



Localising the Agenda 2030 and Africa Union Agenda 2063 in South Africa: Progress and Challenges



**national planning
commission**

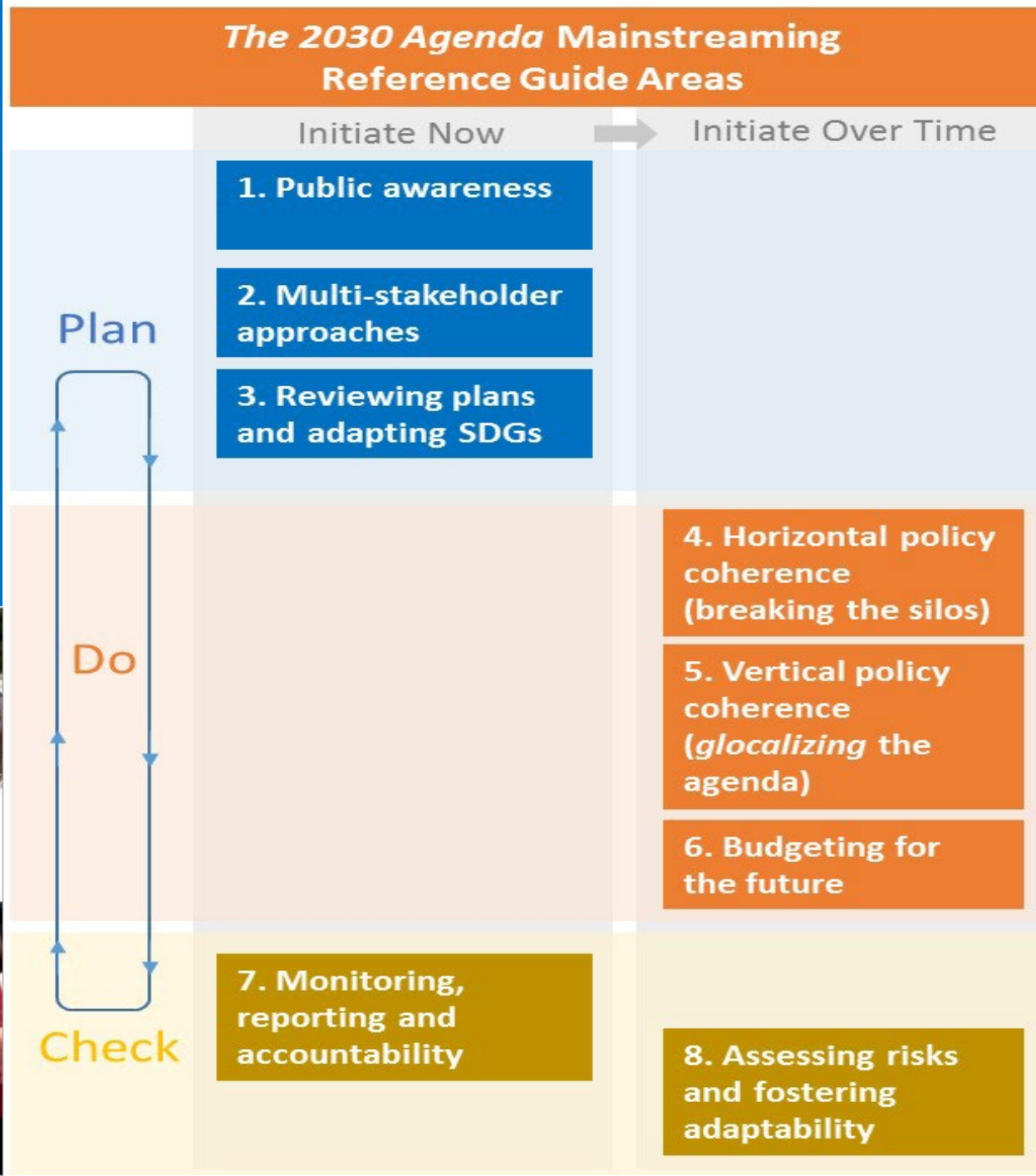
Department:
The Presidency
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



