



nyda

NATIONAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
OUR YOUTH. OUR FUTURE.

INTERGRATED YOUTH DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

MAY 2021



AGENDA

1. South Africa Youth Policy and Strategy
2. Overall Demographic Profile
3. IYDS Methodology
4. Economic transformation
5. Education and skills development
6. Health and wellbeing
7. Social cohesion and nation building
8. Effective youth development machinery
9. Consultation process
10. Monitoring and evaluation

SOUTH AFRICA YOUTH POLICY AND STRATEGY

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2030 FROM YOUTH LENS

- A nutrition intervention for pregnant women and young children.
- Universal access to two years of early childhood development.
- Improve the school system, including increasing the number of students achieving above 50 percent in literacy and mathematics, increasing learner retention rates to 90 percent and bolstering teacher training.
- Strengthen youth service programs and introduce new, community-based programs to offer young people life-skills training, entrepreneurship training and opportunities to participate in community development programs.
- Strengthen and expand the number of FET colleges to increase the participation rate to 25 percent.
- Increase the graduation rate of FET colleges to 75 percent.
- Provide full funding assistance covering tuition, books, accommodation and living allowance to students from poor families.
- Develop community safety centers to prevent crime and include youth in these initiatives.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2030 FROM YOUTH LENS

- A tax incentive to employers to reduce the initial cost of hiring young labor market entrants.
- A subsidy to the placement sector to identify, prepare and place matric graduates into work. The subsidy will be paid upon successful placement.
- Expand learnerships and make training vouchers directly available to job seekers.
- A formalised graduate recruitment scheme for the public service to attract highly skilled people.
- Expand the role of state-owned enterprises in training artisans and technical professionals.

EXISTING POLICY MECHANISMS

Youth Employment Tax
Incentive (Administered by
SARS)

Skills Development Levy
(Administered by the NSF
and SETA's)

Youth Employment Service
(Linked to the BBBEE
scorecard of DTI)

NYDA / JOBS Fund /
SEDA / TIA / Provincial
Programs

Youth Service / Public
Employment (CWP, EPWP,
NARYSEC)

National Student Financial
Aid Scheme

OVERALL DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Demographic Profile of South Africa's Youth

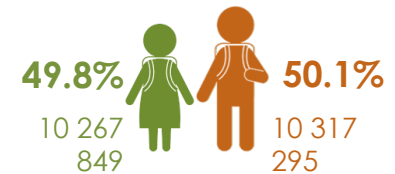
TOTAL SA POPULATION



57.7 million



**20.5 million
(36%)
YOUTH
(15 – 34 years)**



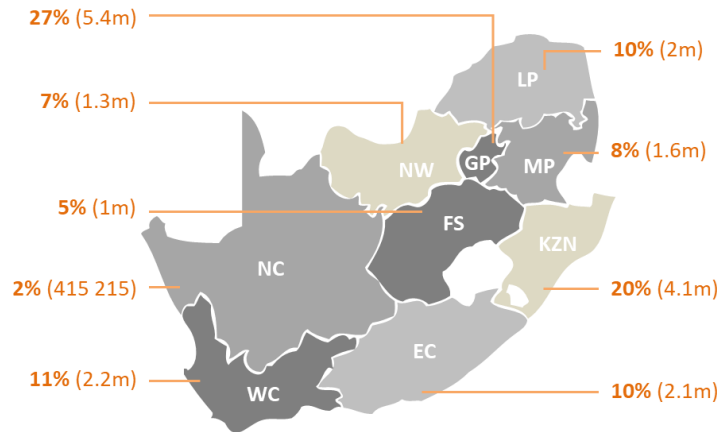
UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE

27.6%
National



55.2%
15-24 yrs

34.2%
25-34 yrs



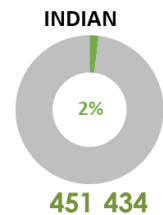
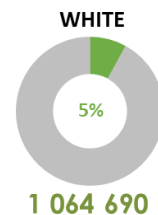
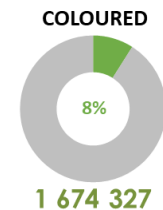
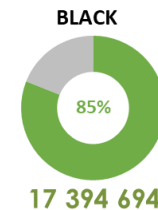
**URBAN
64%**



**RURAL
32%**



**FARM
4%**



Youth Opinion: Overall Direction of the Country



TOP REASONS

- The Government has **improved our quality of life**
- **Education standards** are better / we have a school / **free education**
- We have received a **house**
- Country is getting better (unspecified but **positive response**)
- Government is **focusing on issues / trying to make change**



TOP REASONS

- There is **no work / jobs / unemployment** is high
- The **government is corrupt** / there is **too much corruption / fraud**
- There is too much crime / nothing is being done about the **crime / violence**
- No or poor **basic service delivery**
- The government has **failed us** / the government is just making **empty promises**

%

YOUTH VOICES IN COVID-19

- Access to data has emerged one of the most significant barriers to equality before and during the lockdown. South Africa has some of the [highest data costs](#) on the continent. When asked, young people told us because of limited cash they opt to purchase smaller data bundles more often, even if the price per unit is higher than a bulk data bundle purchase. On average young people say they are spending R360 per month on data (with some as much as R1800) for job searching, online applications, social media, research and academic work.
- 63% of young people we surveyed do not have an income—and many youth are using the childcare grant to support themselves.
- Youth tell us that they are eager to learn, but that data barriers are significant. Young people need to stay busy and employable, and that they are struggling to make ends meet. By lowering (or even removing) data costs, young people are more readily able to access information, seek learning and job opportunities and engage with others.
- We saw that when we changed our mobi-sites to become 'data free' young people's online behavior changed from logging in after midnight every evening when data was cheapest, to more even traffic during the day. Affordable data allows young people to be productive during daytime hours, with additive psychosocial benefits as well as giving them access to online communities amidst physical distancing.
- We have to continue to lift up youth voices to ensure resilience and recovery, and to provide young people with the opportunities to build their skills and stay positive. If we amplify the voices of young people, they will help lead us out of this crisis.

IYDS METHODOLOGY

LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

3. (1) The objects of the Agency are to—

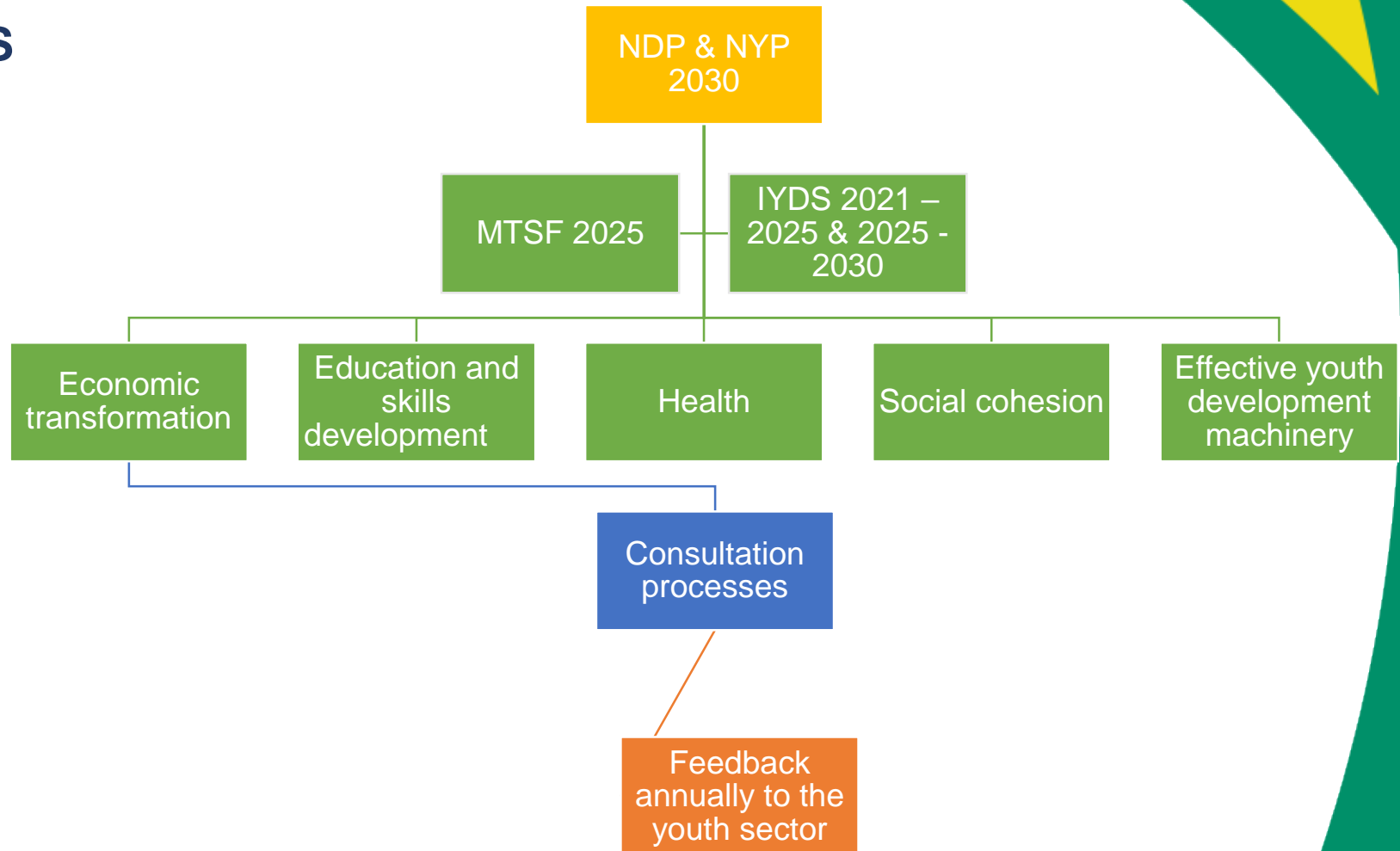
(a) develop an Integrated Youth Development Plan and Strategy for South Africa;

(b) develop guidelines for the implementation of an integrated national youth development policy and make recommendations to the President;

METHODOLOGY

- Determine the youth development landscape in South Africa.
- Review key documents including but not limited to, 25 year review, Manifesto, MTSF, MTEF.
- Engage key Departments and Entities directly involved in youth development.
- Engage key Departments and Entities indirectly involved in youth development
- Publish first draft for public comment.
- Consult business, civil society, organized labor, youth formations.
- Consult provincially.
- Consult nationally.
- Consult the legislature
- Include consultation inputs and publish a final draft version.
- Submission to Cabinet for approval.

IYDS



METHODOLOGY AND STATUS

Line item	Status
Determine the youth development landscape in South Africa.	Completed
Review key documents including but not limited to, 25 year review, Manifesto, MTSF, MTEF	Completed
Engage key Departments and Entities directly involved in youth development.	Completed
Publish first draft for public comment.	Completed
Consult business, civil society, organized labor, youth formations.	Completed
Consult provincially.	Completed
Consult nationally.	Completed
Consult the legislature	In progress
Include consultation inputs, consolidate and publish a final draft version.	In progress
Submit to Executive Authority for review	In progress
Submission to Cabinet for approval.	Outstanding

IYDS PILLARS



Quality education, Skills and Second Chances



Economic transformation, entrepreneurship and job creation



Physical and mental health promotion including mitigating against Pandemics



Social cohesion and Nation building



Effective and responsive youth development machinery

ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP: KEY DATA

- Youth participation in entrepreneurship is relatively small. South African total entrepreneurial activity (TEA) in the 25 to 34 year age cohort was 9.2%, which was less than half the Africa average as well as considerably lower than the average for efficiency driven economies (18%). There is a correlation between education level and the level of TEA – with 67,4% TEA rate for those who have completed secondary education and beyond while the level of TEA for those without education is at 4,4%. Young men are more likely to be entrepreneurs than young women and youth in the age group 25-34 years
- South African township youth are not responding to the full potential of business opportunities in their own communities. Proportionally, immigrants have responded more effectively to employment and business.
- Most youth will need to find employment in the informal sector. Yet data on labor-force participation indicates that youth are not widely active in self-employed activities or informally employed in micro-enterprises.

YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP: KEY DATA

- In two townships the study was conducted in, only 15 percent of micro-enterprises were run by young people under 30. Of this, one in three of the young entrepreneurs were non-South Africans. In Delft, Cape Town, four out of 10 hair salons and barbers were owned by young people, and seven in 10 of these were owned by foreign entrepreneurs
- The lifestyle and leisure sectors contain some of the most promising youth start-ups, which found that the young entrepreneurs are those that run internet cafés or produce music at home and DJ at taverns and shebeens, or design flyers and posters, or operate gyms, design and make clothes or run takeaways that sell fast food to late-night revellers. The study found that South Africans are majority owners of these kinds of businesses.

YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP: KEY DATA

- The formal sector, while a critical engine for productivity and growth, cannot provide all the answers to the growing numbers of the unemployed. It will be as critical to keep the formal sector afloat, as it will be to innovate on ideas to support and sustain the informal sector.
- Research shows that of roughly 1.8 million informal SMEs, slightly less than one-third are led by youth, and slightly more than a third are headed by women. The most common informal sector occupations for young men are taxi drivers and motor vehicle mechanics, and for young women—beauticians and street food vendors. Supporting these young men and women will help drive a more inclusive recovery—and without their livelihood strategies, the poverty gap could grow and inequality increase.

YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP: KEY DATA

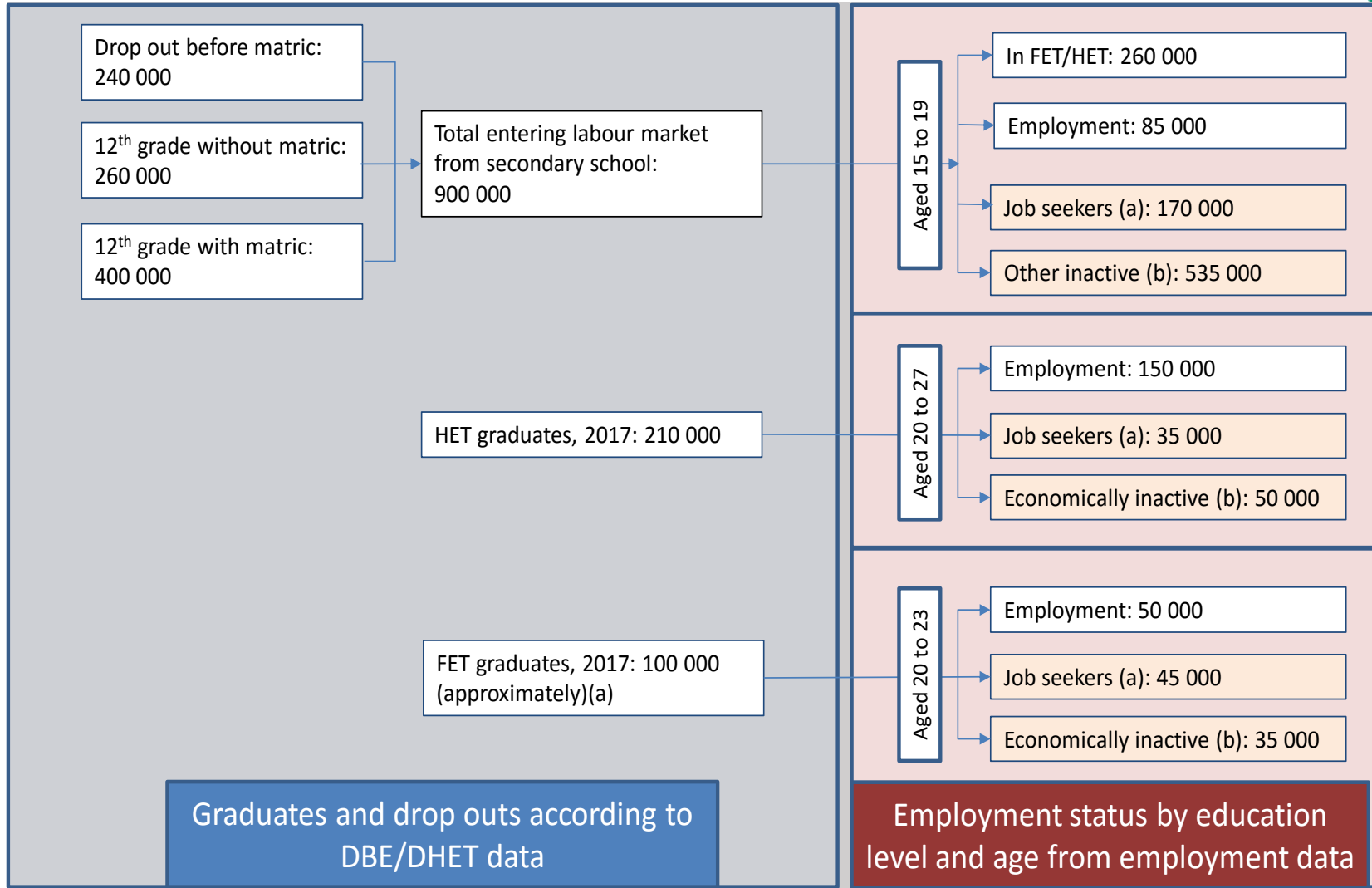
In a context in which the wider South African economy is not creating the scale of jobs required to absorb unemployed youth, it is important that youth can contribute to creating the jobs needed for themselves. Yet, there are unique, systemic-level barriers to entry into economic opportunities and existing value chains for young people, especially in economically marginalised contexts. Where economic participation is possible, this is often on deeply disadvantageous terms.

For example, the typical starting point for local economic development is for entry-level entrepreneurs to produce the basic goods most commonly needed locally, growing in scale and market outreach from there. In South Africa, however, local markets for basic consumer goods are typically already taken by large incumbents and it is hard for small-scale start-ups to compete in relation to the established, mass-produced brands. This is at least part of the explanation for the limited incidence of small-scale manufacturing in townships, with retail activities that distribute such mass-produced goods a more common entry-point into markets instead.

