 6: ADVANCING SOCIAL COHESION AND SAFE COMMUNITIES	25
NDP Chapter 12: Building safer communities	26
NDP Chapter 15: Transforming society and uniting the country	27
PRIORITY 7: WORKING FOR A BETTER AFRICA AND WORLD	28
Chapter 7: Positioning SA in the World	29
List of references	30

List of acronyms

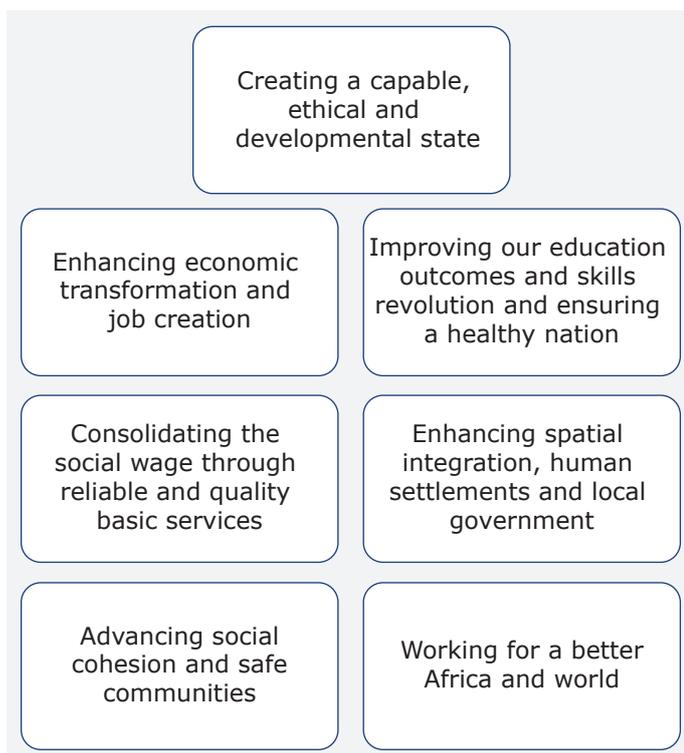
ART	Antiretroviral therapy
BCI	Black, Coloured and Indian
CPI	Corruption Perceptions Index
CSG	Child support grant
EAF	Energy availability factor
ECD	Early childhood development
FDI	Foreign direct investment
GDP	Gross domestic product
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GW	Gigawatt
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICASA	Independent Communications Authority of South Africa
iMMR	Institutional maternal mortality rate
Mt CO ₂ e	Million tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NCDs	Non-communicable diseases
NDP	National Development Plan
NHI	National Health Insurance
NIDS-CRAM	National Income Dynamics Study – Coronavirus Rapid Mobile Survey
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PLAS	Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy
RE	Renewable energy
SAPS	South African Police Service
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
STEM	Science, technology, engineering and mathematics
TB	Tuberculosis
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
y-o-y	year-on-year

Objective and introduction

The NDP and national priorities

The National Development Plan (NDP), adopted in 2012, was written to reflect South Africa's national development objectives and serve as a policy guide to 2030. In the 2019 State of the Nation Address, President Cyril Ramaphosa sharpened the focus on these objectives by outlining "seven priorities of the Sixth Administration". This was what the National Planning Commission (NPC) recommended: when it comes to development objectives, less can be more and what one cannot measure one can not control¹. The seven priorities are fully aligned with the wider scope of the NDP.

The seven priorities of the Sixth Administration:



More recently, the NPC concluded a review of the NDP² to examine progress with its critical targets since 2012. The objective was to get South Africa back on the trajectory envisioned in the NDP and to answer the question of how far we have come with its implementation.

Why this annual report?

The NDP is 482 pages long. The detail captured therein is helpful in providing context and insight, but it does not allow for effective monitoring and evaluation of progress. Furthermore, the NPC found that the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) does not measure the NDP.¹ There is also no other measurement of progress with the NDP nor of the seven priorities. Clearly, the need exists for a set of indicators that can – at a glance – signal progress with the seven priorities and the NDP. In this document, the BER offers such a set of indicators, aligned with the Sixth Administration's seven priorities and with each of the NDP chapters.

Notes: ¹ NPC, 2018. Measurement of progress with the implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP): a six-year analysis (M&I Report, 19 October 2018). ² A Review of the National Development Plan, 2030: Advancing implementation towards a more capable nation, 2020. Both documents are available online: <https://www.nationalplanningcommission.org.za>

Indicators

We collaborated with a network of civil society organisations and researchers to identify these indicators, carefully selecting them to measure South Africa's progress.

Strict criteria guided the selection:

- Most importantly, the indicators should indicate output and impact, not inputs such as spending or resource allocation or activities undertaken.
- Each indicator should represent the relevant national priority and NDP chapter, as closely as possible.
- It is preferable that indicators should be fast-moving so that change between years can be observed.
- Ideally, the data for the indicators should be easily available and updated frequently.
- Less is more – the fewer indicators the better.

What this report is, and is not

The report measures progress using data and information that are easy to interpret and update.

It is not aimed at prescribing policy decision-making or behaviour. Where inadequate progress is observed, it remains the decision-makers' prerogative (and responsibility) to decide which policy levers to pull and which specific issues to address. As such it is a tool to manage for improved implementation.

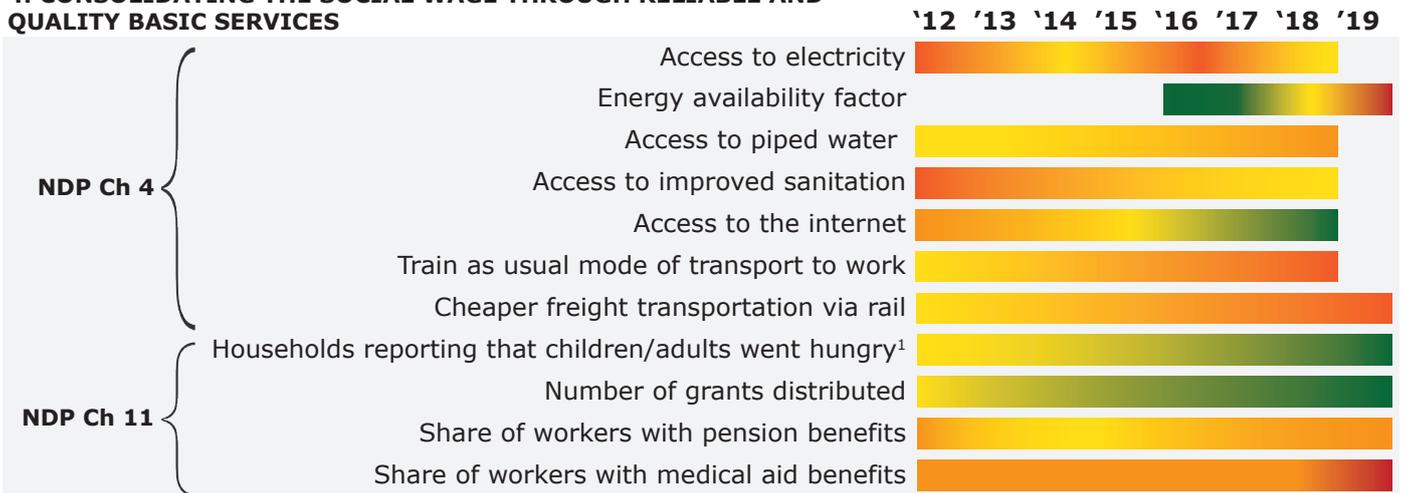
The bottom line

This report shows progress in South Africa's development in some areas, though outcomes have fallen short of the NDP's aspirations in several key indicators. Delays and shortcomings in implementation of social and economic reforms have contributed to this, alongside failures to adapt plans and programmes to changes in conditions. More deliberate efforts to measure and report progress are needed. Clear lines of responsibility and timely consequence management are imperative. This report aims to contribute to better performance assessment of ministers, premiers and mayors, of executive boards and investment committees, of NEDLAC and other joint decision forums and of Parliament, provincial councils and municipalities. South Africa requires stronger feedback and accountability to ensure improved developmental outcomes.

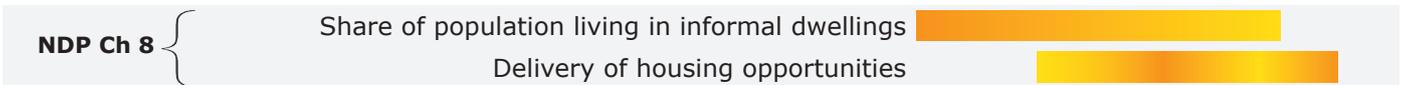
The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted and intensified many of South Africa's developmental challenges. Strong corrective action is needed to realise the priorities of the Sixth Administration.

Chapter numbers relate to the chapter in the NDP relevant to each of the seven priorities. Unless otherwise indicated, all targets are taken from the NDP's vision for 2030.

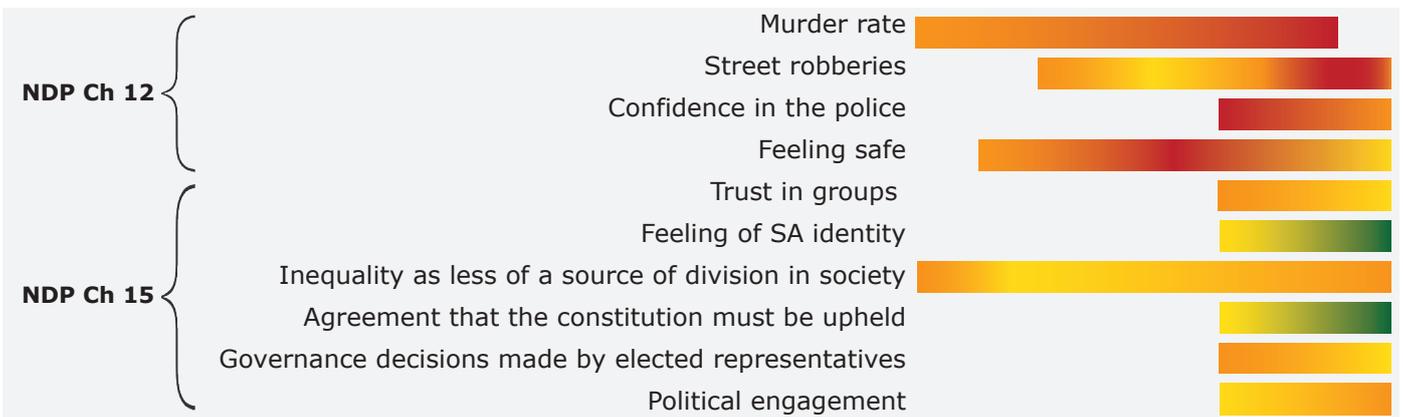
4. CONSOLIDATING THE SOCIAL WAGE THROUGH RELIABLE AND QUALITY BASIC SERVICES



5. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS



6. ADVANCING SOCIAL COHESION AND SAFE COMMUNITIES



7. WORKING FOR A BETTER AFRICA AND WORLD



Notes: ¹ The COVID-19 pandemic is estimated to have undone many of the recent gains made through the CSG, with child hunger rising dramatically in 2020 (see p. 22 for more detail).

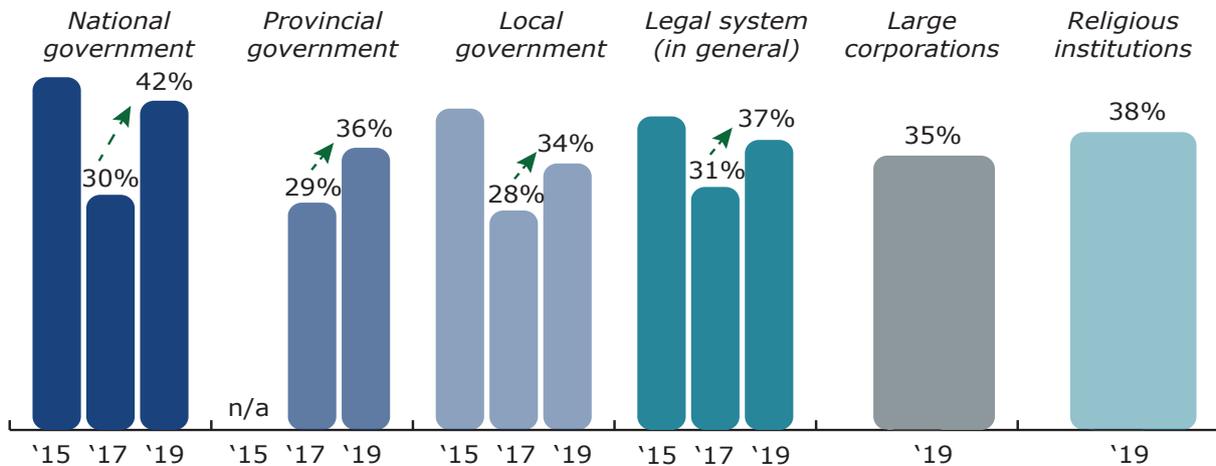
PRIORITY 1: CREATING A CAPABLE, ETHICAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL STATE

Chapter 13: Building a capable state

The success of SA's development outcomes hinges on having a capable, ethical and developmental state. It is Priority 1 of President Ramaphosa's goals for the Sixth Administration. It requires the state to be insulated from undue political interference and for public servants to have the authority, experience and support to fulfil their roles.