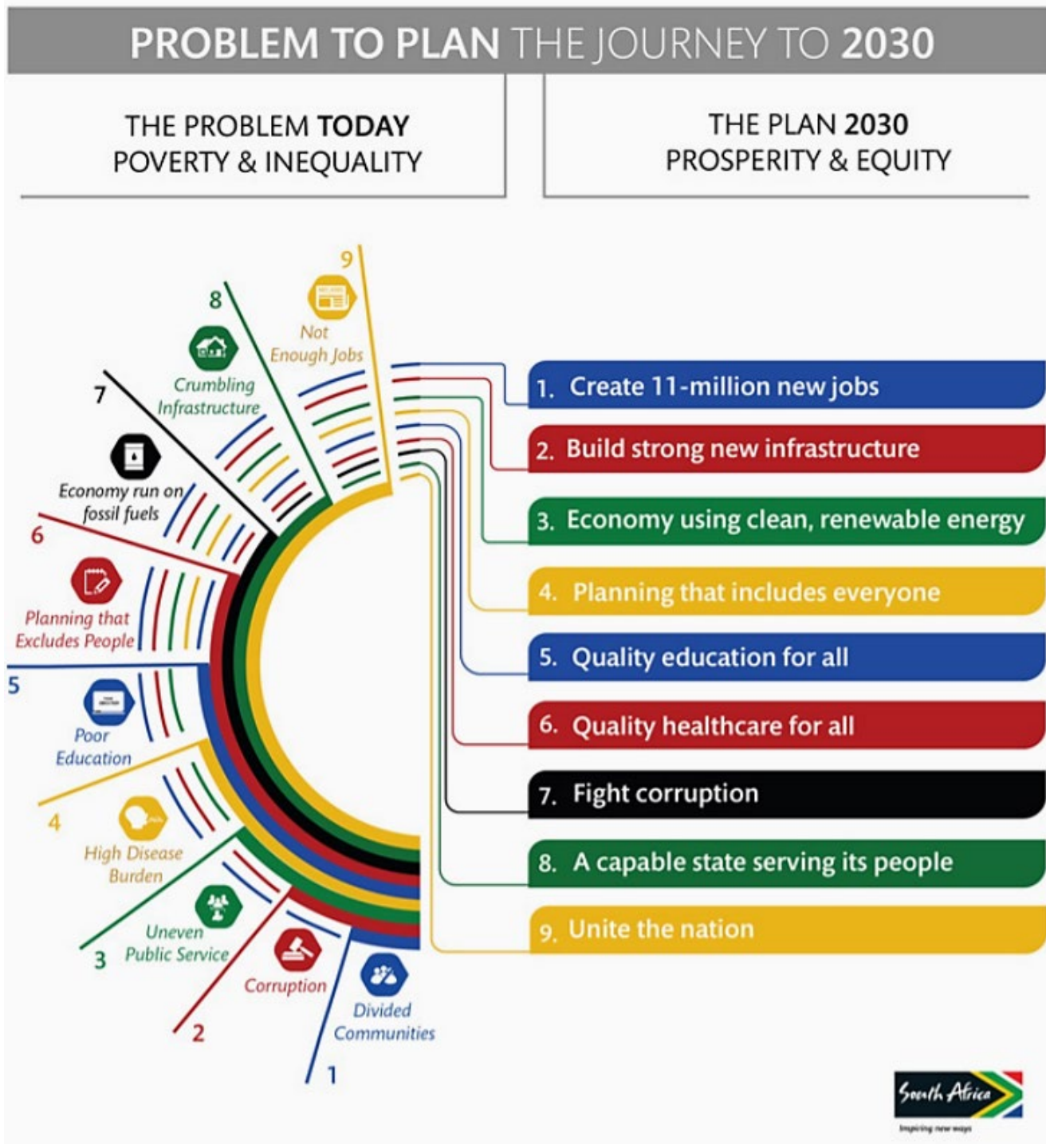
Purpose of the presentation

1. Provide progress the localization of the Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 in South Africa
2. Provide challenges of localizing Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2063 in South Africa
3. Provide some insights on how the SDGs can be localized through integrated planning.

Mainstreaming the
SDGs in national
development plans is
starting point for
localising the SDGs and
Agenda 2063



The Diagnostic Report

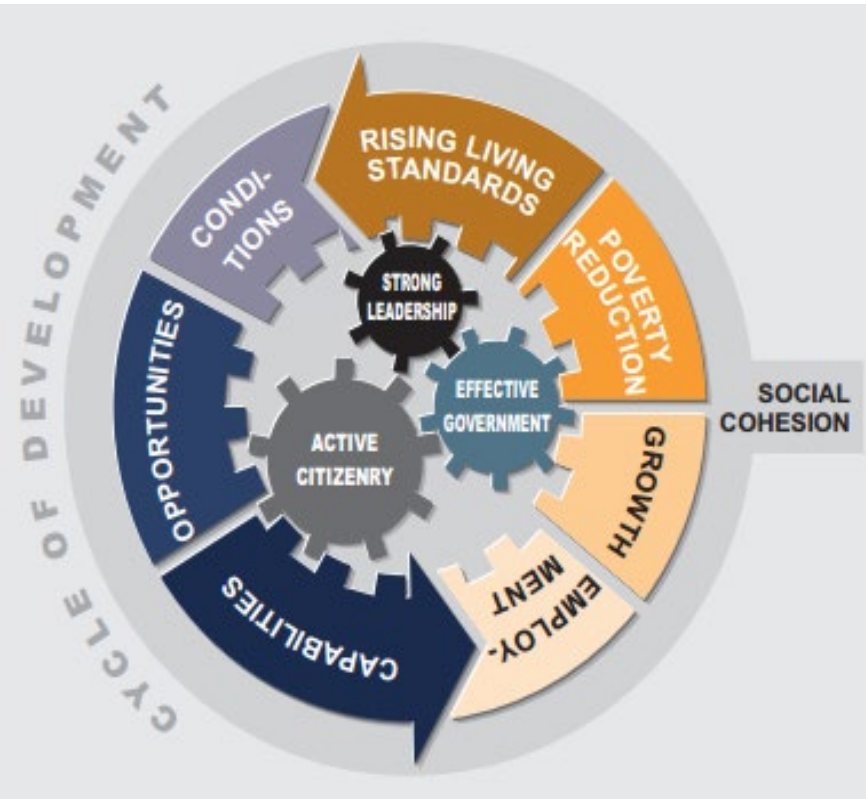


The National Development Plan Vision 2030

Charting the way forward to 2030

NPC Diagnostic Report Challenges	Summary of NDP 2011 Actions
Too few people work	An economy that will create more jobs
The quality of school education for black people is poor	Improving the quality of education, training and innovation
Infrastructure is poorly located, inadequate and undermaintained	
Spatial divides hobble inclusive development	Reversing the spatial effects of apartheid
The economy is unsustainably resource intensive	Transition to a low-carbon economy
The public health system cannot meet demand or sustain quality	Quality health care for all
Public services are uneven and often of poor quality	Reforming the public service
Corruption levels are high	Fighting corruption
South Africa remains a divided society	Transforming society and uniting the country
	An inclusive and integrated rural economy
	Social protection
	Building safer communities