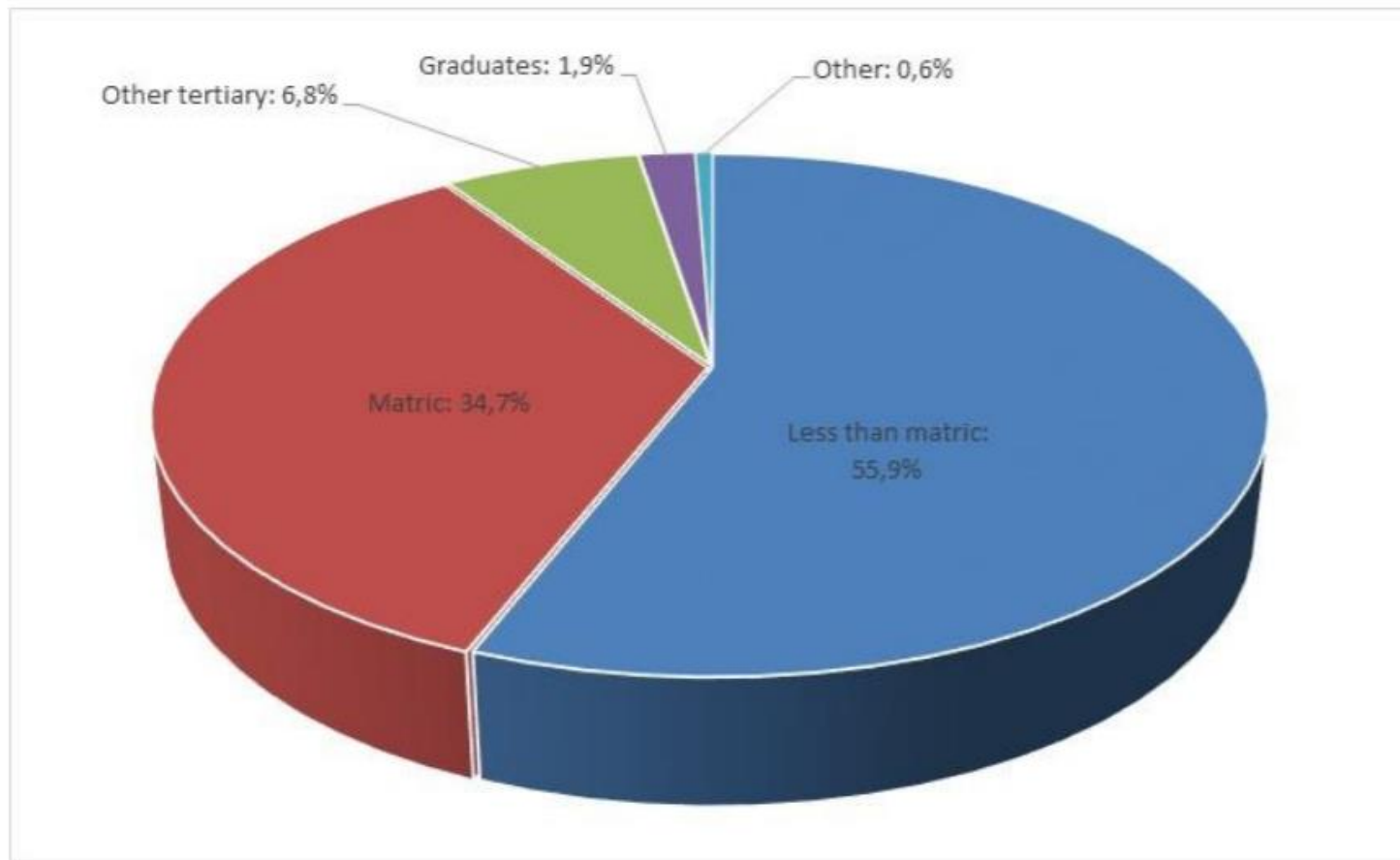
Then there are the implications of spatial inequality, which concentrates poverty within the structures of our cities, towns and villages, creating economic inefficiencies and illogics that reproduce existing patterns of economic disadvantage – and of both exclusion or inclusion on adverse terms. The distance of many townships from economic centres can add costs to production activities located there, since current market access points are located elsewhere.

The systemic-level constraints in marginal economic contexts are reflected in outcomes. The inconvenient truth is that despite the policy hopes pinned on small businesses as a solution to unemployment, small enterprises in the formal sector are not currently creating employment at scale, with South Africa an outlier in this regard. Therefore, while formal SMEs contribute nearly 98.5% of the number of formal firms in the economy, they only account for 28% of the jobs. Based on international trends, this should be about 60 to 70%.^[1]

JOBS DATA



JOBS DATA



How Challenges Affect the Life of the Youth



Unemployment

- The high level of unemployment experienced by youth is said to be the **cause of corruption** and **nepotism**. It is believed that because of scarcity of jobs people in positions of authority provide information on jobs to those close to them such as their family members and friends.
- Unemployment is also viewed as a potential cause of corruption as more unemployed youth and their families resort in **paying bribes** in the hope of being employed.
- **Required experience** for advertised jobs is also seen as one of the **limiting factors** to youth employment. Many mentioned that after qualifying they either remain unemployed or forever confined to internship.
- The view is that internships most often do not consider the area in which a person is qualified. The youth expressed the view that **interns are not gaining knowledge** relevant to their specialty area which makes it **difficult for them to acquire skills** that can make it easier for them to become permanently employed.
- **Poverty** is one **consequence of unemployment** that most youth find themselves facing and as a result **resort to crime**.
- The **challenge of poverty**, especially amongst the Rooted Realist youth (rural based youth and low income households) is seen as an **exclusion** from having facilities, amenities, resources, transport, Wi-Fi etc. This does not even include **lack of basic services**.
- The rural youth mainly **feel neglected** especially when it comes to opportunities government put in place to help the youth.

MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK: PRIORITY TWO: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND JOB CREATION

Implementation Plan: More decent jobs created and sustained

OUTCOME MORE DECENT JOBS CREATED AND SUSTAINED, WITH YOUTH, WOMEN AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES PRIORITISED							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF budget allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs, and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing department
Create jobs through Job Summit Commitments, Operation Phakisa and other public sector employment programmes	To be funded in MTEF baseline	All entities with job creation programmes			Projects to be spatially mapped	National departments; provinces; municipalities	DEL, DPWI DPME
Implement Presidential comprehensive youth employment intervention	To be funded in MTEF baseline	NYDA	PPGI		Projects to be spatially mapped	National departments; provinces; municipalities	DEL, Presidency
Create an enabling environment for employment through policy and regulations.	To be funded in MTEF baseline	Not applicable	NEDLAC		Not applicable	National	DEL, DHA

Monitoring Framework: More decent jobs created and sustained

2024 IMPACT: UNEMPLOYMENT REDUCED TO 20-24% WITH 2 MILLION NEW JOBS ESPECIALLY FOR YOUTH; ECONOMIC GROWTH OF 2-3% AND GROWTH IN LEVELS OF INVESTMENT TO 23% OF GDP

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
More decent jobs created and sustained, with youth, women and persons with disabilities prioritised	Unemployment rate	27.6%	20-24%	Create jobs through Job Summit Commitments Operation Phakisa and other public sector employment programmes	Number of jobs created per year through Job Summit initiatives	New indicator	275 000 jobs created per year until 2024	DEL
					Number of Jobs created through Operation Phakisa	9 146	402 950 jobs created by 2024	DPME
					Number of work opportunities reported through other public employment programmes	4.4 million work opportunities	5 million work opportunities created by 2024	DPWI
				Implement Presidential comprehensive youth employment intervention	Number of youth NEET absorbed in employment	New indicator	1 million youth jobs by 2024	DEL, Presidency
				Create an enabling environment for employment through policy and regulations	Draft employment policy developed, consulted, piloted and implemented	New indicator	Employment policy drafted and implemented by 2024	DEL
					Revise the visa regime to support importation of critical skills, and improve processing turnaround time	Visa regime revised 85% of critical skills visas adjudicated within 4 weeks for applications processed within the RSA	Implementation of revised visa regime 95% of visa applications adjudicated in 4 weeks by 2022	DHA

Implementation Plan: Investing for accelerated inclusive growth

OUTCOME INVESTING IN ACCELERATED INCLUSIVE GROWTH							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF budget allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs, and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing department
Improve ease of doing business	To be funded in MTEF baseline	Companies and Intellectual Property Commission; SARS	PPGI	One-stop shops	Major cities and towns	National departments; provinces; municipalities	DTIC, NT
Demand skills planning to support growth	To be funded in MTEF baseline	Universities; TVET colleges	NEDLAC		Not applicable	National	DHET DEL
Ensure the macroeconomic policy alignment and coherence	To be funded in MTEF baseline	South African Reserve Bank, National Planning Commission, Centre of Scientific and Industrial Research, Universities	NEDLAC	Not applicable	Not applicable	National	NT, DTIC, DPME, DEFF, DMRE
SUB-OUTCOME: INCREASED OWNERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION BY HISTORICALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUALS							
Review broad-based black economic empowerment (B-BBEE) to support worker empowerment and establish legislation for worker, community and HDI ownership	To be funded in MTEF baseline	Not applicable	NEDLAC	Not applicable	Not applicable	National	DTIC
Ensure the implementation of the Employment Equity Act to eliminate gender and race wage disparity.	To be funded in MTEF baseline	Not applicable	NEDLAC		Not applicable	National departments; provinces; municipalities	DEL, DWYPD
Review the financial sector code to support transformation in the sector	To be funded in MTEF baseline	South African Reserve Bank	NEDLAC, Financial Sector Transformation Council; Business (financial sector)		Not applicable	National	NT, DTIC

OUTCOME INVESTING IN ACCELERATED INCLUSIVE GROWTH							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF budget allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs, and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing department
SUB-OUTCOME: REDUCED ILLICIT ACTIVITY AND IMPROVED TAX COLLECTION							
Reduce illicit financial flows and misuse of tax havens	To be funded in MTEF baseline	Financial Intelligence Centre; South African Reserve Bank; South African Revenue Service; Financial Sector Conduct Authority; National Prosecuting Authority; Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation	Not applicable		Not applicable	National	NT, FIC
Reducing the illicit economy activities	Additional funding requested	South African Revenue Service; National Prosecuting Authority; South African Police Service	Not applicable		Not applicable	National, provincial and regional offices	NT

Monitoring Framework: Investing for accelerated inclusive growth

2024 IMPACT: UNEMPLOYMENT REDUCED TO 20-24% WITH 2 MILLION NEW JOBS ESPECIALLY FOR YOUTH; ECONOMIC GROWTH OF 2-3% AND GROWTH IN LEVELS OF INVESTMENT TO 23% OF GDP

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
Investing for accelerated inclusive growth	GDP	0.8% (2018)	2-3%	Improve the ease of doing business	World Bank Ease of Doing Business ranking	Ranked 82nd , 2019	Improve overall ranking to within the top 50 countries by 2024. Also achieve top 50 ranking on indicators such as Starting a Business, Trading Across Borders, Registering Property, Construction Permits, and top 25 ranking on Paying Taxes	DTIC, NT
				Demand skills planning to support growth	Skills Priority Plan developed	New indicator	Skills Priority Plan developed by 2020	DHET, DEL
				Ensure the macroeconomic policy alignment and coherence	Macroeconomic policy reviewed to support growth	Fiscal consolidation, inflation targeting 3-6%	Macroeconomic policy framework reviewed by 2022	NT, DTIC
					Framework for a just transition to a low carbon economy developed and implemented	New indicator	Framework for a just transition to a low carbon economy developed and implemented by 2022	NT, DPME, DEFF, DMRE
				Review B-BBEE to support worker empowerment and establish legislation for worker, community and HDI ownership	Legislation to establish threshold and conditions	New indicator	Legislation for worker, community and HDI ownership established by 2022	DTIC
					Percentage of B-BBEE transactions with worker and community ownership	New indicator	3% of transaction value accrue to workers and communities	DTIC
				Ensure the implementation of the Employment Equity Act (EEA) to eliminate gender and race wage disparity	Number of EEA inspections	2 063 EEA inspections conducted in 2018/19	1 640 EEA inspections conducted per year	DEL

2024 IMPACT: UNEMPLOYMENT REDUCED TO 20-24% WITH 2 MILLION NEW JOBS ESPECIALLY FOR YOUTH; ECONOMIC GROWTH OF 2-3% AND GROWTH IN LEVELS OF INVESTMENT TO 23% OF GDP

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
Investing for accelerated inclusive growth	GDP	0.8% (2018)	2-3%	Review the financial sector code to support transformation in the sector	Financial sector code reviewed	Financial sector code	Financial sector code reviewed and implemented by end of 2020	NT, DTIC
				Reduce illicit financial flows and misuse of tax havens	Percentage reduction in illicit financial flows	New indicator	Reduction in illicit financial flows of 10% per annum	NT, FIC, FSCA, NPA, DPCI, SARS, SARB
				Reducing the illicit economy activities	Capacitate SARS through the establishment of the illicit economy unit	New indicator	Illicit economy unit established and fully functional	NT, SARS

Implementation Plan: Re-industrialisation of the economy

OUTCOME RE-INDUSTRIALISATION OF THE ECONOMY AND EMERGENCE OF GLOBALLY COMPETITIVE SECTORS							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF budget allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs, and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing department
Create a conducive environment that enables national priority sectors to support industrialisation and localisation, leading to increased exports, employment, and youth- and women-owned SMME participation	Additional funding requested for new priority sectors	Entities that support national priority sectors	Private parties in national priority sectors		Projects to be spatially mapped	National departments; provinces; municipalities	DTIC, All Departments identified as national priority sectors
Support localisation and industrialisation through government procurement	To be funded in MTEF baseline	Entities that support national priority sectors	Not applicable		Not applicable	National departments; provinces; municipalities	DTIC, NT

Monitoring Framework: Re-industrialisation of the economy

2024 IMPACT: UNEMPLOYMENT REDUCED TO 20-24% WITH 2 MILLION NEW JOBS ESPECIALLY FOR YOUTH; ECONOMIC GROWTH OF 2-3% AND GROWTH IN LEVELS OF INVESTMENT TO 23% OF GDP								
Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Industrialisation, localisation and exports	Percentage growth for exports in national priority sectors (automotive, agriculture & agro-processing CTLF, chemicals, gas, steel and metal fabrication, tourism, ICT, defence, health, mining, renewables, green economy, oceans economy, creative industries)	New	4%	Create a conducive environment that enables national priority sectors to support industrialisation and localisation, leading to increased exports, employment, and youth- and women-owned SMME participation	Masterplans developed	Automotive and CTLF Masterplans	All master plans developed by end of 2021	DTIC, All Departments identified as national priority sectors
				Support localisation and industrialisation through government procurement	National priority sectors grow contribution to GDP growth of 3% and exports increase by 4%	New indicator	Exports for national priority sectors increased by 4%	DTIC
					Complete the revitalisation of industrialisation parks	15 Industrial parks	All industrial parks revitalised	
					Percentage compliance of government spend on designated products and services	New indicator	100% compliance	DTIC, NT

Implementation Plan: Improve competitiveness through ICT adoption

OUTCOME IMPROVE COMPETITIVENESS THROUGH ICT ADOPTION							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF budget allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs, and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Spectrum licensing, broadband rollout, and reducing the cost of communications	To be funded in MTEF baseline	Independent Communications Authority of South Africa; Sentech; Broadband Infraco	Private sector (ICT industry)		Not applicable	Not applicable	DCDT
Increased investment in gross expenditure on research and development	Additional funding required	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research			Not applicable	National	DSI
Commercialisation of Public Sector funded IP	To be funded in MTEF baseline	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research			Not applicable	National	DSI

Monitoring Framework: Improve competitiveness through ICT adoption

2024 IMPACT: UNEMPLOYMENT REDUCED TO 20-24% WITH 2 MILLION NEW JOBS ESPECIALLY FOR YOUTH; ECONOMIC GROWTH OF 2-3% AND GROWTH IN LEVELS OF INVESTMENT TO 23% OF GDP								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Improve competitiveness through ICT adoption	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index for ICT adoption	Ranked 89th 2019	Ranked 70th	Spectrum licensing, broadband rollout and reducing the cost of communications	High demand spectrum allocated	Policy directive issued	4G coverage of high demand spectrum allocated by end of 2020 Inquiry into the licensing framework for 5G within 6 months after the World Radio Communications Conference 2019	DCDT
					Percentage increase in broadband penetration.	54% of population have access to internet	80% of population have access to the internet by 2024	DCDT
					Competitive reduction in data cost and the eradication of skewed price setting by dominant players	South Africa is ranked 31st in Africa for the price of 1G data based on the Competition Commission (2018)	South Africa will be the cheapest in Africa for 1G data by 2024	DCDT
				Increased investment in gross expenditure on research and development	Gross expenditure on research and development as a percentage of GDP	0.82% of GDP in 2016/17	1.1% of GDP by 2024	DSI
				Commercialisation of Public Sector funded IP	No. of disclosures which are licensed annually	15	35	DSI

Implementation Plan: Competitive and accessible markets

OUTCOME COMPETITIVE AND ACCESSIBLE MARKETS THROUGH REDUCED SHARE OF DOMINANT FIRMS IN PRIORITY SECTORS AND EXPANDED SMALL BUSINESS							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF budget allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs, and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Reduce high levels of economic concentration through rigorous implementation of the Competition Amendment Act and other regulations	To be funded in MTEF baseline	Competition Commission	Not applicable		Not applicable	National	DTIC
Facilitate the increase in number of functional small businesses with a focus on township economies and rural development	To be funded in MTEF baseline	Small Enterprise Development Agency	Not applicable		Not applicable	National Departments; Provinces; District Municipalities	DSBD, DTIC
Strengthen development finance towards SMME development	To be funded in MTEF baseline	Small Enterprise Finance Agency; Industrial Development Corporation	Not applicable		Not applicable	National Departments; Provinces; District Municipalities	DSBD
SMME development through incubation centres and digital hubs	To be funded in MTEF baselines	Small Enterprise Development Agency	Not applicable		Projects to be spatially mapped	National Departments; Provinces; District Municipalities	DSBD
Ensure inclusion of SMMEs in localisation and buy local campaigns	To be funded in MTEF baseline	Small Enterprise Development Agency	Not applicable		Not applicable	National Departments; Provinces; District Municipalities	DSBD, DTIC
Explore the introduce of measures (such as tax breaks) to support the establishment of new, youth owned start-ups	To be funded in MTEF baseline	Small Enterprise Development Agency, South African Revenue Service; Youth Development Agency	Private Sector		Not applicable	National Departments; Provinces; District Municipalities	DSBD, DTIC, NT