Confidence in institutions¹

(% of respondents with confidence in institutions)



Confidence in institutions reflects whether the objective of building a capable, ethical and developmental state is being achieved. As proxy for whether government is successful in fulfilling its functions, current estimates suggest a large need for improvement across public as well as private institutions.

Service delivery

There was a particularly high number of major service delivery protests in 2018 and 2019, reflecting the low level of confidence in local government (municipalities) and a need for improved management of cities.

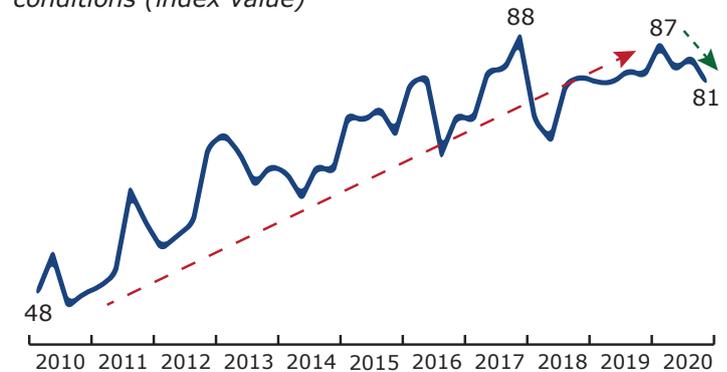
Major service delivery protests (number)



The general political climate

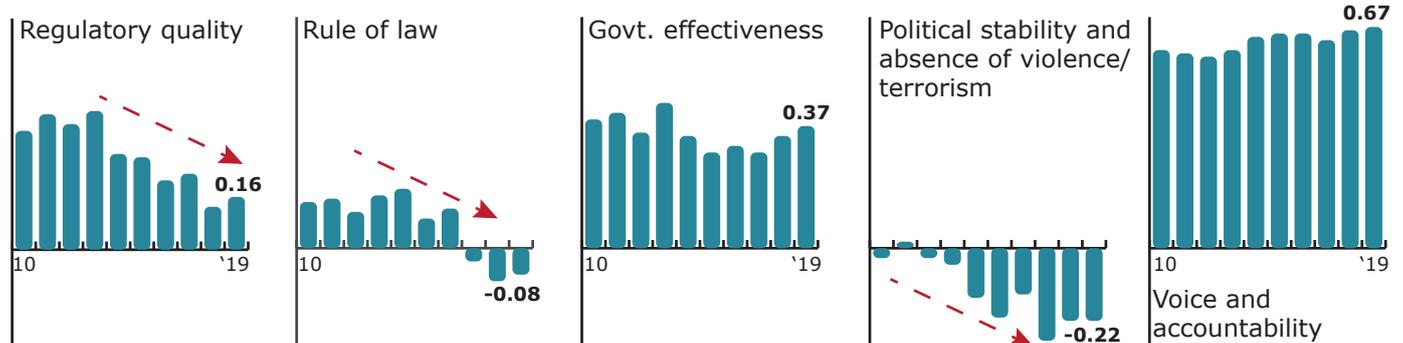
Business conditions are affected by a variety of constraints, one of them being the efficiency and capabilities of the state and political leadership. Although the general political climate in 2020 was seen as less of a constraint on business conditions than in 2019, it remains at a high level.

Political climate as a serious constraint on business conditions (index value)



World Governance Indicators: Perceptions about the quality of governance in SA

(Ranges from approximately -2.5 (weak) to 2.5 (strong) governance performance)



SA's Governance Score for regulatory quality, rule of law, and political stability has deteriorated significantly since 2010.

Notes: ¹ Respondents with 'quite a lot' or 'a great deal of' confidence in institutions; ² January to September.

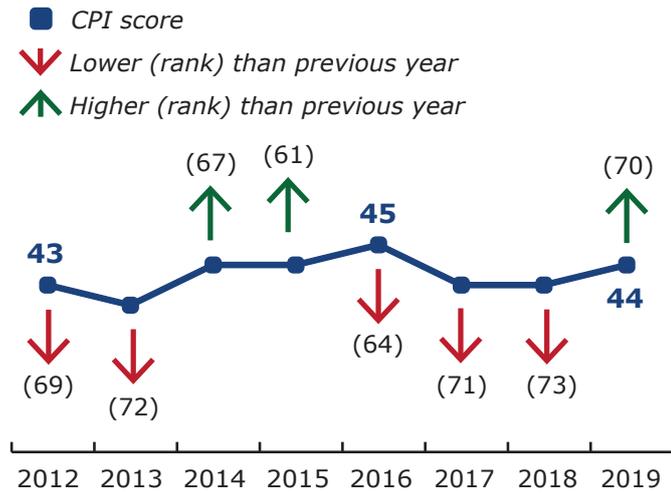
Chapter 14: Fighting corruption

Corruption poses a threat to good governance and undermines the priority of creating a capable, ethical and developmental state. Public servants need to be accountable, whistle-blowers need to be protected, and procurement should be closely monitored. Corruption in the public sector often has a private sector counterpart, and so efforts to eradicate corruption must include the private sector through increased awareness and access to information.

Public sector corruption

Transparency International's Corruption Perception index (CPI) measures the perceived levels of public corruption in a country. It suggests that between 2012 and 2019 SA did not make any progress on this front. In 2019, it was ranked 70th place out of 198 countries.

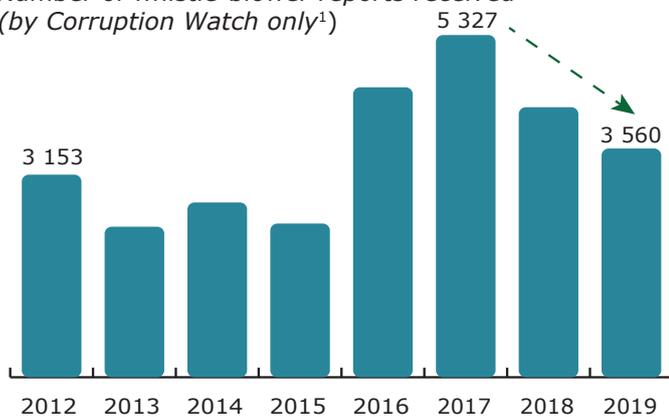
Corruption perception index score and rank



Whistle-blower reports

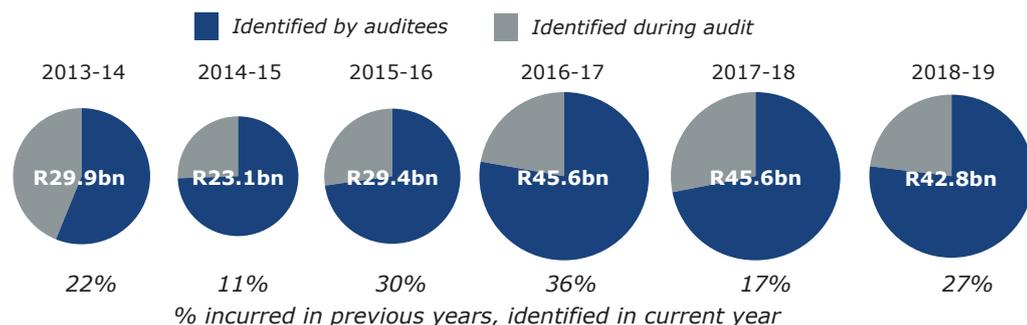
Whistle-blower reports received by Corruption Watch reached a peak in 2017.

Number of whistle-blower reports received (by Corruption Watch only¹)



Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure by national and provincial spheres of government*, *excludes outstanding audits* (in nominal values) *Unfortunately, consolidated data on irregular expenditure by SOEs are not readily available.



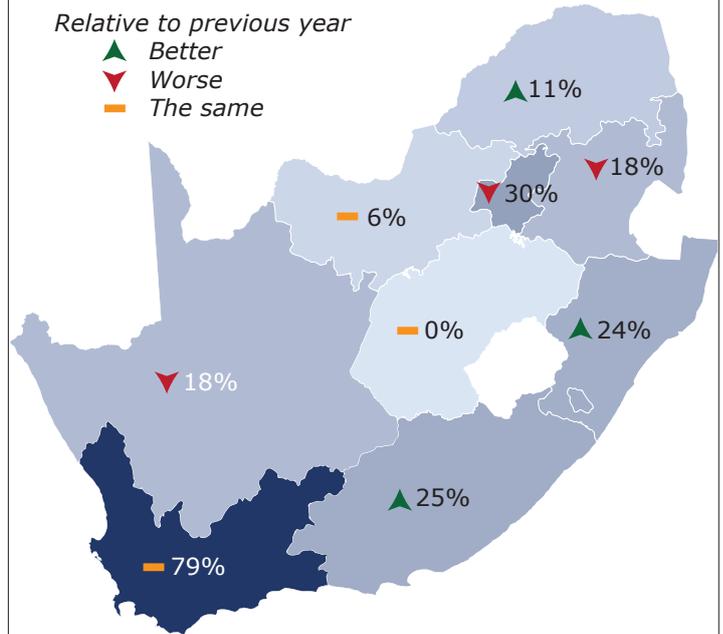
'Irregular expenditure' is spending that is incurred without the proper rules or procedures being followed. If outstanding audits are included, irregular expenditure in 2018-19 was R11 billion more than in the previous year.

Notes: ¹Whistle blower reports are also filed with the Public Protector, Special Investigating Unit, Public Service Commission, South African Police Service, as well as media bodies (e.g. Daily Maverick). **Acknowledgements:** Corruption Watch.

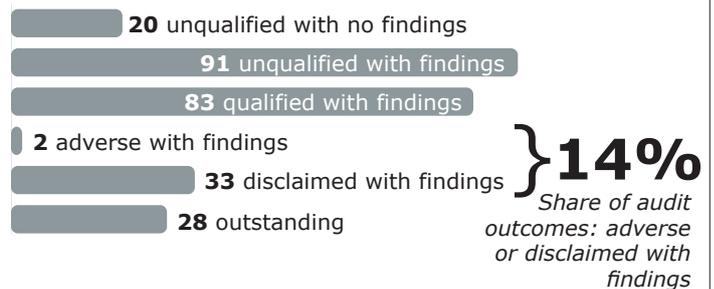
Audit outcomes

Provincial departments and public entities must spend their budgets in accordance with the principles of a capable, ethical and developmental state. Audit opinions provide a first glance of whether provinces can be held accountable to their constituents. Improved audit outcomes will also lead to more confidence in provincial government.

% of clean audits per province 2018/19



Local municipality audit outcomes 2018/19



PRIORITY 2: ENHANCING ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION

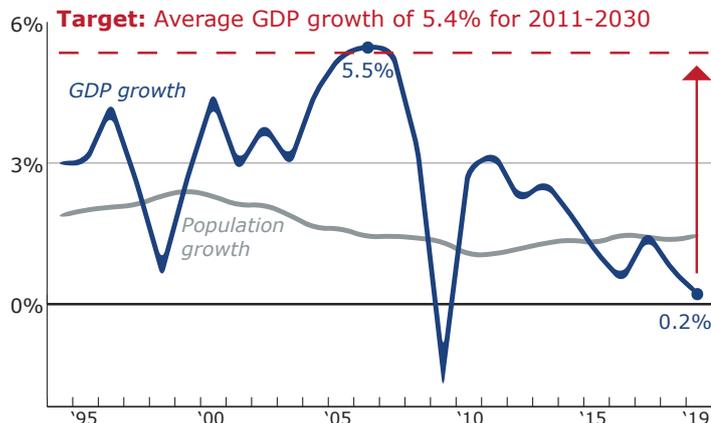
Chapter 3: Economy and employment

Economic growth is the cornerstone of Priority 2: Economic transformation and job creation. The NDP aims to double the GDP growth rate to 5.4% and add an additional 11m jobs by 2030. This would help to reduce the level of inequality from a Gini-coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 in 2030. It would also reduce the share of the population that falls below the poverty line from 39% in 2009 to zero in 2030.