NDP and the SDGs/Agenda 2063



Aspiration 5

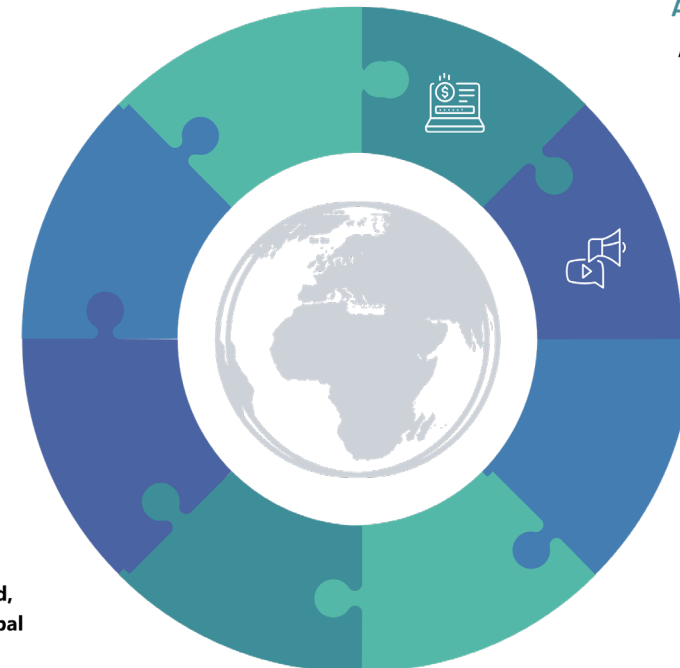
Africa with a Strong Cultural Identity Common Heritage, Values and Ethics

Aspiration 6

An Africa Whose Development is people driven, relying on the potential offered by African People, especially its Women and Youth, and caring for Children

Aspiration 7

An Africa as A Strong, United, Resilient and Influential Global Player and Partner



Aspiration 4

A Peaceful and Secure Africa

Aspiration 3

An Africa of Good Governance, Democracy, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law

Aspiration 2

An Integrated Continent Politically united and based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of African Renaissance

Aspiration 1

A Prosperous Africa, based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda for SD has 5 underlying principles – Are they in the NDP?