Implementation Plan: Improved quality and quantum of investments

OUTCOME IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND QUANTUM OF INVESTMENT TO SUPPORT GROWTH AND JOB CREATION							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF budget allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs, and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
SUB-OUTCOME: ESTABLISH INFRASTRUCTURE FUND							
Improve the quality and rate of infrastructure investment	R50 billion required over five years	Development Bank of Southern Africa; Industrial Development Corporation, Government Technical Advisory Centre	Approved blended finance projects	Technical expertise	Projects to be spatially mapped	National	NT, Presidency, DPWI
SUB-OUTCOME: SECURE SUPPLY OF ENERGY							
Increase reserve margin to counter load shedding	Additional funding required	Eskom	Not applicable		Projects to be spatially mapped	Not applicable	DPE, DMRE
Explore embedded generation options to augment Eskom capacity	Additional funding required	Eskom	Approved private sector projects		Projects to be spatially mapped	National and municipalities	DPE, DMRE
Separation and unbundling of Eskom to eliminate cross-subsidisation and improve efficiency	Additional funding required	Eskom	Not applicable		Not applicable	Not applicable	DPE, DMRE
Diversify energy sources by implementing the approved Integrated Resource Plan	Additional funding required	Eskom	Approved private sector projects		Projects to be spatially mapped	National	DMRE
Strengthen NERSA's regulatory oversight of Eskom and relevant municipalities	To be funded in MTEF baseline	National Energy Regulator of South Africa	Not applicable		Not applicable	National and municipalities	DMRE
Security of supply and diversify liquid fuels	To be funded in MTEF baseline	Central Energy Fund			Not applicable	National	DMRE

OUTCOME IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND QUANTUM OF INVESTMENT TO SUPPORT GROWTH AND JOB CREATION							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF budget allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs, and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
SUB-OUTCOME: WATER SECURITY							
Diversify the water mix through implementation of Water and Sanitation Masterplan	To be funded in MTEF baseline	Water Boards; Water Services Authorities	Approved blended finance projects		Projects to be spatially mapped	National, regional and municipal offices	DHSWS
Develop, maintain and refurbish gauging stations to measure water quantity	To be funded in MTEF baseline	Water Boards; Water Services Authorities	Approved blended finance projects		Projects to be spatially mapped	National, regional and municipal offices	DHSWS
Reduce delays in water use licenses	To be funded in MTEF baseline	Water Services Authorities	Not applicable		Not applicable	National	DHSWS
SUB-OUTCOME: INCREASE IN ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE AND RELIABLE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS							
Increase competitiveness and access to transport modal networks through effective regulation	To be funded in MTEF baseline	Transnet; South African National Roads Agency Limited	Approved blended finance projects		Projects to be spatially mapped	National departments; provinces; municipalities	DoT, DPE
Expansion and maintenance of transport infrastructure as part of the Road Stimulus Package	To be funded in MTEF baseline	South African National Roads Agency Limited; Provincial and Municipal Roads Agencies	Not applicable		Projects to be spatially mapped	National departments; provinces; municipalities	DoT
Implement comprehensive rail modernisation and upgrade programme	Additional funding required	Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa	Not applicable		Projects to be spatially mapped	National	DoT
Finalise Road Freight Strategy Integrated Implementation Plan to facilitate transition from road freight to rail and the participation of private sector	To be funded in MTEF baseline	Transnet; South African National Roads Agency Limited; Provincial and Municipal Roads Agencies	Not applicable		Projects to be spatially mapped	National departments; provinces; municipalities	DoT, DPE
Develop strategy for the implementation of the "user pay principle"	To be funded in MTEF baseline	Not applicable	Not applicable		Not applicable	National	DoT
Reduce costs for priority sectors by increasing the efficiency of ports.	To be funded in MTEF baseline	Ports Regulator of South Africa; Transnet (National Ports Authority)	Not applicable		Not applicable	National	DoT, DPE

Monitoring Framework: Improved quality and quantum of investments

2024 IMPACT: INVESTMENT TO REACH 23% OF GDP BY 2024 WITH THE PUBLIC SECTOR CONTRIBUTING 8% OF GDP AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTING 15% OF GDP								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Quality and quantum of investment to support growth and job creation improved	Investment in infrastructure secured and implemented	18.2% (2018)	8% public sector contribution 15% private sector contribution	Improve the quality and rate of infrastructure investment	Infrastructure Fund established and operationalised	New indicator	R100 billion Infrastructure Fund established and operationalised, with R5 billion leveraged by 2020	NT Presidency, DPWI
					Infrastructure expenditure	New indicator	R1 trillion invested by 2024	NT
Supply of energy secured	Increase infrastructure investment by public and private sectors	18.2% (2018)	8% public sector contribution 15% private sector contribution	Improve energy availability factor to ensure constant supply of electricity	Increased energy availability factor	73.74 %	Above 80% by 2024	DPE, DMRE
				Increase reserve margin to counter load shedding	Increased electricity reserve margin	4.3 %	15% by 2024	DPE, DMRE
				Explore embedded generation options to augment Eskom capacity	Additional megawatts commissioned	New indicator	1000 MW by 2024	DMRE, DPE
				Separation and unbundling of Eskom to eliminate cross-subsidisation and improve efficiency	Independent transmission company under Eskom Holdings established	New indicator	Transmission company established by 2024	DPE, DMRE

2024 IMPACT: INVESTMENT TO REACH 23% OF GDP BY 2024 WITH THE PUBLIC SECTOR CONTRIBUTING 8% OF GDP AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTING 15% OF GDP

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Water security secured	Increase infrastructure investment by both public and private sectors	18.2% (2018)	8% public sector contribution 15% private sector contribution	Reduce delays in water use licenses	Timeframe for processing water use license applications	3-12 months depending on complexity	Timeframe for water use license applications reduced by 50% by 2020	DHSWS
Increase access to affordable and reliable transport systems.	Increase infrastructure investment by public and private sectors	18.2% (2018)	8% public sector contribution 15% private sector contribution	Increase competitiveness and access to transport modal networks through effective regulation	Single Transport Economic Regulator established and operationalised	Single Transport Economic Regulator Bill	Single Transport Economic Regulator established and operationalised by 2020	DoT
				Expansion and maintenance of transport infrastructure as part the Road Stimulus Package	Km of roads upgraded, refurbished and maintained	New target	Upgrading, refurbishing and maintenance of +- 20 000km of road network	DoT
				Implement comprehensive rail modernisation and upgrade programme	Rolling stock expansion and upgrade	PRASA rail modernisation	Roll out new rolling stock to various priority corridors	DoT, DPE
				Finalise Road Freight Strategy Integrated Implementation Plan to facilitate transition from road freight to rail and the participation of private sector	Percentage moved from road freight to rail Private Sector Participation Framework	6.1 million tons 3 concessions	10% of road freight transferred to rail by 2024. Private Sector Participation framework implemented by 2020	DoT
				Develop strategy for the implementation of the "user pay principle"	Compliance to user pay principle	New target	100% compliance with user pay principle by 2024	DoT
				Reduce costs for priority sectors by increasing the efficiency of ports	Corporatisation of Transnet National Ports Authority	New indicator	Transnet National Ports Authority Corporatisation completed by 2020	DPE, DoT

CROSS-CUTTING FOCUS AREAS

WOMEN



YOUTH



PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES



Monitoring Framework: Increased participation, ownership and access to resources and opportunities by women, youth and persons with disabilities

2024 IMPACT: TRANSFORMED, REPRESENTATIVE AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMY WHICH PRIORITISES WOMEN, YOUTH AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Increased economic participation, ownership, access to resources, opportunities and wage equality for women, youth and persons with disabilities	Level of participation, ownership, employment, equity by sex/gender, age, disability, sector/industry, occupational level	QLFS, LMD, EE Report	50% increase for women, youth and persons with disabilities by 2024 in each indicator category	Develop, implement, support and monitor programmes for equitable job creation, representation and ownership by women, youth and persons with disabilities	Proportion of youth, women and persons with disabilities	25 Year Review reports	Minimum targets as defined for women, youth and persons with disabilities	DSBD DTIC DWYPD DPWI DEL
				Expand government spend on women, youth and persons with disabilities through preferential procurement	Percentage preferential procurement spend by sex/gender, age and disability	Black Women owned - 11.49% (2017/18) Minority black women 9.68% in 2017/18) Black Disabled Persons (R239M in 2017/18)	Minimum 40% target for Women, 30% for Youth and 7% for persons with disabilities	NT DSBD DTIC DWYPD
				Programmes to expand access to finance, incentives and opportunities for women, youth and persons with disabilities-led and owned businesses	Percentage funding by sex/gender, age and disability, industry/sector	Baseline unknown	Minimum targets as defined for women, youth and persons with disabilities	DSBD DTIC SARS DALRRD NT DWYPD
				Programmes to expand access to and ownership of land by women, youth and persons with disabilities	Percentage hectares of land by sex/gender, age and disability	Land Audit Report		DALRRD DHS DWYPD

Provincial Contribution to the MTSF

PROVINCE	CONTRIBUTION
EC	Priority sector development including agriculture and rural development Job creation
FS	Revitalisation and investment in key infrastructure i.e. mining, agriculture, transport and ICT highlighted as priority for the province.
GP	Targeting procurement from businesses in townships to the value of 30% of GPG's procurement budget Facilitate the creation of 100 000 jobs in the construction sector. Empower 50 emerging black firms as contractors and sub-contractors, including women and youth-owned businesses.
KZN	Durban Aerotropolis at King Shaka International Airport Implement job summit framework agreements – 217 830 KZN contribution
LIM	Increase energy capacity to support industrialisation Steelpoort substation - to support the proposed Fetakgomo Tubatse SEZ
MPU	220 575 EPWP provincial work opportunities Employment of 160 tractor mechanics
NC	Committed to create 22 000 NEET jobs by 2024 and the sectors that will contribute to job creation are construction of SEZ's, rail network, road infrastructure. Focus on 4IR Vigorously pursue Tourism economy and establish SMME's in this sector
NW	Projects that will contribute to job creation and increased investment have been outlined. Projects also targeting youth and includes training and employing youth in business regulation and governance, waste management and youth entrepreneurial ambassadors.
WC	Skills development – artisan development Supporting agriculture and land reform focusing on growth of exports

MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK: PRIORITY FIVE:

SPATIAL INTERGRATION, HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

CROSS-CUTTING FOCUS AREAS

WOMEN

YOUTH

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Implementation Plan: Equitable access to land reform, housing, safe living environment, universal access and design and safe and affordable transport and ICT services

OUTCOME EQUITABLE ACCESS TO LAND REFORM, HOUSING, SAFE LIVING ENVIRONMENT, UNIVERSAL ACCESS AND DESIGN AND SAFE AND AFFORDABLE TRANSPORT AND ICT SERVICES WITH DISABILITIES							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Targeted programme to expand access to and ownership of land in both urban and rural areas, including title deeds for women, youth and persons with disabilities		Land Bank, etc.	Agricultural sector, civic organisations, unions, rural women's organisations, traditional leaders' organisations	Multi-sectoral coordination with relevant departments, civil society organisations and other entities to utilise their human capital, skills and technologies in driving this intervention	All 9 provinces	All provinces and municipalities	DALRRD
Programmes to accelerate equitable access to and ownership of different types of housing opportunities, decent shelter and safe living conditions		DHSWS to engage relevant partners	DHSWS in partnership with civic organisations, women's organisations, and other relevant partners	Multi-sectoral coordination with relevant departments, civil society organisations and other entities to utilise their human capital, skills and technologies in driving this intervention	All 9 provinces	As per the district model of the lead department	DHSWS DALRRD
All infrastructure and neighbourhood development grants and tax rebates and new structures must incorporate universal design requirement, norms and standards including programs to retrofit existing buildings, transport and ICT systems and infrastructure	Existing baselines for all neighbourhood development grants	MISA DBSA	Not applicable	Universal design specialists	Not applicable	Not applicable	NT DHSWS DCOG DOT DPWI



Monitoring Framework: Equitable access to land reform, housing, safe living environment, universal access and design and safe and affordable transport and ICT services

2024 IMPACT: TRANSFORM OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT PATTERNS BY SUPPORTING WOMEN-OWNED AND LED ENTERPRISES								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Increased access to land reform, housing, safe living environment, universal access and design and safe and affordable transport and ICT services	Level of access to land, decent housing and safe living conditions, built environments, transport systems, ICT accessibility.	25 Year Reviews	100% access per category	Targeted programme to expand access to and ownership of land in both urban and rural areas, including title deeds for women, youth and persons with disabilities	Percentage share by gender, age and disability of hectares (Ha) of land acquired, for redistribution, restitution, tenure reform and access to title deeds	Land Audit Report	Minimum target as per sector equity targets	DALRRD DHSWS DPWI DCOG DOT
				Programmes to accelerate equitable access to and ownership of different types of housing opportunities, decent shelter and safe living conditions	Percentage accessing housing by gender, age and disability	25 year Review reports	Minimum target as per sector equity targets	DHSWS
				All infrastructure and neighbourhood development grants and tax rebates and new structures must incorporate universal design requirement, norms and standards including programs to retrofit existing buildings, transport and ICT systems and infrastructure	Level of compliance with universal design, norms and standards	Public Transport Network Grant is only grant currently with universal design requirements	100% compliance by 2024	NT DPWI DOT DoC DWYPD

EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

BASIC EDUCATION KEY DATA: MATRIC PASS RATE

Year	Pass rate	Change
2008	62.5%	-2.7
2009	60.6%	-1.9
2010	67.8%	+7.2
2011	70.2%	+2.4
2012	73.9%	+3.7
2013	78.2%	+4.3
2014	75.8%	-2.4
2015	70.7%	-5.1
2016	72.5%	+1.8
2017	75.1%	+2.6
2018	78.2%	+3.1
2019	81.3%	+3.1

BASIC EDUCATION KEY DATA

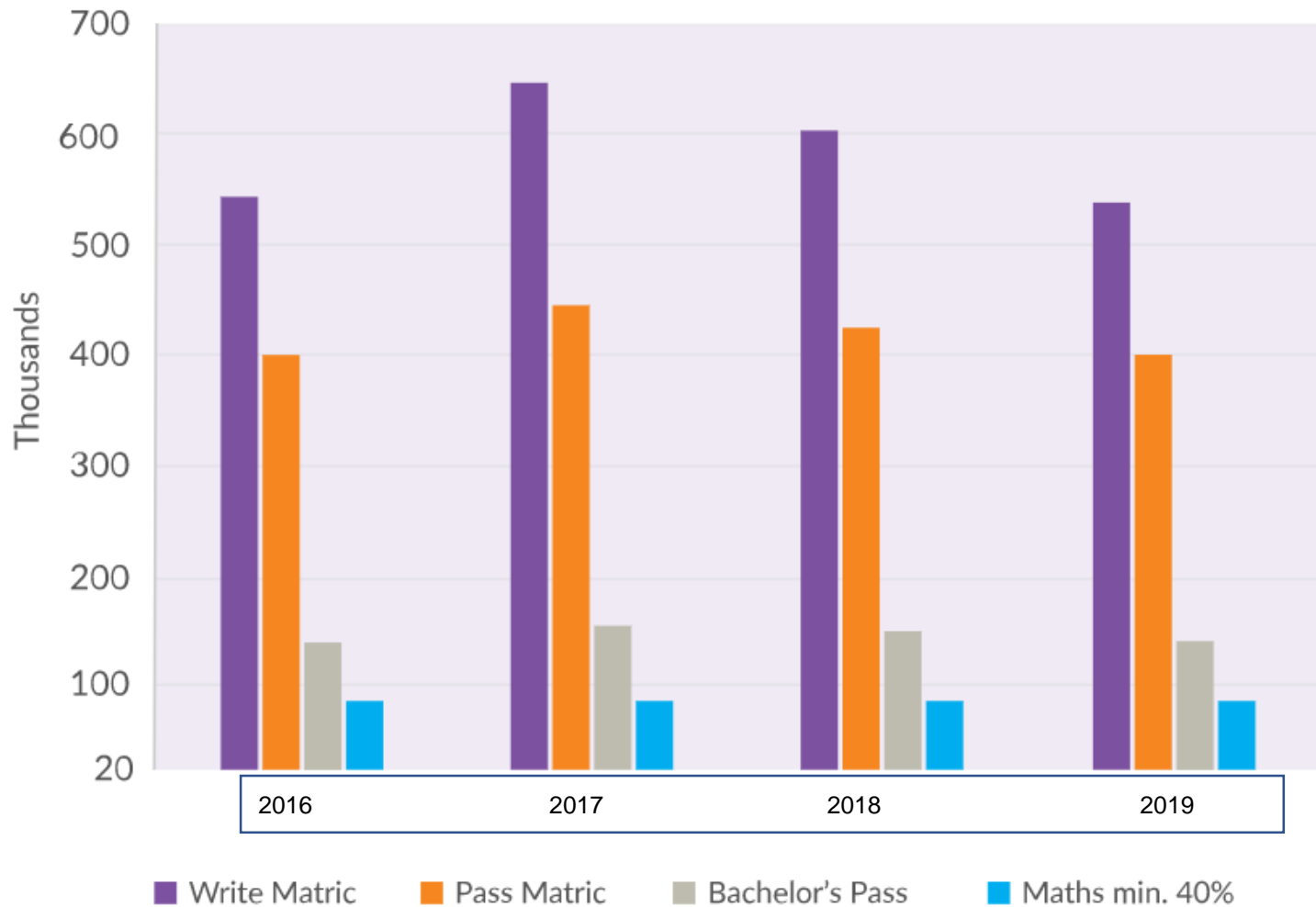
DROP-OUT RATES FOR EACH GRADE

Table 2: Survival rates and drop-out rates, associated with each grade

	2016-2018 Pooled datasets (For those born 1992-1994)		
	Survival Rate	Survival per 1000 youths	Percentage dropping out after attaining this Grade
Total cohort	100%		
No schooling		1000	0,68%
Grade 1	99,32%	993	0,10%
Grade 2	99,22%	992	0,23%
Grade 3	98,99%	990	0,31%
Grade 4	98,68%	987	0,34%
Grade 5	98,34%	983	0,58%
Grade 6	97,77%	978	1,31%
Grade 7	96,49%	965	2,69%
Grade 8	93,89%	939	4,37%
Grade 9	89,79%	898	10,51%
Grade 10	80,35%	804	14,84%
Grade 11	68,43%	684	24,08%
Grade 12	51,95%	520	

Data Source: General Household Surveys 2016-2018, DBE own calculations

BASIC EDUCATION KEY DATA



BASIC EDUCATION KEY DATA

Figure 1: Schooling still matters for work



BASIC EDUCATION KEY DATA

Basic education system

South Africa spends approximately 18% of its annual budget on basic education; however, the system remains a poor state of affairs. South Africa has achieved near universal access to education; however, this has not translated into positive educational outcomes.