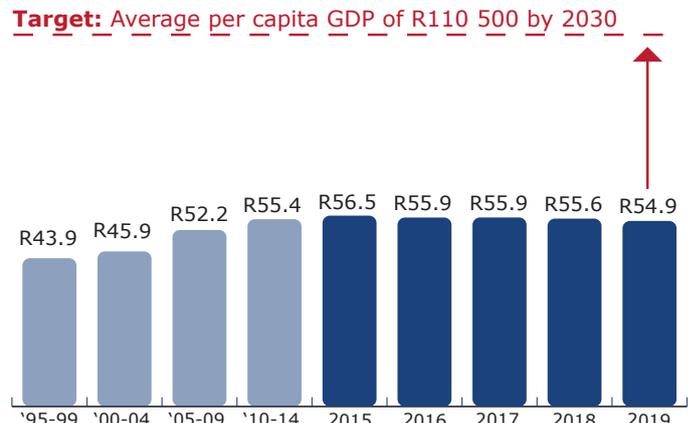
Economic growth

SA's economic growth performance already deteriorated a few years before the COVID-19-induced lockdown hit in 2020. Since 2015, the economic growth rate has fallen below the population growth rate, primarily due to the weaker international demand for minerals, as well as the energy constraint and policy uncertainty in SA. As a result, per capita GDP¹ declined by 2.8% from 2015 to 2019.

GDP growth rate² (y-o-y change)



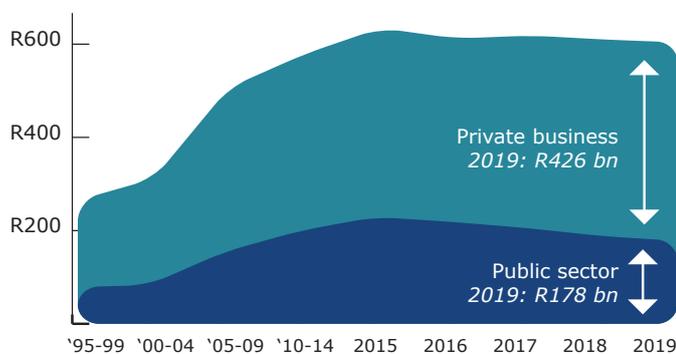
Annual per capita GDP ('000 Rands, real values²)



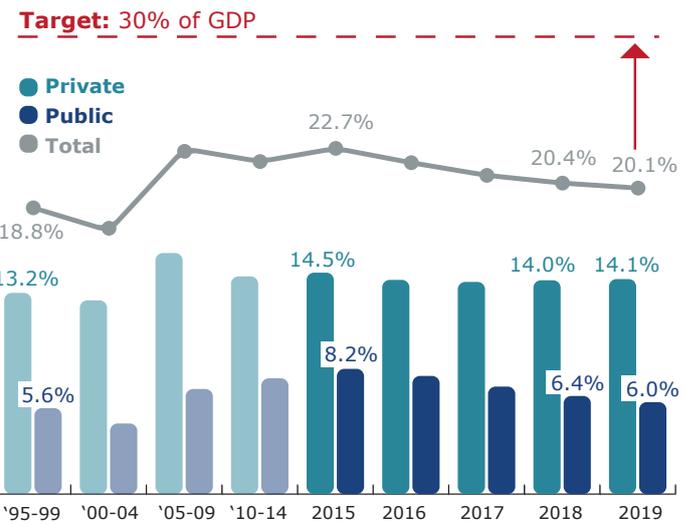
Fixed investment

Investment is crucial for SA to accelerate its economic growth. Private business investment has largely tracked GDP growth since 2015, but public investment³ declined by over 2% of GDP. Total fixed investment equalled 20% of GDP in 2019.

Total fixed investment (Billion Rands, real values²)



Private and public fixed investment (% of GDP)

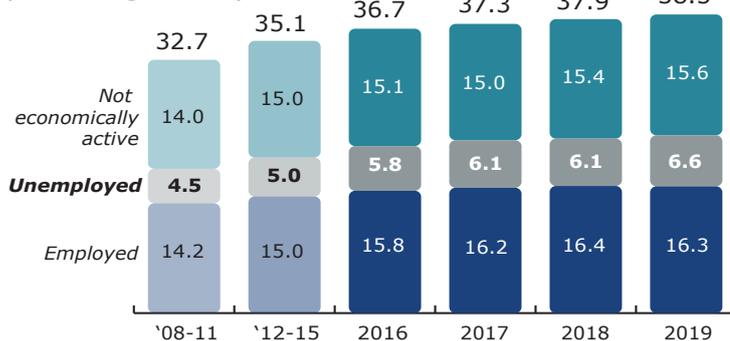


Employment

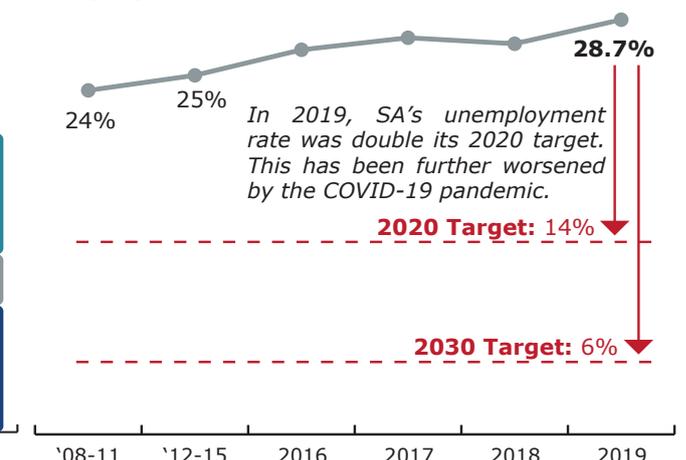
Slower economic growth has caused a deterioration in job creation. Combined with steady population growth, this resulted in higher unemployment.

Working-age population

(million, age 15-64)



Unemployment rate⁴



Notes: ¹ inflation-adjusted production/income per person; ² 2010 constant prices; ³ Investment by government and SOEs/network industries; ⁴ The number of people unemployed as % of the labour force.

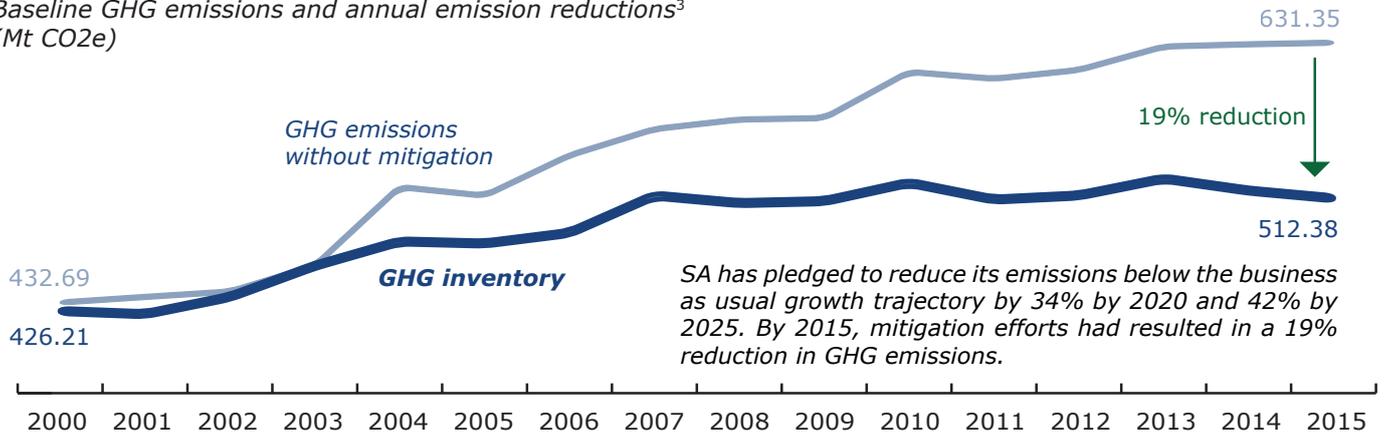
Chapter 5: Environmental sustainability

Environmental sustainability is an important component of economic development and transformation. SA has a rich endowment of natural resources and mineral deposits and an abundance of sources of renewable energy (RE). To ensure environmental sustainability, greenhouse gas emissions need to be reduced, ecosystem vulnerability needs to be addressed, and climate, environmental and social risks must be incorporated into financial metrics and decision-making.

South Africa's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

SA is the 14th largest emitter of GHG in the world, contributing 1% to global emissions. Global warming is causing changes in rainfall and temperature patterns and instigating more extreme and frequent events such as droughts, floods and cyclones. Impoverished households are especially vulnerable to these changes.

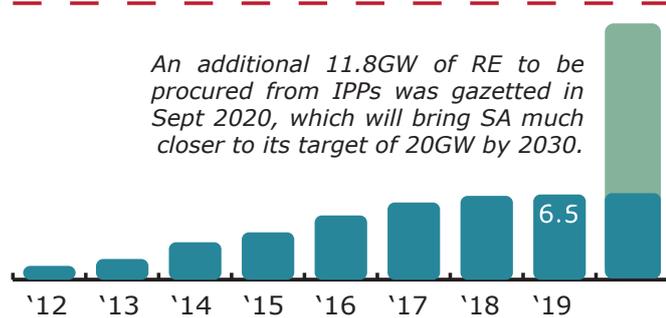
Baseline GHG emissions and annual emission reductions³
(Mt CO₂e)



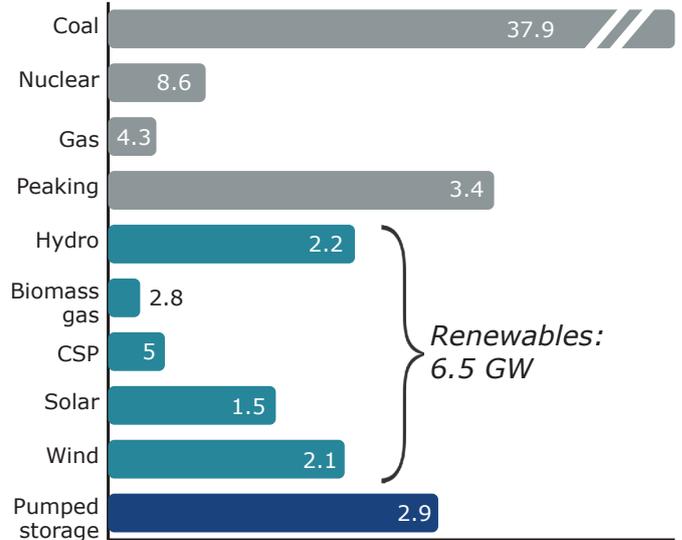
Renewable energy

Total existing RE generation capacity (GW)

Target: 20 GW by 2030



Existing generation capacity in SA (2019)² (GW)



Protecting biodiversity

Threatened state of biodiversity in SA (% classified as threatened)

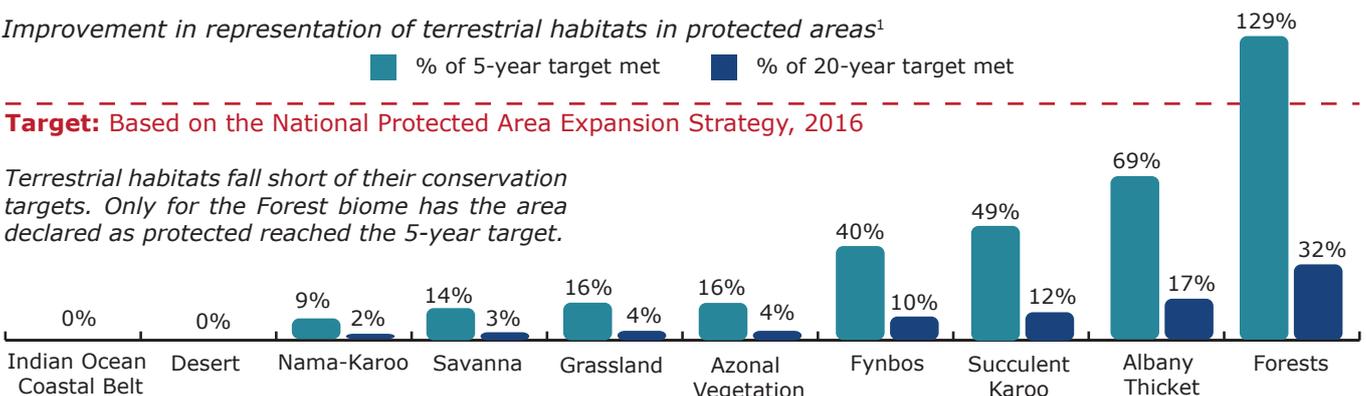
Wetlands	75%
River ecosystems	64%
Indigenous plants	14%
Endemic mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, butterflies and amphibians	66%

Improvement in representation of terrestrial habitats in protected areas¹

■ % of 5-year target met ■ % of 20-year target met

Target: Based on the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy, 2016

Terrestrial habitats fall short of their conservation targets. Only for the Forest biome has the area declared as protected reached the 5-year target.



Notes: ¹ Includes forestry and land-use changes. ² Excludes capacity that might already have been procured but is not yet installed; includes imported hydro. ³ Water bodies, the Polar Desert biome and the Subantarctic Tundra biome make up a small area of terrestrial habitats and so are not shown on graph.

