



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
15 May 2020

Original: English
English, French and Spanish
only

United Nations Children's Fund

Executive Board

Annual session 2020

29 June–2 July 2020

Item 7 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Country programme document

South Africa

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for South Africa is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of \$6,865,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$41,430,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period July 2020 to June 2025.

* E/ICEF/2020/6.

Note: The present document was processed in its entirety by UNICEF.



Programme rationale

1. The Government of South Africa-UNICEF programme of cooperation for the period July 2020 to June 2025 builds on achievements made during the previous country programme and supports the country to progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and goals of the National Development Plan 2030.

2. South Africa has a large and growing youth population. Of its 57.7 million people, 19.7 million are children under the age of 18 years, and 5.8 million are children under the age of 5 years. Adolescents aged 10–19 years make up 18.5 per cent of the total population, and those aged 14–35 years, defined as youth in South Africa, account for 36 per cent of the total population. Unlike the rest of the continent, the window of opportunity for South Africa to maximize gains from a young population is predicted to close by 2029, creating an urgency to focus investments in children and adolescents.

3. Since the end of apartheid, the Government has made great strides in advancing children's and women's rights and well-being. There is near universal primary school enrolment with gender parity in primary and secondary schools. Between 2000 and 2017, the under-five mortality rate decreased from 85.2 to 37 per 1,000 live births. New HIV infections dropped by almost 44 per cent from 2012 to 2017. The proportion of the population with access to improved housing, water sources and sanitation facilities increased steadily between 1994 and 2015. Fiscal policy is largely progressive and redistributive and has helped to reduce poverty and inequality. Forty-four per cent of poor households receive a cash transfer. The child grant reaches 13 of 19 million children, providing basic social assistance to their parents or caregivers.

4. Nonetheless, South Africa continues to face a triple challenge of poverty, inequality and unemployment. While South Africa is a middle-income country with a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of \$6,374 in 2018,¹ real GDP per capita has declined for the past 10 years. The economy achieved growth rates far below the 5 per cent projected in the National Development Plan 2030. Despite the Government allocating 42 per cent of total spending on social services,² 67 per cent of children, mostly in female-headed households, live below the poverty line.³ Further, South Africa is one of the countries hardest hit by the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa. While the Government has taken swift measures to contain the spread of the virus, child poverty is expected to be exacerbated as the country's economic growth outlook deteriorates.

5. The country's middle-income status masks deep inequality in income and access to opportunity. South Africa is one of the most unequal societies in the world, with a Gini coefficient of 0.7. Pervasive inequities are manifested in all sectors, disproportionately affecting the poorest wealth quintiles, disadvantaged ethnic groups, certain geographic areas and women. Deep poverty is widespread with the poorest 10 per cent of the population receiving less than 0.6 per cent of the country's total income, while the richest 10 per cent receive more than half of the national income.⁴ Children in the poorest households are three times as likely to be stunted compared with children in the richest households. Of students between the ages of 16 and 19

¹ World Bank Data 2018.

² UNICEF South Africa National Budget Brief 2018.

³ Statistics South Africa (2017) Poverty trends in South Africa: an examination of absolute poverty between 2006 and 2015. Pretoria: Government Printing Works.

⁴ Children's Institute, University of Cape Town (2015) South African Child Gauge 2015.

years who have dropped out of the school system, 80 per cent are Black, 17 per cent are Coloured and only 2 per cent are White.⁵ Attendance at early childhood development (ECD) centres was higher than the national average in the well-resourced provinces of Gauteng and Western Cape, while significantly lower in the relatively disadvantaged provinces of Northern Cape and North West.

6. Gender inequality remains one of the most significant barriers to reducing poverty, gender-based violence and harmful social practices. Over one third of all new HIV infections are within the age group of 15–24 years, and adolescent girls and young women of this age continue to bear the brunt of the HIV epidemic, with rates up to four times higher than young men. While more girls than boys sit the Grade 12 examination in math and physical science, boys outperform girls in both subjects, and only 28.5 per cent of female students graduate in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM)-related careers, which are increasingly demanded in the job market and provide more opportunities than other professions.