The following matters are listed as factors that illustrate the challenges in South Africa's basic education system:

Literacy and numeracy

Literacy and numeracy are critical in being able to secure formal sector employment, however South Africa continues to find lower levels of literacy and numeracy that impact our ability to build a high skills country.

BASIC EDUCATION KEY DATA

Role players in education of young people

Parents

Parental involvement in a young person's education has been shown to have positive benefits for educational attainment. This is even more important in South Africa's public schooling system where teacher to student ratios mean that young people are often deprived of sufficient attention which would allow them to succeed. Yet, often because of socio-economic conditions in South Africa where parents are single parents or work long hours to be providers, young people lack parental involvement.

School Governing Bodies (SGB's)

SGB's are key to ensuring stakeholder accountability for schools. The appointment of SGB's was an important step in creating accountability for outcomes – however many SGB's do not have sufficiently qualified individuals who can manage complex challenges and develop practical solutions to these challenges.

BASIC EDUCATION KEY DATA

Government

Government has doubled its investments in education over the last 20 years. Despite this, challenges remain. There are views that government is not sufficiently regulating the time spent by teachers in the classroom and strike action can consume as much as 10 school days a year. Other challenges that government must consider are the continuous changes to the curriculum, inadequate teacher training and support mechanisms, teaching time in comparison to other activities and the availability of key learning materials and resources. Infrastructure in many schools is still lacking, not creating a conducive environment for learning. Better teachers are also not attracted to poorly resourced schools as it impacts on their individual performance.

Teachers

It is estimated that 18 000 – 22 000 teachers exit the profession each year, while higher education institutions produce 6 000 - 10 000 new teacher graduates each year. Many new graduate teachers are attracted to international teaching opportunities which offer better benefits than local teaching jobs. The shift of the teaching profession from training colleges to universities has lowered the number of teachers being produced. Equally there is insufficient development programmes for existing teachers

Studies have also further indicated that twenty percent of teachers are absent on Mondays and Fridays. An additional issue that has been flagged has been sexual involvement of teachers with students creating an unsafe learning environment. In schools, however, where principals enforce discipline amongst teachers, results and outcomes in terms of student performance are better.

BASIC EDUCATION KEY DATA

Learners

Amongst learners, two major issues were identified that hamper progress. One is drug and substance abuse even at primary education level, where these substances are easily accessible affecting young people's ability to learn from an early age. The second is teenage pregnancy and while the South African Constitution and Bill of Rights protects the rights of pregnant mothers to return to school, effectively only one third end up returning post pregnancy.

Violence in schools remains an issue. Rape, sometimes by teachers themselves has been an experience of boys but mainly girls attending school. In addition, other forms of sexual abuse, pregnancy and poverty all play a marked role in educational outcomes

HIGHER EDUCATION KEY DATA

- Funding of Higher Education in South Africa is comparatively lower than other countries which are at a similar level of economic development. There is also skewed participation in the higher education sector in terms of race. Of those young people who drop out of the higher education sector, 70% would be of “lower economic status”. Race and economic status both play a role in terms of educational disadvantage in higher education in South Africa.
- Access to higher education has improved substantially since the advent of democracy. In 1994, 55% of students at public universities were black (African, coloured and Indian), 43% were African and 55% were male. By 2010 these figures were 80% black, 67% African and 43% male. There has therefore been a major move in terms of access to higher education but less so in terms of success.
- NSFAS has evolved over the years and now provides a large share of its disbursements to Technical and Vocational Training Colleges (TVET) and now implements since 2016 a student-centered model of disbursements to students rather than institutions. NSFAS funding has grown from R441 million in 1999 to R8.5 billion in 2013. In the 2019 / 2020 financial year, NSFAS disbursed R15.4 billion of which the main driver was the FeesMustFall campaign of 2015. The scale of NSFAS is also visible in terms of the number of students funded. In 1991, TESFA funded 7 240 students. In 2019 / 2020 NSFAS funded 550 000 students across Universities and TVET Colleges

HIGHER EDUCATION KEY DATA

- The role of NSFAS in increasing access to higher education cannot be refuted. There is also a growing body of evidence that NSFAS has impacted not only on access but also on student progress and mobility. An analysis of the period 2005 – 2015 indicates that 91% of NSFAS student graduates have found employment. University graduates are at 95% which is higher than TVET graduates. The concerning data is that only 46% of NSFAS students graduate. Given the substantial financial investment and high employment absorption of NSFAS graduates this graduation rate is disappointing. There is also a higher employment absorption for students who are from Engineering, Health Professions and Related Clinical Sciences, Education, and Architecture and the Built Environment fields rather than for graduates from Public Management and Services, Social Sciences and Languages, Linguistics and Literature fields

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT KEY DATA

- South Africa is characterised by a two-economy challenge – the formal and the informal. The Skills Development Levy does not seem to have any impact on the informal economy which is often characterised by low skilled work and non-registration for taxation and thus meeting the criteria for the SDL is unlikely. There is also a view that the linkages between the formal and informal economy are unclear and hard to define. This makes it challenging for the SDL to bridge the gap.
- The SDL does derive benefit particularly for in service training. Overall, the SDL seems to benefit larger firms more than smaller ones and this finding is similar to international findings on a skills levy/tax. The SDL does not offer sufficient support to South Africa's informal sector.

How Challenges Affect the Life of the Youth



Education

- On education, concerns were raised about **effectiveness** and **accessibility** of **TVET colleges**, particularly in more rural areas.
- There is a perceived **lack of support for learners** who dropped out of school and those who have not passed matric.
- The youth in **Limpopo** expressed a concern on lack of access to TVET colleges which most are not **closer to their area**, specifically in Musina municipality.
- Concern about **shortage of educators and classrooms** that will accommodate all learners in schools was also raised. This is believed to negatively affect the performance of the learners.
- Some of the youth raised other issues related to the fact that learners do not get **career guidance** from educators, which affect them when they have to choose the field of study at tertiary institutions.
- The proposal from the youth is that this has to **start at high school level** where educators (especially life orientation educators) assist learners in **choosing subject streams** based on aspired professions.
- The youth is also of the view that **lowering the standard** of a pass mark in matric **affects performance** of learners at tertiary level based on performance standard required.
- The youth would also like the **school leaving age** in matric to be **increased from 18 to 20 years**, to allow for those who may have been kept back a grade for whatever reason.
- The youth feel that there is a need to bring back the **technical schools** to accommodate those who excel in **artisan**.
- **Lack of security** within school premises is said to expose learners to **illegal substances** and **dangerous weapons**.

MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK: PRIORITY TWO: EDUCATION, SKILLS AND HEALTH

Implementation Plan: Intermediate and senior phases

OUTCOME YOUTHS BETTER PREPARED FOR FURTHER STUDIES AND THE WORLD OF WORK BEYOND GRADE 9							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF budget allocation – DBE allocation only)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Promote more effective approaches to teacher development, such as professional communities of learning (PLCs) and technology-enhanced in-service training	Operational budget (R 621 000)	None	None	Human capital as per the staff establishment Tools and instruments to make a needs analysis of the specific teacher development needs at all levels through PLCs	Provincial education districts.	Provincial District and local municipalities	DBE, PEDs, DHET, uMalusi
Introduce the new sample-based Systemic Evaluation programme, in part to monitor progress against the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	2019/20 R68.3 million 2020/21 R71.7 million 2021/22 R75.3 million	None	None	A reputable service provider with data analysts, psychometrician, data capturers, project managers that will be responsible to sample schools, print tests, administer the Systemic Evaluation, analyse data and report	National, provincial, district and local municipality	National, provincial, district and local municipality	
Build on past successes in improving learner access to textbooks and workbooks with a view to ensuring that no learners are without the books they need. NB Allocation is only for workbook	2019/20 R1.2 billion 2020/21 R1.2 billion 2021/22 R1.3 billion	None	None	LTSM Electronic system	National, provincial, district and local municipality	Provinces provide the data to DBE	

OUTCOME YOUTHS BETTER PREPARED FOR FURTHER STUDIES AND THE WORLD OF WORK BEYOND GRADE 9							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF budget allocation – DBE allocation only)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Introduction of Coding and Robotics curriculum			DBE	Subject advisors	DBE	PEDs	DBE, PEDs, SACE
Through improved collaboration with universities, and the Funza Lushaka bursary programme, ensure that enough young teachers with the right skills join the teaching profession	2019/20 R1.2 billion 2020/21 R1.3 billion 2021/22 R1.4 billion	National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) ETDP-SETA	None	Human capital as per staff establishment Modernise the Funza Lushaka Information Management System to strengthen efficiency, management and administration	National, provincial, district and local municipality	Provinces implement the district and community-based teacher recruitment system	DBE, PEDs, DHET, uMalusi
Introduce a better accountability system for principals, which should be fair, based on appropriate data, and take into account the socio-economic context of schools	Operational budget	None	None	Human capital as per the staff establishment Tools and instruments to implement and monitor the collective agreement on the Quality Management System for school based educators	National, provincial, district and local municipality	Provinces implement the district and community-based teacher recruitment system	
Introduce the General Education Certificate in Grade 9, in part to facilitate movement between schools and TVET colleges	Costing to be determined at the point of implementation.	DHET; UMALUSI; QCTO; PEDs; CHE; SAQA and SETA	Business industry	Subject specialist and Technical Artisans	School, district, province and national	Provinces implement the district and community-based teacher recruitment system	

Monitoring Framework: Intermediate and senior phases

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED QUALITY OF LEARNING OUTCOMES IN THE INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR PHASES, WITH INEQUALITIES REDUCED BY 2024								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Youths better prepared for further studies and the world of work beyond Grade 9	Learning outcomes in Grades 6 and 9 in critical subjects reflected through the new Systemic Evaluation by 2024	New	Grade 6 performance in the new Systemic Evaluation: Maths: Literacy: (targets to be determined after first assessment)	Promote more effective approaches to teacher development, such as Professional Communities of Learning (PLCs) and technology-enhanced in-service training	Number of districts in which teacher development has been conducted as per district improvement plan	New	2024: all districts	DBE, PEDs
				Introduce the new sample-based Systemic Evaluation programme, in part to monitor progress against the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	New Systematic Evaluation is operational	New	In all provinces	DBE, PEDs
			Grade 9 performance in the new Systemic Evaluation: Maths Science (targets to be determined after first assessment)	Build on past successes in improving learner access to textbooks and workbooks with a view to ensuring that no learners are without the books they need	Percentage of learners with access to required maths and EFAL textbooks in Grades 6 and 9	Grade 6: 85% (SMS 2017) 89%: Grade 9 (SMS 2017)	2024: 100%	SACE, PEDS, DBE
				Introduction of Coding and Robotics curriculum	Coding and Robotics curriculum implemented	New	Coding and Robotics curriculum in place by 2023	

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED QUALITY OF LEARNING OUTCOMES IN THE INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR PHASES, WITH INEQUALITIES REDUCED BY 2024

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Youths better prepared for further studies and the world of work beyond Grade 9	Average score obtained by Grade 4 learners in PIRLS by 2021	320 average score in PIRLS (2016)	355 average score in PIRLS by 2021	Through improved collaboration with universities, and the Funza Lushaka bursary programme, ensure that enough young teachers with the right skills join the teaching profession	Percentage of Funza Lushaka bursary holders placed in schools within 6 months upon completion	84% (POA)	90% by 2024	DBE
	Average score obtained by Grade 5 learners in TIMSS by 2023	376 average score in TIMSS (2015)	426 average score in TIMSS score by 2023					
	Learning outcomes in Grade 6 Maths and Reading according to the international SACMEQ by 2020	Average score for Grade 6 in the SACMEQ: Maths: 552 (2013) Literacy: 538 (2013)	Average score for Grade 6 in the SACMEQ for: Maths: 600 Literacy: 600 by 2020	Introduce a better accountability system for principals, which should be fair, based on appropriate data, and take into account the socio-economic context of schools	A better accountability system for district and school management agreed	Agreement not in place	A fully functional system is in place by 2024	DBE
	Learning outcomes in Grade 9 in Maths and Science in TIMSS programmes by 2023	Grade 9 performance in the TIMSS: Maths: 372 (2015) Science: 358 (2015)	Average score for Grade 9 in the TIMSS for: Maths: 420 Science: 420 by 2023	Introduce the General Education Certificate (GC) in Grade 9, in part to facilitate movement between schools and TVET colleges	A policy pertaining to the Conduct, administration and management of General Education Certificate ready in Grade 9	New	First GEC examinations piloted by 2022	DBE, uMalusi

Implementation Plan: National senior certificate (further education and training band)

OUTCOME YOUTHS BETTER PREPARED FOR FURTHER STUDIES, AND THE WORLD OF WORK BEYOND GRADE 9							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF budget allocation – DBE allocation only)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and tech- nology require- ments	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Increase access among historically disadvantaged learners to 'niche' subjects such as those focussing on engineering and computing.	MST Grant 2020/21 R413 259 2021/22 R435 988 2022/23 R450 839	NT (MST Grant)	Nissan SA, Arica Teen Geek, SETA	As per staff establishment	National, provincial, district and local municipality	PEDs	DBE, PEDs
Programmes for improvement of teacher subject knowledge and teaching skills	2019/20 R1.4 million 2020/21 R1.4 million 2021/22 R1.4 million	None	None	As per staff establishment	National, provincial, district and local municipality	PEDs	DBE
Better opportunities for second-chance NSC (improved) pass	2020/21 R85 million 2021/22 R85 million 2022/23 R85 million	None	SETA, NYDA	Provincial coordinators	National, provincial, district and local municipality	PEDs	DBE
Three Stream Model introduced to cater for differently talented learners	To be allocated					PEDs	DBE
Focus Schools introduced to nurture talent across different disciplines.	To be allocated					PEDs	DBE

Monitoring Framework: National senior certificate (further education & training band)

2024 IMPACT: MORE LEARNERS OBTAIN A NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE (NSC) WITH EXCELLENT MARKS IN CRITICALLY IMPORTANT SUBJECTS BY 2024

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Youths leaving the schooling system more prepared to contribute towards a prosperous and equitable South Africa	The number of youths obtaining Bachelor-level passes in NSC by 2024	Bachelor-level passes in NSC: 172 043 (33.6%) in 2018	Bachelor-level passes: 190 000 by 2024	Increase access among historically disadvantaged learners to "niche" subjects such as those focusing on engineering and computing	Skills subjects introduced that are relevant to 4IR (robotics, coding and digital learning)	Pilot results (not released yet by DBE)	Coding, robotics and other 4IR subjects in place by 2024	DBE
	The number of youths obtaining 60% and above in mathematics and physical science by 2024	Youths passing maths at 60% and above: 28 151 (12%) in 2018	Youths passing maths at 60% and above: 35 000	Programmes for improvement of teacher subject knowledge and teaching skills	Number of teachers trained in maths and language content and methodology	New indicator	All teachers qualifying for training trained by 2024	PEDs
		Youths passing physical science at 60% and above: 30 368 (17.6%) in 2018	Youths passing physical science at 60% and above: 35 000	Better opportunities for second-chance NSC (improved) pass	Programmes implemented to enhance performance in second chance NSC pass	New indicator	All programmes fully functional	PEDs
				Three Stream Model introduced to cater differently talented learners	Three Stream model fully implemented	Three Stream model pilot completed in 2020	Model fully implemented by 2024	DBE, PEDs
				Focus Schools introduced to nurture talent across different disciplines	Number of Focus Schools for high-tech, maritime, aviation, arts and science	New indicator	5 Focus Schools rolled out by 2024	DBE, PEDs

Implementation Plan: Basic education infrastructure

SCHOOL PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENT THAT INSPIRES LEARNERS TO LEARN AND TEACHERS TO TEACH							
OUTCOME							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF budget allocation – DBE allocation only)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Number of schools built through the Accelerated School Infrastructure Delivery Initiative (ASIDI) completed and handed over for use by 2024	2019/20 R2 billion 2020/21 R1.8 billion 2021/22 R2.3 billion	None	None	Built environment specialists (architects, engineers, quantity surveyors, project managers)	National, provincial, district and local municipality	All provinces and districts	DBE, PEDs
Proportion of schools identified through the SAFE project provided with appropriate sanitation facilities	2019/20 R700 million 2020/21 R800 million 2021/22 R1.3 billion	National Treasury; Safe Allocation (Infrastructure Backlog Grant)	Private sector	Built environment specialists (architects, engineers, quantity surveyors, project managers, alternative building technology)	National, provincial, district	6 provinces: EC, FS, KZN, LP, MP, NW	DBE, PEDs
Leverage ICT related programmes to support learning						DBE, PEDs	DBE, PEDs
Develop provincial infrastructure planning and monitoring capacity (including the Education Facility Management System or EFMS)	2019/20 R 405 million 2020/21 R439 million 2021/22 R465.4 million 2022/23 R12.1 million	None	None	Built environment specialists (architects, engineers, quantity surveyors, project managers)	National, provincial, district and local municipality	All provinces	DBE, PEDs
Connect all schools working with DCDT using different forms of connectivity							DCDT