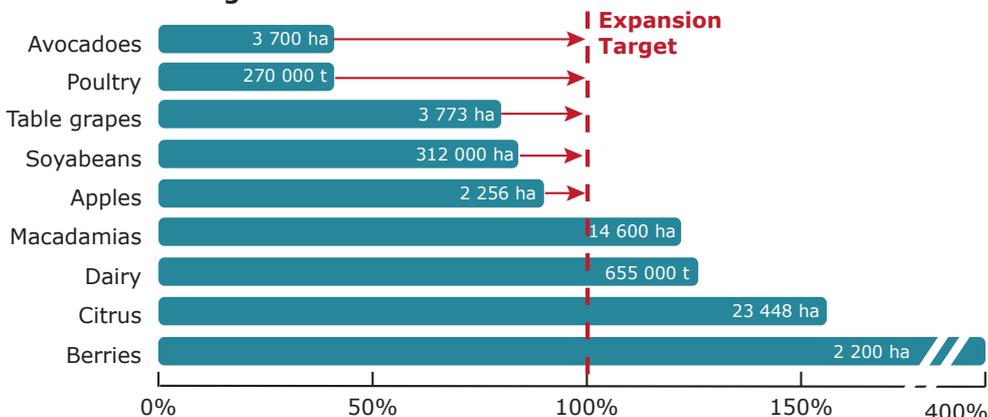
Acknowledgements: Sustainability Institute, Stellenbosch University; Meridian Economics.

Chapter 6: An integrated and inclusive rural economy

Economic transformation and job creation also needs to extend to rural areas. Issues related to agriculture, agro-processing, job creation and land reform are central to achieving an integrated and inclusive rural economy. Two key outcomes are (1) to expand agriculture, and (2) to ensure meaningful land reform. It is encouraging that the gross value of agricultural production has increased by 44% since 2010.

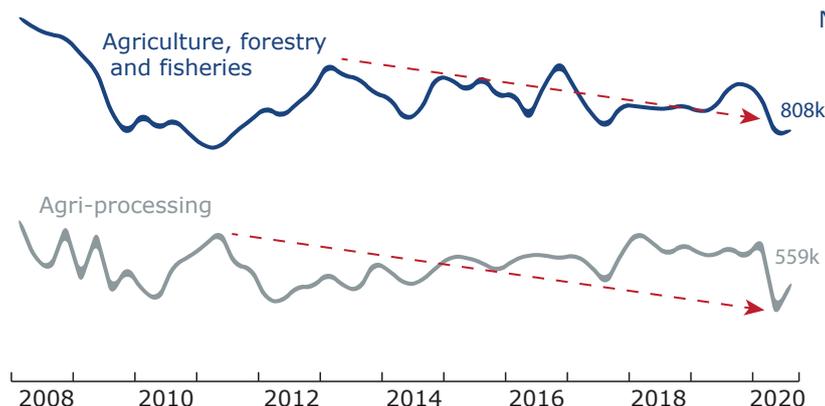
Growth in gross value of production since 2010 ¹	
Agriculture	44%
Horticulture	70%
Animal products	43%
Field crops	22%
Agro-processing	13%
Growth in volume of production since 2010 ¹	
Agriculture	19%
Horticulture	23%
Animal products	21%
Field crops	12%
Agro-processing	n/a

Commercial agricultural expansion for select commodities relative to their NDP targets



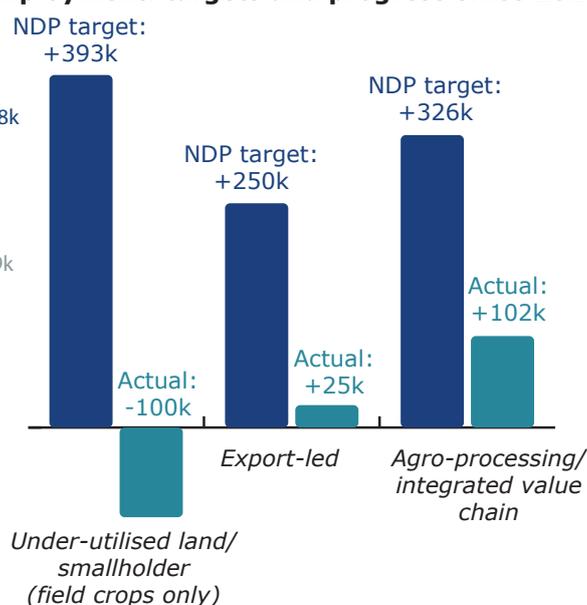
Four high value, export-led and labour intensive agricultural industries have exceeded their Vision 2030 expansion targets.

Total agricultural employment: number of jobs

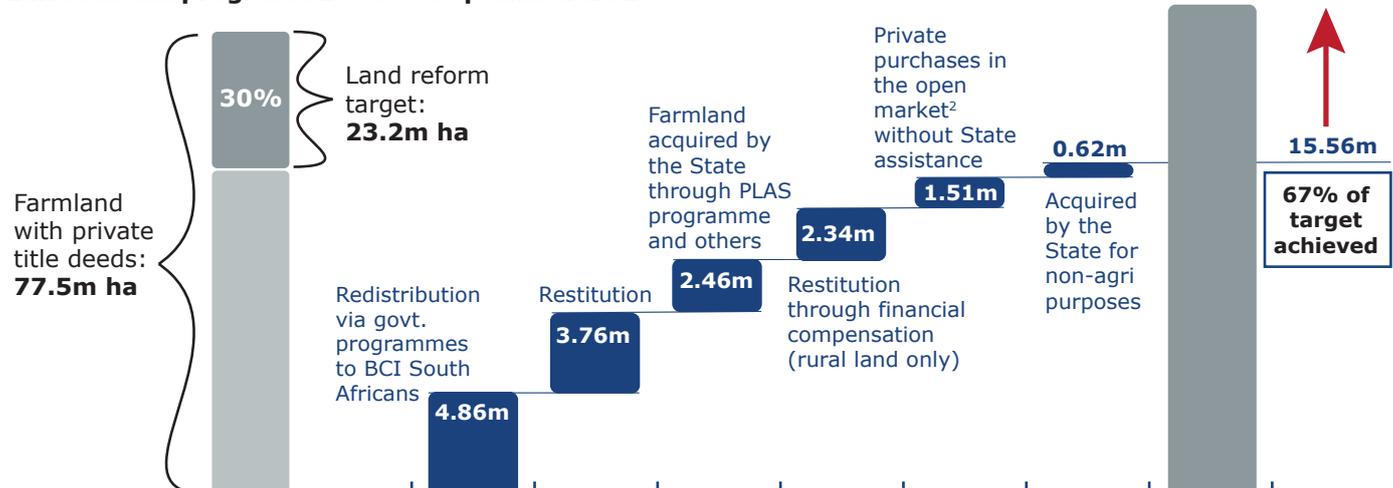


Progress in terms of creating new employment opportunities focusing on smallholder and land-reform farms and under-utilised farmland, exports and agro-food value chains has been low: there was a decline in employment in the agricultural sector until 2011, and a net gain of only 27 000 jobs created since 2011.

Employment: targets and progress since 2011



Land reform progress: 1994 to September 2020

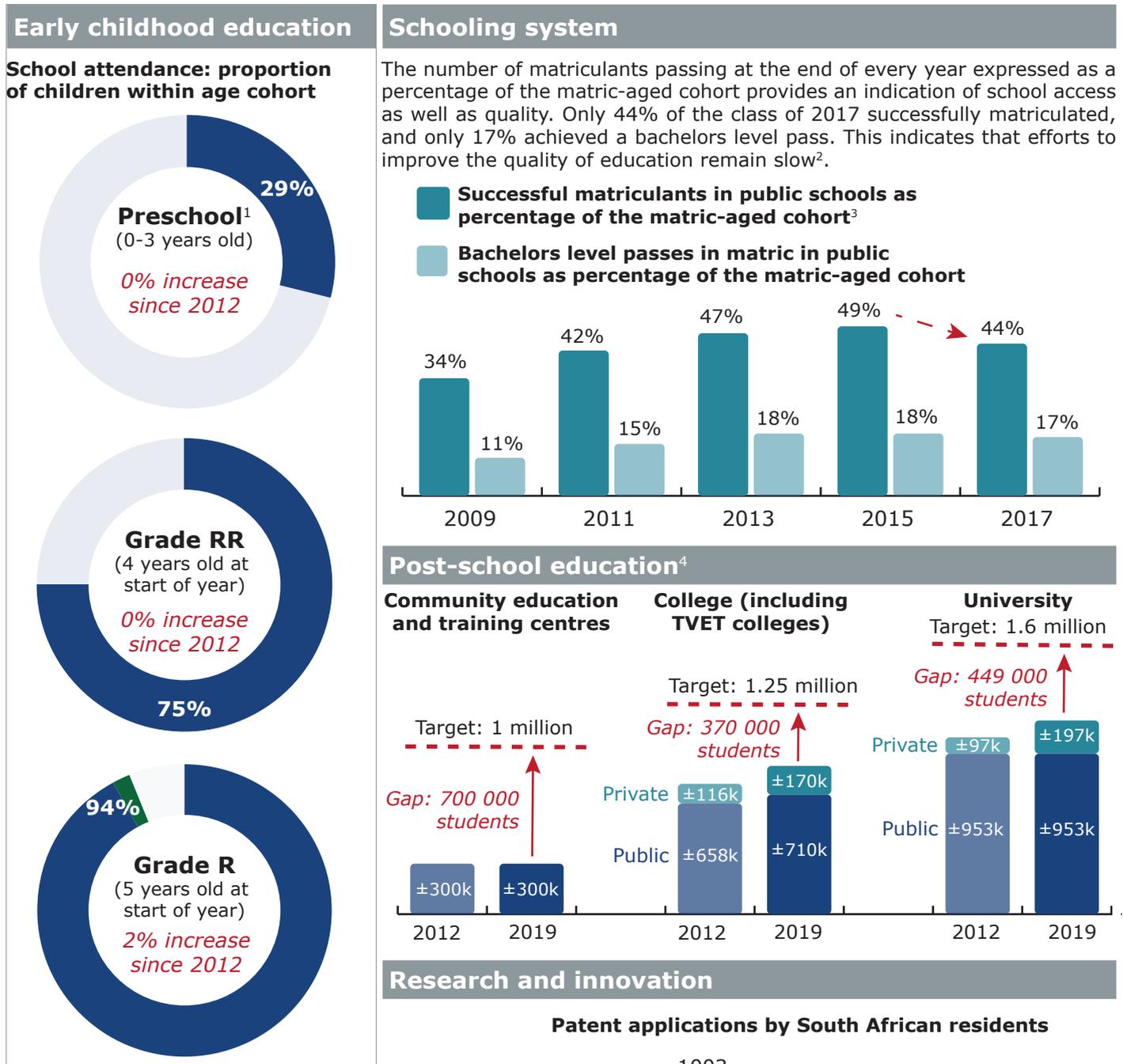


Notes: ¹ 5-year moving average; ² By Black, Coloured and Indian (BCI) South Africans
Acknowledgements: BFAP, DALRRD, Johann Bornman (Agri Development Solutions)

PRIORITY 3: IMPROVING OUR EDUCATION OUTCOMES AND SKILLS REVOLUTION AND ENSURING A HEALTHY NATION

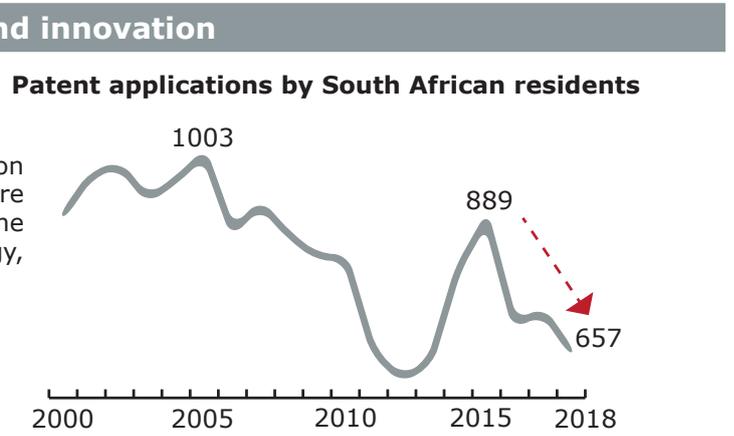
Chapter 9: Improving education, training and innovation

SA needs a skills revolution to accelerate economic growth. Access to good education is essential for South Africans to achieve their potential and to equip them to take advantage of the opportunities that arise from economic growth. Access to early childhood development (ECD), basic education, and further and higher education needs to be expanded, complemented by a national research and innovation system.



Patent applications are a proxy for research and innovation capabilities. In 2018, 25% fewer patent applications were registered by SA residents than in 2015. It highlights the need for better education in STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics).