1



Leave No One Behind

2



Put Sustainable Development at the Core

3



Transforming economies for Inclusive Growth

5



Forging a new partnership for development

4

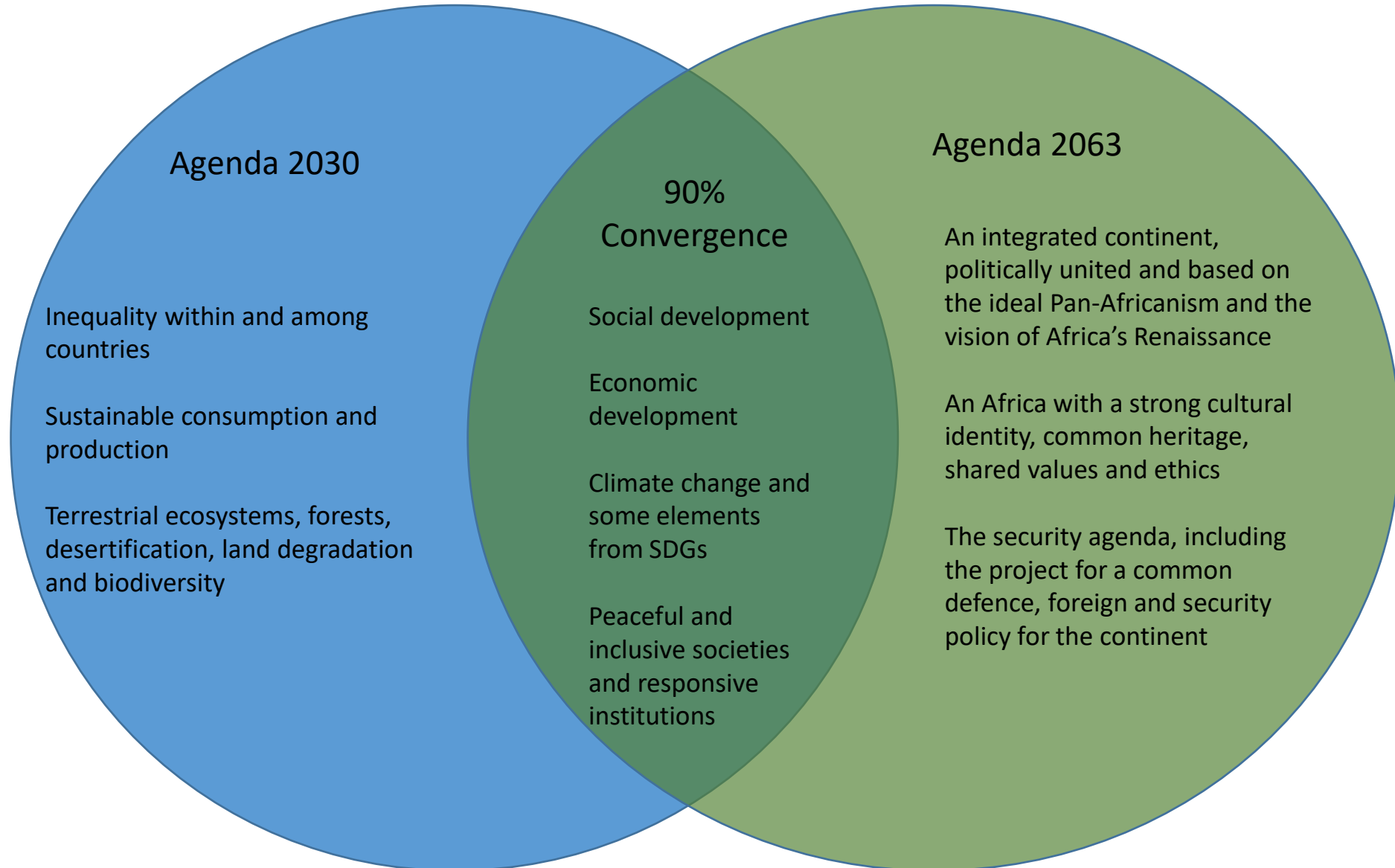


Building peace and effective, open and accountable institutions for all

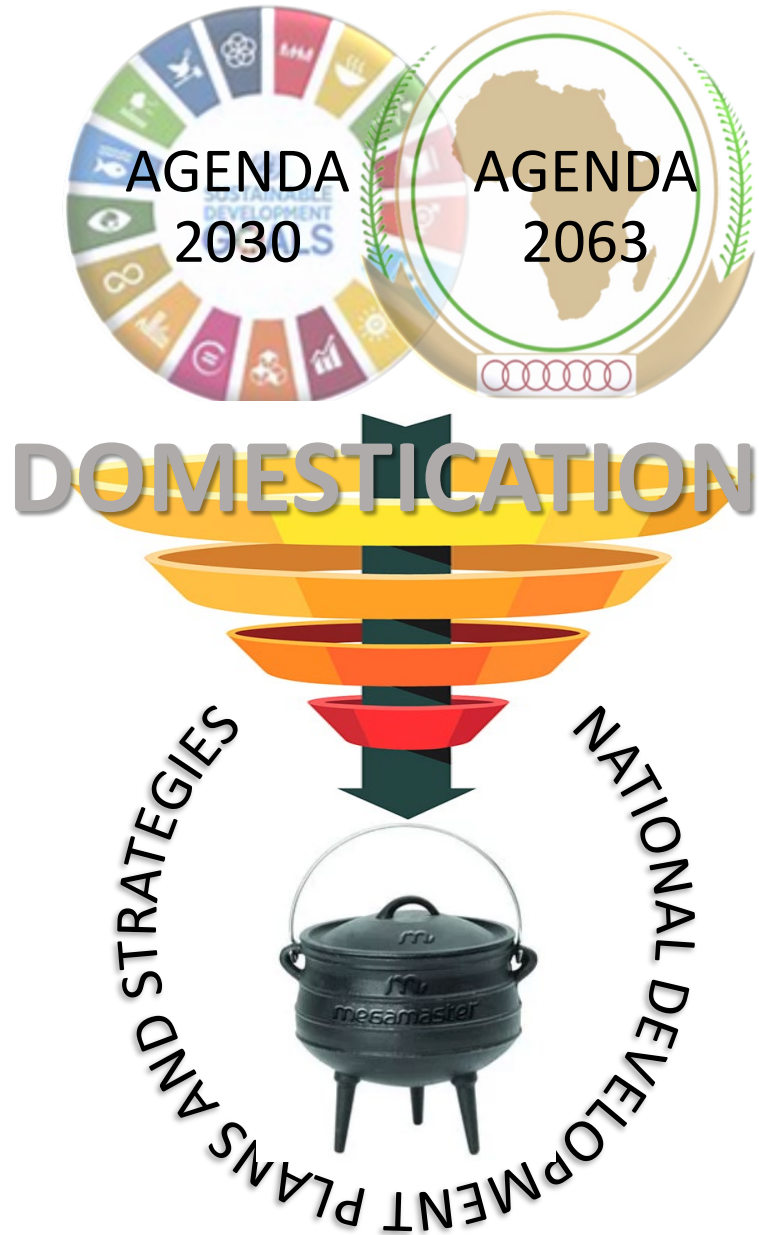
Agenda 2063 – Agenda 2030 Nexus

Agenda 2063	2030 Agenda
Seven Aspirations, 20 Goals	17 Goals
39 Priority Areas and 256 Targets	169 Targets
248 Indicators	231 Indicators