Monitoring Framework: Basic education infrastructure

2024 IMPACT: IMPACT: LEARNERS AND TEACHERS FEEL RESPECTED AND LEARNING IMPROVES BY 2024

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
School physical infrastructure and environment that inspires learners to learn and teachers to teach	Increase the number of schools which reach minimum physical infrastructure norms and standards.	DBE to provide	95%	Number of schools built through ASIDI completed and handed over for use by 2024	Number of ASIDI schools completed and handed over for use	166 ASIDI schools in 2018/19 (215 cumulatively from 2011)	122 additional ASIDI schools completed and handed over for use (cumulatively 337 by 2024)	DBE, PEDs, NECT, implementing agents
				Proportion of schools identified through the SAFE project provided with appropriate sanitation facilities	Number of schools identified through SAFE programme have sanitation meeting minimum infrastructure norms	Planned infrastructure projects by school name and province for the coming 3 years – will be mapped on GIS	All schools identified through SAFE programme have sanitation meeting minimum infrastructure norms by 2024	DBE, PEDs, DPWI, NECT, private sector
	Schools with access to functional internet connectivity for teaching and learning, connected through different options working with the DCDT	64% of schools have some connectivity (POA Q4: 2018/19)	90% to be connected for teaching and learning	Leverage ICT related programmes to support learning	Number of special and multi-grade schools with access to electronic devices (including tablets)	DBE to provide after survey determining access to different electronic devices at these schools	Target to be determined after the survey	DBE, PEDs
					Schools with access to ICT devises	Access at different levels across provinces	All provinces meet their targets for ICT devices including tablets	PEDs
				Develop provincial infrastructure planning and monitoring capacity (including the Education Facility Management System or EFMS)	Education faculty management system is developed at Provincial level	New	System will be operational by 2021	DBE
				Connect all schools working with DCDT using different forms of connectivity	Number of schools connected for teaching and learning	New	All schools connection by 2024	DBE, DCDT
					Digitised text books	All high enrolment subject textbooks and workbooks digitised	Digitalise all state owned textbooks	



Implementation Plan: Expanded access to PSET opportunities

OUTCOME EXPANDED ACCESS TO PSET OPPORTUNITIES							
Interventions	Resourcing MTEF Budget Allocation	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Implement enrolment plans for universities, TVET and CET colleges (2020-24)	<p>The 2019 MTEF baseline allocation for the PSET system (voted funds only) is:</p> <p>R89.4billion (2019/20) R98.7 billion (2020/21) R104 billion (2021/22)</p> <p>Government should adequately fund the PSET system particularly TVET and community colleges</p>	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	National (Universities, TVET and CET colleges across the country)	National and provincial	DHET
Develop sustainable CETCs funding model, including norms and standards for the funding of CETCs	<p>CET available baseline funding in 2019/20 - R2.532 billion</p> <p>R 5 million to develop the model R27.618 billion Required For the expansion of the CET sector</p>	Not applicable		Not applicable	CET colleges across the country	National and provincial	DHET
Ensure eligible students receive funding through NSFAS bursaries (through guidelines, policy ¹ legislative review, effective oversight of NSFAS by DHET and improve management of NSFAS)	<p>TVET colleges: Estimated R6 billion for tuition and R20 billion for allowance</p> <p>Universities: Estimated R7 billion</p>	NSFAS	Not applicable	Not applicable	National - 26 public universities - 50 TVET colleges	National	DHET
Implement required agreements, financing systems, infrastructure frameworks and disability support to realise enrolment growth.		Private sector					DHET
SETAs identify increasing number of work-place based opportunities and make information of work-based learning known to the public	Skills Development Levy	SETA and NSF	Employers both in the private and public sector SETAs and related SOEs	Not applicable	National and provincial	National and provincial	DHET, Municipalities, DBE, DPWI, DSD, PEDs, Provincial DPWI, DSI
Establish centres of specialisation to support students with disabilities in TVET college	Baseline funding allocation	Not applicable	Institutes of Deaf / Blind etc. for technical support and lecturer development SETAs	Not applicable	National - 9 TVET Colleges	National and Provincial	DHET



OUTCOME							
EXPANDED ACCESS TO PSET OPPORTUNITIES							
Interventions	Resourcing MTEF Budget Allocation	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Implement macro infrastructure framework at universities, and TVET and CET colleges	Subsidies (block grant and earmarked grants) to universities	National Skill Fund	NSF), (SETAs), (NYDA), (QCTO), ETDP SETA, Universities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), not-for-profit organisation (NPOs), faith-based organisations (FBOs)	Not applicable	26 public universities across the country 8 new TVET campuses across a number of provinces as follows: Umgungundlovu TVET College: Construction of Msinga new Campus East Cape Midlands TVET College: Construction of Graaff-Reinet new Campus Esayidi TVET College: Construction of Umzimkhulu new Campus Ikhala TVET College: Construction of Aliwal North new Campus Umgungundlovu TVET College: Construction of Greytown new Campus Gert Sibande TVET College: Construction of Balfour new Campus Ingwe TVET College: Construction of Ngqungqushe new Campus Ikhala TVET College: Construction of Sterkspruit new Campus Letaba TVET College: Refurbishment and upgrade of Giyani campus Umfolozu TVET College: New skills centre at Nkandla B Tshwane North and Tshwane South TVET Colleges: Vocational Centre Project Mthashana TVET College: Refurbishment of Kwagqikazi Campus Mthashana TVET College -Refurbishment of Nongoma Campus. Mthasha TVET College - Refurbishment and upgrade of Vreyheid Engineering Campus	National and provincial	DHET
Review/adapt open access LTSM for students in TVET colleges	(estimated budget of R1.3 billion for TVET colleges excluding infrastructure)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	National (TVET and CET colleges across the country)	National and provincial	DHET
Promote the take up of artisanal trades as career choices among youth	Skills Development Levy	NSF and SETAs	Employers both in the private and public sector SETAs and related SOEs	N/A	Nationally	National	DHET

Monitoring Framework: expanded access to PSET opportunities

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target: 2024	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead department and team
Expanded access to PSET opportunities	Annual enrolments in PSET by key areas: - public universities	Public universities: 1 036 984 (2017)	Public universities: 1 131 000	Implement enrolment plans for universities, TVET, CET colleges and training (2020-2024)	Enrolment plans in place for universities, TVET and CET colleges are developed and implemented	Costed enrolment plans submitted	Five-year enrolment plans approved and all institutions enrol students accordingly	DHET(lead), DSI, NSA DEL, DALRRD NSF, SETAs, FBOs, DBE, DSD, PEDs, Provincial DPW, NYDA, QCTO, Third stream income university
	- TVET Colleges	TVET colleges: 688 028 (2017)	TVET colleges: 710 000	Establish centres of specialisation to support students with disabilities in TVET colleges	Number of centres of specialisation to support students with disabilities in TVET Colleges established	New indicator	4	DHET(lead), DSI, NSA DEL, DALRRD NSF, SETAs, FBOs, DBE, DSD, PEDs, Provincial DPW, NYDA, QCTO, Third stream income university
	- CET Colleges	CET colleges: 258 199 (2017)	CET colleges: 555 194	Develop sustainable CETs funding model, including norms and standards	New CET funding model, norms and standards in place	Outdated funding, norms and standards in place	New CET funding model, norms and standards approved by 2021	DHET(lead), DSI, NSA DEL, DALRRD NSF, SETAs, FBOs, DBE, DSD, PEDs, Provincial DPW, NYDA, QCTO, Third stream income university
	Annual registrations for SETA supported Work-based learning (WBL) programmes	WBL: 182 852 (2018)	WBL: 190 000	SETAs identify increasing number of workplace-based opportunities and make information of work-based learning known to the public	Targets in the SLA between DHET and SETAs to improve performance are met	Percentage of targets in the SLA met	100%	DHET(lead), DSI, NSA DEL, DALRRD NSF, SETAs, FBOs, DBE, DSD, PEDs, Provincial DPW, NYDA, QCTO, Third stream income university

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target: 2024	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead department and team
Expanded access to PSET opportunities				Implement required agreements, financing systems, infrastructure frameworks and disability support to realise enrolment growth.	NSFAS Policy in place for sustainable funding of students from poor background and from the 'missing middle'(guidelines, legislative review, effective oversight by DHET)	No policy in place for dealing with the missing middle is in place	Sustainable policy on the missing middle adopted and implemented	DHET Private Sector
					Efficient NSFAS IT system in place	Weak NSFAS IT system	Elimination of delays in disbursement of NSFAS funds	DHET Private Sector
				Promote the take up of artisanal trades as career choices among youth	Number of learners entering artisanal programmes annually	Artisan registrations: 31 375 (2018)	Artisan registrations: 36 375	DHET
				Ensure eligible students receive funding through NSFAS bursaries (through guidelines, policy legislative review, effective oversight of NSFAS by DHET and improve management	Guidelines for the DHET bursary scheme for students at public universities in place annually	2019 Guidelines	Guidelines for the DHET bursary scheme for students at public universities approved by the Minister in December annually for the following academic year	DHET(lead), DSI, NSA DEL, DALRRD NSF, SETAs, FBOs, DBE, DSD, PEDs, Provincial DPW, NYDA, QCTO, Third stream income university

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target: 2024	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead department and team
	Number of TVET college students receive funding through NSFAS bursaries	200 339	400 000					DHET
	Number of university students receive funding through NSFAS bursaries	260 002	450 000					
	Number of PHD students awarded bursaries through NRF and DSI	3380	Not < 12 200 (cumulatively) (DSI)					
	Number of pipeline post-graduate students awarded bursaries through NRF and DSI	9 774 (2018)	Not < 24 400 (Cumulative) (DSI)					
	Number of learners registered for SETA-supported skills learnerships annually	111 681 (2017)	116 000					
	Number of learners registered for SETA-supported internships annually	12 935 (2017)	18 000					
	Number of learners registered for SETA-supported skills programmes annually	144 531 (2017)	150 000					
	Number of unemployed persons trained annually through UIF	3434	9 016 (DEL)					

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target: 2024	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead department and team
	Number of persons trained annually through Labour Activation Programmes (LAP)	58 707 (2019/20)	80 000 (DEL)					DEL
				Attract, recruit and train young people to pursue careers in the agricultural sector value chain by enrolling them into applicable programs	Number of students enrolled in diploma in agriculture at agricultural colleges	Enrolment for 2018 was 1 969	Cumulative enrolment target for 2024 is 4 327 (DALRRD)	DHET
				Implement macro infrastructure framework at universities, TVET and CET colleges	Program to build, refurbish, maintain and expand universities, TVET and CET colleges is implemented on time	List of TVET college projects attached for monitoring	All budgeted infrastructure projects are completed on time	DHET

Implementation Plan: Improved success and efficiency of the PSET system

OUTCOME	IMPROVED SUCCESS AND EFFICIENCY OF THE PSET SYSTEM						
Interventions	Resourcing MTEF Budget Allocation	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead department and team
Advocate the use of Open Access LTSM in TVET colleges	Estimated budget of R1.3 billion for TVET colleges excluding infrastructure)	ETDP SETA, Universities, Department of Basic Education	Not applicable	Not applicable	TVET colleges	National	DHET
Implement capacity building programmes and interventions at universities	Earmarked University Capacity Development Grant	NRF	Various donors and international partners	Not applicable	National – universities across the country	National	DHET
Increase the number of TVET students attending foundation courses	Budget unavailable	ETDP SETA, universities, NDOH, Social Services	ETDP SETA, Universities, Institute of Directors and international donor funding / technical support	HR capacity at colleges (1 assistant director per college to manage SCSS functions) Support required for clinic services, counselling, occupational therapy, tutors, academic support etc.	National and provincial	National and provincial	DHET
Eradicate NATED and NCV certification backlog							DHET
Implement IT examination system for TVET Colleges							DHET

Monitoring Framework: Improved success and efficiency of the PSET system

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target: 2024	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead department and team
Improved success and efficiency of the PSET system	Completions in PSET by key area:			Advocate the use of Open Access LTSM in TVET Colleges	Advocacy campaign on the use of Open Access LTSM is undertaken	New indicator	Advocacy campaigns on the use of Open Access LTSM conducted annually	DHET
	Number of students completing a university qualification annually	210 931	237 000	Implement capacity building programmes and interventions at universities	Evaluations of student support services at TVET colleges universities	New indicator	Lessons implemented in revamping student services	
	Number of doctoral graduates annually	3 057 (2017)	4 300					
	Number of TVET College students completing N6 qualification annually	60 642	76 000	Increase the number of TVET students attending foundation courses	Number of TVET students enrolled in the prevocational learning programme (PLP) annually	368 (TVET)	7 000	
				Eradicate NATED and NCV certification backlog certification backlog	Percentage improvement in the eradication of certification backlog	Current backlog for NATED is 15 862 and 4 828 for N(C)V (2018 POA)	100% by 2024	
				Implement IT examination system for TVET Colleges	New IT examination system is implemented	Current IT exam system	New IT system in place and implemented by 2021	
					Policy on number of national assessment for TVET in place	Old Policy in place	New policy in place by 2021	

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target: 2024	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead department and team
	Number of TVET College students completing NC(V)L4 annually	11 716	13 000					DHET
	Number of artisans certificated annually	19 627 (2018)	26 500					
	Number of students completing GETC annually	28 024 (2016)	55 000					
	Number of learners completing SETA - supported learnerships annually	48 002 (2018)	53 000					
	Number of learners completing SETA-supported internships annually	6 496 (2018)	11 000					
	Number of learners completing SETA-supported skills programmes annually	122 979 (2018)	128 000					
	Number of students graduating with a diploma from agricultural colleges	591 (2018)	1 584 (2023) (cumulative)					
	Throughput rates:	58% (2017)	63%					
	Throughput rate of 2014 first-time cohort at universities							
	Throughput rate of TVET (NCV)	31.8% (2017)	45% TVET (NCV)					

Implementation Plan: Improved quality of PSET provisioning

OUTCOME	IMPROVED QUALITY OF PSET PROVISIONING						
Interventions	Resourcing MTEF Budget Allocation	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead department and team
Increase the number of universities offering accredited TVET college lecturer qualifications	<p>Funding Required R100 million</p> <p>R 50 million per annum</p> <p>Support required for tutors, academic support, lecturer support system, improvement programmes etc.</p> <p>Baseline - skills levy funding. Required budget: R 141 630 000 over five years to upgrade unqualified lecturers (4721 lecturers @ R 30 000 per course)</p>	<p>Treasury; SACE; Universities; ETDP and other SETAs</p> <p>Employers both in the private and public sector SETAs and related SOEs</p>	Any donor funding available	Not applicable	50 TVET colleges across the country	National	DHET
Implement the New Generation of Academics Programme (nGAP)	Earmarked funding through the University Capacity Development Grant and contributions by other entities Subsidies to universities and operational funds for the department	NRF	Universities and partnerships with philanthropies, foundations, international country partnerships, private sector	Not applicable	National and provincial (universities TVET and CET colleges across the country)	National and Provincial	DHET
Develop standards for good governance in public TVET Colleges, CETCs, Universities and SETAs	Baseline funding	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	50 TVET colleges and 9 CET colleges	National	DHET

Monitoring Framework: Improved quality of PSET provisioning

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target: 2024	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead department and team
Improved quality of PSET provisioning	Proportion of TVET college lecturers with appropriate qualifications	60% (TVET) lecturers with professional qualifications by 2018	90%	Increase the number of universities offering accredited TVET college lecturer qualifications	Number of universities offering accredited TVET college lecturer qualifications	5 universities	10 universities	DHET DSI
				Implement the New Generation of Academic Programme (nGAP)	Number of lecturers from HDIs through nGAP	New indicator	Determine target from analysing HDIs and UoT trend	
				Develop standards for good governance in public TVET Colleges, CETCs, Universities and SETA	Good governance standards for all institutional types are in place	New indicator	Good governance standards for all institutional types approved and implemented by 2021	
					Allocated grants paid on time to employers	New Indicator	100% allocation disbursed on time	
					Effective administration of NSFAS	NSFAS under administration	Elimination of delays in disbursement of funds	
				Articulation policy effectively implemented	Percentage of universities that have signed agreements with TVET to recognise their qualifications	New indicator	95% of the institutions	
				Improved institutional governance (Universities, TVETs, CETCs, NSFAS and SETAs) through standards, monitoring and reporting, and, through building management capacity	Percentage of PSET institutions (universities, TVET, SETAs that meet standard of good governance	New indicator	33% of PSET institutions (universities, TVET, SETAs that meet standard of good governance	DHET

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target: 2024	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead department and team
	Proportion of university lecturers (permanent instruction/ research staff) who hold doctoral degrees	46% (2018) proportion of university lecturers who hold PhD	51%					DHET
	Number of emerging researcher grants to improve the percentage of PhDs qualified staff	800 research grants (DSI)	3 000 (DSI)					
	Percentage of PSET institutions (universities, TVET, SETAs that meet standard of good governance	New indicator	95% of institutions per sector					

Implementation Plan: A responsive PSET system

OUTCOME	A responsive PSET system						
Interventions	Resourcing MTEF Budget Allocation	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead department and team
Industry exposure for lecturers and students (especially in TVET) Review all TVET college curriculum to align with regional industry needs	R 10 million Costs as per curriculum review	SOCs and government departments, industry experts	SOCs, partnerships with industry for placement opportunities, support with technical experts, possible donor funding	Lecturer upskilling	National - 50 TVET colleges across the country	National	DHET
Attract, recruit and train young people to pursue careers in the agricultural sector value chain by enrolling them into applicable programs	Resourcing required for equipment, but student fees will be covered by Programme fees	DALRRD, SETs and agricultural colleges	Partnerships with industry for placement opportunities	Not applicable	National	Provincial and municipal	DALRRD
Promote entrepreneurship in TVET colleges through the establishment of hubs	R 90 million seed funding - hubs must be self-sustainable into the future	SOCs and government departments, industry experts and SOC	Seed donor funding to support the hubs/ simulated practical centres	Not applicable	National (50 TVET colleges across the country)	National	DHET