Doctoral degrees	Artisan qualifications ⁵
2012: 1 500	2012: 15 000
2019: 3 000	2019: 21 000
Target: 5 000	Target: 30 000



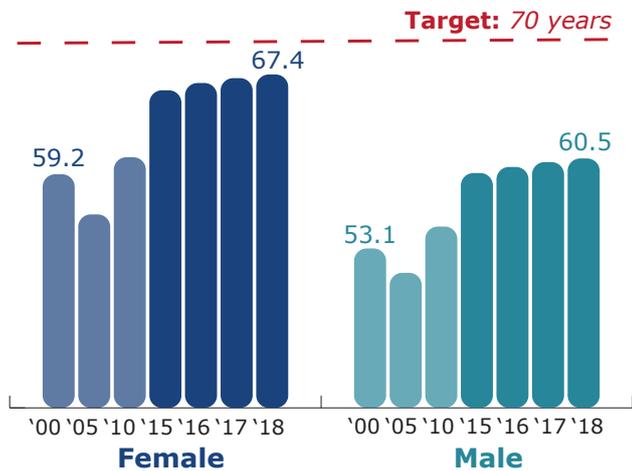
Notes: ¹ ECD services; ² Previously called matric exemption; ³ If all children enter Grade 1 in the year they turn 6, then 11 years later they should be 17-year old in matric, if all had progressed without repetition. The cohort size was taken as one fifth of the 15 to 19-year age cohort; ⁴ Dates are approximate depending on data availability; ⁵ Qualifications obtained under the Sector Education and Training Authority (SETAs).
Acknowledgements: RESEP, Stellenbosch University

Chapter 10: Promoting health

The NDP highlights that healthy behaviours and lifestyles contribute to reducing the disease burden. This means that health is not just the domain of the health department: greater inter-sectoral and inter-ministerial collaboration is required to address the social determinants of health. Education, social development, nutrition, clean water, decent sanitation and adequate housing become crucial allies for disease prevention. Remedying SA's health sector, however, also calls for appointing more staff, better geographic allocation of staff, more training, stronger governance, better infrastructure, accelerated NHI implementation, improved performance management and quality measurement, better information systems and strengthened patient responsiveness and community accountability.

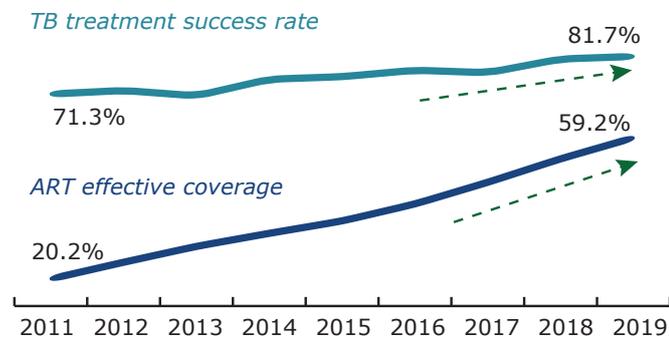
Life expectancy at birth

Female and male life expectancy are 2.6 and 9.5 years short, respectively, of the 70-years target.



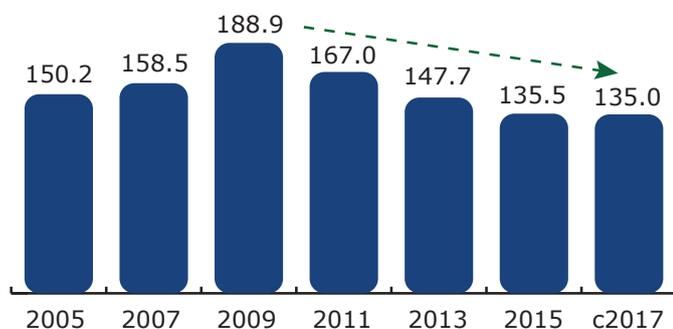
Communicable diseases: Treatment of HIV and TB

The decline in HIV and TB as a cause of death is partly attributable to ARTs increasing the life expectancy of people living with HIV, and TB patients being treated at a higher success rate.



Avoidable maternal deaths

Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio (iMMR) (per 100 000 live births)



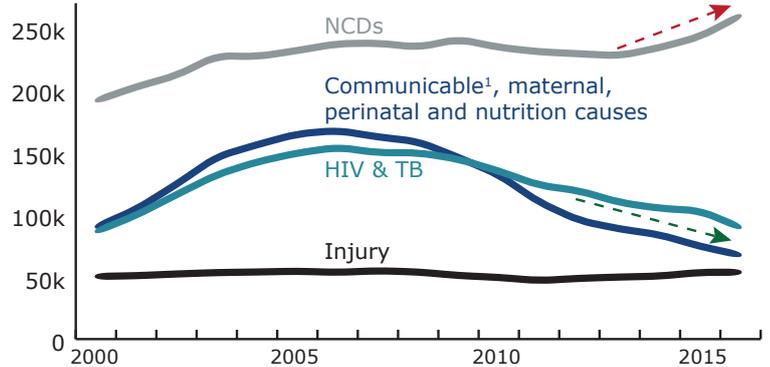
The decline in the iMMR since 2009 is encouraging, but a lack of appropriately trained doctors and nurses remains a major avoidable cause of maternal mortality rates.

Notes: ¹ Excludes HIV and TB; ³ Public sector medical practitioners per 100 000 uninsured pop.
Acknowledgements: RESEP, Stellenbosch University; Health Systems Trust and SAMRC Burden of Disease unit; Kate Rich, SU.

SA's burden of disease

There has been a concerning increase in the number of deaths attributable to non-communicable diseases (NCDs).

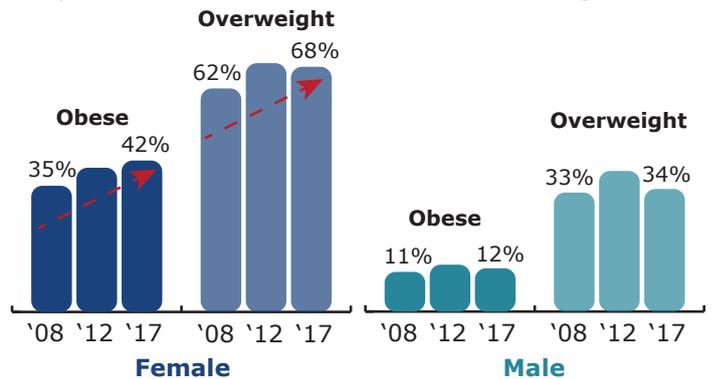
Number of deaths by broad cause



Obesity and overweight

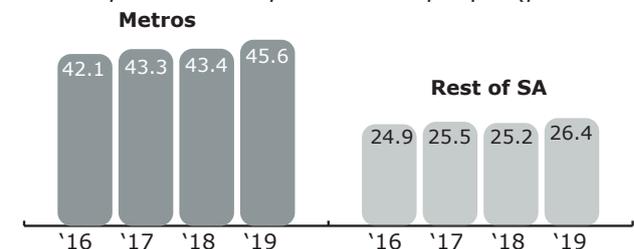
The large share of South Africans (women, in particular) that are overweight/obese contributes to the growth in NCDs as the primary cause of death in SA.

Proportion of adults that are obese or overweight



Availability of doctors

Medical practitioners per 100 000 people (public sector)³



To put this in context: Thailand has 80 doctors per 100 000 people and is often held up as an aspirational target for SA's health system. Specialist numbers (below) similarly illustrate the lack of healthcare practitioners.

Full-time equivalent specialists per 100,000 population (2019)



PRIORITY 4: CONSOLIDATING THE SOCIAL WAGE THROUGH RELIABLE AND QUALITY BASIC SERVICES

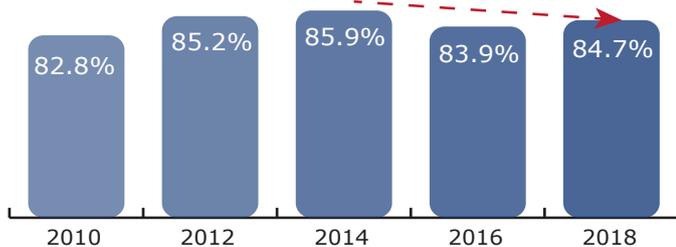
Chapter 4: Economic and social infrastructure

Basic services form part of the foundations of an economy. Economic infrastructure contributes to the priority of consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services, but is also key to the priority of enhancing economic transformation and job creation. The delivery of basic services indicates the state of economic infrastructure in SA. These are important **network industries** for the country.

Basic services

New electricity and piped water connections have not kept up with household growth, so the share of households connected in 2018 was lower than in 2014. Access to improved sanitation performed better and slightly exceeded household growth.

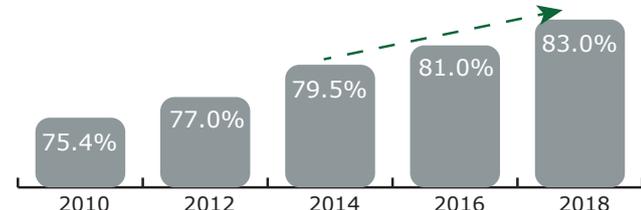
Access to electricity (% of households)



Access to piped water (% of households)



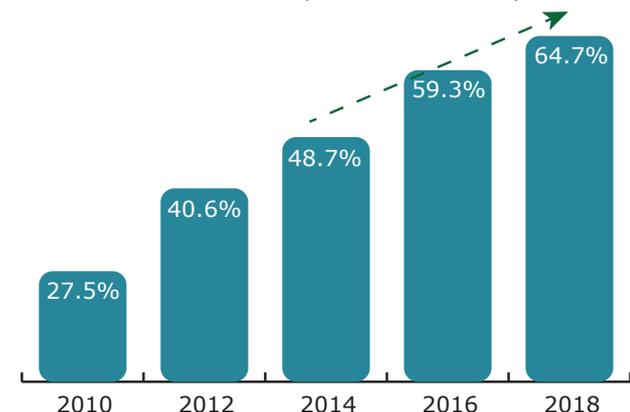
Access to improved sanitation¹ (% of households)



Information Communication Technologies

Greater access to telecommunication services is crucial for economic growth and reducing inequality. In 2019, 35% of households did not have access to the internet. The licensing of high demand spectrum by ICASA will speed up the process of connecting South Africans to the internet.

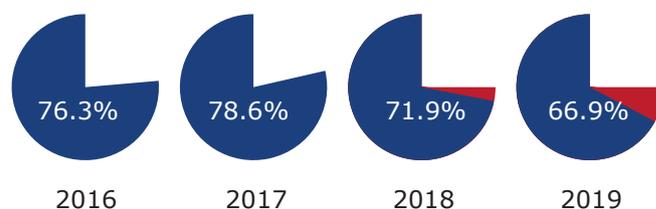
Access to the internet (% of households)



Notes: ¹ Proper sanitation is defined as flush toilets connected to a public sewerage system or a septic tank, or a pit toilet with a ventilation pipe.

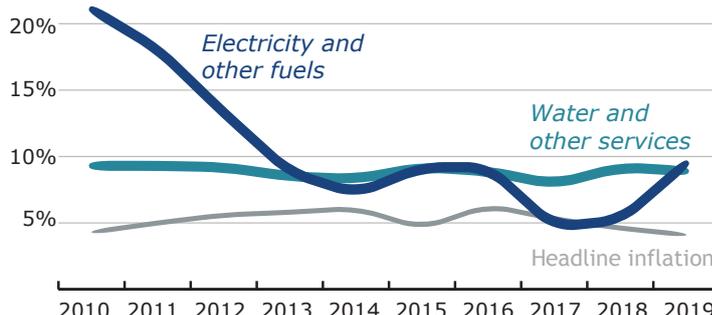
Eskom's energy availability factor (EAF)

IRP target: 75% by 2030



Of Eskom's installed electricity generating capacity, only 66.9% was available in an average week in 2019. This is far below the target of 75% set out in South Africa's Integrated Resource Plan and has a severe impact on economic growth.

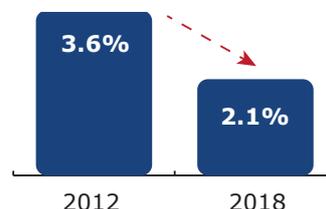
Water and electricity prices (y-o-y change)



The annual increase in the price of water as well as electricity has consistently exceeded headline inflation. Electricity price increases have, however, slowed dramatically compared to earlier in the decade.