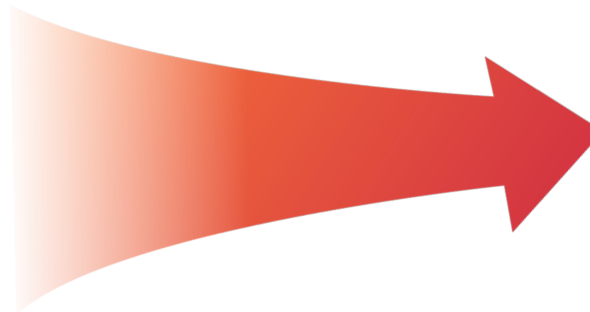
Convergence between the two Agendas



“Vision without action is merely a dream. Action without vision just passes the time. Vision with action can change the world” – Joel Barker



ACTION



Mapping Matrix

Rows → SDGs Targets 169 / 39 AU Agenda 2063 Priorities

Columns → 13 NDP Chapters

Intersection of rows and columns – relevant NDP “Objectives”

One objective can contribute/respond to several SDG Targets / Agenda 2063 Priorities – Objectives not unique to one target / Priority – hence some appear in multiple SDGs/ AU 2063

CRITERIA and DESCRIPTION	GREEN – Strong potential Impact of NDP Objective on SDG Target/ Agenda 2063 Priority	YELLOW – Moderate potential impact of NDP Objective on SDG Target /Agenda 2063 Priority	RED – Weak or no potential impact on NDP Objective on SDG Target/ Agenda 2063
Impact of NDP Objective on SDG Target /AU 2063 Priority – incremental impact ratio	Can potentially contribute to a large proportion of SDG Target/ Agenda 2063 by 2030	Limited to moderate potential for additional impact to SDG target/ Agenda 2063	No potential for additional impact
Magnitude of impact – Target population including vulnerable groups and the least well-off	Majority of impact focused on vulnerable groups and the least well-off	Limited impact on vulnerable groups and the least well-off	Little or no impact on vulnerable groups and the least well-off
Speed of Impact – Length of time to realize the NDP Objective’s impact	Full impact realized within the MTSF cycle – 5 years	Partial impact will take more than 5 years to be realized	Impact will not be realized before 2030

NDP – SDG – Agenda 2063 Alignment – in Excel Spreadsheet

		National Development Plan Chapter															
		Target	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
SDGs and targets or Agenda 2063 Priorities	1.1	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green
	1.2	Green	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
	1.3	Green	Yellow	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red
	1.4	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red
	1.5	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
	1.a	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
	1.b	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
	1.c	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
	...	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
	...	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
	17.19	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red