Interventions	Resourcing MTEF Budget Allocation	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead department and team
<p>Train young artisans through the centres of specialisation at TVET colleges</p> <p>Introduce compulsory digital skills training specific to programme offerings at TVET colleges</p> <p>CET college skills program piloted around community needs</p>	<p>R 450 million per annum for 30 centres (90 learners per centre)</p> <p>Skills Development Levy</p>	<p>Facilitated by SETAs, NSF, SOCs, government departments, municipalities, private sector, Quality Council for Trades and Occupations Small Enterprise Development Agency (SEDA)</p>	<p>Private-sector providers on artisanal trades</p> <p>Employers/Industry</p> <p>Industry required for student placement</p> <p>Industry partners for technical advice and work placement</p> <p>Industry - support colleges with equipment or student exposure to equipment</p> <p>International donors</p> <p>Partnerships with industry for placement opportunities</p> <p>USAf, business, DTI, DSB</p>	<p>Equipment/simulated equipment</p>	<p>National (TVET and CET colleges)</p>	<p>Provincial and municipal</p>	<p>DHET</p>
<p>Support universities to implement student-focussed entrepreneurship programmes</p>	<p>Earmarked funding through the UCDP</p>	<p>USAf, DTI, DSB</p>	<p>International donors, partnerships with industry and business for placement opportunities</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>National (universities across the country)</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>DHET</p>
<p>Strengthen skills planning</p>	<p>NSF funding, baseline funding</p>	<p>SETAs, DTI, DEL, universities, DHA</p>	<p>University of Cape Town and Rhodes University</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>Provincial</p>	<p>DHET</p>
<p>Conduct IP awareness sessions (IP Wise) at TVET colleges (at least two per annum)</p>	<p>Funding required for transport and accommodation for the trainers, venue and printing of materials.</p>	<p>TVET colleges, Technology Innovation Agency</p>	<p>World Intellectual Property Management Office, Companies and Intellectual Property Commission</p>	<p>Access to internet for the learners should be given consideration</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>Provincial and municipal</p>	<p>DHET DSI</p>

Monitoring Framework: A response PSET system

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead department and team
A responsive PSET system	Percentage of TVET College lecturing staff appropriately placed in industry or in exchange programmes	8.8%	33%	Industry exposure for TVET College lecturers and students	Number of protocols signed with industry to place TVET College students and lecturers for workplace experience	New indicator	All TVET colleges sign protocols with industry and place learners for workplace experience accordingly	DHET
				Review TVET Colleges curriculum to align with industry needs	TVET Colleges Community Colleges curriculum to align with industry needs	New indicator	5 subject curricula for TVET Colleges reviewed	
				Promote entrepreneurship in TVET colleges through the establishment of hubs	Number of hubs established to promote entrepreneurship	New indicator	9 hubs	
				Introduce compulsory digital skills training specific to programme offerings at TVET colleges	Number of TVET colleges with compulsory digital skills training	New indicator	25	

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVED ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead department and team
A responsive PSET system	Number of artisan learners trained in 30 centres of specialisation per annum	New indicator	700	Train young artisans through the centres of specialisation at TVET colleges				DHET
				Strengthen skills planning	SETAs develop credible sector plans, which include forecasting	New Indicator	SETAs fund programs identified through research that meet the needs of emerging and small enterprises in TVET and CETC	
				CET college skills programme piloted around community needs	Percentage of NEET taking part in CETC occupational skills programs becoming economically active		90% NEET taking part in CETCs becoming economically active	DHET
				Support universities to implement student-focussed entrepreneurship programmes	Number of PSET institutions that are implementing student-focussed entrepreneurship development activities	26 universities	All PSET institutions	DHET
	Number of users from the education and research sector supported through SANREN	New indicator	1.9 million	Conduct IP awareness sessions (IP Wise) at TVET colleges (at least two per annum)	Number of IP awareness sessions in TVET colleges conducted Number of people reached through outreach, awareness and training programmes in Space Science	New indicator New indicator	At least two per annum 600 000 (cumulative) (120 000 people per year)	DSI

Provincial Contribution to the MTSF

PROVINCE	CONTRIBUTION
EC	Accelerate ECD centres development in vulnerable communities (DOE & DSD for access)
FS	Intensify early childhood hubs of service programme Improve qualifications and performance of existing educators
GP	Increase the number of students receiving Funza Lushaka bursary, emphasising scarce subjects and subjects aligned to 4IR Develop reading material in African languages
KZN	Implement mathematics strategy Coordinate a national effort on early grade reading through the National Reading Coalition.
LIM	Phagameng Clinic: Replacement of the existing clinic on a new site
MPU	Average hours per year spent by teachers on professional development activities (55hrs)
NC	Expand access to quality early childhood development Migrate ECD from DSD to NCDoe
NW	Province specific education targets have been included. Targets for number of children who will access Early Childhood Services have also been outlined
WC	The provincial priority "Empowering People (Creating quality whole child learning opportunities)" is aligned and contributes to 2019-2014 MTSF Priority 2: Education, Skills and Health

HEALTH

HEALTH KEY DATA

- The South African youth are at risk for unprotected sex, unhealthy eating habits and violence, all of which start in their youthful years and continues into adulthood. This sexual behavior simultaneously results in social and educational problems, such as failure to complete high school, unemployment, crime, morbidity and sometimes mortality.
- Research shows that about a quarter of women in sub-Saharan Africa currently use modern contraceptive methods, with levels highest in southern Africa (Darroch JE, 2013). In South Africa, estimates of the proportion of women of reproductive age using modern contraceptive methods have increased steadily from 26,3% in 2002/2003 to 37,3% in 2013/2014 (Chersich, 2017).
- A South African study done among learners in Grades 8, 9 and 10 in public schools across the eight districts of the Western Cape shows that the use of tobacco, alcohol and cannabis (dagga) were the three most frequently reported substances used by Grade 8–10 learners in the Western Cape. Alcohol was the most regularly reported substance used, with 66% of learners reporting ever having used alcohol. Among learners who reported lifetime use of alcohol, more than 33,3% reported current use, almost 25% reported alcohol use in the week before the study, and almost 25% reported indulge-drinking in the two weeks prior to the study. Among those who drank alcohol, almost 33,3% reported early initiation of alcohol use (before the age of 13 years), with 10% reporting using alcohol on a weekly basis. A small percentage (2%) reported being drunk on a daily or (10%) on a weekly basis. Males were more likely than females to report indulge-drinking (25,4% vs 19,8%), weekly alcohol use (12,2% vs 8,3%) and weekly drunkenness (11,6% vs 7,9%).

HEALTH KEY DATA

- Suicide has become a significant public health problem in South Africa. The average rate of suicide in South Africa in 2019 was 17,2 per 100 000, accounting for 8% of all deaths. Results from a survey conducted by the South African Medical Research Council in 2018 highlighted that one in five adolescents considered suicide.
- Research on risk behaviors indicated that many factors influence suicide attempts among young people, including alcohol abuse, being threatened by someone with a weapon, bullying and previous suicide attempts, which have all been associated with a high prevalence of suicide and suicidal ideation among adolescents
- Information on violence in South Africa shows that adolescents who are involved in bullying, either as victims or as perpetrators, are more likely to be socially isolated than those who are not involved, since they may lack a sense of belonging. A national survey of violence at school conducted in 2013 indicated that 24% of learners were bullied on school property
- Sexual and Reproductive Health – HIV Incidence among adolescent girls and young women declined by 60% between 2004 – 2018.
- Teenage pregnancy is also on the decline.

How Challenges Affect the Life of the Youth



Health

- Health concerns raised were around issues of resources such as **availability of medicine for HIV/AIDS**, **contraceptives** for female youth and **shortage of health care personnel**.
- In provinces next to ports of entry, the youth expressed a concern that **illegal immigrants take up jobs** that they should be employed in. Access of illegal immigrants to health care resources and **RDP houses** is believed to exert pressure on limited resources for South Africans and youth in particular.

Source: Stats SA Mid-year population estimates 2018, Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) Q1:2019

Implementation Plan: Universal health coverage

OUTCOME UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE FOR ALL SOUTH AFRICANS ACHIEVED							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Enabling legal framework created for the implementation of NHI Bill	<p>Public health sector's budget for the 2019-2021 MTEF period is projected to grow from R222 572 billion in 2019/20 to R238 837 billion in 2020/21 and to R255 486 billion in 2021/22, which is a 7% overall growth, and 13% of total government expenditure over the 2019/20 MTEF. However, resource allocation to the National Health Insurance (NHI) indirect grant, which was underspent in 2018/19, decreases by R2,956 billion over the 2019 MTEF period (i.e. -R686 million in 2019; -R1 148 billion in 2020/21 and -R1 122 billion 2021/22)</p> <p>Overall, the health sector projects a budget deficit of R2,5 billion in 2019/20</p>	N/A	Implementation of NHI is supported by diverse stakeholders including organised Labour Civil Society Statutory Health Councils, Development Partners and Professional organisations	National Human Resources for Health (HRH) Plan completed HR Plan by March 2020	NHI will be implemented nationally, in all 9 Provinces and 52 districts	All districts and local municipalities	NDOH
Roll-out a quality health improvement plan in public health facilities to ensure that they meet the quality standards required for certification and accreditation for NHI	An amount of R375 million has earmarked over the 2019/20 MTEF period to enable implementation of the Quality of Care improvement programme, in preparation for progressive accreditation of facilities for NHI The specific amounts are R75 million in 2019/20; R125 million in 2020/21 and R175 million in 2021/22.	Office of Health Standards Compliance conducts quality assurance in public health facilities	Improvement of the quality of health services is supported by diverse stakeholders including organised labour Civil Society Statutory Health Councils Development Partners Professional organisations	National HRH Plan completed by March 2020	Quality health improvement plan will be implemented nationally, in Health facilities across all 9 provinces and 52 districts	All districts and local municipalities	NDOH

OUTCOME UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE FOR ALL SOUTH AFRICANS ACHIEVED							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Develop a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to mitigate the risks related to medical litigation	No separate budget for the development of the policy and legislative framework. R375 million has been set aside for quality improvement, which is one of the core pillars for reducing medical risks.	N/A	This work is carried out in partnership with Department of Justice, National Treasury, and Provincial NDOHs	National HRH Plan completed by March 2020	Quality health improvement plan will be implemented nationally, in all 9 Provinces and 52 districts	All districts and local municipalities	NDOH
Improved quality of primary healthcare services through expansion of the Ideal Clinic Programme	Ideal Clinic Programme is implemented through the District Health Services budget. Over the 2019-2021 MTEF period, the budget allocation for District Health Services grows from R98 203 billion in 2019/20 to R106 085 billion in 2020/21 and to R114 427 billion in 2021/2022. This is an 8% growth in expenditure over the MTEF, and constitutes 44% of the total public health sector MTEF expenditure. However, the health sector projects a R2,5 billion budget deficit for 2019/20	N/A	N/A	National HRH Plan completed by March 2020	Ideal clinic will be implemented nationally, in all 9 Provinces and 52 districts	All districts and local municipalities	NDOH
Develop and implement a comprehensive HRH strategy 2030 and a HRH plan 2020/21-2024/25 to address the human resources requirements, including filling critical vacant posts for full implementation of universal healthcare	The health sector budget for Compensation of Employees grows from R140 771 billion in 2019/20 to 150 407 billion in 2020/21 and to R160 588 billion in 2021/22. This is a 7,4% growth. COE constitutes 63% of the health sector budget over the MTEF. However, the health sector projects a R2,5 billion budget deficit for 2019/20	N/A	N/A	National HRH Plan completed by March 2020	HRH plan will be implemented nationally, in all 9 Provinces and 52 districts	All districts and local municipalities	NDOH

OUTCOME UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE FOR ALL SOUTH AFRICANS ACHIEVED							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Establish provincial nursing colleges with satellite campuses in all 9 provinces	The Health Sciences and Training budget grows from R5 746 billion in 2019/20 to R5 929 billion in 2020/21 and to R 6 739 billion in 2021/22. This is an 8,9% growth. However, the health sector projects a R2,5 billion budget deficit for 2019/20	N/A	DHET; Nursing Council of South Africa; Organised Labour (DENOSA), HPCSA, SAMA	National HRH Plan completed by March 2020	One nursing college per province (with satellite campuses) established by 2020 and fully operational in all nine provinces by 2022	Satellite campuses will be established across districts	NDOH
Expand the primary healthcare system by integrating over 50 000 community health workers into the public health system.	The health sector budget for outreach services is currently at approximately R1.5 billion in 2019/20 to R2.6 billion by 2021/22. This increment is provisioned to fund the bargaining council resolution to remunerate CHWs at the minimum wage of R3500pm.			National HRH Plan by March 2020	Nationally in all 9 provinces and 52 districts	All 52 districts and local municipalities	NDOH
Drive national health wellness and healthy lifestyle campaigns to reduce the burden of disease and ill health	From the district health budget for the MTEF period 2019-2021, the following amounts are set aside for HIV, TB, Malaria and community outreach services: R22 039 billion in 2019/20; R24 408 billion in 2020/21; and R27 753 in 2021/22. There is no budget for addressing non-communicable diseases. Interventions are implemented cross budget programmes	N/A	PEPFAR and Global Fund for communicable diseases only	National HRH Plan completed by March 2020	National health wellness and healthy lifestyle campaigns to reduce the burden of disease and ill health will be implemented nationally in all 9 provinces and 52 districts	All districts and local municipalities	NDOH

OUTCOME UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE FOR ALL SOUTH AFRICANS ACHIEVED							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Improve access to maternal health services.	Interventions to improve maternal health services are implemented across budget programmes. -Over the 2019-2021 MTEF period, the budget allocation for District Health Services grows from R98.2 billion in 2019/20 to R106 billion in 2020/21 and to R114 billion in 2021/2022. This is an 8% growth in expenditure over the MTEF, and constitutes 44% of the total public health sector MTEF expenditure. The budget for Provincial Hospitals grows by 6.1% over the MTEF period, from R36 billion in 2019/20 to 39 billion in 2020/2021 and to 41 billion in 2021/2022. The budget for Central Hospitals grows by 6.2% over the MTEF period, from R43 billion in 2019/20 to R46 billion in 20/21. However the health sector project a R2.5 billion budget deficit for 2019/20	N/A	Technical (in-kind) support from development partners and NGO/CBOs	National HRH Plan completed by March 2020	Nationally, in all 9 Provinces and 52 districts	All districts and local municipalities	NDOH
Provide prompt treatment of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections	From the District Health Services budget for the MTEF period 2019-2021, the following amounts are set aside for HIV, TB, Malaria and Community outreach services: R22 billion in 2019/20; R24 billion in 2020/21; and R28 billion in 2021/22. This reflects a 11.7% growth over the MTEF period, and 10,4% of the total health sector expenditure for the MTEF period. However the health sector project a R2.5 billion budget deficit for 2019/20	N/A	PEPFAR, Global Fund and SANAC	National HRH Plan by March 2020	Nationally, in all 9 Provinces and 52 districts	All districts and local municipalities	NDOH
Protect children against vaccine preventable diseases	The health sector set aside an amount of R1.7 billion for children's vaccines for 2019/20, as part of the Non- Negotiable budget items. As at August 2019, the sector projected an over- expenditure (budget deficit) of R644 539. Overall the health sector projects a R2.5 billion budget deficit for 2019/20	N/A	Technical (in-kind) support from development partners and NGO/CBOs	National Health HRH Plan completed by March 2020	Nationally, in all 9 Provinces and 52 districts	All districts and local municipalities	NDOH

OUTCOME UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE FOR ALL SOUTH AFRICANS ACHIEVED							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Improve the Integrated Management of Childhood Diseases services	Interventions to improve child health services are implemented across budget programmes. -Over the 2019-2021 MTEF period, the budget allocation for District Health Services grows from R98 billion in 2019/20 to R106 billion in 2020/21 and to R114 billion in 2021/2022. -This is an 8% nominal growth in expenditure over the MTEF, and constitutes 44% of the total public health sector MTEF expenditure. However the health sector projects an overall budget deficit of R2.5 billion for 2019/20	N/A	Technical (in-kind) support from development partners and NGO/CBOs	National HRH Plan completed by March 2020	Nationally, in all 9 Provinces and 52 districts	All districts and local municipalities	NDOH
Public health facilities supplied with adequate ICT infrastructure to implement the Digital Health Strategy 2019-2024 of South Africa	Both the health facility revitalisation grant and the national health insurance indirect grant includes funds to maintain healthcare facilities. The Health Facility Revitalisation Grant has been allocated a total of R19 billion rand over the MTEF period 2019/20 to 2021/2022 billion over the medium term to fund about 15 000 infrastructure projects.	DTPS in partnership with NDOH	Technical (in-kind) support from development partners and NGO/CBOs	National HRH Plan	Nationally, in all 9 Provinces and 52 districts to be mapped	All districts and local municipalities	NDOH
Implement the costed infrastructure plan to improve efficiency and effectiveness of health services delivery	Both the health facility revitalisation grant and the national health insurance indirect grant includes funds to maintain healthcare facilities. The Health Facility Revitalisation Grant has been allocated a total of R1 billion rand over the MTEF period 2019/20 to 2021/2022 billion over the medium term to fund about 15 000 infrastructure projects.	Innovative (non-traditional) funding mechanisms are envisaged for crowding in funding for infrastructure delivery in the public health sector, in partnership with National Treasury	Innovative (non-traditional) mechanisms are envisaged for crowding in funding for infrastructure delivery in the public health sector, in partnership with National Treasury	National HRH Plan completed by March 2020	Nationally, in all 9 Provinces and 52 districts	All districts and local municipalities	NDOH



2024 IMPACT: UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE FOR ALL SOUTH AFRICANS PROGRESSIVELY ACHIEVED AND ALL CITIZENS PROTECTED FROM THE CATASTROPHIC FINANCIAL IMPACT OF SEEKING HEALTH CARE BY 2030

Outcome	Indicators	Baselines	2024 Targets	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Universal health coverage for all South Africans achieved by 2030	NHI implemented to achieve universal health coverage for all South Africans	NHI Bill tabled before Parliament and released for public comments in August 2019	90% of South Africans covered by NHI by 2024	Enabling legal framework created for the implementation of NHI Bill	NHI Fund established and purchasing services operational	NHI Bill enabling creation of NHI Fund was released for public comment in August 2019	NHI Fund operational by December 2020 NHI Fund purchasing services by 2022/23	NDOH
				Roll out a quality health improvement programme in public health facilities to ensure that they meet the quality standards required for certification and accreditation for NHI	Proportion of public sector facilities implementing the National Quality Improvement Programme	National Quality Improvement Programme developed	80% by 2022/23 100% by 2024/25	NDOH
				Develop a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to mitigate the risks related to medical litigation	Total rand value of medico-legal claims in the public sector	R70 billion in 2018	Contingent liability of medico-legal cases reduced by 80% (under R18 billion) in 2024	NDOH
				Improved quality of primary healthcare services through expansion of the Ideal Clinic Programme	Number of clinics attaining Ideal Clinic status	2 035 in 2019	3 467 by 2024 100% PHC facilities maintain their Ideal Clinic status by 2024	NDOH
				Develop and implement a HRH strategy 2030 and HRH plan 2020/21-2024/25 to address the human resources requirements, including filling critical vacant posts for full implementation of universal healthcare	Human Resources for Health (HRH) Plan 2020/21 - 2024/25 completed	HRH Plan 2012-2017 reviewed	Human Resources for Health (HRH) Plan 2020/21-2024/25 completed by March 2020	NDOH
					HRH Strategy 2030 completed	HRH Plan 2012-2017 reviewed	HRH Strategy 2030 produced by March 2020	NDOH