Transport

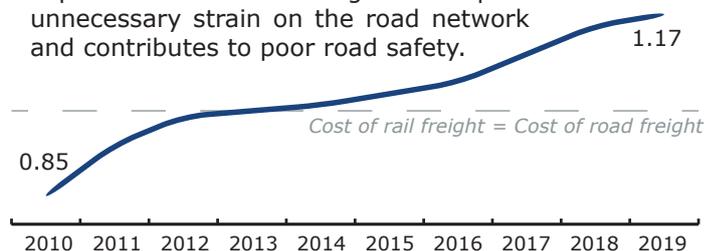
% of usual travel to work by train



Trains provide the lowest cost transport service in metro areas, but the % of people travelling to work by train was lower in 2018 than in 2012.

Freight transportation: relative price of rail/road

Per tonne, rail freight has become more expensive than road freight. This puts unnecessary strain on the road network and contributes to poor road safety.

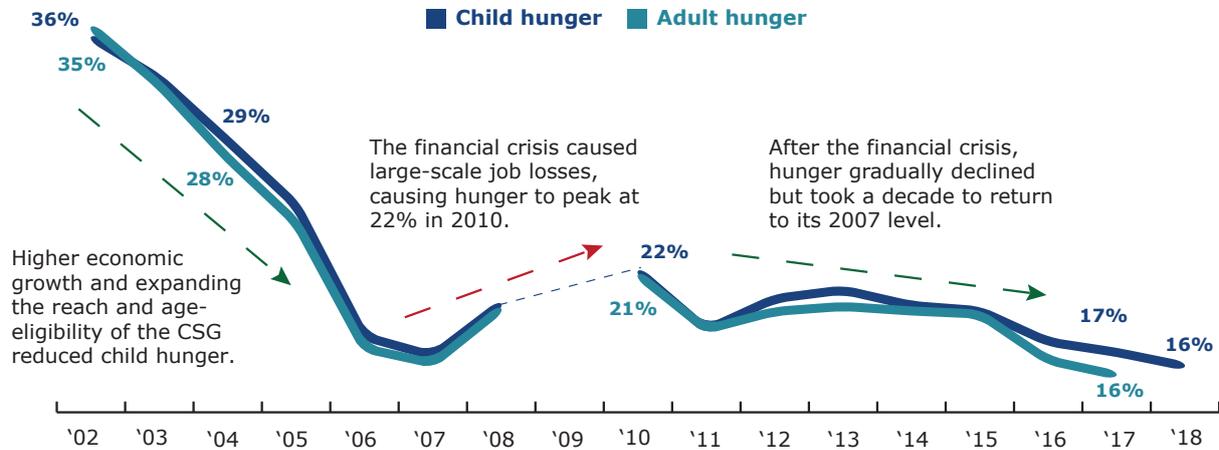


Chapter 11: Social protection

Social protection is an important component of the social wage. SA's social protection is particularly known for the large and effective social assistance system that has substantially reduced poverty and manifestations of poverty, such as households reporting child hunger. Social assistance grants, specifically the Child Support Grant (CSG), Older Person's grant¹ and the Disability Grant, are large and reach deep into rural areas, where poverty is often most pervasive. These grants have been shown to reduce household poverty and improve nutritional outcomes.

Prevalence of hunger

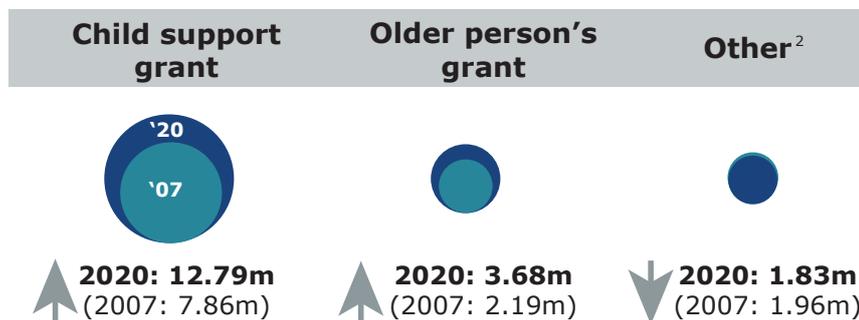
Households reporting that children or adults went hungry in the past year: always, often, sometimes or seldom (% of households)



The COVID-19 pandemic, the lockdown and the economic recession may have undone a great part of the gains made through the CSG since the turn of the century, with an accompanying increase in child hunger: child hunger in 2020 appeared to be similar to 2004 levels (NIDS-CRAM survey). Supplementary social grants and the TERS UIF benefit were introduced to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on household income security.

Social grants

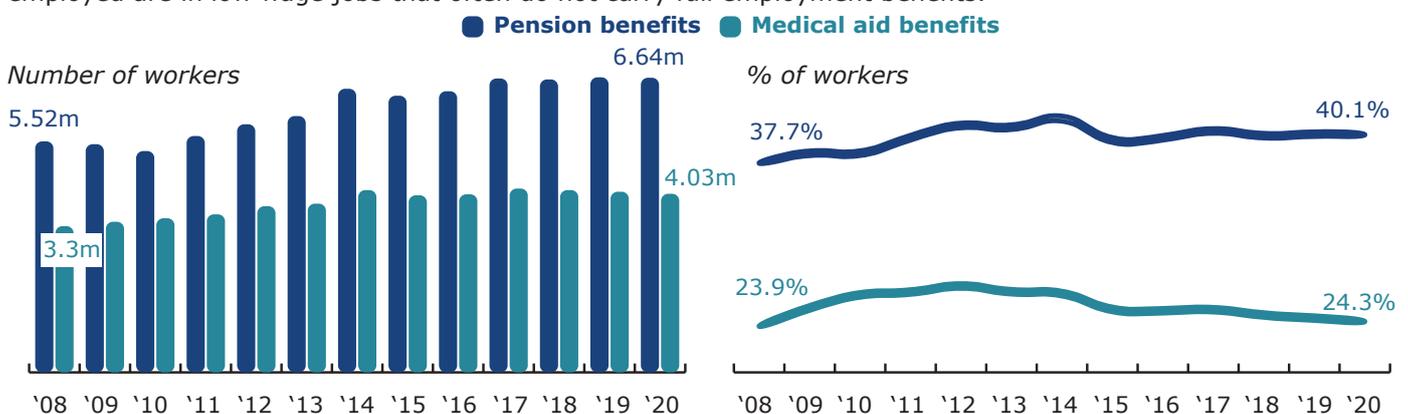
Grant numbers by grant type



Economic conditions and demographic changes affect the need for grants, thus the number of grants is not the best measure to reflect outcomes. Yet, the growth in the number of grants for children and older persons provides an indication of society's concern about the vulnerable. The slight decline in "Other" grants since 2007 is due to fewer disability grants being distributed.

Employment-based insurance

Although not universal or mandatory in South Africa, insurance linked to employment contributes both to income security in retirement and protection against medical risks. In SA, employment-based insurance coverage remains limited, partly because a large share of the labour force is unemployed and also because many of those that are employed are in low wage jobs that often do not carry full employment benefits.



Although the number of workers with pension and/or medical aid benefits has increased over the past decade, the share of workers with these benefits has largely been stagnant. This is despite the slow rate of job creation.

Notes: ¹ Also referred to as Old Age Pension; ² Includes Disability grant, War Veteran grant, Grant in Aid, Care Dependency & Foster grant.

Acknowledgements: RESEP, Stellenbosch University.

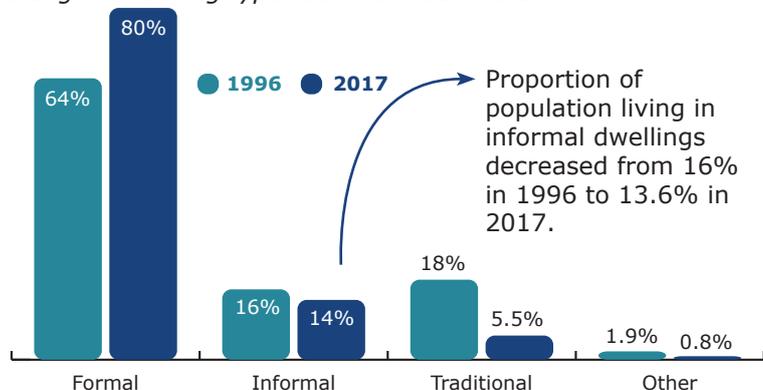
PRIORITY 5: ENHANCING SPATIAL INTEGRATION, HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Chapter 8: Transforming human settlements and the national space economy

Enhanced spatial integration and improvements in human settlements is a priority of the Sixth Administration. The NDP presents a vision to improve livelihoods and bring about transformation in the network of cities, towns and settlements in which more than 95% of SA's population reside.

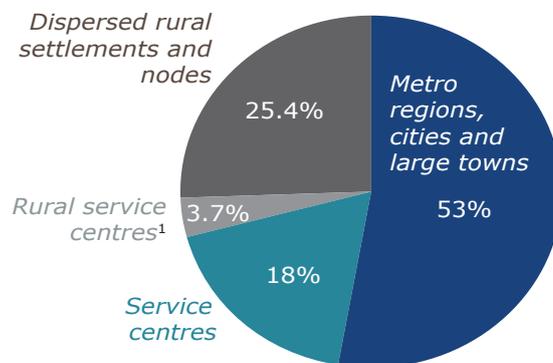
Housing conditions

Change in housing types as % of households



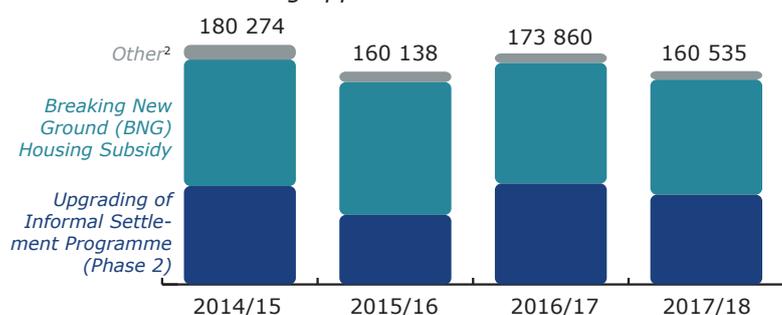
Population distribution

Share of population living in different areas



Delivery of housing opportunities

Total number of housing opportunities

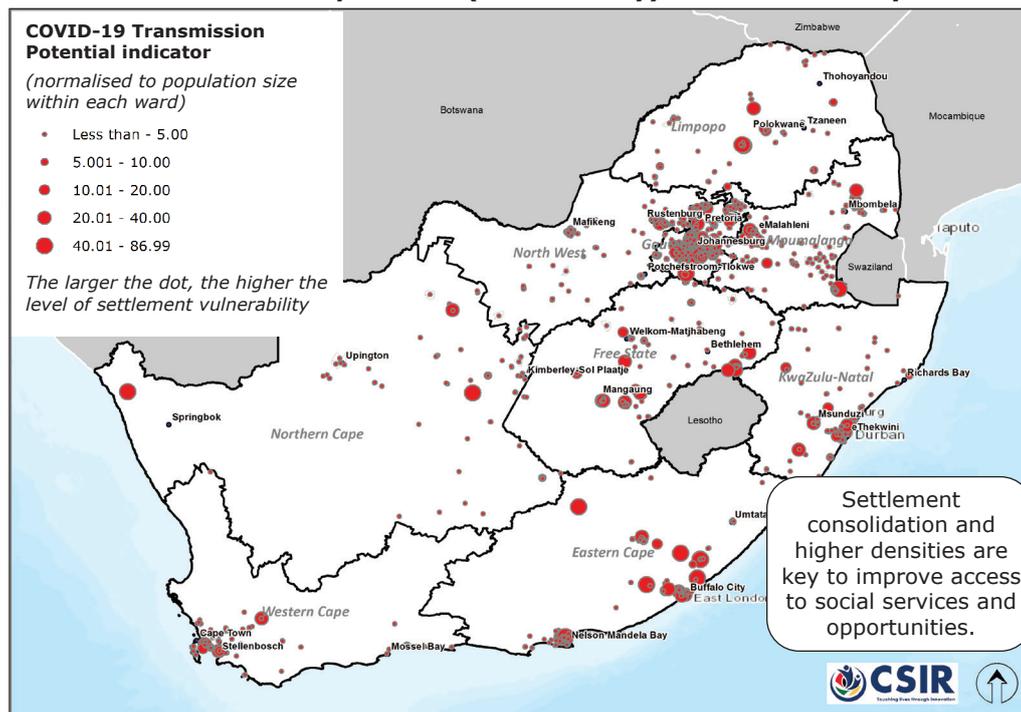


The last two decades saw a high level of urbanisation and townward migration. Metro regions, cities and large towns are estimated to be home to 53% of the SA population. City regions and cities are experiencing an increase in the number of young people, with 38% of residents being between 15 and 34 years old.

The South African Housing Subsidy Programme has made consistent progress since 2011 (Centre for Affordable Housing Finance in Africa).

'Housing opportunities' are defined and delivered differently in different programmes, and could include delivery of tenure, or water and sanitation, or a serviced site, or a serviced site and a house.