7. Inequality starts from the early days of life and locks disadvantaged children into a complex web of cumulative deprivations throughout childhood and adolescence. In 2017 alone, an estimated 43,000 children under 5 years of age died in South Africa due to preventable diseases, of whom 13,000 were newborns. The neonatal mortality rate remains stagnant.⁶ Only 66 per cent of children under 1 year of age receive all basic vaccinations.⁷ South Africa faces a double challenge of undernutrition and overnutrition, with 27 per cent of children under 5 years of age stunted and 13 per cent obese.⁸ There were over 13,000 new HIV infections in children under 15 years of age in 2018.

8. While the country has achieved significant milestones, with up to 95 per cent of Grade 1 children having had a preschool experience, challenges remain on educational outcomes, with learning achievements that are significantly low given the country's level of development and investment in education (6.3 per cent of GDP). There are significant gaps in early learning-associated activities between parents and children under 5 years of age, which are the critical indicators for emergent literacy and numeracy skills development.

9. Learners who perform poorly and drop out are disproportionately represented in the three poorest schooling quintiles. Only 6 per cent of Grade 3 students performed at an appropriate level in mathematics in 2015⁹ and 78 per cent of Grade 4 learners could not read for meaning in any of the 11 official languages in 2016.¹⁰ Poor learning outcomes are the primary driver of grade repetition (15 per cent for secondary education) and adolescent dropout, with nearly half of the cohort dropping out between Grades 10 and 12.¹¹

⁵ Van der Berg, S., Burger, C., Burger, R., De Vos, M., Du Rand, G., Gustafsson, M., et al. Low-quality education as a poverty trap. Stellenbosch Economic Working Papers: 25/11.

⁶ United Nations Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation 2018.

⁷ World Health Organization/UNICEF estimate 2018

⁸ Demographic and Health Survey 2016.

⁹ Spaull N & Kotze J. 2015. Starting behind and staying behind in South Africa: The case of insurmountable learning deficits in mathematics. *International Journal of Educational Development*, 41 (March): 12–24.

¹⁰ Mullis, I. V. S., Martin, M. O., Foy, P., & Hooper, M. (2017). PIRLS 2016 International Results in Reading. Retrieved from Boston College, TIMSS & PIRLS International Study Center.

¹¹ Van der Berg, S., Burger, C., Burger, R., De Vos, M., Du Rand, G., Gustafsson, M., et al. Low-quality education as a poverty trap. Stellenbosch Economic Working Papers: 25/11.

10. Adolescents and young people face multiple challenges, including increasing insecurity, poverty and violence. Unemployment is particularly high for young people; one in two are unemployed, and one in three are not in employment, education or training. Despite almost two decades of concentrated focus on the health rights of adolescents and young people, gaps remain. While young people have capacities for articulating their preferences and providing inputs on policy matters affecting them directly, youth participation in South Africa is not systematic.

11. Violence against children, including gender-based violence, is widespread, and the Government recognizes the need to urgently address these “national crises”.¹² Ninety-nine per cent of children have experienced or witnessed some form of violence, and more than 40 per cent have had multiple experiences of violence in their homes, schools and communities.¹³ Over one half of children experience violence, including sexual abuse and harassment, in school. With increasing exposure to the online space, nearly 21 per cent of young people experience online violence or cyberbullying.¹⁴ As children who are abused learn to tolerate and exercise violence, violent behaviours practised by children themselves are also increasing.

12. South Africa has not been affected by large-scale emergencies, but climate-related events are emerging as key programmatic risks. The residual effects of El Niño and localized droughts constitute a risk for certain parts of the country. South Africa is a major destination, with the highest number of migrants in Africa and the fifteenth largest absolute number in the world, estimated at over 4 million, including nearly 600,000 children in 2017.¹⁵ Children on the move are at risk of violence, exploitation and exclusion from basic services. In addition to international migration, interprovincial migration is triggered by lack of adequate opportunities and services, which in turn affects social cohesion. The consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic pose new risks to the South African health system and the country’s capacity to protect livelihoods.

13. The country’s policy and legislative environment is well positioned to tackle key challenges affecting children, and the Government’s commitment to child rights and well-being is firm, as shown by large spending on social services for children and presidential priorities targeting those challenges. However, implementation gaps that hinder scalable solutions to address the needs of the most disadvantaged children persist due to weak service delivery systems, capacity constraints, inadequate accountability and performance management systems, limited multisectoral coordination and inefficient and ineffective use of resources.

14. Lessons learned from the previous country programme and the country’s unique advantages and achievements facilitate efforts to address these persistent constraints. Systems strengthening is ongoing to close the implementation gaps; implementation models have been successfully tested and scaled up by the Government; advocacy with a broad range of partners is helping to maximize the return on the Government’s investment for children; and innovations and technology-driven solutions are helping the Government to reach the most disadvantaged groups.