Outcome	Indicators	Baselines	2024 Targets	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
				Establish provincial nursing colleges with satellite campuses in all 9 provinces	Number of nursing colleges established	New basic nursing qualification programmes developed in 2017/18 Draft norms and standard guidelines for clinical training platforms were also developed	One nursing college per province (with satellite campuses) established by 2020 and fully operational in all nine provinces by 2022	NDOH
	NHI implemented to achieve universal health coverage for all South Africans	NHI Bill tabled before Parliament and released for public comments in August 2019	90% of South Africans covered by NHI by 2030	Expand the primary healthcare system by absorbing over 50 000 community health workers (CHWs) into the public health system. Within five years, the number of community health workers will be doubled and deployed in our villages, townships and informal settlements to serve our people	Number of Community Health Workers (CHWs) integrated into the health system	CHW policy finalised in 2018 40 000 CHWs in the health system, contracted mainly through NGOs/ CBOs	50 000 CHWs by March 2024	NDOH
Progressive improvement in the total life expectancy of South Africans	Total life expectancy	64.6 years in 2019	66.2 years in 2024 and 70 years by 2030	Drive national health wellness and healthy lifestyle campaigns to reduce the burden of disease and ill health	Number of people screened for TB	48 991 695 people screened during 2014-2018	2 million additional people screened for TB by 2020 and eligible people initiated on treatment	NDOH
					TB treatment success rate	84.7% in 2018	90% by 2022 95% by 2024	
					Proportion of people living with HIV who know their status	91% in 2019	90% by 2020 95% by 2024	
					Proportion of HIV positive people who are initiated on ART	68% in 2019	90% by 2020 95% by 2024	

2024 IMPACT : TOTAL LIFE EXPECTANCY OF SOUTH AFRICANS IMPROVED TO 70 YEARS BY 2030

Outcome	Indicators	Baselines	2024 Targets	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Total life expectancy of South Africans improved	Total life expectancy	64.6 years in 2019	66.6 years in 2024 and 70 years by 2030	Drive national health wellness and healthy lifestyle campaigns to reduce the burden of disease and ill health	Proportion of people on ART that are virally suppressed	89% in 2019	90% by 2020 95% by 2024/25	NDOH
					HIV tests conducted annually by 2024	22.3 million people tests in 2018/19	30 million tests annually by 2024	NDOH
Reduce maternal and child mortality	Maternal mortality ratio	134 deaths per 100 000 live births (2016)	≤100 per 100 000 live births by March 2024 Improve access to reproductive health services	Provide good quality antenatal care	Antenatal first visit before 20 weeks rate	68.7% in 2018	75% by 2024	NDOH
					Antenatal clients initiated on ART rate	93% in 2018	98% by 2024	NDOH
	Infant mortality rate	23 deaths per 1 000 live births (2017)	≤20 per 1 000 live births by 2024	Protect children against vaccine preventable diseases	Immunisation coverage under 1 year	81.9% in 2019	90% by 2024	NDOH
	Under-5 mortality rate	32 deaths per 1 000 live births (2017)	≤25 per 1 000 live births by 2024	Improve the integrated management of childhood disease services	Children under-5 years severe acute malnutrition case fatality rate	7.1% in 2018	<5.0% by 2024	NDOH
					Children under 5 years pneumonia case fatality rate	1.9% in 2018	<1.0% by 2024	NDOH
					Children under- 5 years diarrhea case fatality rate	1.9% in 2018	<1.0% by 2024	NDOH

2024 IMPACT: TOTAL LIFE EXPECTANCY OF SOUTH AFRICANS IMPROVED TO 70 YEARS BY 2030

2024 Targets	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
	Drive national health wellness and healthy lifestyle campaigns to reduce the burden of disease and ill-health.	Number of people screened for high blood pressure	15.8 million in 2018	25 million by 2024	NDOH
		Number of people screened for elevated blood glucose levels	16 million in 2018	25 million annually by 2024	NDOH

CROSS-CUTTING FOCUS AREAS

WOMEN

YOUTH

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Implementation Plan: Improved educational and health outcomes and skills development for all women, girls, youth and persons with disabilities

OUTCOME IMPROVED EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH OUTCOMES AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT FOR ALL WOMEN, GIRLS, YOUTH AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF budget allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Targeted programmes to up-scale existing campaigns and programmes on new HIV infections amongst youth, women and persons with disabilities		SANAC, NYDA and other entities	Student and youth organisations, higher education institutions, women's organisations, Men's Organisations, traditional and Religious bodies, etc.	SANAC and partners to utilise their human capital, skills and technologies in driving this intervention	All provinces	National, provincial, district and local municipalities as defined by key departments and partners	NDOH DBE DHE DWYPD
Targeted Programme on adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, including addressing teenage pregnancies and risky behavior		DWYPD will engage with relevant stakeholders	DWYPD in partnership with relevant stakeholders	DWYPD will engage with relevant departments, civil society organisations and other entities to utilise their human capital, skills and technologies in driving this intervention	All provinces	National, provincial, district and local municipalities as defined in the lead department's district model	NDOH DBE DSD DHET DWYPD
Mainstream gender, youth and disability rights in programs on access to universal education, life skills, skills development and training and in different field of study, including STEM		DWYPD will engage with relevant stakeholders	DWYPD in partnership with relevant stakeholders	DWYPD will engage with relevant departments, civil society organisations and other entities to utilise their human capital, skills and technologies in driving this intervention	All provinces	National, provincial, district and local municipalities as defined in the lead department's district model	DBE DHET DWYPD

Monitoring Framework: Improved educational and health outcomes and skills development for all women, girls, youth and persons with disabilities

2024 IMPACT: ALL WOMEN, GIRLS, YOUTH AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ENJOY GOOD QUALITY HEALTH CARE AND BETTER LIFE OPPORTUNITIES								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Improved educational and health outcomes and skills development for all women, girls, youth and persons with disabilities	Health status by age, gender and disability	Demographic Health Survey District Health Barometer GHS HEMIS	50% improvement in health status	Targeted programmes to up-scale existing campaigns and programmes on new HIV infections among youth, women and persons with disabilities	HIV prevalence rate by gender, age and disability	Mid-Year Population Estimate Report	Half HIV prevalence by 2024	NDOH DBE DHE DWYPD
				Targeted programme on adolescent sexual and reproductive health and rights, including addressing teenage pregnancies and risky behaviour	Percentage of teenagers reached through intervention programs by gender age and disability	Annual reports by key departments	100% reached	NDOH DBE DSD DHET DWYPD
	Educational status by age, gender and disability		50% improvement of educational status	Mainstream gender, youth and disability issues in programs on access to universal education, life skills, skills development and training and in different field of study, including STEM	Level of mainstreaming in targeted programmes	No baseline	100% compliance	DBE DHET DWYPD



Provincial Contribution to the MTSF

PROVINCE	CONTRIBUTION
EC	Accelerate ECD centres development in vulnerable communities (DOE & DSD for access)
FS	Intensify early childhood hubs of service programme Improve qualifications and performance of existing educators
GP	Increase the number of students receiving Funza Lushaka bursary, emphasising scarce subjects and subjects aligned to 4IR Develop reading material in African languages
KZN	Implement mathematics strategy Coordinate a national effort on early grade reading through the National Reading Coalition.
LIM	Phagameng Clinic: Replacement of the existing clinic on a new site
MPU	Average hours per year spent by teachers on professional development activities (55hrs)
NC	Expand access to quality early childhood development Migrate ECD from DSD to NCDoe
NW	Province specific education targets have been included. Targets for number of children who will access Early Childhood Services have also been outlined
WC	The provincial priority "Empowering People (Creating quality whole child learning opportunities)" is aligned and contributes to 2019-2014 MTSF Priority 2: Education, Skills and Health

SOCIAL COHESION

SOCIAL COHESION AND NATION BUILDING KEY DATA

- Majority of SA's youth are interested in public affairs (55%).
- There were 11.8 million eligible voters between 18-29 in 2019.
- Nine million South Africans eligible to vote have not registered to vote, most of them young people, 46% of this group are aged 20 to 29, according to the Independent Electoral Commission. Approximately four million young people.
- Youth voter turnout decreased about 11% between 2014 and 2019.
- We are still relatively similar to comparative nations for youth voter turnout.
- Youth volunteerism is considered high relative to other countries.
- Participation in civic duties among youth has increased.

MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK: PRIORITY FIVE: SOCIAL COHESION AND SAFER COMMUNITIES

Implementation Plan: Fostering constitutional values

OUTCOME FOSTERING CONSTITUTIONAL VALUES							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Enact hate speech and hate crimes bill						National	DoJ & CD
Promote Constitution and its values in schools, awareness campaigns (print & electronic media), public engagements and dialogues	MTSF: R800 000	South African Human Rights Commission; Universities	Department of Justice, United Nations, Civics Academy	Human rights and civic education technical expertise	National	National, provincial and local	DBE, DSAC, Brand SA
Promotion of national identity utilising the flag at national days, major cultural and sporting events, in schools; the Monumental Flag Project; and I am the Flag Campaign	MTSF: R19 million	DSAC public entities	DMRE; Department of Sports, Arts and Culture; Provinces and local government, Brand SA	Communication and marketing, contract management, civil and structural engineering expertise	National	National, provincial and local	DSAC, DBE
Implement the Passport of Patriotism project to promote a common national identity through the use of national symbols.	MTSF R1 million		DMRE; Department of Sports, Arts and Culture; Provinces and local government, Brand SA	Communication and Marketing.	National	National, provincial and local	DSAC DBE Brand SA

Monitoring Framework: Fostering constitutional values

2024 IMPACT: A DIVERSE SOCIALLY COHESIVE SOCIETY WITH A COMMON NATIONAL IDENTITY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Outputs (Interventions)	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Fostering constitutional values	% of population aware of constitution and its values	51%	90% of population aware of constitution by 2024	Enact Hate Speech and Hate Crimes Bill	Hate Speech and Hate Crimes Bill enacted	Hate Speech Bill	Hate Speech and Hate Crimes Bill enacted by 2020	DoJ&CD
				Promote Constitution and its values in schools, awareness campaigns (print & electronic media), public engagements and dialogues	% of public schools reciting the Constitution in school assemblies and DBE organised events	3 000 schools	100% of public schools reciting the Constitution in the School Assemblies by 2024	DBE
					Number of constitutional awareness activations (dialogues, theatre, public engagement) focusing in constitutional awareness	10 activations utilised to promote constitutional awareness	10 activations utilised to promote constitutional awareness per annum	Brand SA
					Number of marketing platforms (radio/digital/outdoor/TV/print) utilised to promote constitutional awareness	16 marketing platforms utilised to promote constitutional awareness	16 marketing platforms utilised to promote constitutional awareness per annum	Brand SA



2024 IMPACT: A DIVERSE SOCIALLY COHESIVE SOCIETY WITH A COMMON NATIONAL IDENTITY

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Outputs (Interventions)	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Fostering constitutional values					Number of programmes implemented to promote Rights and Responsibilities and to teach learners on common citizenship and nation building	N/A	2 programmes to Promote Rights and Responsibilities through various programmes to teach learners on common citizenship and nation building Programme 1: Using the National Symbols to shape social bonds by allowing the learners to engage in a dialogue on the meaning attached to them. Programme 2: Dialogues and debates on rights and responsibilities	DBE
	% of citizens who show a strong devotion to the country	82%	95% of citizens showing a strong devotion to their country	Promotion of national identity utilising the flag at national days, major cultural and sporting events in schools, the Monument Flag Project and "I am the Flag Campaign".	Number of Public awareness activations on the "I am the Flag Campaign"	New indicator	100 public awareness activations on the "I am the Flag" campaign	DSAC
					Number of SA flag infrastructure installed in schools	14415 flag infrastructure installed in schools	1 000 SA flags to be installed in schools by 2024	DSAC
					Monumental flag installed	New indicator	1 Monumental flag installed	DSAC
					Workshops to advance knowledge on National Symbols, including the Flag	New indicator	32 Workshops to advance knowledge of National Symbols, including the Flag by 2024	DSAC
				Implement the Passport of Patriotism project to promote a common national identity through the use of national symbols				DSAC DBE Brand SA

Implementation Plan: Equal opportunities, Inclusion and redress

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES, INCLUSION AND REDRESS							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Improve the enforcement of the Employment Equity Act						National	DEL
Improve representation of the designated groups across occupational levels.						National	DPSA, DEL
Outreach initiatives to change behaviour in relation to gender and xenophobia							DWYPD, DoJ&CD
Coordinate the Implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.		Chapter 9 institutions Foundation for Human Rights				National, provincial, local	DoJ&CD
Increase support to the creative industry through the Mzansi Golden Economy project	R1 billion	BASA, NEF	Not applicable	Coordination, communication and marketing, graphic designing	Nationally	National, provincial	DSAC
Implement heritage legacy projects to transform the national heritage landscape	R15 302 678.05	SAHRA		Project management, building environment related qualifications, and computer skills, coordination skills, infrastructure and heritage related knowledge	National, provincial and local	National, provincial and local	DSAC
Promote the study of history in schools	R3 million	Apartheid Museum, iNkosi Albert Luthuli Museum, Freedom Park	Department of Arts and Culture, The Presidency	Social sciences curriculum experts, civic education experts	National, provincial and local	National, provincial	DBE
Promotion and implementation of indigenous languages	Not determined	Pan South African Language Board (PanSALB)	Khoisan Council	Language curriculum experts	National, provincial and local	National, provincial	DBE, DSAC

OUTCOME EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES, INCLUSION AND REDRESS							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Support the increase of availability of educators able to teach indigenous languages through language bursaries						National, provincial	DSAC
Introduce compulsory module for public servants on diversity (gender, race and disability)	Not determined	Universities, NSG		Diversity management experts, gender mainstreaming experts	National	National, provincial	DPSA
Advocate for transformation in sport and recreation	MTEF R 3 million	Boxing South Africa (BSA)	Eminent Persons Group National sport and recreation bodies	Online database	National	National, provincial, Local	DSAC
Produce / support the production films and documentaries telling the South African story, including the history of liberation		National Film & Video Foundation, Industrial Development Corporation; National Heritage Council	DTI, National Empowerment Fund		Across all provinces	National, Provincial	DTIC, DSAC
National archives infrastructure upgrades	R600 million	N/A			Gauteng (Pretoria, Tshwane)	National	DSAC
Development and management of Resistance Liberation Heritage		NHC, SAHRA, Freedom Park, NFVF, IMC	Not applicable	Heritage experts, infrastructure restoration and construction, research and content development, education and tourism, communication and marketing	9 provinces (3 sites per province)	See attached list of sites	DSAC
Monitor the implementation of the Use of Official Languages Act							Pansalb, DSAC
Promotion and development of official languages							Pansalb, DSAC

Implementation Plan: Fostering constitutional values

OUTCOME FOSTERING CONSTITUTIONAL VALUES							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Enact hate speech and hate crimes bill						National	DoJ & CD
Promote Constitution and its values in schools, awareness campaigns (print & electronic media), public engagements and dialogues	MTSF: R800 000	South African Human Rights Commission; Universities	Department of Justice, United Nations, Civics Academy	Human rights and civic education technical expertise	National	National, provincial and local	DBE, DSAC, Brand SA
Promotion of national identity utilising the flag at national days, major cultural and sporting events, in schools; the Monumental Flag Project; and I am the Flag Campaign	MTSF: R19 million	DSAC public entities	DMRE; Department of Sports, Arts and Culture; Provinces and local government, Brand SA	Communication and marketing, contract management, civil and structural engineering expertise	National	National, provincial and local	DSAC, DBE
Implement the Passport of Patriotism project to promote a common national identity through the use of national symbols.	MTSF R1 million		DMRE; Department of Sports, Arts and Culture; Provinces and local government, Brand SA	Communication and Marketing.	National	National, provincial and local	DSAC DBE Brand SA

Implementation Plan: Equal opportunities, Inclusion and redress

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES, INCLUSION AND REDRESS							
OUTCOME							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Improve the enforcement of the Employment Equity Act						National	DEL
Improve representation of the designated groups across occupational levels.						National	DPSA, DEL
Outreach initiatives to change behaviour in relation to gender and xenophobia							DWYPD, DoJ&CD
Coordinate the Implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.		Chapter 9 institutions Foundation for Human Rights				National, provincial, local	DoJ&CD
Increase support to the creative industry through the Mzansi Golden Economy project	R1 billion	BASA, NEF	Not applicable	Coordination, communication and marketing, graphic designing	Nationally	National, provincial	DSAC
Implement heritage legacy projects to transform the national heritage landscape	R15 302 678.05	SAHRA		Project management, building environment related qualifications, and computer skills, coordination skills, infrastructure and heritage related knowledge	National, provincial and local	National, provincial and local	DSAC
Promote the study of history in schools	R3 million	Apartheid Museum, iNkosi Albert Luthuli Museum, Freedom Park	Department of Arts and Culture, The Presidency	Social sciences curriculum experts, civic education experts	National, provincial and local	National, provincial	DBE
Promotion and implementation of indigenous languages	Not determined	Pan South African Language Board (PanSALB)	Khoisan Council	Language curriculum experts	National, provincial and local	National, provincial	DBE, DSAC