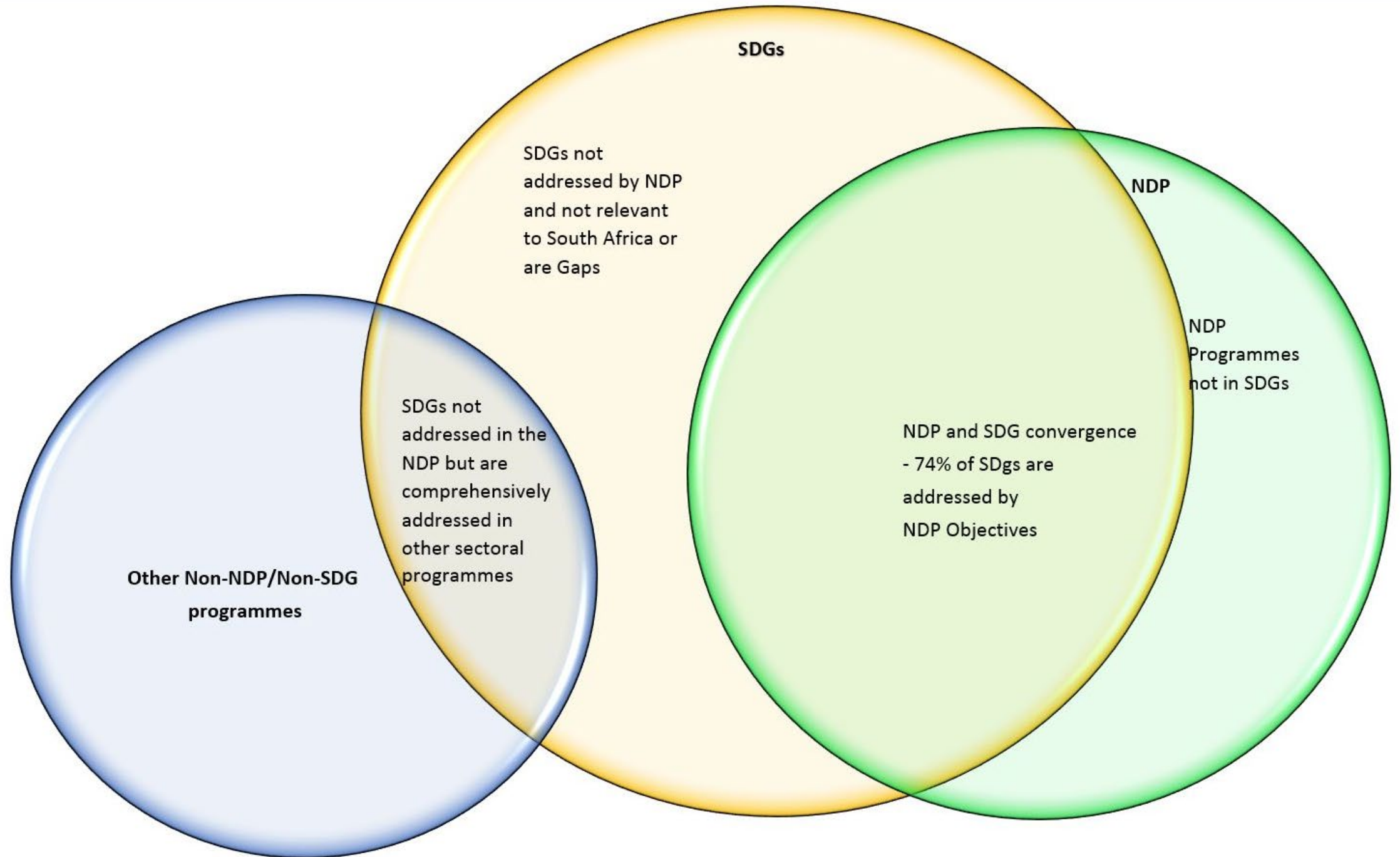
Direct/Strong Alignment

Indirect/Weak Alignment

No links between NDP and SDGs

Typology of NDP programmes

1. NDP programmes which directly or indirectly address aspects of SDGs/ Agenda 2063 as defined by the criteria above – green → yellow → Red
 2. NDP programmes not addressing any SDG targets/Agenda 2063 Priorities
 3. SDG targets / Agenda 2063 priorities not addressed in the NDP, and are not relevant nor applicable to South Africa
 4. SDG targets / Agenda 2063 priorities not addressed in the NDP, but are comprehensively addressed in other sectoral programmes
 5. Other programmes which are neither found in the NDP or the SDGs / Agenda 2063 priorities – (*Not the focus of this analysis*)
 6. Overarching programmes – common/essential to all SDGs
- *This analysis focusses on category 3 and 4 above.....*



SDG-NDP and Agenda 2063 – NDP Alignment at a Glance

- SDG targets fully addressed: **96/169**
- SDG targets partially addressed: **29/169**
- SDG targets not addressed in NDP: **44/169**
- SDG targets addressed in other sectoral programmes: **33/44**
- Of which SDG targets not applicable: **11/44**

- Agenda 2063 Priorities fully addressed: **94.87%**
- Agenda 2063 Priorities partially addressed: **5.13%**
- Agenda 2063 Priorities not addressed in NDP: **0**
- Agenda 2063 Priorities addressed in other sectoral programmes: **5.13%**
- Of which Agenda 2063 Priorities not applicable: **0**

Key Messages

The NDP and the SDGs are highly aligned, with a convergence ratio of 74 percent. This means that 74 percent of the SDG targets are covered by the NDP

Only 13 SDG targets are not applicable to the South African Context.

The NDP objectives classified into high impact, medium impact and low impact should be read in tandem with the SDG indicator framework which Statistics South Africa has developed to measure progress towards attaining the SDGs.

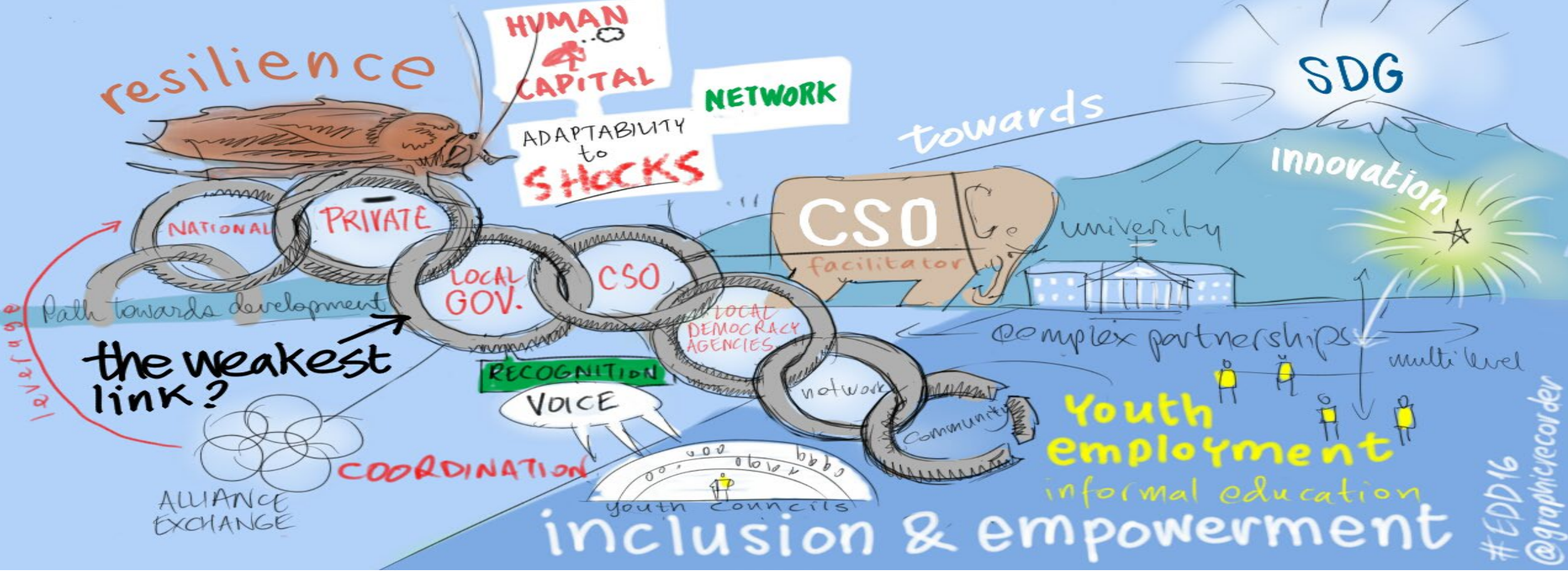
If any of the SDG targets becomes a key priority, the analysis can guide policy makers as to which interventions could yield the best positive impact on particular SDG targets, while the gaps provide guidance on what SDG targets need to be addressed if they are currently not.