¹² See: www.iol.co.za/news/politics/gender-based-violence-and-xenophobia-read-cyril-ramaphosas-full-speech-32032617 (accessed on 3 April 2020).

¹³ The Birth to Twenty plus Study 2018.

¹⁴ Education Data Brief-Global Prevalence of School-Related Gender-Based Violence 2018.

¹⁵ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, “International Migration Wallchart”, 2015 estimated that 16.1 per cent of international migrants in South Africa were aged 0–19 years old.

Programme priorities and partnerships

15. Under the scope of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), the proposed country programme contributes to the achievement of national Sustainable Development Goal priorities as set out in the National Development Plan 2030. The programme envisages that by 2025, girls and boys in South Africa, especially the most vulnerable, increasingly benefit from multisectoral quality services by the State and civil society and adopt essential positive behaviours for realizing their potential in school, work and life, ultimately leading to a reduction in major deprivations of children in an equitable manner. In line with the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 and Gender Action Plan, UNICEF will focus on: (a) child health and well-being; (b) early childhood, primary and secondary education; (c) adolescent development and participation; (d) child protection; and (e) social policy and child rights.

16. The country programme adopts the following key strategies to pursue the five outcome areas:

(a) Systems strengthening to improve policy implementation at scale that links different social services platforms and systems to provide a more equitable and integrated package of assistance to the most vulnerable children;

(b) Social and community mobilization to address harmful social norms and provide a caring and nurturing family and community environment for children;

(c) Advocacy and public engagement for high-level political commitment to promote child-focused and child-sensitive policies and enhance social accountability;

(d) Partnerships with the Government, other United Nations entities, foundations, high-net-worth individuals, corporations, civil society and academia to mobilize and leverage commitment and resources for children with the convening power of UNICEF;

(e) Working together with other United Nations entities to address child deprivations in a coherent, integrated and holistic manner;

(f) Innovations to improve the reach and accountability of programmes and to strengthen child and adolescent participation through digital platforms and technologies;

(g) Evidence generation and management to inform policy development, resource allocation and programme delivery.

17. Building on its leadership icons, South Africa has important charitable foundations, including those of Nelson Mandela, Desmond Tutu, Graça Machel and Cyril Ramaphosa. UNICEF will consolidate and leverage strategic partnerships with these foundations to enhance youth employability and will also collaborate with the private sector to mobilize and leverage financial and technical support.

18. South Africa continues to share South-South collaboration opportunities with countries willing to exchange lessons and experiences on child-oriented laws and policies and scalable solutions to address challenges facing children and adolescents.

Child health and well-being

19. This outcome envisages that girls and boys, including the most deprived, receive an integrated package of quality and equitable maternal, neonatal and child health, HIV/AIDS and nutrition services. This is aligned with the National Development Plan 2030, the National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy and the Multisectoral National Food and Nutrition Security Plan. The programme will focus

on strengthening evidence-based planning and monitoring capacities at the national level; enhancing high-impact service delivery capacities in 14 high-burden and low-performing priority districts; and increasing demand for and provision of child health and well-being services by families and communities.

20. UNICEF will deploy a combination of strategies to: (a) shift from vertical programmes which focus disjointedly on disease and intervention to a more health system-based approach, as reflected in the National Health Insurance scheme; (b) support progress towards the last mile in eliminating mother-to-child transmission of HIV and preventing HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women who are most at risk; and (c) support the implementation of the Multisectoral National Food and Nutrition Security Plan to address the double burden of stunting and obesity among children, adolescents and young women. In partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organization, UNICEF will advocate for keeping child health and nutrition on the national agenda and demonstrate how resources can be better utilized.

21. Linkages will be made among different platforms and systems to improve results. UNICEF will leverage the reach of early learning programmes and primary schools as platforms for health and nutrition interventions. Effective linkages will be made between community systems and facility-based services, including health, early learning, education and child and social protection services, while employing technological innovations.

Early childhood, primary- and secondary-age education

22. This outcome envisages that girls and boys, particularly the most vulnerable, benefit from inclusive, gender-sensitive quality learning and developmental services in both the home and school environments. This is aligned with the National Development Plan 2030, which emphasizes that education is a critical determinant of building national capabilities. The programme will focus on quality early learning programmes, policies and strategies; inclusive, equitable and quality basic education in the foundation, intermediate and senior phases; and tailored learning of STEM and promotion of robotics, with specific attention to girls.