OUTCOME EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES, INCLUSION AND REDRESS							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Support the increase of availability of educators able to teach indigenous languages through language bursaries						National, provincial	DSAC
Introduce compulsory module for public servants on diversity (gender, race and disability)	Not determined	Universities, NSG		Diversity management experts, gender mainstreaming experts	National	National, provincial	DPSA
Advocate for transformation in sport and recreation	MTEF R 3 million	Boxing South Africa (BSA)	Eminent Persons Group National sport and recreation bodies	Online database	National	National, provincial, Local	DSAC
Produce / support the production films and documentaries telling the South African story, including the history of liberation		National Film & Video Foundation, Industrial Development Corporation; National Heritage Council	DTI, National Empowerment Fund		Across all provinces	National, Provincial	DTIC, DSAC
National archives infrastructure upgrades	R600 million	N/A			Gauteng (Pretoria, Tshwane)	National	DSAC
Development and management of Resistance Liberation Heritage		NHC, SAHRA, Freedom Park, NFVF, IMC	Not applicable	Heritage experts, infrastructure restoration and construction, research and content development, education and tourism, communication and marketing	9 provinces (3 sites per province)	See attached list of sites	DSAC
Monitor the implementation of the Use of Official Languages Act							Pansalb, DSAC
Promotion and development of official languages							Pansalb, DSAC

Implementation Plan: Promoting social cohesion through increased interaction across space and class

OUTCOME PROMOTING SOCIAL COHESION THROUGH INCREASED INTERACTION ACROSS SPACE AND CLASS							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Promote the celebration of national days on an intercultural basis, fully inclusive of all South Africans	R4 million	Brand SA SABC Heritage Council	Moral Regeneration Movement	Communication and Marketing. Contract management, Heritage Experts,	Nationally	National, provincial, local	DSAC, DBE
Implement the community conversations / dialogue programme	R2 million	DSAC entities, municipalities	Academic institutions, Chapter 9 institutions, private sector provincial governments	Subject experts, community members, policy makers, intellectuals	All nine provinces	National, provincial, local	DSAC
Implement advocacy platforms on social cohesion by Social Cohesion Advocates	R6 million	DSAC entities, municipalities	Academic institutions, Chapter 9 institutions, private sector provincial governments	Research, conflict resolution, facilitation, marketing, communication	All nine provinces	National, provincial, local	DSAC
Media digital campaigns to contribute towards social cohesion by promoting pride and patriotism							Brand SA
Use international events to promote advocacy amongst South Africans living abroad							Brand SA
Promote participation in sport and recreation by facilitating opportunities for people to share space and by providing equipment and/or attire to schools, hubs and clubs	Conditional grant R2 billion	Boxing South Africa (BSA)	National Sport and Recreation Bodies. Sports Trust	Not applicable	National	Provincial & district municipality	DSAC, DBE
Promote access to cultural facilities/ community arts centres and participation in arts, culture and heritage programmes	2019/20 R14.5 million (programmes) R6.285 million (refurbishment)		N/A	Arts, Culture and Heritage Experts, Infrastructure Restoration and Construction	National	National, provincial and local	DSAC



OUTCOME PROMOTING SOCIAL COHESION THROUGH INCREASED INTERACTION ACROSS SPACE AND CLASS							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Develop talented athletes by providing them with opportunities to excel at the national school sport championships and by supporting athletes through the sports academies.	R230 million	South African Institute for Drug Free Sport (SAIDS)	South African Sports Confederation and Olympic Committee (SASCOC)	Tracking database of talented athletes	National	Provincial & District Municipality	DBE, DSAC, DHET
Support high performance athletes to achieve success in international sport	R35 million	SAIDS	SASCOC	Tracking database of talented athletes	National	National	DSAC
Greening of public spaces through the Community Works Programme					Ward level	Provincial and District Municipality	DCOG

Monitoring Framework: Promoting social cohesion through Increased Interaction across space and class

2024 IMPACT: A DIVERSE SOCIALLY COHESIVE SOCIETY WITH A COMMON NATIONAL IDENTITY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Outputs (Interventions)	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Promoting social cohesion through increased interaction across space and class	Social Cohesion Index	80%	90% of population aware of constitution by 2024	Promote the celebration of national days on an intercultural basis, fully inclusive of all South Africans	Number of digital campaigns showcasing significance of national days	12 Digital media campaigns	12 digital campaigns showcasing the significance of national days	Brand SA, DCDT, SABC
					Number of programming on television and radio showcasing national days and constitutional values	7 national days celebrated on SABC platforms annually	7 of Programming on television and radio showcasing national days and constitutional values annually	Brand SA, DCDT, SABC





2024 IMPACT: A DIVERSE SOCIALLY COHESIVE SOCIETY WITH A COMMON NATIONAL IDENTITY

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Outputs (Interventions)	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
					Number of schools, hubs and clubs provided with equipment and/or attire as per the established norms and standards	15 219	12 500 by 2024	DSAC
				Develop talented athletes by providing them with opportunities to excel at the national school sport championships and by supporting athletes through the sports academies	Number of learners in the national school sport championships per year.	42 355	25 000 by 2024	DSAC
					Number of athletes supported by the sports academies	25 037	18 500 by 2024	DSAC
					Support high performance athletes to achieve success in international sport	921	400 by 2024	DSAC

Implementation Plan: Promoting active citizenry and leadership

OUTCOME PROMOTING ACTIVE CITIZENRY AND LEADERSHIP							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Conduct continuous Civic and Democracy Education (CDE) campaigns to improve participation in elections						National	IEC
Maintain an accurate national common voters' roll to ensure the credibility of elections						National	IEC



OUTCOME PROMOTING ACTIVE CITIZENRY AND LEADERSHIP							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Successful delivery of a general election for local government in 2021 as required by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa						National	IEC
Promote participation in community-based governance processes (Active citizenship bodies)	R2 million	Independent Electoral Commission	Department of Home Affairs, Department of Social Development	Active citizenry experts	National, provincial	National, provincial and municipality	DCOG DBE, Brand SA
Improve participation in general elections							IEC

Monitoring Framework: Promoting active citizenry and leadership

2024 IMPACT: A DIVERSE SOCIALLY COHESIVE SOCIETY WITH A COMMON NATIONAL IDENTITY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Outputs (Interventions)	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Promoting active citizenry and leadership	Active Citizenship Index	79%	85% by 2024	Conduct continuous Civic and Democracy Education (CDE) campaigns to improve participation in elections	Number of face to face CDE events held per annum	65,454 educational events	80, 000 by March 2024	IEC
				Maintain an accurate national common voters' roll to ensure the credibility of elections	Number of registered voters reflected on the voters' roll as at 31 March each year	2019/2020 26,756,831 voters	2023/2024 27,756,831 voters	IEC



Implementation Plan: Fostering social compacts

OUTCOME FOSTERING SOCIAL COMPACTS							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
National summit on social cohesion and nation building for the development of social compact(s) to foster partnerships with civil society, private sector and citizens	R6 million	All provinces, all DSAC entities	Civil society, business, labour, traditional authority, media	Coordination, research, content development, communication and marketing	National	Country wide	DSAC, Presidency

Outcome Monitoring Framework: Fostering social compacts

2024 IMPACT: A DIVERSE SOCIALLY COHESIVE SOCIETY WITH A COMMON NATIONAL IDENTITY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Outputs (Interventions)	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Fostering a social compact	Social compact (s) for a more democratic, equal and prosperous society	Not applicable		National summit on social cohesion and nation building for the development of social compact(s) to foster partnerships with civil society, private sector and citizens	Overarching social compact	Job summit, investment summit etc.	1 social compact by 2024 on social cohesion and nation building	DSAC



Provincial Contribution to the MTSF

PROVINCE	CONTRIBUTION
EC	Improved programmes for cultural programmes and creative industries Facilitate provision of library services in communities
FS	Encourage the use and development of indigenous languages Facilitate access to external funding for deserving and emerging artists
GP	Build more libraries in communities and developing them as connectivity hubs to increase dissemination of information. Ensure equitable access to sports and recreational facilities and create opportunities for communities.
KZN	Implementation and monitoring of the National School Safety Framework in 5900 schools with other stakeholders and rapid response units
LIM	Ensure social cohesion and strengthen moral regeneration Reduce crime by strengthening and improving community environments
MPU	Finalize the establishment of Creative Industry Commission by 2020/21 Increase number of feature film, documentaries and wildlife films from 6 to 10 to position Mpumalanga as a film destination of choice and create jobs
NC	Promote the values and human rights among all in society (including human dignity, non-sexism, non-racism and tolerance) Promote National Pride and Unity in Diversity through arts and culture, preservation and use of indigenous languages, heritage preservation and promotion and observance of national symbols and commemorative days
NW	Province will engage and support Community Police Forums to ensure that CPFs are effective and efficient. The Province will implement the Community Safety Patrollers programme (Appointing EPWP as community patrollers).
WC	Safety partnerships to improve collaboration and intelligence-driven co-ordination Sport programmes and activities Recreation programmes and activities

EFFECTIVE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT MACHINERY

EFFECTIVE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT MACHINERY

- NYDA Amendment Bill process.
- NYP 2030 and IYDS.
- National Youth Development Coordination Forum.
- Presidential Youth Employment Intervention, Presidential Working Group on Youth.
- Strengthening of youth directorates – very high risk due to austerity measures.

MEDIUM-TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

PRIORITY ONE: CAPABLE, ETHICAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL STATE

CROSS-CUTTING FOCUS AREAS

WOMEN

YOUTH

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Implementation Plan: Mainstreaming of gender, youth and disability empowerment and development institutionalised

OUTCOME MAINSTREAMING OF GENDER, YOUTH AND DISABILITY EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONALISED							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Monitoring of mainstreaming programmes on empowerment and development of women, youth and persons with disabilities		DWYPD will engage with all relevant stakeholders	DWYPD in partnership with civil society organisations and other relevant stakeholders	DWYPD will coordinate with relevant departments, civil society organisations and other entities to utilise their human capital, skills and technologies in driving this intervention	Per district model of the relevant and key departments	National, provincial, district and local municipalities as defined by key departments and partners	DWYPD
Monitoring implementation of Gender, Youth and Disability responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and auditing framework		DWYPD will engage with all relevant stakeholders	DWYPD in partnership with civil society organisations and other relevant stakeholders	DWYPD will coordinate with relevant departments, civil society organisations and other entities to utilise their human capital, skills and technologies in driving this intervention.	Per district model of the relevant and key departments	National, Provincial, District and Local Municipalities as defined by key departments and partners	DWYPD

MEDIUM-TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

PRIORITY SEVEN: A BETTER AFRICA AND A BETTER WORLD

CROSS-CUTTING FOCUS AREAS

WOMEN

YOUTH

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Implementation Plan: Gender equality, youth and disability agenda strengthened within multilateral institutions

OUTCOME: GENDER EQUALITY, YOUTH AND DISABILITY AGENDA STRENGTHENED WITHIN MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Advance and comply with Gender, Youth and Disability obligations in UN, AU, SADC, Common Wealth, IORA, BRICS including the institutions hosted in South Africa (NEPAD, APRM, PAWO)		DWYPD will engage with all relevant stakeholders	DWYPD in partnership with women's organisations and other relevant stakeholders.	DWYPD will coordinate with relevant departments, civil society organisations and other entities	Not applicable	Not applicable	DWYPD, DIRCO

Monitoring Framework: Gender equality, youth and disability agenda strengthened within multilateral institutions

2024 IMPACT: A BETTER AFRICA AND WORLD FOR ALL WOMEN, GIRLS, YOUTH AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES								
Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Women, youth and disability empowerment and gender equality advanced through multilateral forums and engagements and compliance	Country ranking	19th ranking for South Africa in global parity (WEF Global Gender Gap Report 2018)	Top 10 ranking by 2024	Advance and comply with Gender, Youth and Disability obligations in UN, AU, SADC, Common Wealth, IORA, BRICS including the institutions hosted in South Africa (NEPAD, APRM, PAWO)	Multilateral engagements and treaty reports	80%	100% compliance	DWYPD DIRCO

NATIONAL BUDGET

2021 BUDGET

CONSOLIDATED SPENDING BY FUNCTIONAL AND ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION, 2021/22

R billion	Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Capital spending and transfers	Current transfers and subsidies	Interest payments	Total
Basic education	208.2	27.7	13.8	22.6	0.0	272.3
Post-school education and training	12.4	2.2	4.7	100.4	0.0	119.6
Arts, culture, sport and recreation	4.2	3.3	1.1	2.5	0.0	11.0
Health	150.7	80.1	12.2	5.8	0.0	248.8
Social protection	15.4	8.5	0.9	204.5	0.0	229.4
Social security funds	5.0	7.1	1.2	92.1	0.4	105.9
Community development	18.9	15.0	77.6	107.1	0.2	218.8
Industrialisation and exports	10.5	5.1	7.0	13.6	0.0	36.2
Agriculture and rural development	12.3	7.4	5.2	2.5	0.0	27.4
Job creation and labour affairs	4.6	19.6	0.8	8.4	0.0	33.4
Economic regulation and infrastructure	24.2	30.4	25.7	5.0	7.8	93.1
Innovation, science and technology	4.8	4.1	1.6	6.9	0.0	17.4
Defence and state security	27.1	12.2	1.3	6.1	0.0	46.7
Police services	80.6	18.3	3.8	1.9	0.0	104.6
Law courts and prisons	34.1	11.7	1.7	1.0	0.0	48.5
Home affairs	4.8	3.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	8.9
Executive and legislative organs	8.0	4.8	0.3	1.4	0.0	14.5
Public administration and fiscal affairs	21.7	16.4	2.0	5.9	0.0	46.1
External affairs	2.8	2.3	0.5	2.1	0.1	7.9
Payments for financial assets						48.2
Debt-service costs					269.7	269.7
Contingency reserve						12.0
Total	650.4	279.5	161.9	590.0	278.3	2 020.4

Note: Payments for financial assets are not shown in the table, but are included in the row totals.

CONSULTATION OUTCOMES

CONSULTED STAKEHOLDERS

Date of Consultation	Name of the sector consulted
05 February 2021	Persons with Disabilities
05 February 2021	Young Women in Business
09 February 2021	2 nd sphere of government, viz, provinces
15 February 2021	Office of the Premiers (Provincial) and National Government
18 February 2021	Civil Society (SAYC)
19 February 2021	Gauteng Office of the Premier
26 February 2021	Local Government Sphere (SALGA)
11 March 2021	Youth Business Sector
11 March 2021	Free State Office of the Premier/Mpumalanga
17 March 2021	Civil Society (Activate SA)/ SAYC Provincial structures
17 March 2021	Kwa Zulu Natal Office of the Premier
19 March 2021	Eastern Cape Provincial Interdepartmental Youth Forum
30 – 31 March 2021	National Consultation with youth political formations and other youth stakeholders.
15 th April 2021	Limpopo Office of the Premier
05 th May 2021	Western Cape Office of the Premier
07 May 2021	North West Office of the Premier

Consultation

- The private sector should forge a **partnership** with **institutions of higher learning** to aid in students' placements for **practical experience** prior to completion of their qualifications.

- Unemployed youth, school leavers and graduates of tertiary institutions should be provided **vocational skills**. This will improve their chances to penetrate the **labour market**, whether as self-employed or as employees.

- Government and established farmers should provide **agricultural support and training** to youth on **small scale but sustainable** farming.

- Technical/artisan schools are required to **accommodate youth** who do not perform well in **academically aligned** schools.



- Government has to be seen rooting out **corruption and nepotism**.
- **Recreational facilities in townships** or rural areas such as sports ground, parks, etc. have to be provided in order to prevent youth from engaging in illegal activities.
- **Employment opportunity content** should be easily **accessible to the youth** to improve take up of government and private sector opportunities that are available.
- **Improve access to structures** such as the National Youth Development Agency or youth centres that provide information on youth programmes aimed at improving their lives.
- Encourage youth to be agents of **caring for the environment** in light of climate change.

Consultation

Education, Skills & Second Chances

- Most young people have intellectual disabilities that the society does not necessarily comprehend.
- Young people who cannot finish school because of late diagnosis of disabilities.
- Challenges faced by youth disabilities.
- Many youths with disabilities are not educated.
- NYS programs are excluding disable youth as military training require matric
- Youth with intellectual disability are prone to be suicidal.
- Government strategies should regard youth that have these disabilities – as documents are written.
- Regard youth with no access to internet no tools

Health and Pandemics

- Teenage pregnancy
- issues of mental health
- There are 32 different forms of of disabilities in South Africa and some of them are ignore because of lack of awareness
- Physical and mental health refers to SADAG, the strategy on this issue does not make sense.
- There is continued marginalization of people with disabilities
- Issue of obesity on the increase
- Health promotion including mitigation against Covid-19.

Consultation

Economic Participation and Transformation

- Targeted programs must be specifically set aside for youth with disabilities to hold implementers accountable.
- While policies guide the percentage of employment expected in the sector for persons with disabilities, companies are not meeting the targets or being held accountable for that.
- There is no form of effort made by government to ensure that the state plays a role in being a catalyst for persons with disabilities and advocate for their rights.
- Most excuses of companies escape employing youth with disabilities because they cannot find youth with disability which is not true.
- Companies are not even meeting the targets.
- Employers tend to have less confidence in graduates from historically black universities
- Young people are excluded from some of the influential structures of government
- National Treasury to liaise with SOEs in ensuring that some procurements are earmarked for youth businesses
- The youth ICT Strategy needs to be development.
- The DPSA has signed circular that enforces the HoDs in government to reserves at least 30% vacant positions for youth.
- National Treasury to liaise with SOEs in ensuring that some procurements are earmarked for youth businesses.

Consultations

Social Cohesion

- Participation in sport
- Volunteering programs
- Racism is fully addressed in the document, but ableism is not address at all.
- In trying to address youth business challenges, the “social inequality” must also be taken into consideration.
- Focus more on deeper issues, such as tribalism, and or regionalism than on racism Voter education and public participation need to be enhanced among youth.
- Interracial dynamics are emphasized more than tribalism. A provision must be made to balance the two
- Limited private sector involvement in supporting people with disabilities
- Social ill on social media – e.g., bullying,

Youth Machinery

- There is no mainstream and coordinated approach
- There are issues of working in silos which create duplication of efforts. The document should strongly address the questions of proper coordination, collaboration, and the mainstreaming of youth development.
- There must be clear guidelines regarding the IYDS implementation.
- Uniform coordination across the board for the purpose monitoring and evaluation.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Commitment

Each year in November progress report on IYDS presented from 2021 - 2025

Commitment

Each year forum convened in early December from 2021 - 2025



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