The remaining 26 percent (44 targets) of the 169 SDG targets are not covered within the framework of the NDP. Out of this, 33 targets are being addressed comprehensively in programmes running in parallel to the NDP.

The NDP is almost fully aligned to the AU Agenda 2063 at 94.87 %. The 5.17 % is addressed by South Africa's pan-Africanist history and the spirit of Ubuntu

Some NDP Objectives are common to all SDGs and cannot be attributable to any particular target – We call these enablers – Security, GDP growth, ICT (broadband) etc...

HOW CAN SDGs BE LOCALISED?



“Going beyond the simple adaptation of global goals to the local level, localization is about political will, co-creation with our communities and to find solutions at the local level for the global challenges and objectives.”

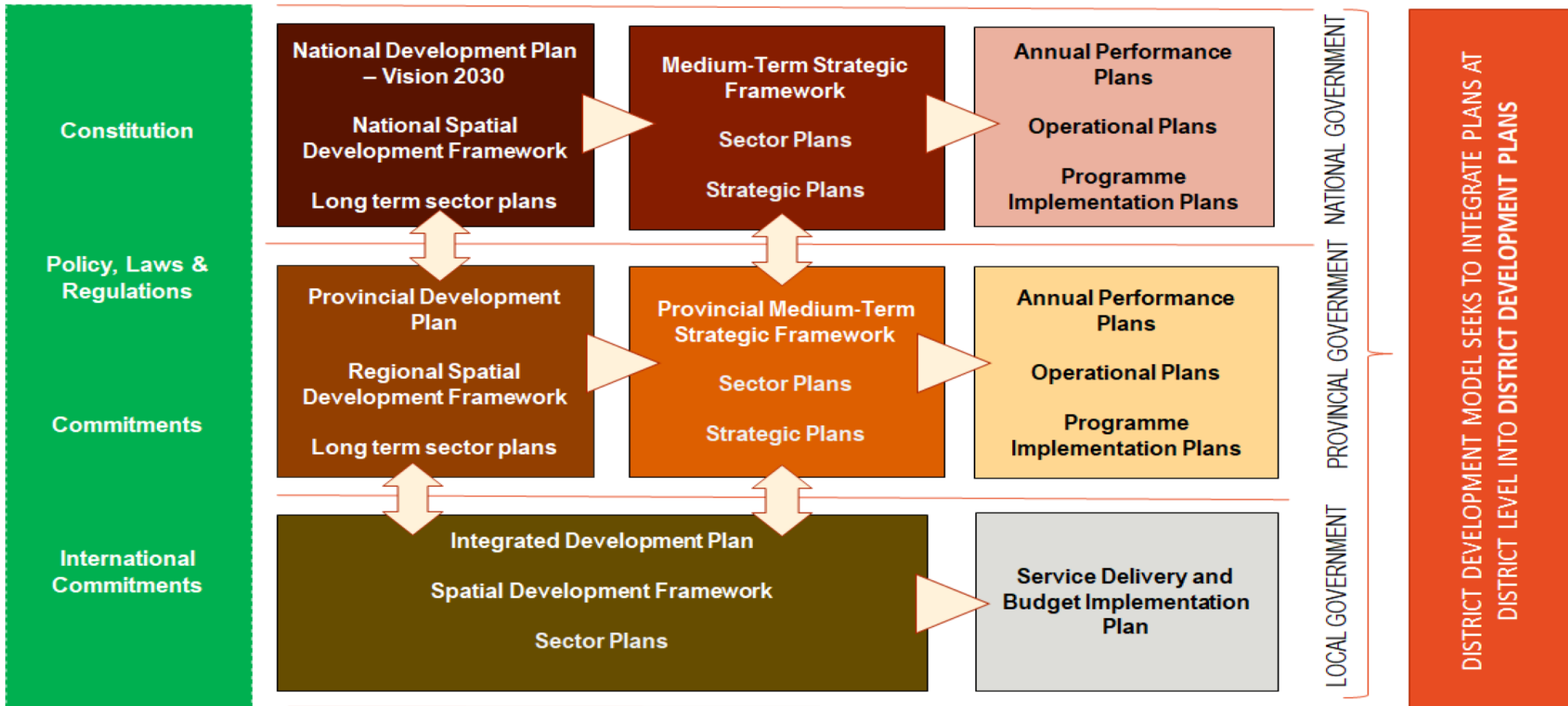


Localising the SDGs and Agenda 2063

- While SDGs are primarily a collection of global and national targets, local level action is at the heart of them.
- While the goals are universal, the implications and intervention possibilities are local.
- Local community action is essential to the achievement of the SDGs, for the simple reason that as the rung of administration that is nearest to the people, it is best placed to design & implement locally relevant policies aligned to local priorities
- This is particularly crucial in a country like South Africa, where several diverse contexts exist even within a province.
- In a heterogeneous context, achievement of the SDGs hinges on localized action with subnational governments playing a significant role.
- The key question to be addressed for South Africa is how the SDGs can be localised through integrated planning.