COVID-19 transmission potential (vulnerability) as determined by settlement conditions



The COVID-19 Transmission Potential indicator points to neighbourhoods across the network of cities and towns that are characterised by high levels of informal dwellings, low levels of access to services³, and high-density living conditions. These cities and towns require ongoing efforts to reach the NDP objectives. There is a positive trajectory in component indicators such as the number of households with access to housing, water, sanitation, energy, shelter and transport and population density in cities and towns. Unfortunately, component indicators do not necessarily contribute to well-functioning and transformed cities, towns and neighbourhoods.

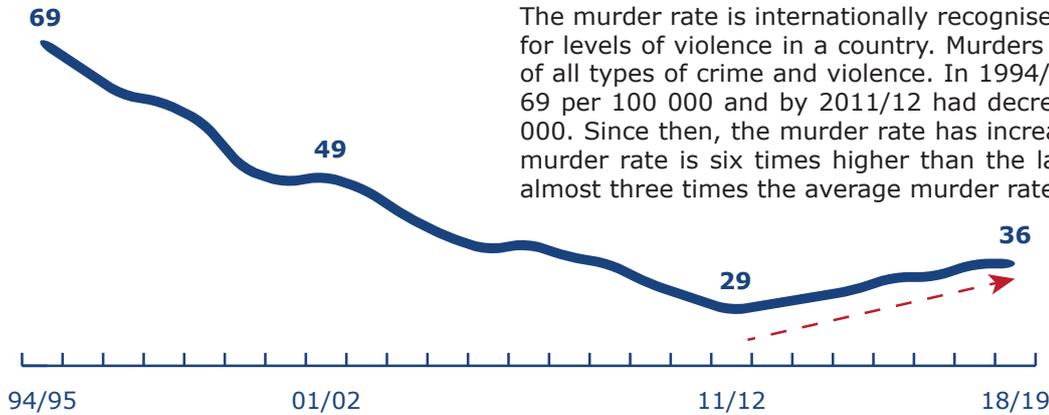
Notes: ¹ A select network of towns that play a strategic regional service role within their regions. ² Includes Social Rental Housing, Community residential units (short stay) and Finance Linked Institutional Subsidy Programme. ³ Running water and sanitation in the house. **Acknowledgements:** Johan Maritz, Elsona van Huyssteen with inputs from Mark Napier, Alize le Roux. Smart Places, CSIR.

PRIORITY 6: ADVANCING SOCIAL COHESION AND SAFE COMMUNITIES

Chapter 12: Building safer communities

Safe communities - which form part of priority 6 of the Sixth Administration - play an important role in economic development. "A safe and secure country encourages economic growth and transformation by providing an environment conducive to employment creation, improved education and health outcomes, and strengthened social cohesion" (NDP, page 386). Women and children are more vulnerable and less likely to achieve their full potential in unsafe environments. Unfortunately violence against women is less likely to be reported to the police: it is generally accepted that only one in nine rape cases are reported to the police.

The murder rate (murders per 100 000 people)



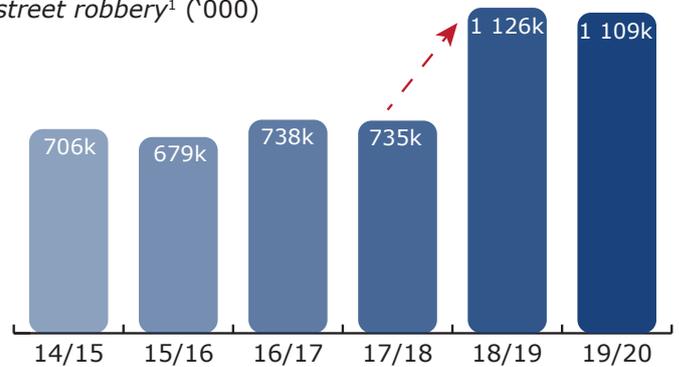
The murder rate is internationally recognised as the best available proxy for levels of violence in a country. Murders are the least under-reported of all types of crime and violence. In 1994/95, the murder rate stood at 69 per 100 000 and by 2011/12 had decreased to a low of 29 per 100 000. Since then, the murder rate has increased to 36 per 100 000. SA's murder rate is six times higher than the latest global murder rate and almost three times the average murder rate of the African continent.

Street robbery victimisation

Trends in street robbery illustrate the extent to which people in SA experience the direct threat of criminal violence aimed at stealing their possessions in public spaces.

The Stats SA Victims of Crime Survey suggests that almost four and a half times more street robberies are taking place than are reported to the SAPS.

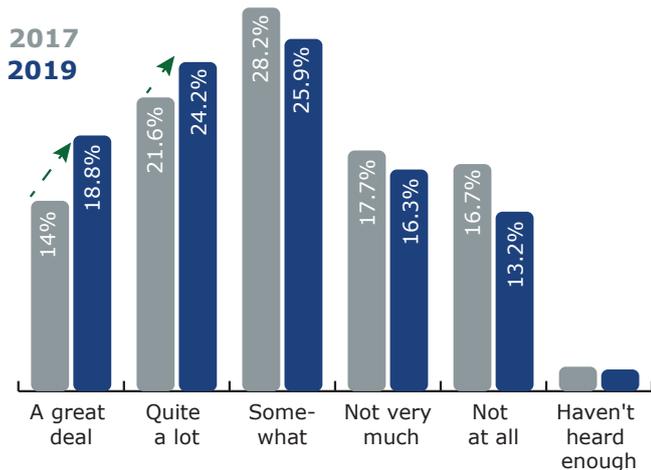
Number of individuals (aged 16 yrs+) that experienced street robbery¹ ('000)



Public trust and confidence in the police

Public trust or credibility of the criminal justice system broadly, and the police in particular is a crucial indicator in relation to perceptions of the state's ability to provide for public safety.

Confidence in the police (% of respondents)

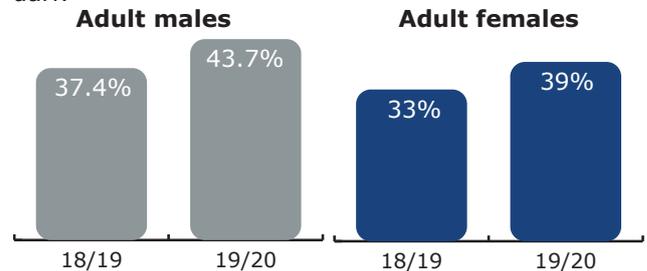


The public must trust the police to act fairly and within the law. The more that the public trust the police, the more likely they are to obey the law and cooperate with them when asked. When they have negative experiences of police or other state authorities, they may be more likely to disregard the law and offend. Confidence in the SAPS seems to have improved from 2017 to 2019.

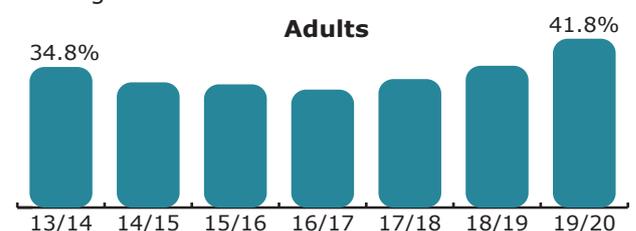
Perceptions of safety

Perceptions of safety after dark seem to reflect crime levels and echo SA's high incidence of Gender Based Violence (GBV). Females, more often than males, report feeling unsafe walking alone in their area of residence after dark.

Feeling at least fairly safe walking alone when it is dark



Fewer than half of adults (aged 16 yrs+) feel safe walking in their area of residence when it is dark.



Notes: ¹ Any robbery that takes place away from a residence (Stats SA)

Acknowledgements: Gareth Newham, Institute for Security Studies.

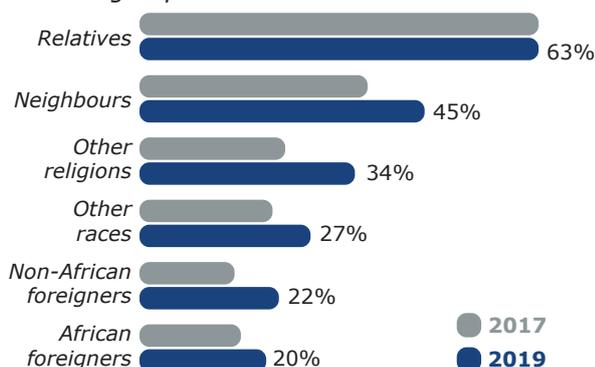
Chapter 15: Transforming society and uniting the country

Social cohesion is an important component of the government's planning and policy, and is included as one of the Sixth Administration's seven priority areas. While public opinion suggests that most South Africans are supportive and even hopeful of achieving a transformed and united society in future, substantial barriers remain in achieving this vision.

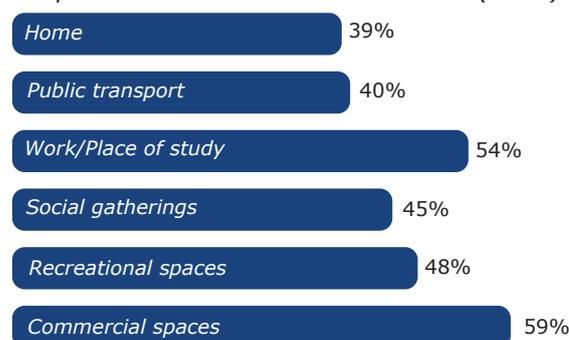
Interpersonal trust and spaces for interaction

South Africans do not have a high degree of trust of people outside their immediate families and neighbourhoods. There are still significant trust deficits across racial divisions. More inter-racial contact can help foster trust. As the data suggests, much of this contact occurs in public common spaces.

Trust in groups¹



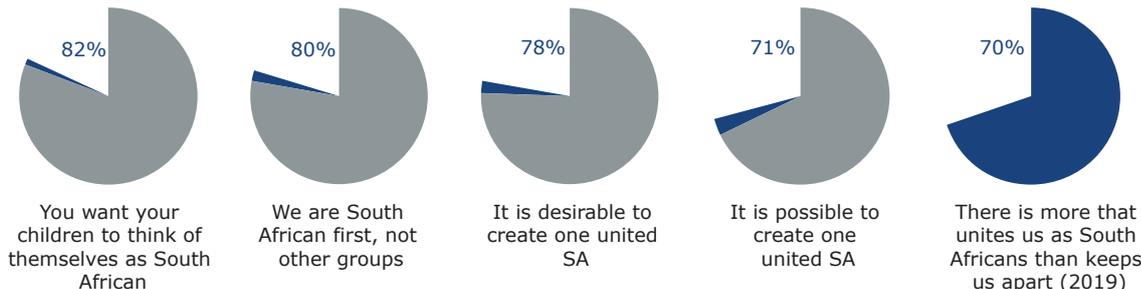
Frequent² interaction with other races (2019)



National Unity

Agreement with statements on SA identity (2017 and 2019)

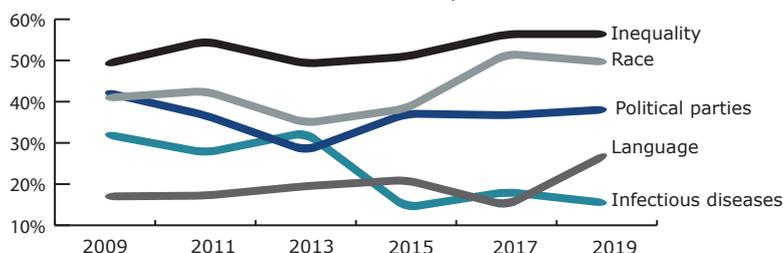
South Africans have diverse linguistic, cultural and religious identities, but the majority also have a strong South African identity.



Perceived inequalities

SA has the highest income and wealth inequality in the world. This results in greater distrust, a higher propensity for conflict and crime, and limited social mobility. Second to inequality, race continues to be a significant division in society.

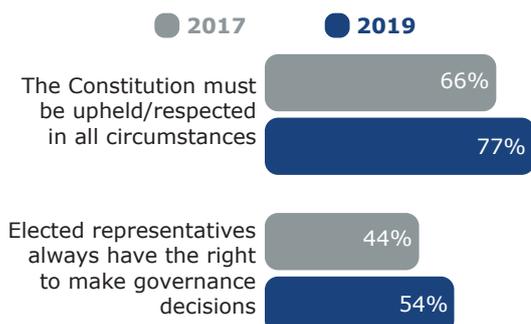
Greatest sources of division in society



Rule of law and constitutional values

Most South Africans (77%) agree that the Constitution must be upheld and respected in all circumstances. However, only a small majority of respondents agree that elected representatives always have the right to make governance decisions.

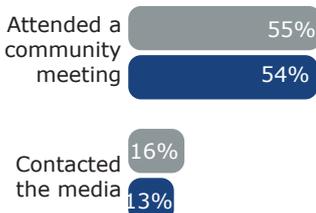
Agreement with statements on rule of law



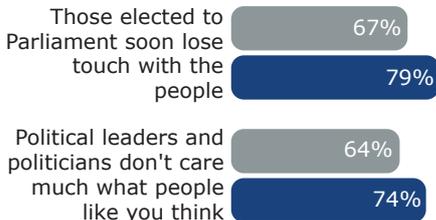
Political engagement and active citizenry

South Africans demonstrate a high degree of collective action at the local level, but are sceptical as to whether they can influence decision-makers. A substantial majority of respondents believe that political leaders are uninterested in the concerns of the public. If people do not believe that their concerns will be acknowledged and respected by their representatives, they will not get involved in public participation.

Political engagement



Agreement with statements



Notes: ¹ Share of respondents with 'quite a lot' or 'a great deal of trust' in groups; ² Share of respondents who 'sometimes'/'often'/'always' interact with other races. **Acknowledgements:** Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR)

PRIORITY 7: WORKING FOR A BETTER AFRICA AND WORLD

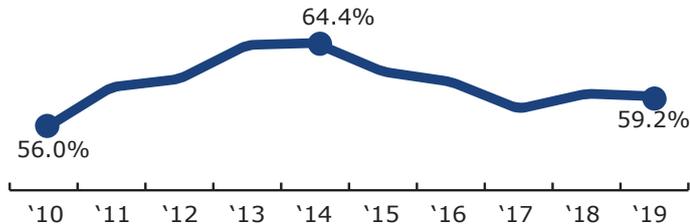
Chapter 7: Positioning SA in the World

Contributing towards a better Africa and World is priority 7 of the Sixth Administration. South Africa's foreign relations need to be driven by its domestic economic, social and political demands, as well as its regional, continental and global obligations. Higher levels of trade, greater foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows, expansion of the tourism sector, and commitment to peace initiatives contribute to establishing SA's place in the world.

Trade between SA and the World

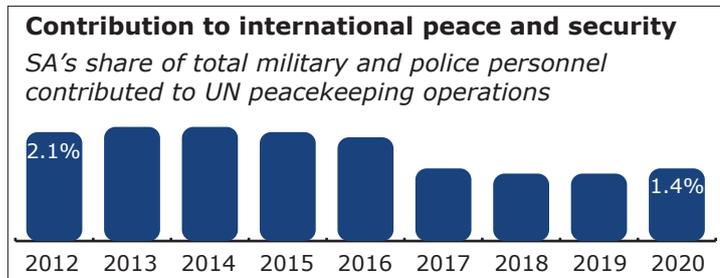
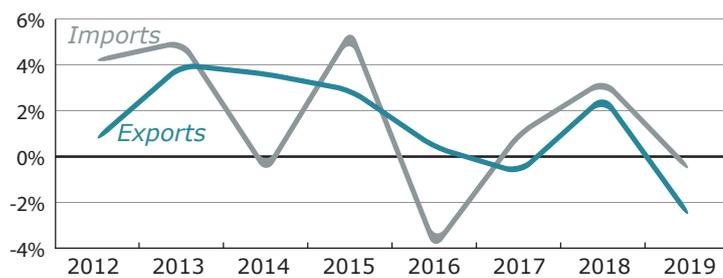
Trade (exports plus imports) as a portion of GDP is a common indicator of trade openness. SA's trade as a share of GDP peaked in 2014, but declined thereafter. In 2019, it was only 3% points higher than in 2010.

Exports and imports (goods and services) as % of GDP



On average, total real exports grew by 1.6% per annum and total real imports by 1.8% per annum between 2015 and 2019.

Growth in total real exports and imports (y-o-y)



Tourism in SA

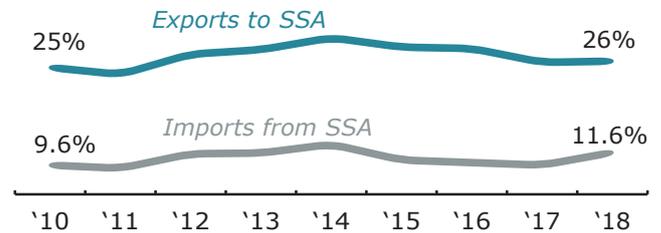
Even before the lockdown caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, SA's tourism sector experienced some decline. Total spending by inbound (international) and local tourists as a share of GDP was lower in 2018 than in 2013. SA's tourism sector reached a peak of 10.42 million foreign visitors in 2018, but this declined by about 200k visitors in 2019.

Foreign tourist arrivals (million people)



Trade between SA and Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)

SA's merchandise exports and imports to SSA as a % of SA's total merchandise exports and imports

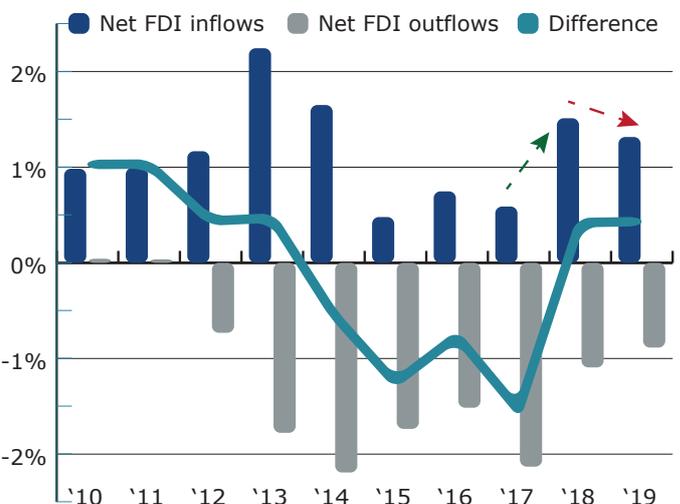


As a share of SA's total merchandise exports and imports, trade from SSA did not play a significantly more prominent role in 2018 than in 2010.

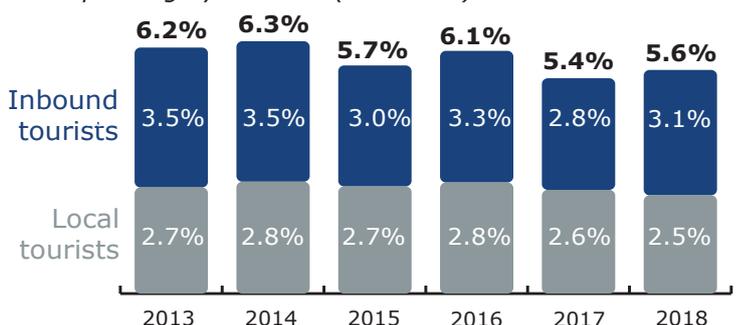
Foreign investment into SA

FDI inflows are a proxy for whether international investors see SA as having a favourable investment climate. FDI into SA is related to the commodity cycle, which could account for the drop in inward FDI after 2013. SA's FDI outflows² exceeded FDI inflows between 2014 and 2017, but returned to a net positive position in 2018 and 2019.

FDI inflows and outflows (% of GDP)



Spending by tourists (% of GDP)



Notes: ¹ Includes police, UN military experts on mission, and troops as in January of given year; ² Net outflows of direct investment to the rest of the world from investors who are resident in SA.

Acknowledgments: John Stuart, tralac associate.

List of references

Chapter 3

GDP growth rate	Stats SA (own calculations)
Annual GDP per capita	<i>ibid.</i>
Private and public fixed investment	<i>ibid.</i>
Unemployment rate	<i>ibid.</i>
Working age population	<i>ibid.</i>

Chapter 4

Access to electricity	General Household Survey (GHS), Stats SA
Eskom's energy availability factor	Eskom
Access to piped water	GHS, Stats SA
Access to improved sanitation	<i>ibid.</i>
Water and electricity prices	Stats SA
Access to the internet	GHS, Stats SA
Travel to work by train	<i>ibid.</i>
Freight transportation: relative price of rail/road	Stats SA (own calculations)

Chapter 5

Threatened state of biodiversity in SA	SANBI State of Biodiversity reports; Department of Environmental Affairs Annual Report
Terrestrial habitat types in protected areas	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy for South Africa 2016
Existing generation capacity in SA (2019)	Meridian Economics, CSIR, Systems analysis to support increasingly ambitious CO2 emissions scenarios in the South African electricity system, 22 July 2020
Total existing RE generation capacity	IRENA, official sources, industry associations and news articles
Annual emissions	South Africa's 3rd Biennial Update Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, March 2019.

Chapter 6

Gross value of production	BFAP
Volume of production	DALRRD
Commercial agricultural expansion	BFAP, Hortgro
Total agricultural employment	BFAP
Employment targets and progress	<i>ibid.</i>
Land reform progress	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development; Johann Bornman (Agri Development Solutions)

Chapter 7

SA's imports and exports as % of GDP	World Development Indicators, World Bank
Trade between SA and Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)	<i>ibid.</i>
FDI inflows and outflows as % of GDP	<i>ibid.</i>
Annual change in exports & imports	BER
SA military and police personnel contributed to UN peacekeeping operations	United Nations Peacekeeping, Troops and Police Contributors
Foreign tourist arrivals	Stats SA
Spending by tourists	Tourism satellite accounts, Stats SA

Chapter 8

Settlement growth: population	Stats SA 2011, Stats SA 2017; and CSIR, Smart Places. 2018. Functional Settlement Typology.
Total number of housing opportunities	Adapted from Gardner, D., Lockwood, K. and Pienaar, J. 2019. Housing and the Economy. In Analysing the Economic Impact of South Africa's Subsidy Housing Instruments: Cost Benchmarking and impact on the economy. Report developed for the Centre for Affordable Housing Finance in Africa. p29.
Housing Conditions	DPME. 25 Year Review. Chapter 8; and Stats SA 2011 and Household Survey 2017
Settlement Conditions	CSIR, Smart Places in collaboration with GTI. 2020 Settlement Footprint. 2020, Stats SA 2011, Stats SA 2017. www.stepSA.org.za

Chapter 9

Early childhood development	Van der Berg, S., Gustafsson, M. & Malindi, K. 2020. Education and skills for the economy and links to labour markets in South Africa. Report for the Economic Task Team of the NPC.
Successful matriculants in public schools	RESEP calculations from matric datasets and using population data of Machedze, Takwanisa, Kerr, Andrew & Dorrington, Rob. 2020 <i>ibid.</i>
Bachelors level passes in matric	<i>ibid.</i>
Post-school education	Van der Berg, S., Gustafsson, M. & Malindi, K. 2020.
Patent applications by South African residents	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), WIPO Patent Report from the World Development Indicators (World Bank)

Chapter 10

Life expectancy at birth	Human Development Data, UNDP
SA's burden of disease	Stats SA 2020. Mortality and causes of death in South Africa: Findings from death notification.
TB treatment success rate	District Health Barometer (DHB), Health Systems Trust (HST)
ART effective coverage	<i>ibid.</i>
Proportion of adults obese or overweight	National Income Dynamics Survey (NIDS)
Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio	DoH, 2017. Saving Mothers 2017: Annual Report on Confidential inquiries into maternal death in South Africa
Medical practitioners per 100 000 people (public sector)	PERSAL system
Medical specialists per 100 000 people	Wishnia, J., Strugnell, D., Smith, A. M. & Ranchod, S. 2019. The supply of and need for medical specialists in South Africa. Cape Town: Percept.

Chapter 11

Households reporting that children or adults went hungry in the past year	GHS (RESEP calculations)
Child hunger in 2020	Van der berg, Zuze & Bridgman, 2020
Grant numbers by grant type	SASSA 2019, 2020
Workers with pension & medical aid benefits	Quarterly Labour Force Survey (RESEP calculations)

Chapter 12

The murder rate	South African Police Service (SAPS) annual crime statistics
Street robbery	Victims of Crime Survey
Confidence in the police	South African Reconciliation Barometer (SARB), Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR)
Feelings of safety	Victims of Crime Survey

Chapter 13

Confidence in institutions	SARB, IJR.
Major service delivery protests	MunicipalIQ Municipal Hotspots Monitor, Press release, 30 Jan 2020
Political climate as serious constraint on business conditions	Absa Manufacturing Survey
Quality of Governance	The Worldwide Governance Indicators, 2020 Update

Chapter 14

Corruption perception index score and rank

Whistle-blower reports

% of clean audits, per province

Irregular expenditure

Local municipality audit outcomes

SARB, IJR

Corruption Watch

Auditor General South Africa (AGSA), Consolidated General Report on national and provincial audit outcomes, 2018-19

AGSA, Consolidated General Report on national and provincial audit outcomes, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19

AGSA, Consolidated General Report on the local government audit outcomes, 2018-19

Chapter 15

Trust in groups

Frequent interaction with other races

Agreement with statements on SA identity

Greatest source of division in society

Agreement with statements on rule of law

Participation in activity

Agreement with statement

South African Reconciliation Barometer (SARB), IJR.

ibid.

ibid.

ibid.

ibid.

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