23. The country made a major policy shift in 2018 in moving ECD from the Department of Social Development to the Department of Basic Education. UNICEF was requested by the Government to provide technical and financial support to ensure the success of this major functional shift. This work, along with the professionalization of the ECD workforce, will be prioritized given its critical role in the successful implementation of the national integrated ECD policy. To this end, significant efforts will be made to monitor curriculum implementation and the deployment of educational technologies. UNICEF will focus on strengthening systems to scale up early grade reading, numeracy and play-based learning in the foundational years and remediation in the intermediate and senior phases. UNICEF will support the Government's "second chance matric" programme for girls in the poorest performing schools, focusing on both foundational and transferable skills.

24. Efforts will continue to be made to strengthen intersectoral coordination in four areas: (a) capitalizing on intersectoral linkages, UNICEF will support the national integrated school health programme with innovative Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All interventions in schools; (b) support to the national reading coalition in the implementation of the national reading improvement strategy; (c) a multisectoral approach in the continuing implementation of sanitation appropriate for education, through direct support to strengthening the capacity of the National Education

Collaboration Trust as well as leveraging the private sector; and (d) interministerial implementation of the shift of ECD.

Adolescent development and participation

25. This outcome envisages that adolescent girls and boys benefit from expanded programmes and opportunities to live healthy lives, exercise critical skills and knowledge for life, and participate in shaping their environment. This responds to the National Youth Policy 2015–2020, which aims to create an environment that enables youth to fulfil their potential. The programme will focus on adolescents': (a) health and well-being; (b) learning and skills; (c) safety and protection; and (d) civic engagement and participation. This outcome builds on key interventions under other outcomes, while having particular interventions targeted to address the unique challenges faced by adolescents.

26. UNICEF will prioritize a core package of interventions collaboratively with the Government (education, health, social development departments and the Presidency), UNAIDS and UNFPA. The package includes the scale-up of peer-to-peer networks of adolescent girls and young mothers for the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS; intensified, cross-sectoral interventions as specified in the "care and support to teaching and learning" scheme; the implementation of policy and protocols on drug and substance abuse; the generation of evidence on adolescent mental health; implementation of the Girls in STEM (TechnoGirl) initiative; strengthening the life orientation curriculum; the scale-up of physical education and sport for development to equip adolescents with essential life skills required for the successful transition from school to work; linking youth to the future of work through blockchain; and interventions for school safety and positive disciplines.

27. UNICEF will mobilize multiple sectors and platforms to improve civic engagement and participation in the context of Generation Unlimited. This will include school-based clubs, U-Report and youth volunteers. Together with UNFPA, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), academia and civil society organizations, UNICEF will provide a platform for adolescents and young people to develop their own solutions for self-identified problems using social innovation tools.

Child protection

28. This outcome envisages that girls and boys, especially the most marginalized, receive multisectoral preventive and response services and social assistance within their homes, schools and communities. This corresponds to results in the National Plan of Action for Children, National Strategic Plan to End Gender-Based Violence and the recent presidential commitment to tackling gender-based violence and violence against children. The programme will focus on mobilizing the Government, civil society and communities against violence, abuse and neglect against children; strengthening government and civil society capacities to provide preventive and early intervention services to all vulnerable children; enhancing government capacities to provide integrated multisectoral child protection services; and linking cash transfers with early identification and referral of vulnerable children.

29. With South Africa being a pathfinder country for ending violence against children, UNICEF, along with UNDP, UNFPA and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), will support social movements to end violence against women, adolescents and children. UNICEF will convene partners to scale up prevention and early intervention programmes, which include structured home visits to vulnerable families by child and youth care workers; and safe parks for children and adolescents to learn and play in a safe environment during out-of-school hours. Parenting programmes that involve men to support a

healthy family life and childcare will be scaled up. In collaboration with UNFPA and the United States Agency for International Development, UNICEF will strengthen the case management system, including for migrant children, by digitizing it and improving the capacities of the social workforce for case management. To address the exclusion error in child grants, UNICEF will work with the Government to ensure that all newborns are registered, so that families can apply for child support grants.

30. To ensure that vulnerable children and families receive an integrated package of social services, UNICEF will support the Government to scale up the “cash-plus” approach by combining the child-grants scheme with other social services, and the creation of interlinkages between different service providers.

Social policy and child rights

31. This outcome envisages that girls and boys in South Africa have an equitable chance in life regardless of race, gender, disability, migrant and income status. It supports the National Development Plan 2030 vision of ensuring inclusive growth and development outcomes for all and that no one slips behind a minimum standard of living. The programme focuses on measuring multidimensional child poverty and targeting resources to the most deprived children; strengthening capacities of the Government to improve allocations for social sector budgets; and strengthening platforms and space for children and champions of children’s rights to actively participate in the policymaking process.

32. UNICEF will assist the Government to undertake a measurement of multidimensional child poverty that accurately reflects multiple deprivations. UNICEF will highlight public finance bottlenecks that impede the quality of spending in social sector departments. UNICEF will continue advocacy and public engagement through annual submissions on the Medium-Term Budget Policy Statement, as the adoption of UNICEF-sponsored recommendations by Parliament is a direct and efficient way to influence budget policy. UNICEF will work with the Government and civil society to place children at the centre of policymaking in South Africa via regular engagements with the Presidency on social policy issues affecting children. The capacities of oversight institutions such as the Parliament, the Child Rights Commission and the Human Rights Commission will be further strengthened to ensure strong accountability from all partners towards the achievement of children’s rights as enshrined in the Constitution and legislation.

33. Along with the International Labour Organization and the World Food Programme, UNICEF will focus on evidence generation to demonstrate: (a) broadened access for the poorest and most marginalized children to social protection programmes and social services; and (b) the impact of social protection programmes on reducing childhood poverty and inequality. This work will cover all spheres, from cash-plus to public finance advocacy for the National Health Insurance, to other social protection programmes pertaining to children, which require intersectoral collaboration within UNICEF and across United Nations entities in South Africa.

34. These five outcome areas will be strengthened by a programme effectiveness component that creates synergies among them. UNICEF will ensure strong programme coordination, external communication and partnerships, results-based planning and monitoring, evaluation and the generation and use of evidence, while strengthening innovation and the use of technology for children.

35. South Africa will continue to prioritize private sector engagement with a dedicated corporate partnership function to mobilize and leverage resources for children and to influence industry sustainability policies to accelerate the realization of child rights. Over the next five years, UNICEF will maximize the potential of

individual giving, including from high-value channels, as a predictable and sustainable funding source for the Country Office.

Summary budget table

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Child health and well-being	0	8 227	8 227
Early childhood, primary- and secondary-age education	0	18 676	18 676
Adolescent development and participation	0	4 462	4 462
Child protection	2 446	5 008	7 454
Social policy and child rights	1 956	1 217	3 173
Programme effectiveness	2 463	3 840	6 303
Total	6 865	41 430	48 295

Programme and risk management

36. This CPD serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. The country programme will be implemented under the leadership of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation, in collaboration with line departments, parastatal institutions, civil society organizations, the private sector and academic and research institution within the context of the United Nations country team to contribute to common results of the UNSDCF.

37. UNICEF will regularly identify and mitigate risks to achieve planned results. Key risks for achieving the results include, among others, climate-related events, social tensions, increasing numbers of children on the move and such health emergencies as the COVID-19 pandemic with their socioeconomic implications. Resilience-oriented programming, early warning mechanisms and emergency preparedness measures, strong inter-agency and subregional collaboration within the framework of the UNSDCF are required to address these risks.

38. UNICEF will continue to maintain effective governance and management systems, including stewardship of financial resources and management of human resources. UNICEF will strengthen the management of the harmonized approach to cash transfers and sustain compliance with other risk control mechanisms. UNICEF will continue to strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of its operation with overall cost consciousness. Efforts will be intensified to work with other United Nations agencies through the Business Operations Strategy to benefit from additional cost-savings measures.

Monitoring and evaluation

39. Progress towards planned results will be monitored using the results and resources framework. The Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan will guide the generation of evidence to inform programming. Regular reviews of the UNICEF programme and the UNSDCF, as well as field visits and joint monitoring visits with partners, will contribute to assessing progress on results, ensuring timely adjustments and informing the accountability to affected population.

40. UNICEF will work with Statistics South Africa and other United Nations entities to monitor the progress towards national and international goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, and track inequities. UNICEF will support national capacities for the collection of age- and sex-disaggregated data on the situation of children. The growing popularity of U-Report in South Africa will continue to be harnessed to promote social accountability and end-user monitoring of policy implementation. The national evaluation capacity will be strengthened to further infuse a culture of evaluation in the country.

Annex

Results and resources framework

South Africa – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, July 2020–June 2025

Convention on the Rights of the Child: All articles

National priorities: Aligned with National Development Plan 2030

Sustainable Development Goals: 1–6, 9–11, 16–17

United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework outcomes involving UNICEF:

- By 2025, all people, particularly vulnerable populations, have improved health and well-being.
- By 2025, all children and young people have equitable access to quality education relevant to a changing society.
- By 2025, all persons, especially girls and marginalized populations, enjoy increased social cohesion, freedom from violence and discrimination and access justice and human rights.
- By 2025, social and economic inequalities, particularly for women and youth, are reduced through equitable access to resources, social protection and decent work.
- By 2025, vulnerable and marginalized communities are more resilient to adverse effects of climate change.

Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 Goal Areas: 1–5

UNICEF regional priorities. 1–5

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
Child health and well-being Girls and boys, including the most deprived, receive an integrated package of quality and equitable maternal, neonatal and child health (MNCH),	1. Percentage of children aged 0–14 years and adolescent girls and boys aged 10–19 years living with HIV that are receiving antiretroviral treatment B: 58% (0–14 years) T: 90% (0–14 years)	Thembisa/Spectrum; District Health Information System (DHIS)	Output 1: National Government has enhanced capacities to develop, finance, implement and monitor policies and plans for equitable MNCH, HIV/AIDS and nutrition care and services for children. Output 2: Subnational institutions and systems in 14	Department of Health United Nations country team (UNCT)	–	8 227	8 227

<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
					<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
HIV/AIDS and nutrition care and services.	2. Percentage of children fully immunized as per vaccination schedule B: 83.1% T: 90%	Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), DHIS, World Health Organization/ UNICEF estimate	targeted high-burden districts have strengthened capacities to deliver evidence-based MNCH, HIV/AIDS and nutrition care and services for children in a coordinated manner. Output 3: Families and communities in 14 high-burden districts are empowered and capacitated to provide and demand basic MNCH, HIV/AIDS and nutrition care and services for children.				
	3. Percentage of infants aged 0–5 months who are exclusively fed with breast milk B: 32% T: 60%	DHS					
Early childhood, primary-, secondary-age education Girls and boys, particularly the most vulnerable, benefit from inclusive, gender-sensitive quality learning and developmental services in both the home and school environments.	1. Percentage of children aged 0–4 years that received early stimulation and responsive care from their parents or caregivers B: Parents telling stories often: 35.5% Reading books with child often: 27% Naming different things with child often: 47.3% T: Parents telling stories often: 75% Reading books with child often: 45% Naming different things with child often: 75%	General Household Survey (GHS)	Output 1: National and subnational institutions and systems have strengthened capacities to plan, implement and monitor quality early learning programmes, policies and strategies for children under 6 years old. Output 2: National and subnational education systems have enhanced capacities to deliver inclusive, equitable and quality basic education for learners in the foundation, intermediate and senior phases. Output 3: Education system has improved capacities to provide tailored learning in science, technology, engineering and math with specific attention to girls and promotion of robotics.	Department of Basic Education Department of Higher Education and Training World Bank UNCT	–	18 676	18 676
	2. Percentage of children aged 36–59 months attending an early childhood education	GHS					

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
	programme (attendance rate) B: 38.4% T: 70%						
	3. Learning outcome improvement B: Math: 372 Science: 358 Reading: 320 T: Math: 409 Science: 393 Reading: 352	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) Report, Progress in International Reading Literacy Study Report					
	4. Percentage of girls writing math and science in National Senior Certificate with a score of at least 50% and above in those subjects B: Math: 18% Science: 27% T: Math: 43% Science: 52%	Education Management Information System					
Adolescent development and participation Adolescent girls and boys benefit from expanded programmes and opportunities to live healthy lives,	1. Adolescents aged 15–19 years having comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS (disaggregated by sex) B: 23% male 25% female	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS report	Output 1: District health teams, schools and community platforms have enhanced capacities for delivering quality health, HIV and nutrition interventions to adolescent girls and boys and promoting the adoption of healthy behaviours and lifestyles by	Department of Basic Education Department of Higher Education and Training Department of	–	4 462	4 462

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
exercise critical skills and knowledge for life and participate in shaping their environment.	T: 50% male 50% female		adolescents.	Health Department of Social Development UNCT			
	2. Percentage of youth not in employment, education or training B: 31.2% T: 21.2%	Department of Higher Education and Training Report	Output 2: Adolescent girls and boys are equipped with knowledge and skills for life to effectively transition to adulthood.				
	3. Percentage of students experiencing bullying, corporal punishment, harassment, violence, sexual discrimination and abuse (ages 13 to 17 years old) B: Bullying: 19.7%; Corporal punishment: 7.6%; Physical violence: 19.2% T: Bullying: 14.7%; Corporal punishment: 2.6%; Physical violence: 14.2%	TIMSS Report	Output 3: Social welfare, social justice and education systems, together with communities, have strengthened capacities to provide care, support and protection services to adolescent girls and boys. Output 4: Adolescents are capacitated and empowered to participate and civically engage within an overall enabling environment.				
	4. Number of adolescent girls and boys who participate in or lead civic engagement initiatives through UNICEF-supported programmes B: 0 T: 100 000	Department of Women, Youth and Disability Report					
Child protection	1. Number of girls and boys, who have	Department of Social	Output 1: Government, civil society and communities are	Presidency	2 446	5 008	7 454

<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
					<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
Girls and boys, especially the most marginalized, receive multisectoral preventive and response services, care and social assistance within their homes, schools and communities.	experienced violence, reached by health, social work or justice/law enforcement services B: 1 400 000 T: 2 000 000	Development Report	mobilized against abuse, neglect and violence against children. Output 2: Government and civil society have strengthened capacities to provide prevention and early intervention services to all vulnerable children, including children with disabilities, children on the move and under emergency situations. Output 3: Government has enhanced capacities to provide integrated multisectoral child protection services, linking cash transfer with early identification and referral of vulnerable children to multisectoral prevention and response services.	Parliament Department of Social Development Department of Justice Department of Home Affairs South African Police UNCT			
	2. Number of mothers, fathers and caregivers reached through parenting programmes B: 8 000 T: 64 000	Department of Social Development Report					
	3. Number of households reached by cash transfer programmes B: 7 385 000 T: 8 685 000	GHS					
Social policy and child rights Girls and boys in South Africa are provided with an equitable chance in life regardless of race, gender, disability, migrant and income status.	1. Number and percentage of children living in poverty according to national monetary poverty lines B: 10 030 000 children, 51% T: 9 100 000 children, 45%	Living Conditions Survey	Output 1: Government line departments have enhanced capacities to generate and use the results of the regular measurement of multidimensional child poverty to target resources to areas of need to reduce and eliminate lack of access to key services for children who need it most. Output 2: Government has strengthened capacities to improve allocations for social sector budgets and to use evidence to address public finance bottlenecks and rigorous programme	Presidency Parliament Statistics South Africa	1 956	1 217	3 173
	2. Share of public spending on health, education and/or social protection benefiting children living in the poorest regions and/or the poorest quintile	Annual Estimates of National Expenditure and Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure					

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
	B: 46.2% T: 50%		evaluations to strengthen the link between spending and quality outcomes in education, health and other basic services for children. Output 3: Government and partners have heightened commitments to child rights and provide strengthened platforms and space for children and champions of children’s rights to actively participate in the policymaking process.				
	3. Number of children covered by social protection systems B: 12 700 000 T: 13 500 000	South African Social Security Agency Report					
	4. Level of establishment of permanent national child rights coordinating mechanism B: None T: Functioning	Minutes of meetings of the national child rights coordinating mechanism					
Programme effectiveness UNICEF programmes are well coordinated, managed and performing with intersectoral synergies and innovation and well recognized and funded.	1. Extent to which targets set at the beginning of the year for key annual management and programme priority indicators are achieved B: 70% T: 100%	Annual Review Report	Output 1: Programme coordination Output 2: Public alliances and communications Output 3: Private sector partnerships and fundraising Output 4: Planning, monitoring and reporting Output 5: Evaluation Output 6: Innovation Output 7: Operational support to programme delivery	UNCT Media Private sector partners Statistics South Africa South Africa Monitoring and Evaluation Association	2 463	3 840	6 303
	2. UNICEF brand awareness rate in South Africa B: 56% T: 80%	Global Barometer Survey					
	3. Percentage of other resources ceiling funded B: 80% T: 85%	Insight					
Total resources					6 865	41 430	48 295