South Africa's Integrated Planning System

- Short, medium and long-term planning
- National, provincial and local planning
- Spatial planning; sectoral planning
- Non-state sector planning





The District Development Model (DDM) and Local Planning

- The DDM envisions the integration of economic planning at the local, district, metropolitan, provincial and national levels.
- The goal is for the three spheres of government and other state entities to work together with development partners to achieve higher performance and greater accountability for service delivery and development outcomes, covering the 257 districts and metropolitan areas.
- Approved by Cabinet in August 2019, responsibility for integrating the DDM into South Africa's governance system rests with the Minister for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA).
- DDM aims to integrate planning, budgeting and implementation across levels of government; formulate a common vision for the country's development; shift from efforts to align planning between entities to joint planning; adopt multi-year objectives, targets and resource commitments to improve predictability and lessen the impact of the electoral cycle on expenditure decisions; improve transparency and accountability; and bring government closer to the people.
- DDM will support a shift of focus to monitoring, evaluation and reporting at the district level, and ensuring that the impact on citizens will be central to programme design and evaluation, as well as the allocation of resources across programmes.
- DDM addresses three policy goals that are critical for South African development:
 - ✓ the promotion of private enterprise, with a focus on the role of property rights, rule of law, privatization etc.;
 - ✓ an empowerment component emphasizing integrated rural development, health, education, environment and housing;
 - ✓ strengthening of governance through public sector reforms, fiscal transparency and accountability, service delivery, budgetary issues and anti-corruption.

The District Development Model (DDM) and Local Planning . . .

- Not very clear how planning processes at the centre, which has the financial resources to implement development projects, will be integrated with local planning, since the two documents, the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP) and the DDM, make few references to one another. This therefore calls for the urgent effort to address coherence and coordination between the two development initiatives.
- The joint planning at national, provincial and local levels could ensure that differences in human capital and specialization across provinces and cities are taken into account and fit into a consistent macroeconomic framework. This approach would facilitate the collection and organization of the enormous amounts of information required for integrated national planning while helping to ensure consistency between local ambitions and national resources. National planners should observe the innovative approaches to planning undertaken at the provincial and local levels.
- E.g., the 2020 Growing Gauteng Together (GGT) plan effectively uses economic models to quantify potential impacts and facilitate priority setting, the fruit of a considerable investment in economic modelling, and enhances the realism of planning by taking into account geographic considerations (development across key corridors).
- The exercise also demonstrates the importance of integration with national planning, given differences between the resources expected in the GGT plan and what is anticipated in national planning documents. The infrastructure in Mpumalanga Province built to connect Pretoria with Maputo in Mozambique illustrates the importance of careful attention to the local impact of planning, as richer municipalities along the lines of development prospered at the expense of poorer municipalities that the new transport infrastructure did not reach.
- However, addressing this could be beyond the capacity of provinces and municipalities, which calls for a strategic partnership across the various tiers of government, as was achieved in India's Rural Infrastructure Flagship Programme since 2005, which has lifted over 100 million people out of poverty.

Challenges of integrated planning manifest themselves in the localisation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 at sub-national and local levels

- Challenges of integrated planning such as weak institutions and systems of governance, insufficient coherence of policies, and a lack of standardized tracking and monitoring systems, among others manifest themselves in the localisation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 at sub-national and local levels.

Localising the SDGs and Agenda 2063 localization through integrated planning: some key issues

- The conceptualization of integrated planning, SDGs and Agenda 2063 localisation requires a clear view of the crucial building blocks which, in their entirety, make up a comprehensive reform design. Although there is no authoritative list of such building blocks, the importance of the following elements is undisputed:
 - ✓ Informed choices about the integrated planning and the subsequent arrangements for the political, fiscal, SDs and Agenda 2063 localization.
 - ✓ A proper functional assignment in sectors affected by collaborative government that delineates the division of responsibilities and facilitates service delivery and good governance.
 - ✓ Revamped fiscal transfers and revenue arrangements that ensure SNGs have sufficient funding to fulfil their mandates and meet local priorities.
 - ✓ Empowered SNGs, rearranged local governance systems, and interactions between local actors and stakeholders that enable local representation, local rights, and the ability of the local level to identify and express its own preferences.
 - ✓ Reshaped civil service arrangements that enable the required personnel to be deployed to SNGs.
 - ✓ Appropriate capacity development strategies on the SDGs and Agenda 2063
 - ✓ Restructured and enhanced accountability relationships, both vertical and horizontal for policy coherence
 - ✓ Targeted interventions to ensure the integrated planning also helps combat gender inequality and advance the SDGs and Agenda 2063.
 - ✓ Effective monitoring and performance measurement of plans and the SDGs/Agenda 2063 through VLRs at sub-national levels so that results can be used to fine-tune the reform in line with the intended impacts.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION