

# Sustainable Development Goals

## Indicator Baseline report 2017 – South Africa



THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND

## **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs):**

### **Indicator Baseline Report**



## **Sustainable Development Goals: Baseline report 2017 / Statistics South Africa**

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# FOREWORD

## Minister Jeffrey Thamsanqa Radebe, the Minister in the Presidency: Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

I am sure that I do not need to remind any of us that regardless of where we live, we are experiencing a very critical time in the evolution of our history as a people. Therefore, accelerating sustainable development to deliver on the United Nations' Agenda 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) must be at the centre of all our deliberations and actions. Even though South Africa's own development plan precedes the SDGs, the aspirations articulated in the SDGs resonate with those found in our National Development Plan (NDP).

We all know too well that the SDGs were created to transform the world. This can only be achieved if development is rooted in building lasting, meaningful and effective partnerships, as a response to our aspirational NDP and the UN Agenda 2030. Since the launch of the SDGs, we now have an unprecedented opportunity to accelerate the implementation of sustainable development in South Africa; to deliver the goals and bring governments, businesses, and people together to embark on a new path towards a more sustainable and better planet for all.

I welcome this report that examines each of the 17 SDGs. It serves as a reference point of where we are and the road yet to be travelled to reach the indicator targets set out in Agenda 2030. South Africa is confronted by the triple threat of poverty, unemployment and inequality. The NDP and UN Agenda 2030 advocate for living standards of the poor to be raised to a minimum level. For this to be achieved, South Africa has to create jobs and employment opportunities for its people.

The NDP presents a long-term strategy to increase employment and broaden opportunities through education, vocational training and work experience, public employment programmes, health and nutrition, public transport and access to information. While there are "quick wins" to be had in each of these areas, the strategies will take time to have a large-scale effect on poverty. In working towards realising the vision of both the NDP and the SDGs, we have taken several important steps forward. One of the key issues underpinning both the NDP and the SDGs is the necessity for an integrated approach to development that incorporates all sectors of society and fosters a mind-set and behavioural shift of ownership and agency.

As government we will use data and statistics to come up with a comprehensive plan, which will respond to the emerging needs to ensure sustainable and inclusive development. While there are no shortcuts for human development, the SDGs give us the opportunity to collaborate more sharply, more effectively and more deliberately.

The UN 2030 Agenda is without doubt our boldest agenda for achieving human progress. This colossal effort is not about what individual people, governments, business and organisations do alone – it is about what we can and must do, together, to better support our efforts in implementing such a boldly transformative agenda. So, it falls upon us to reflect on whether we are being held back by insufficient collaboration, coordination and accountability on system-wide activities. There may often be good reasons why things are the way they are; but change for the better, sooner rather than later, we must.

JT Radebe





## MESSAGE

### His Excellency Jacob Gedleyihlekisa Zuma, President of the Republic of South Africa

In 2015, world leaders adopted the Post-2015 Development Agenda at the 70<sup>th</sup> Session of United Nations General Assembly. This commitment followed on the Millennium Declaration in 2000, fifteen years ago.

The international community committed to double their efforts in fighting poverty, hunger, and unemployment and to address the environment and climate change. The achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) has been uneven across geographical regions, with regions such as Africa distinctly lagging behind. Thus the commitment to leaving no one behind in the SDGs rekindle the hope that underdevelopment and uneven development will be top on the agenda for the SDGs.

The Post-2015 Agenda is an important programme that addresses the unfinished business undertaken by the MDGs. It is an ambitious programme that has seventeen goals compared to the eight of the MDGs. No doubt therefore it is a demanding programme.

In South Africa we are fully behind the SDGs. We have our own Vision 2030, a blueprint document mapping the development path of our country – the NDP. In the Continent we have the Africa Agenda 2063.

In the work of aligning the global agenda to the local one, we have found resonance and as such I am confident that the SDGs address by and large expressions articulated in the NDP. In fact, our government is promoting sustainable development policies which seek to make significant interventions in reducing poverty and inequality.

As the SDGs are interlinked, their realisation requires an integrated policy response.

Inclusive growth would remain a dream if powerful nations continued to put their national interests ahead of the global collective interest and conflicts around the world would continue.

The modest achievements made in this report, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Indicator Baseline Report 2017, are further testimony to our zeal and commitment to realise the aspirations contained in the 2030 Development Agenda.

JG Zuma





## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The global agenda on sustainable development is best expressed through the SDGs, what one can best describe as the ultimate measure of progress which is about prosperity for people and planet. The SDGs, a set of 17 “Global Goals”, 169 targets, and 230 indicators, are a standard for evaluating if progress is being made across the world to reduce poverty, improve quality of life, and realise aspirations of the masses of people towards development.

This report – Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Indicator Baseline Report 2017 – sheds light on what has been done and on what more needs to be accomplished in order to rid South Africa of extreme poverty.

As a United Nations initiative, the SDGs, officially known as “Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, is a critical framework for ensuring global partnership for betterment of humankind. These goals, targets, and indicators are the basis for measurement. It is hoped that the 2017 Indicator Baseline Report forms a solid decision support system in the high stakes of decision-making. Through comprehensive measurement you have the courage of being categorical of whether anybody has been left behind. Only when you know where they started from can you be confident that no one is left behind<sup>1</sup>.

At the centre of this is statistics, a conduit for delivering the hopes and dreams of nations yearning for prosperity for their people. As the Statistician-General and Head of Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), the office responsible for compiling the country report, I wish to acknowledge the role of government departments, civil society, and international agencies that contributed towards the development of our Baseline Indicator Framework.

We are grateful to the teams for putting together this valuable document – a country baseline report for South Africa. We are eternally indebted to the public – our respondents – who open their doors and provide information about their life circumstances so that the statistics paint the pictures that portray life in this country.

We are convinced that this baseline report sets a sound foundation upon which we can measure our progress towards the Global Agenda on Sustainable Development for the next 13 years.

I am therefore convinced that the president will submit a quality indicator baseline report to the United Nations.

Pali Lehohla

Statistician-General of South Africa and Chairperson of the National Coordinating Committee for the Sustainable Development Goals

<sup>1</sup>Issues surrounding data production, monitoring, and standards are at the core of the transformative agenda.

You can't know whether you have left anybody behind unless you know where they started from.

*Pali Lehohla*





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## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APP	Annual Performance Plan
ARC	Agricultural Research Council
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
BERD	Business Expenditure on R&D
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women
CLPA	Child Labour Programme of Action
COIDA	Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
CS	Community Survey
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DFI	Development Finance Institution
DHIS	District Health Information System
DIC	Dissolved inorganic carbon
DTS	Department of Science and Technology
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
FTE	Full-time Equivalent
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDS	Green Drop System
GERD	Gross Expenditure on Research and Development
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GHS	General Household Survey
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HCFCs	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HSRC	Human Sciences Research Council
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IES	Income and Expenditure Survey
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPPs	Independent Power Producers
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan
IUDF	Integrated Urban Development Framework
JCPS	Justice, Crime Prevention and Security
KyD	Kaonafatso ya Dikgomo
LBPL	Lower-bound Poverty Line
LCS	Living Conditions Survey
LTSM	learning and teaching support materials
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals

MFI	Monetary Financial Institution
MFP	Multifactor Productivity
MICs	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
MVA	Manufacturing Value Added
MW	Megawatts
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NDMC	National Disaster Management Centre
NDP	National Development Plan
NEET	Not in education, employment or training
NFNSP	National Food and Nutrition Security Plan
NMR	Neonatal Mortality Rate
NPC	National Planning Commission
NSNP	National School Nutrition Programme
NWRS	National Water Resources Strategy
ODMWA	Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act
PM	Particulate matter
PrEP	Pre-exposure Prophylaxis
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
R&D	Research and Development
RAAVC	Revitalization of the Agriculture and Agro-Processing Value Chain
RDs	Remand detainees
SAAQIS	South African Air Quality Information System
SAMPI	South African Multidimensional Poverty Index
SANS	South African National Standard
SAWIS	South African Waste Information System
SAYP	Survey of Activities of Young People
SD	Standard Deviation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SOEs	State-owned Enterprises
SOOS	Southern Ocean Observation System
TA	Total alkalinity
TB	Tuberculosis
TDGDP	Tourist Direct GDP
TFP	Total Factor Productivity
TIMMS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
TJ	Terajoule
TRWR	Total renewable freshwater resources
TSA	Tourism Satellite Accounts
TWW	Total freshwater withdrawn
U5MR	Under-five Mortality Rate

VOCS	Victims of Crime Survey
WHO	World Health Organization
WP	White Paper
YRBS	Youth Risk Behaviour Survey
ZAR	South African Rand





# SOUTH AFRICA AT A GLANCE

 **POPULATION**  
55,7 million

 **POP by SEX**  
49% M 51% F

 **TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS**  
16,9 million

 **AVE HOUSEHOLD SIZE**  
3,3

1,2 million km<sup>2</sup>



**9** Provinces  
Capitals: Pretoria (administrative)  
Cape Town (legislative)  
Bloemfontein (judicial)

**11** Official Languages  
Afrikaans, English, isiNdebele, isiXhosa, isiZulu, Sepedi,  
Sesotho, Setswana, siSwati, Tshivenda, Xitsonga

 **GOVERNMENT**  
Constitutional multiparty, three spheres (local, provincial, national) democracy

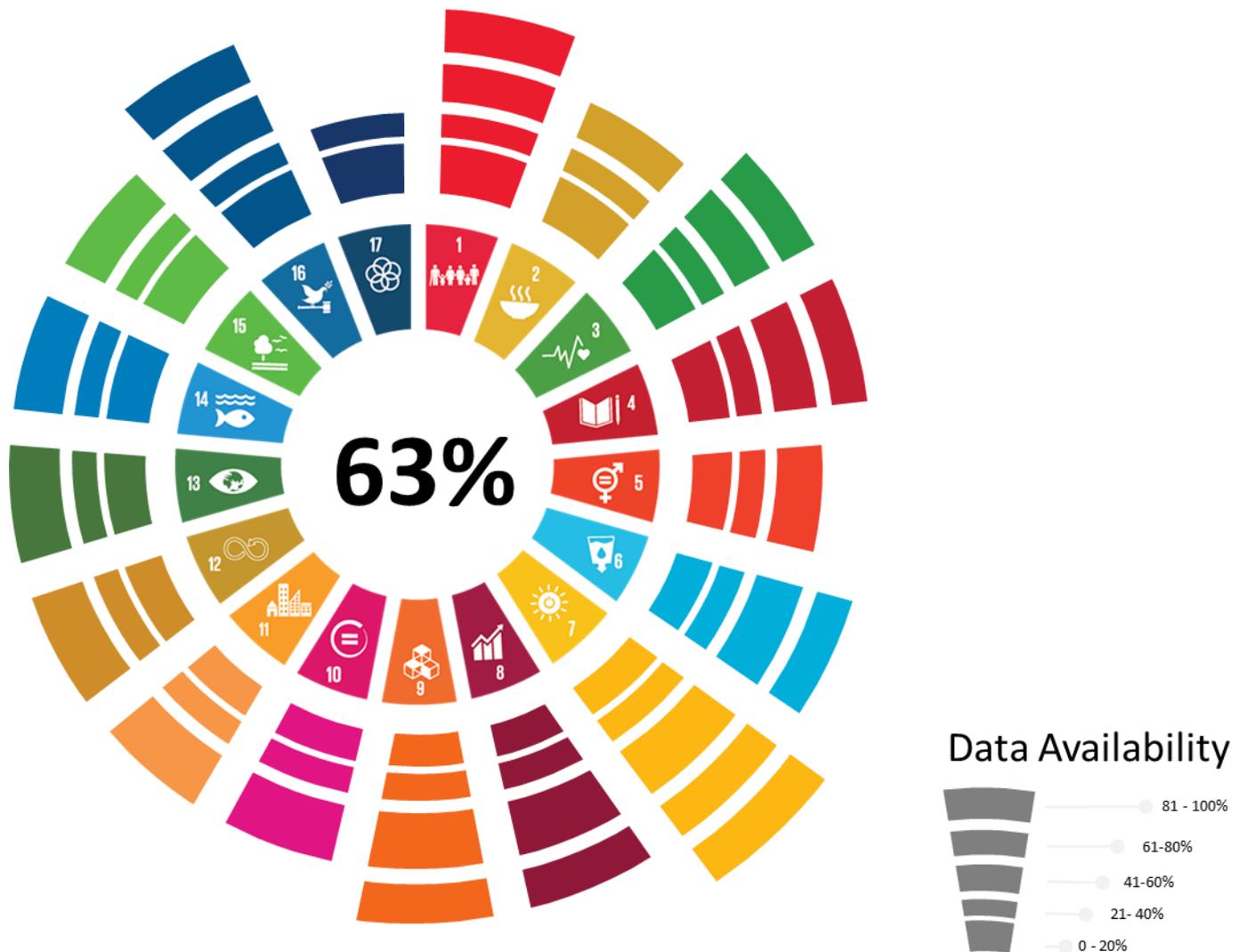
 **CURRENCY**  
Rand (ZAR) – 100 cents equals one rand

 **TIME**  
GMT +2 hours

Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2016



South Africa is able to report on a number of the SDG Tier I and Tier II indicators. However, there are obvious data gaps in specific goals. While some goals have a number of indicators that are reported on, deficiencies regarding aggregation may exist.





## BACKGROUND

During 2015, South Africa presented its final Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) report on the state of the progress that the country has made in rolling back poverty in all its forms, as agreed upon globally and initiated in 2000. This 15-year process covered the tracking of eradication of poverty in a number of dimensions, measured across 8 basic areas or goals. Since then the global community has adopted a further set of development issues to continue and expand the work of the MDGs. This set of aspirations is termed the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and will come to fruition in 2030. The SDGs are both an extension and an expansion of the work done under the MDGs; in particular, the number of goals increased from 8 to 17, the number of targets increased from 20 to 169 and the indicator suite increased from 60 to 230.

Although the technical process of developing methodologies to measure some of the proposed indicators has not been finalised, countries (including South Africa) have embarked on developing a baseline suite of indicator values for those indicators that have a universally accepted definition, method of computation and collection methodology to kick-start the measurement and hence, the monitoring of progress of the SDGs. It should be noted that:

- 1) Only 156 of the proposed 230 indicators have agreed standards and methods and can thus strictly speaking be measured.
- 2) Data on a number of the 156 indicators for which the necessary metadata (agreed standards and methods) exists, may not be available at this point in time.

This report will therefore only cover indicators for which metadata exists and for which the necessary data to report progress on, currently exists within the country or elsewhere. Periodic reviews and updates of the current baseline indicator suite will thus take place if and when new indicators become available, or data becomes available for existing indicators.

Due to the constraints highlighted above, this report will only cover 98 of the 156 indicators. It is envisaged that a review and update of the current suite will be effected towards the middle of the 2017/18 financial year to ensure that the most updated suite of indicators is presented to the next United Nations General Assembly.

## Structure of the report

The report covers all 17 goals stated in the SDG documents. Each goal will be treated as a separate chapter in the report. Each chapter will be structured as follows:

- 1) An introduction linking the sustainable development goal to the country's National Development Plan (NDP), related policies, programmes and projects initiated by departments and institutions.
- 2) Statement of the individual targets relating to the goal together with all indicators pertaining to specific targets.
- 3) The definition of the indicator as well as the method of computing the indicator values.
- 4) A baseline indicator value and where applicable, a chart/table indicating changes over time for the selected indicators are given. Baseline indicator values are based on data obtained during the base year (2016) or the year closest to 2016 for which data was available. In instances where the base year/period is not referenced on the charts/tables, the base year is 2016.
- 5) Indication of the data source(s).
- 6) Where possible, a comment section relating to the indicator is included.

## Indicator numbering

A slightly modified numbering system to that used in the UN documents, has been adopted for this report. Certain suffixes were introduced to differentiate amongst the different types and levels of indicators. These are indicated below:

- An indicator number without any suffix (e.g. 1.1.1) indicates an unmodified SDG indicator;
- An indicator number followed by an upper case D (e.g.1.3.1D) refers to a domesticated indicator;
- An indicator number followed by either an upper case A (e.g. 1.2.1A) or an upper case A combined with a number (e.g. 16.2.3A1 and 16.2.3A2) indicates an additional indicator; while
- An indicator number followed by a lower case letter (e.g. 4.4.1a) or a combination of upper and lower case letters (e.g. 4.6.1Db and 11.1.1Da) refers to the disaggregated components of an indicator.





Proportion of population below the national poverty line (LBPL)



Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions



## Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

### Introduction

Poverty is a multifaceted problem that manifests itself in economic, social and political terms. While the SDG programme has lots of parallels with the previous MDG framework and makes tackling poverty its core objective, the SDGs have significantly expanded the scope of its poverty targets. The new SDG framework has expanded its approach to measure poverty “in all its forms”. This means that in addition to the classic money-metric measures, multidimensional poverty measures gain greater attention. Furthermore, the SDGs give more priority to the use of national definitions. This allows South Africa to anchor its targets to the behaviour and consumption patterns preferred by its citizens.

The NDP is fundamentally geared towards the elimination of poverty and the reduction of inequality through job creation programmes as well as creating conducive conditions for entrepreneurship in order for the majority of the people to be in employment (paid jobs or their own businesses). The NDP also includes many ambitious targets that go beyond what the SDGs hope to achieve by 2030. So, for example, is South Africa aiming to eliminate all poverty below its Lower-bound Poverty Line (LBPL) (R647 per person per month in 2015 prices), while the SDGs only aim to reduce the amount of poverty below this line by half. In 2014, South Africa published its official Multidimensional Poverty Index known as the SAMPI. The SAMPI is made up of eleven (11) indicators across four dimensions, namely health, education, living standards and economic activity. The economic activity dimension is especially critical for South Africa, given the high levels of unemployment which is the predominant driver of poverty.

One of the key programmes that has assisted South Africa in reducing poverty since the early 2000s has been the rapid expansion of social grants, which now provide financial assistance to 17 million South Africans. The SDGs aim to expand this social protection, particularly to those most vulnerable in society. Recent surveys have shown that the coverage of the elderly is comprehensive with 71,9% of all older persons receiving an old-age grant in 2015. Even more impressive is the fact that 92,2% of those classified as poor received such grants. Furthermore, about a third of households with children (34,3%) were covered by child support grants, with poor households having notably higher coverage at 61,3%.

Recent data shows that the war on poverty is far from over and that efforts to combat it must be expanded and accelerated as the country experienced increased levels of poverty between 2011 and 2015. Women, children, black Africans, those living in rural areas, and people with little or no education remain the biggest victims of poverty in South Africa and these groups require special focus and targeted interventions if poverty levels are to drop to the SDG target of 20,0% by 2030 (from 40,0% in 2015) based on the LBPL.



**TARGET 1.1:** By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1,25 a day

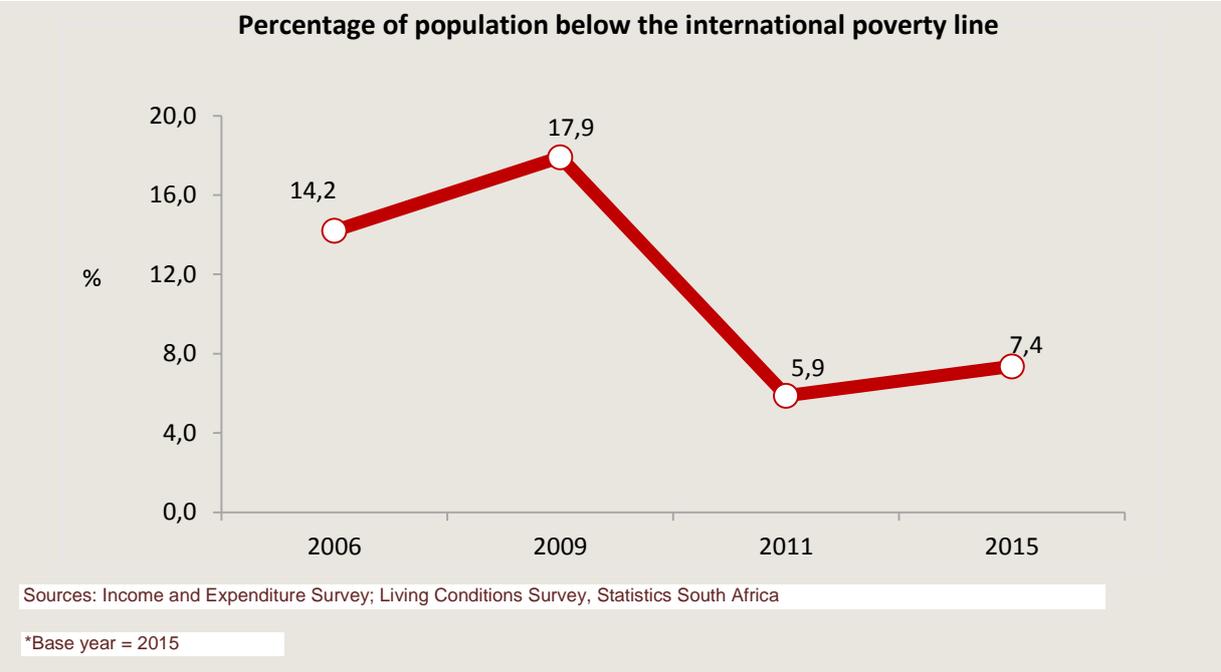
**INDICATOR 1.1.1:** Percentage of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** This indicator provides the percentage of the total population and the proportion of the employed population living in households with per-capita consumption or income that is below the international poverty line of US\$1,25.

**MoC:** The number of persons living in households below the poverty line (disaggregated by sex, age and employment status) divided by the total number of persons (disaggregated by the same sex, age and employment status groups) multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator value\* 7,4%**



**Comment:** About 14% of the population lived below the international poverty line in 2006. Since then, there has been a lot of improvement in the living conditions of South Africans, as the percentage decreased to 7,4% by 2015.

Disaggregation by sex, age and employment status is not included due to lack of data.



**TARGET 1.2:** By 2030, reduce at least by half, the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

**INDICATOR 1.2.1:** Proportion of population living below the national poverty line by sex and age

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** This indicator provides the proportion of the total population and the proportion of the employed population living in households with per-capita consumption or income that is below the national poverty line.

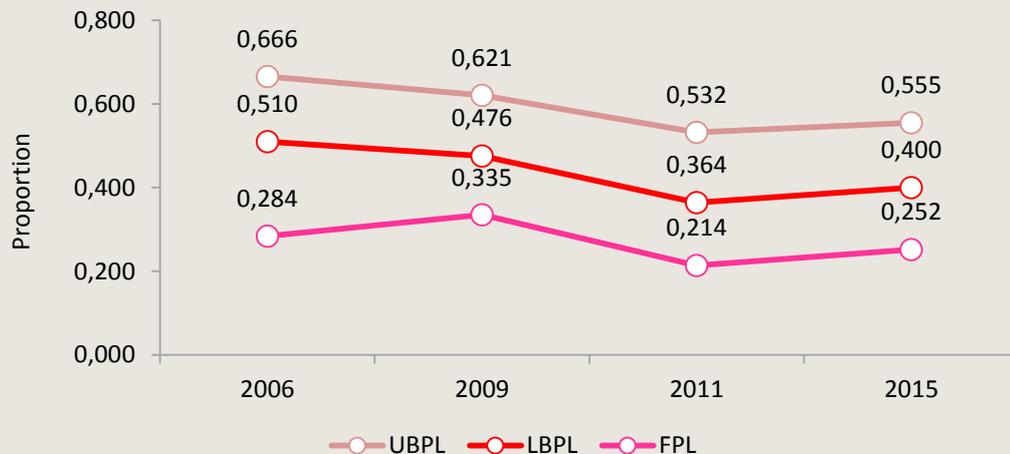
The poverty line is drawn at a particular level of income or consumption. Households/individuals whose incomes fall below a given level of the poverty line or whose consumption level is valued at less than the value of the poverty line are classified as poor.

**MoC:** The number of persons living in households below the poverty line divided by the total population (disaggregated by the same sex and age).

### Baseline indicator values\*

Male	Female	Total	0–17 years	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65+ years
0,382	0,417	0,400	0,510	0,436	0,347	0,301	0,278	0,299	0,301

### Proportion of population living below the national poverty lines



Source: Income and Expenditure Survey ; Living Conditions Survey, Statistics South Africa

\*Base year = 2015

**Comment:** South Africa has developed three national poverty lines; a Food Poverty Line (FPL) at R441 per person per month; a LBPL at R647 per person per month and an Upper-bound Poverty Line (UBPL) at R992 per person per month. The country furthermore reports on two additional poverty measures, namely the international poverty line and a national multi-dimensional poverty measure. The country adopted the LBPL as the primary benchmark for monitoring poverty.

The percentage of the population living below the LBPL decreased from 51,0% in 2006 to 40,0% in 2015, which is more than 3 percentage points higher than the value registered in 2011.



**TARGET 1.2:** By 2030, reduce at least by half, the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

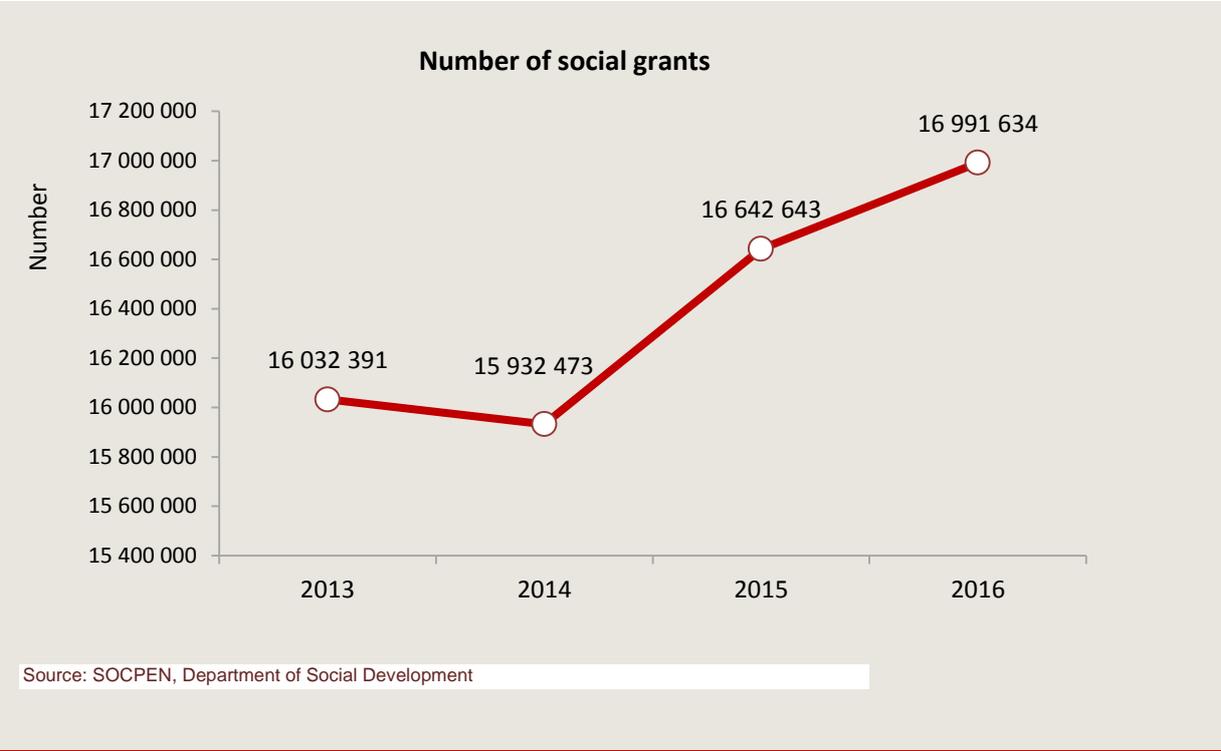
**INDICATOR 1.2.1A:** Number of social grants

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** This refers to the number of grants received by type. The grant types include the Child Support Grant, Foster Care Grant, Care Dependency Grant, Older Persons Grant, Disability Grant, War Veterans Grant and the Grant-in-Aid.

**MoC:** This is a count of the number of social grants provided in a given year.

**Baseline indicator value: 16 991 634**



**Comment:** The total number of grants increased from just over 16 million in 2013 to almost 17 million in March 2016. Almost three-quarters (74,1%) of the social grants are children’s grants inclusive of the Foster Care, Care Dependency and Child Support grants.

The upper age eligibility limit for the child support grant was increased in October 2010 from 14 to 18 years. Age equalisation for the Older Persons Grant was implemented in a phased-in approach between 2008 and 2010.



**TARGET 1.2:** By 2030, reduce at least by half, the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

**INDICATOR 1.2.2:** Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

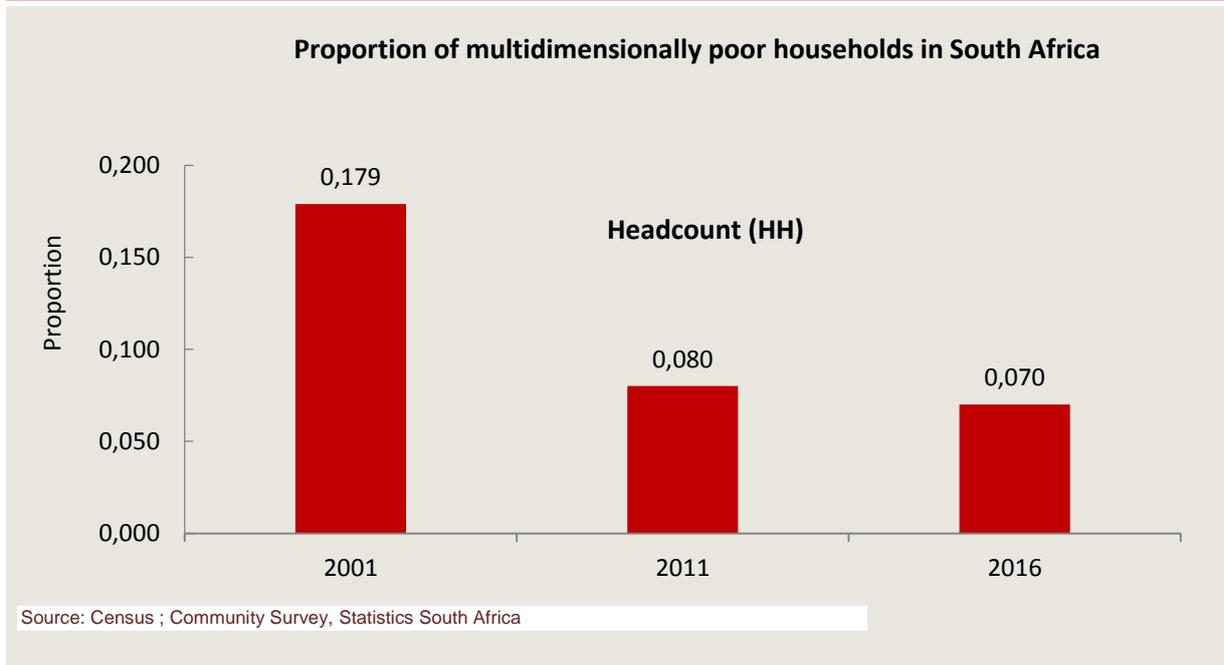
**DEFINITION:** This indicator provides the proportion of households that are multi-dimensionally poor based on the South African Multidimensional Poverty Index (SAMPI). The SAMPI is based on four dimensions, namely health, education, living standards and economic activity. It is calculated based on the Alkire-Foster methodology used in the compilation of the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). A household is classified as SAMPI poor if it is deprived in a third or more of the indicators in the index.

There are two key measures relating to the South African Multidimensional Poverty Index (SAMPI), namely the headcount and intensity measures.

**MoC:** The **SAMPI headcount** is calculated by dividing the number of households that are multidimensionally poor by the total number of households in the country. A household is considered multidimensionally poor if the sum of its weighted deprivations across the four dimensions (health, education, living standards and economic activity) is 33,3% or more.

The **SAMPI intensity** is the average proportion of weighted indicators in which “multidimensionally poor” households are deprived. It is calculated by dividing the number of deprivations of the multidimensionally poor households by the number of households that are multidimensionally poor.

### Baseline indicator value: 0,070



**Comment:** Since 2001, there have been positive developments in terms of poverty reduction in South Africa. As indicated by the poverty headcount, 7,0% of households in South Africa were multidimensionally poor in 2016 (down from 17,9% in 2001).



**TARGET 1.3:** Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

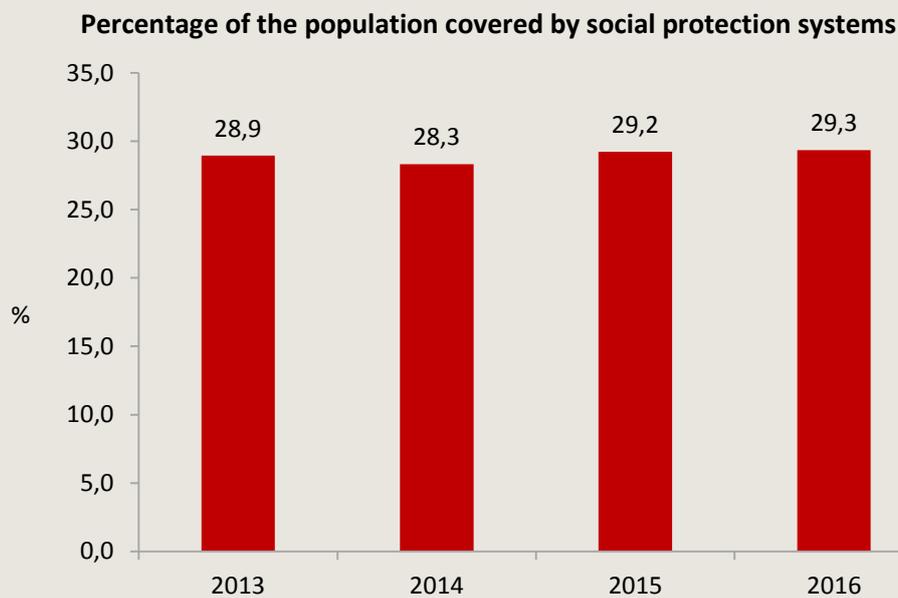
**INDICATOR 1.3.1D:** Percentage of population covered by social protection systems, distinguishing children, older persons and persons with disabilities

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** The indicator reflects the percentage of persons effectively covered by a social protection system. It also reflects the main components of social protection: child benefits, persons with disabilities and older persons.

**MoC:** The number of recipients of social assistance benefits and of the main contributory schemes divided by the total population, multiplied by 100.

### Baseline indicator value: 29,3%



Source: SOCPEN, Department of Social Development; Mid-year population estimates, Statistics South Africa

**Comment:** During 2016, 29,3% of the population was covered by social protection systems. This was a slight increase from 28,9% observed in 2013.



**TARGET 1.5:** By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

**INDICATOR 1.5.3D:** Number of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies adopted by South Africa

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** The National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategy makes provision for provincial and local government strategies.

**MoC:** Sum total of DRR strategies at national and sub-national levels.

**Baseline indicator value: 13**

Source: National Disaster Management Centre, Department of Cooperative Governance

**Comment:** South Africa has developed 13 disaster plans in order to improve disaster management in the country.



**TARGET 1.a:** Ensure significant mobilisation of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

**INDICATOR 1.a.2:** Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

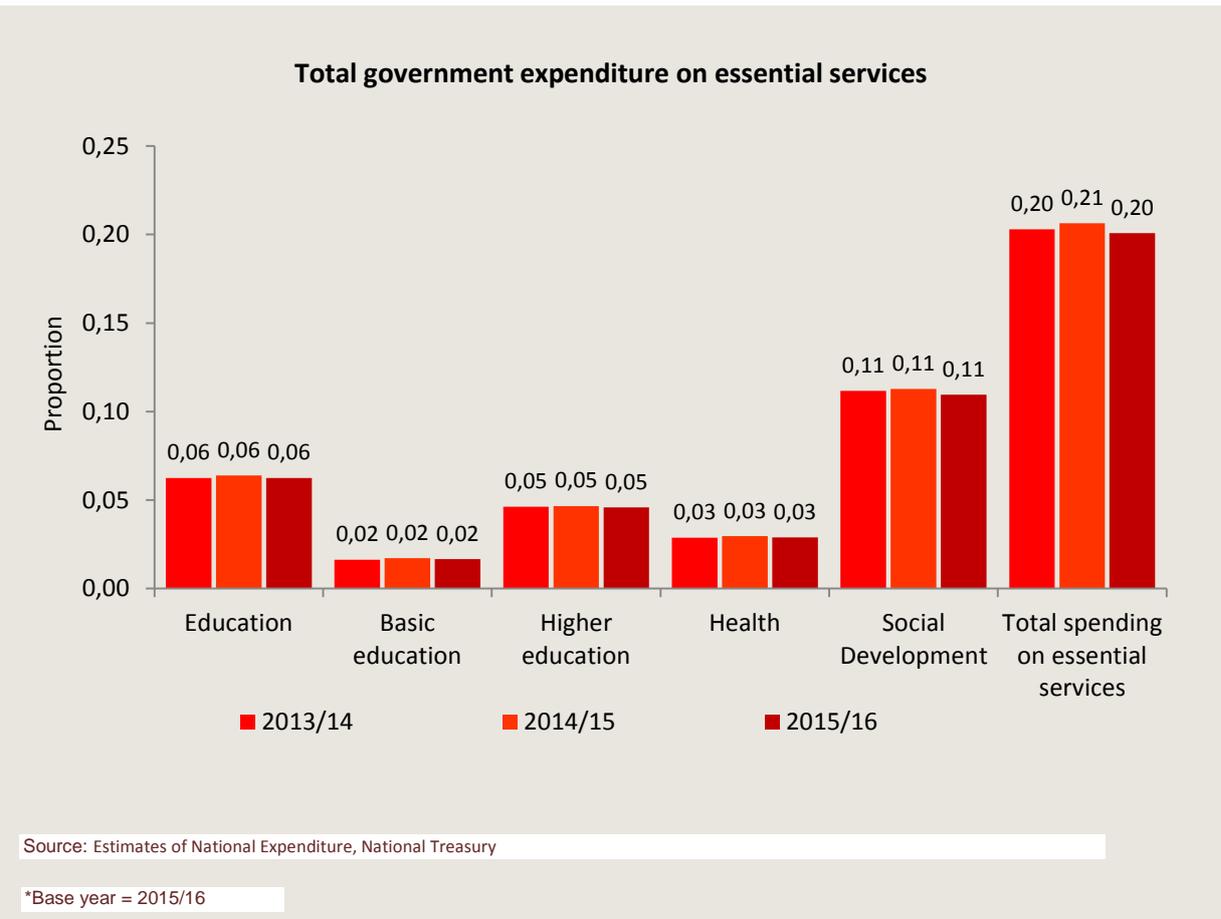
**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** Total government expenditure on essential services as a proportion of total government expenditure.

**MoC:** The total amount spent on education, health and social protection divided by the total government expenditure for the specific period.

Essential services are defined as services relating to education, health and social protection matters.

**Baseline indicator value\* 0,20**



**Comment:** Total expenditure on essential services amounted to 20% of the total government budget with approximately half of this amount spent on social protection.





Prevalence of  
Food Insecurity



Prevalence of  
Stunting



Prevalence of  
Malnutrition



## Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

### Introduction

Food security is more than just the availability of food; it also encapsulate issues of affordability, nutrition/food utilisation and stability of food supply into the future. The NDP indicates that food security exists when everyone has access to sufficient, nutritious and safe food at all times. This implies that food must be available and that people must have the means to access it. The call to ensure food security is a Constitutional mandate as stated in:

- i) Section 27 (1b) of the Bill of Rights “every citizen has a right to have access to food and water”, and
- ii) Section 28 (1c) “every child has the right to basic nutrition, shelter, basic health care and social services”.

The country has an approved National Policy on Food and Nutrition Security which aims to ensure food security at both national and household levels. The policy seeks to provide an overarching guiding framework to maximise synergy amongst the different strategies and programmes of government and civil society. The country further developed the National Food and Nutrition Security Plan (NFNSP) which has six strategic objectives that are supported by the relevant government departments, civil society and the private sector.

Furthermore, South Africa has a relatively sophisticated infrastructure for agricultural research and the preservation of genetic resources. In particular, South Africa has taken steps to preserve a variety of plant and animal genetic resources within genebanks that can assist the agriculture industry. The critical role of agricultural research in fostering sustained competitiveness and profitability in the sector, in the face of a world economy that is rapidly transformed into a knowledge and network economy, is acknowledged both within the scientific community and in government.

**TARGET 2.1:** By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

**INDICATOR 2.1.2D:** Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (based on the Community Childhood Hunger Identification Project (CCHIP) index)

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

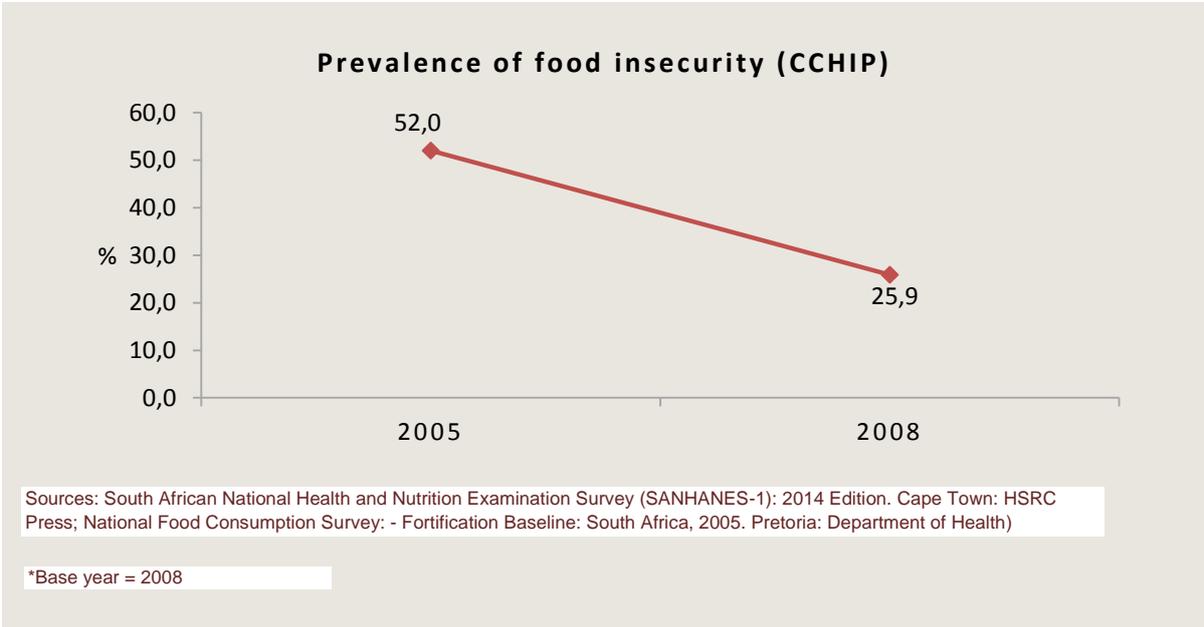
**DEFINITION:** The CCHIP index is based on 8 occurrence questions that represent a generally increasing level of severity of food insecurity (access) and that are related to whether household members are affected by food shortages, perceived food insufficiency or altered food intake due to constrained economic resources in the household. The CCHIP scores range from 0–8 and are interpreted as follows:

- Scores of 5–8 affirmative responses: presence of food shortage in the household.
- Scores of 1–4: members of the household are at risk of hunger.
- Score of 0: household is food secure.

Moderate or severe household food insecurity: scores of 5–8 on the CCHIP index, meaning that members of the household experience food shortages.

**MoC:** Number of households that are food insecure divided by the total number of households multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator value\* 25,9%**



**Comment:** Although approximately 48% of the population was food secure in 2005, we, however, have a high percentage of the population who experienced hunger (food insecurity) during this time. It is, however, noteworthy that between 2005 and 2008 food insecurity was reduced by 50% (from 52,0% to 25,9%).



**TARGET 2.2:** By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

**INDICATOR 2.2.1:** Prevalence of stunting (height for age  $<-2$  standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. A child who is below  $-2$  Standard Deviations (SD) from the reference median for height-for-age is considered short for his or her age, or stunted, which is a condition reflecting the cumulative effect of chronic malnutrition.

**MoC:** The number of children aged 0–4 years who are stunted (with height-for-age below 2 SD from the reference median), divided by total number of children aged 0–4 years, multiplied by 100.

Baseline indicator value: 27,0%

Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age



Sources: South African National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, HSRC; SADHS, Statistics South Africa

**Comment:** As of 2016, 27% of children under 5 years of age were considered short for their age (stunted), which is approximately 3 percentage points higher than the corresponding 2008 value (23,9%).

**TARGET 2.2:** By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

**INDICATOR 2.2.2:** Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height  $>+2$  or  $<-2$  standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting)

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses or imbalances in a person’s intake of energy and/or nutrients. The term malnutrition covers 2 broad groups of conditions, namely overweight and ‘undernutrition’, which amongst others, includes wasting.

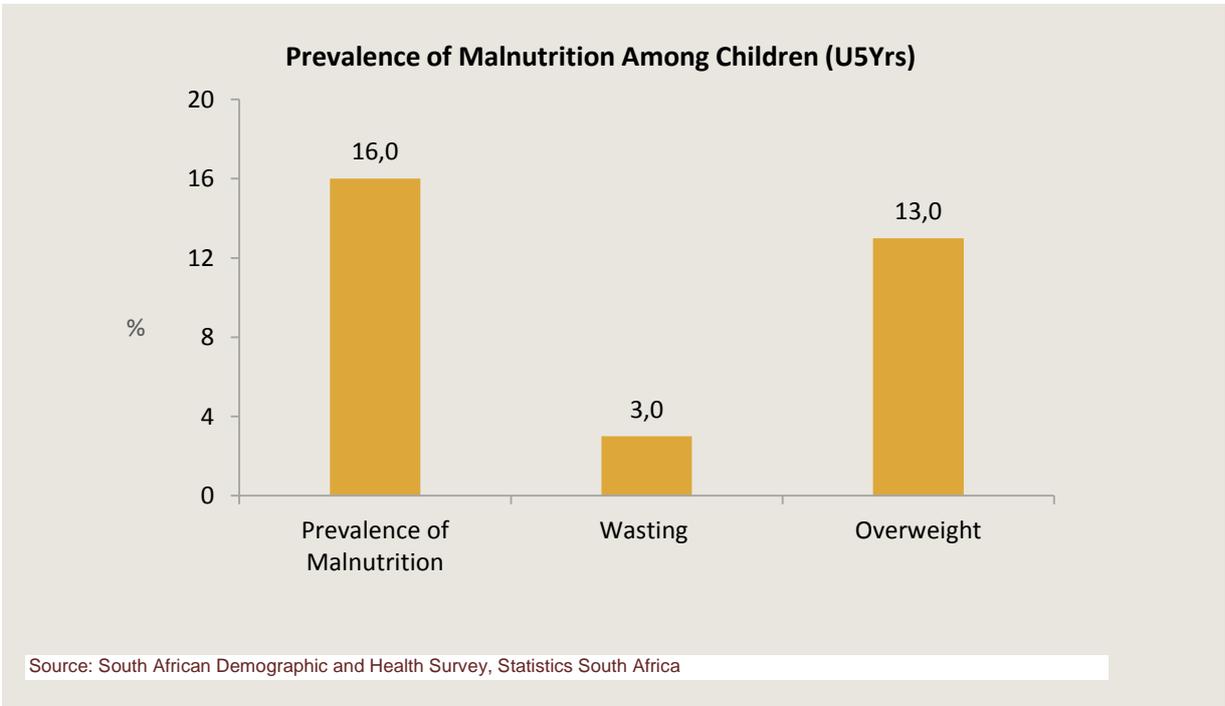
**Overweight** – Weight-for-height describes current nutritional status. A child who is above +2 SD from the reference median for weight-for-height is considered overweight for his or her height; which is a sign of over-nutrition.

**Wasting** – Weight-for-height describes current nutritional status. A child who is below -2 SD from the reference median for weight-for-height is considered too thin for his or her height, or wasted, which is a condition reflecting acute or recent nutritional deficits.

**MoC:** The number of children aged 0–4 years who are wasted (with weight-for-height below 2 SD from the reference median), divided by total number of children aged 0–4 years, multiplied by 100.

A similar computation is done for overweight (weight-for-height above 2 SD from the reference median).

**Baseline indicator values: Malnutrition: 16,0%  
Wasting: 3,0%  
Overweight: 13,0%**



**Comment:** Malnutrition consists of both wasting (3,0%) and overweight (13,0%). During 2016, the overweight value for South Africa (13,0%) was more than twice the global average of 6,1%.



**TARGET 2.5:** By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

**INDICATOR 2.5.1:** Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities

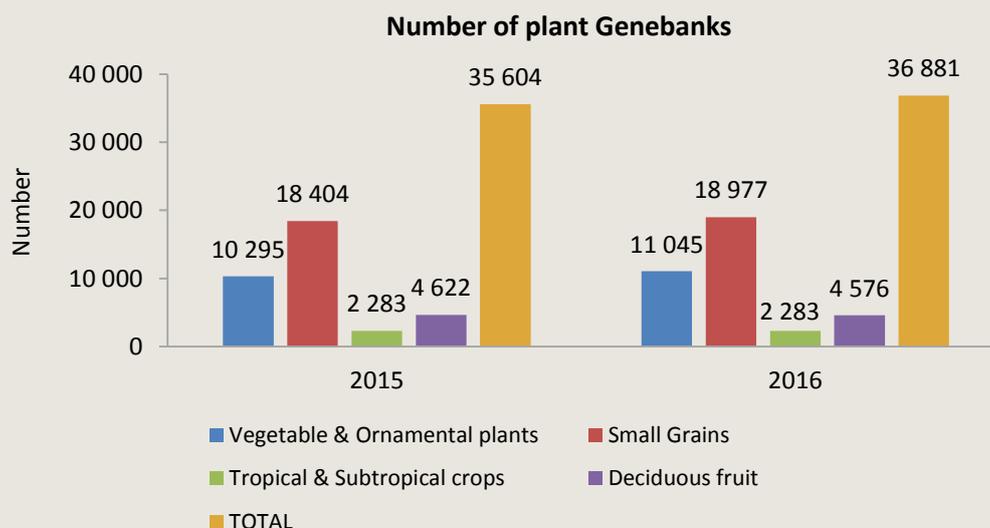
### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** The Agricultural Research Council (ARC) manages and maintains South Africa's Agricultural National Public Assets (ANPAs) on behalf of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) and the Department of Science and Technology (DST). The ANPAs are national repositories of genetic information and terrestrial data related to the environment, including their hosting facilities.

**MoC:** Stock count of all plant and animal genebanks currently under the ARC stewardship and funded by DST under the National Public Goods Assets.

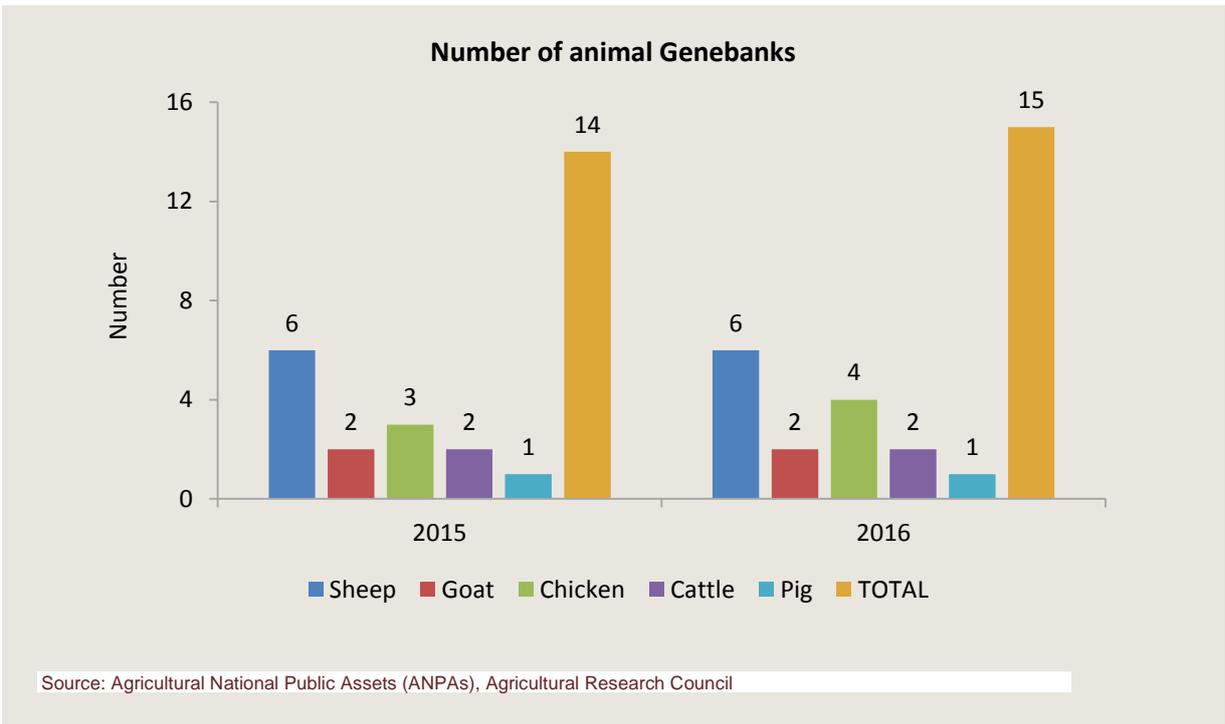
The national assets rely upon unique expertise and have significant economic and social benefits. In particular, they are required to safeguard national food security, to support research activities, and to provide key services such as pest identification and diagnosis of diseases that affect agricultural production. In short, the assets are of fundamental importance in helping the ARC to fulfil its national obligations; to conduct research and to facilitate technology transfer and South Africa's international obligations which are to preserve agricultural biodiversity and to safeguard global food security.

### Baseline indicator value: Plants: 36 881



Source: Agricultural National Public Assets (ANPAs), Agricultural Research Council

Baseline indicator value: Animals: 15



**Comment:** There was an increase in the number of plant and animal gene banks between 2015 and 2016. Vegetable & ornamental plants and small grains mainly contributed to the observed increase in the number of plant gene banks while there was an additional chicken gene bank during this period.



**TARGET 2.5:** By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

**INDICATOR 2.5.2D:** Number of producers benefiting from animal improvement schemes

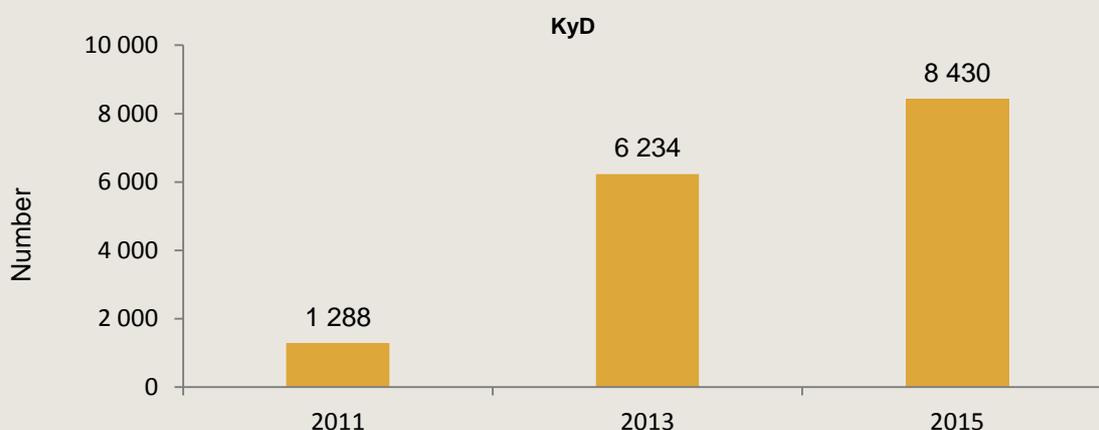
### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** The primary objective of the National Livestock Improvement Scheme is to ensure biologically efficient and economically viable animal production and animal products that meet market demands by providing the Southern African livestock industry with professional and internationally recognised recording and genetic improvement services.

**MoC:** Kaonafatso ya Dikgomo (KyD) is calculated by adding all smallholder and emerging farmers who participate in the KyD scheme.

Baseline indicator values*	
KyD:	8430
Beef:	290
Dairy:	218
Small stock:	43

#### Number of producers benefiting from animal improvement schemes



Source: Agricultural Research Council

\*Base year = 2015

**Comment:** Dairy – To promote biologically efficient and economically viable production of milk that meets the market expectations for affordability, consistency and quality. The mission is therefore, to provide the Southern African dairy industry with “professional and internationally recognised recording and genetic improvement services” - KyD.

**TARGET 2.a:** Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension service, technology development and plant and

livestock genebanks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

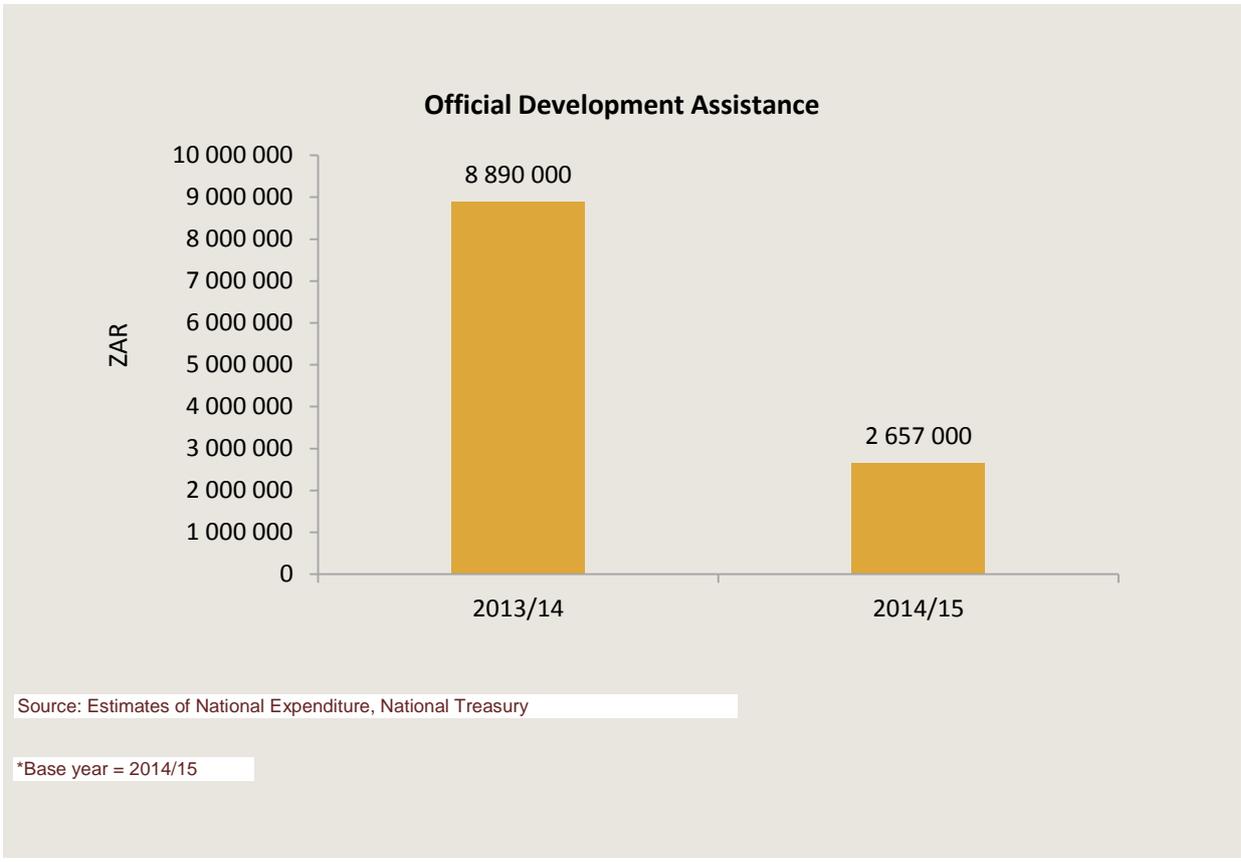
**INDICATOR 2.a.2:** Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** Official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan.

**MoC:** Sum of all development assistance received in South African rands (ZAR).

**Baseline indicator value\* R2 657 000**



**Comment:** There was a significant decline in the total official development assistance to the agriculture sector between 2013/14 and 2014/15 financial year – from R8,89 million to R2,66 million.





**133**

per 100 000 live births

Maternal  
Mortality Ratio  
(MMR)



**30,2**

per 1 000 live births

Under-five  
mortality rate  
(U5MR)



**1,9**

per 1 000 uninfected  
population

Incidence of HIV  
among those  
aged 15-24 years



## Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

### Introduction

The NDP envisages South Africa having a health system that works for everyone and produces positive health outcomes by 2030. Provision of universal health coverage through implementation of national health insurance, addressing the social determinants of health and promoting healthy behaviours and lifestyles are identified as key prerequisites for achieving this vision. The national health system as a whole needs to be strengthened by improving governance and eliminating infrastructure backlogs.

The NDP includes specific goals which include: raising the life expectancy of South Africans to at least 70 years; putting measures in place to ensure that those under the age of 20 years are largely free of HIV; reducing maternal, newborn and child deaths; significantly reducing the prevalence of non-communicable chronic diseases and reducing injuries, accidents and violence. This goal includes a focus on completing the unfinished MDG agenda while introducing new focus areas which commit countries to universal health coverage, addressing non-communicable diseases and a focus on the well-being of everyone and not simply the survival of children, adolescents and women.

The National Department of Health five year strategic goals are designed to make progress towards achievement of the NDP and SDG goals. They are to:

- Prevent disease and reduce its burden, and promote health;
- Make progress towards universal health coverage through the development of the National Health Insurance scheme, and improve the readiness of health facilities for its implementation;
- Re-engineer primary healthcare by: increasing the number of ward based outreach teams, contracting general practitioners, and district specialist teams; and expanding school health services;
- Improve health facility planning by implementing norms and standards;
- Improve financial management by improving capacity, contract management, revenue collection and supply chain management reforms;
- Develop an efficient health management information system for improved decision making
- Improve the quality of care by setting and monitoring national norms and standards, improving system for user feedback, increasing safety in health care, and by improving clinical governance
- Improve human resources for health by ensuring adequate training and accountability measures.



**TARGET 3.1:** By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100 000 live births

### INDICATOR 3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

#### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100 000 live births during the same time period.

**Maternal deaths:** The annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, expressed per 100 000 live births, for a specified time period.

**MoC:** MMR was calculated using direct methods with the numerator adjusted for incompleteness. The maternal deaths used as the numerator were obtained from the 2015 Mortality and causes of death data and the denominator is the total live births from the 2015 Mid-year population estimates. The formula is represented below:

$$MMR = \frac{D}{B} k$$

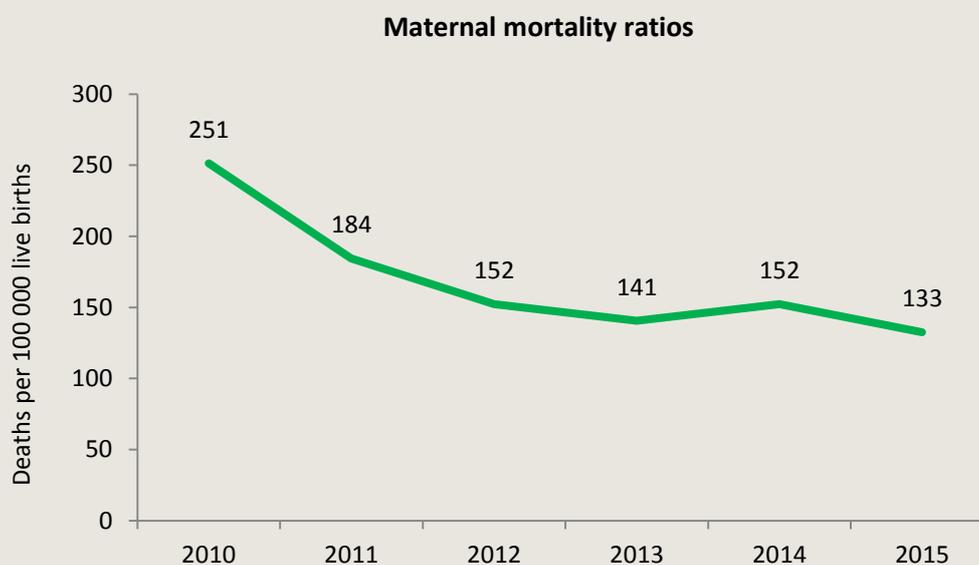
Where;

$D$  = the number of maternal deaths of those aged 15–49 years (adjusted)

$B$  = the number of live births

$k$  = a constant (usually 100 000).

#### Baseline indicator value\* 133 per 100 000 live births



Source: Civil Registration and Vital Statistics, Statistics South Africa

\*Base year = 2015

**Comment:** The number of women who died as a result of complications during pregnancy or childbearing decreased by nearly half – from 219 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2010 to 118 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2015.

**TARGET 3.1:** By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100 000 live births

**INDICATOR 3.1.2:** Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel during a specified time period.

**MoC:** Number of births attended by skilled health personnel divided by the total number of live births, multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator value: 97%**

Source: South African Demographic and Health Survey, Statistics South Africa

**Comment:** In 2016, 97% of births were attended to by skilled health personnel.



**TARGET 3.1:** By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100 000 live births

**INDICATOR 3.1.2.A:** Percentage of mothers and children who receive post-natal care either at home or in a facility and within 6 days of delivery (1+visit)

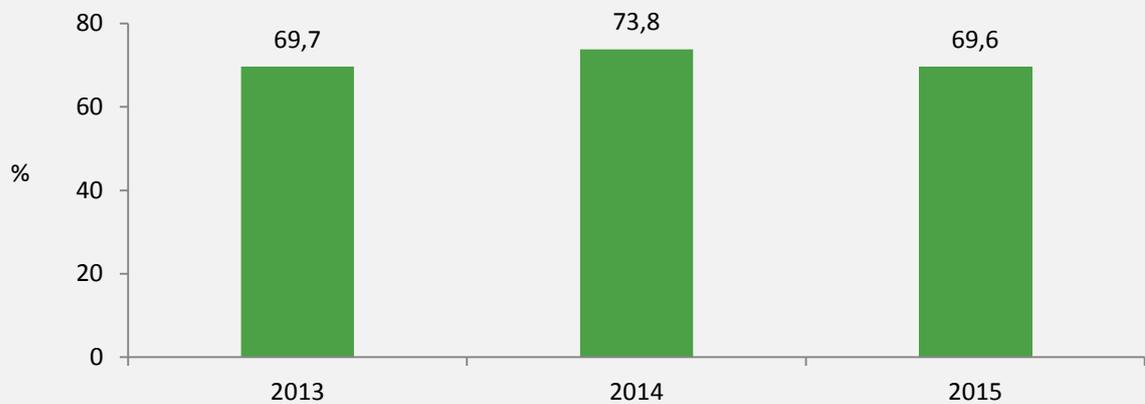
### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Mothers who received post-natal care within 6 days after delivery as a percentage of deliveries in health facilities.

**MoC:** Total number of mothers who received post-natal care within 6 days after delivery, divided by the total number of deliveries in health facilities, multiplied by 100.

Baseline indicator value\* 69,6%

Post-natal care for mother and child either at home or in a facility and within 6 days of delivery (1+visit)



Source: District Health Information System (DHIS), Department of Health

\*Base year = 2015

**Comment:** The percentage of mothers and children who received post-natal care within 6 days has increased from 69,7% in 2013 to 73,8% in 2014. The upward trend was not sustained in 2015, and declined to 69,6%.

**TARGET 3.2:** By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1 000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1 000 live births

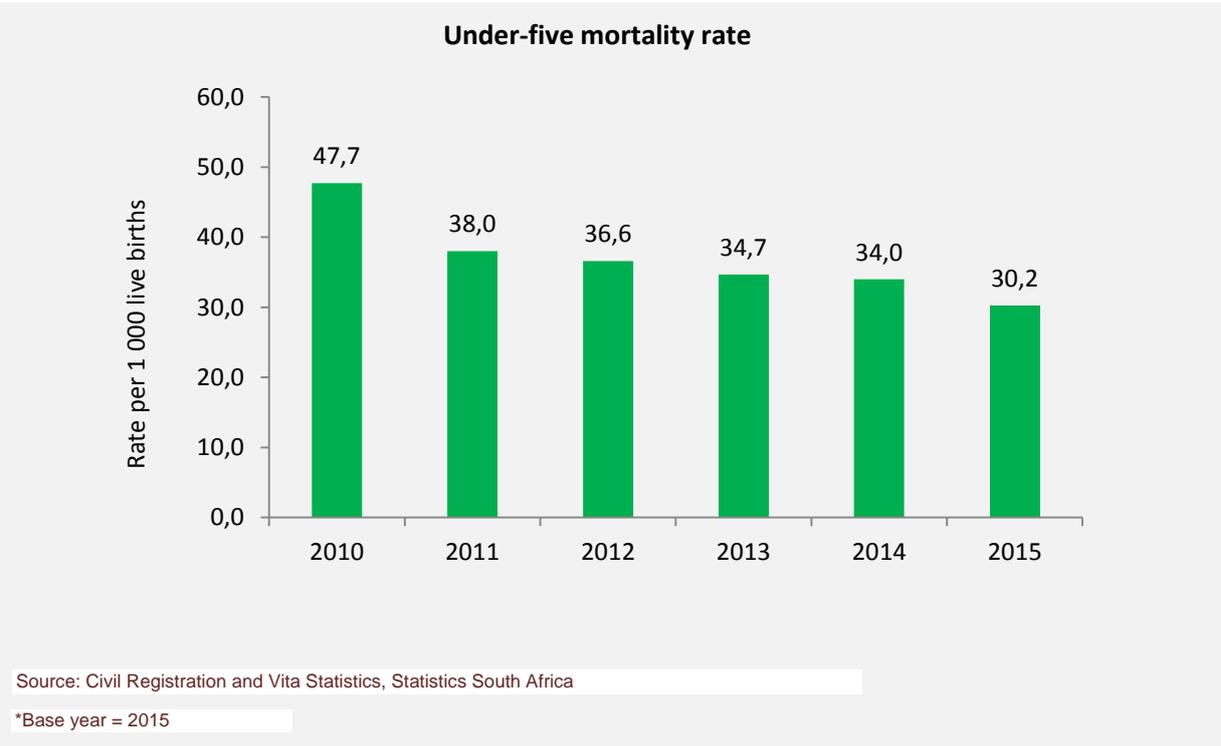
**INDICATOR 3.2.1:** Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** Number of deaths under five years of age occurring in a given geographical area during a given year, per 1 000 live births.

**MoC:** Number of children who died before they reached their fifth birthday, divided by the number of live births in a given year, multiplied by 1 000.

**Baseline indicator value\* 30,2 per 1 000 live births**



**Comment:** The number of children who died before reaching their 5<sup>th</sup> birthday decreased from about 48 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2010 to about 30 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2015.



**TARGET 3.2:** By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1 000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1 000 live births

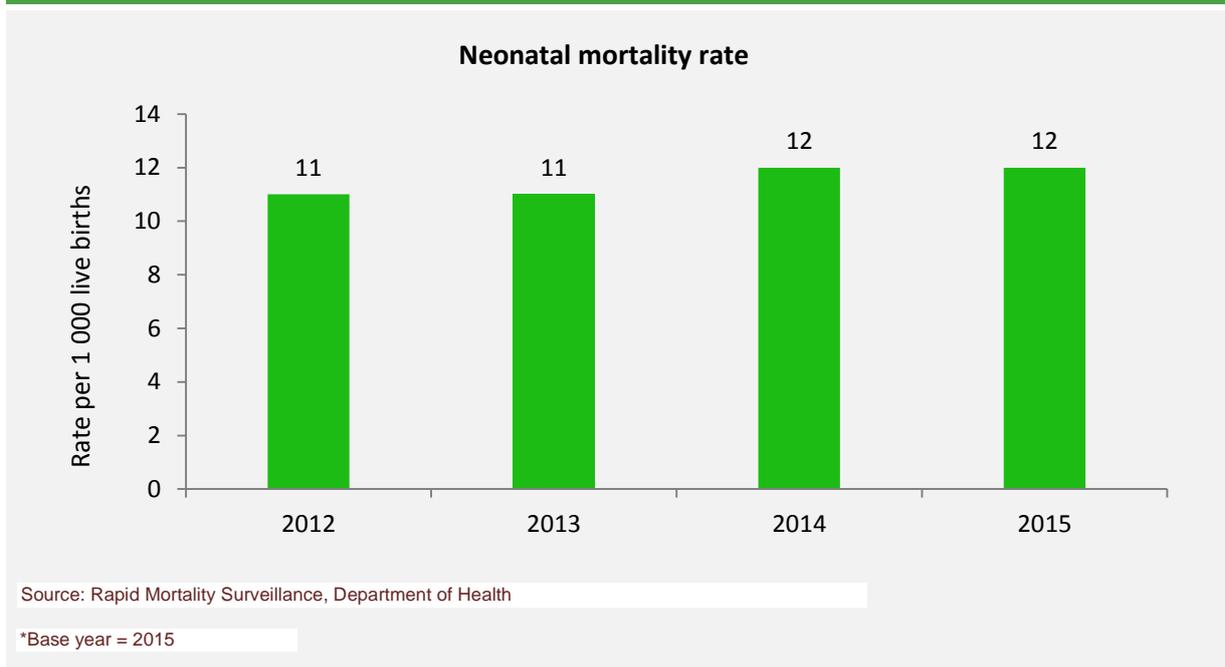
**INDICATOR 3.2.2:** Neonatal mortality rate (NMR)

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life if subjected to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1 000 live births.

**MoC:** Number of children who died during the first 28 days of life, divided by total live births, multiplied by 1 000.

Baseline indicator value\* 12 per 1 000 live births



**Comment:** The number of children who died during the first 28 days of life increased from 11 per 1 000 live births in 2012 to 12 per 1 000 live births in 2015.



**TARGET 3.2:** By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1 000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1 000 live births

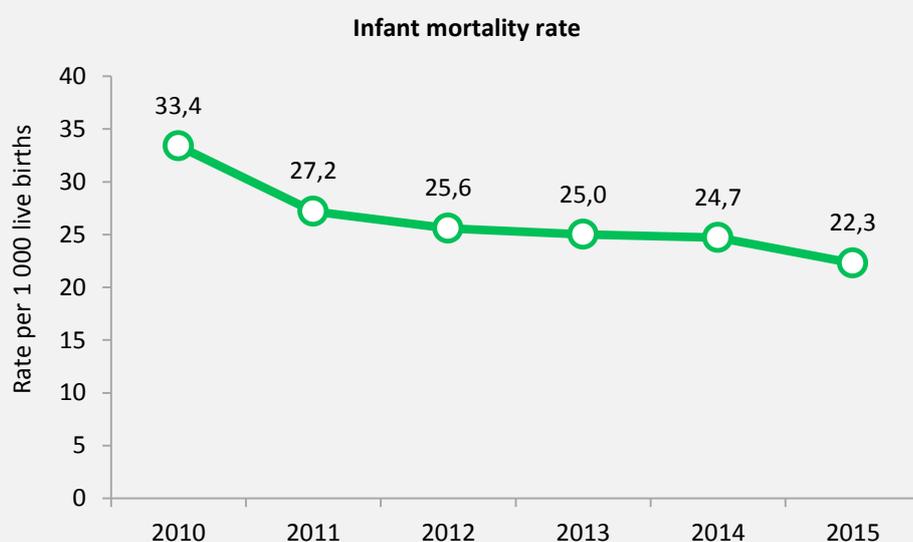
**INDICATOR 3.2.2A1:** Infant mortality rate (IMR)

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Number of deaths of infants under age 1 occurring per 1 000 live births in a given year and geographical location.

**MoC:** Number of children who died before they reached their first birthday in the birth history, divided by number of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey, multiplied by 1 000.

Baseline indicator value\* 22,3 per 1 000 live births



Source: Civil Registration and Vital Statistics, Statistics South Africa

\*Base Year = 2015

**Comment:** The infant mortality rate decreased from 33,4 per 1 000 live births in 2010 to 22,3 per 1 000 live births in 2015.

Note: The data point for 2016 was removed as it was generated through a different survey (SADHS) than those data points (Source: Civil Registration and Vital Statistics) for 2010 to 2015. The data from these two datasets can therefore not be compared because of different methodologies employed.



**TARGET 3.2:** By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1 000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1 000 live births

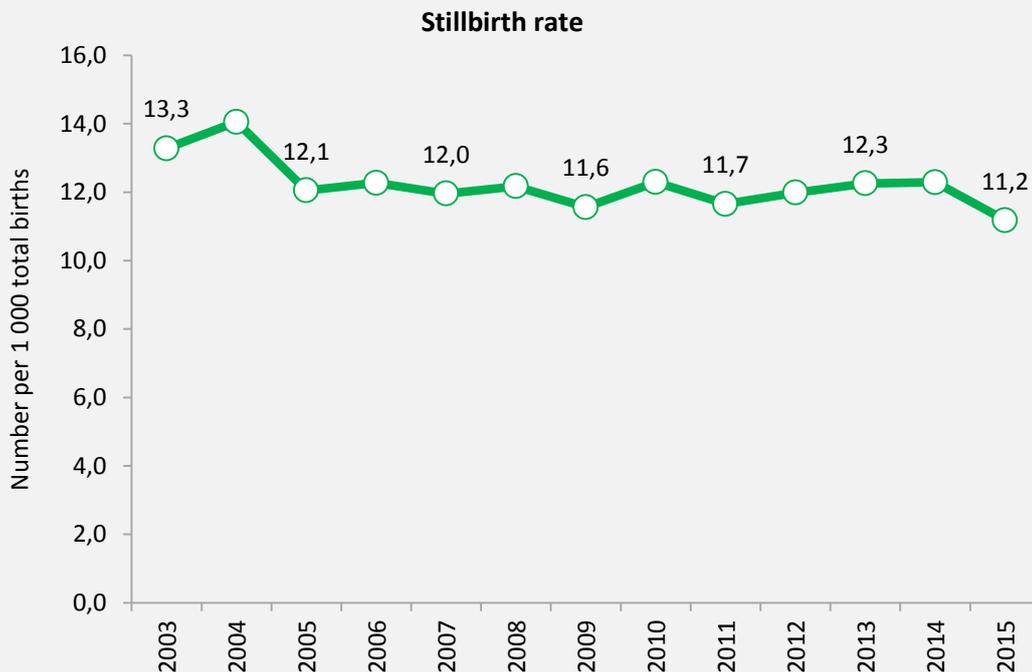
**INDICATOR 3.2.2A2:** Stillbirth rate (per 1 000 total births)

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Number of stillbirths per 1 000 total births (live and stillbirths). A stillborn in relation to a child, means that it has at least 26 weeks of intra-uterine existence but showed no sign of life after complete birth.

**MoC:** The number of stillbirths, divided by total births (dead or alive), multiplied by 1 000.

Baseline indicator value\* 11,2 per 1 000 total births



Source: Civil Registration and Vita Statistics, Statistics South Africa

\*Base year = 2015

**Comment:** The stillbirth rate declined from 13,3 per 1 000 total births in 2003 to 11,2 per 1 000 total births in 2015, with the lowest stillbirth rate observed in 2015.



**TARGET 3.3:** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

**INDICATOR 3.3.1:** Number of new HIV infections per 1 000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** The number of new (in the last year) HIV infections in a given population.

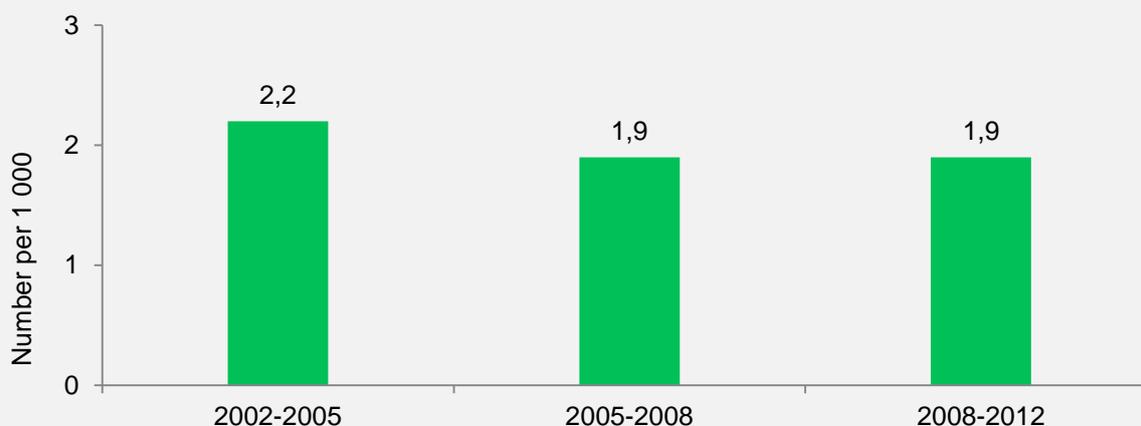
**MoC:** Number of people who are newly infected in a specific time period divided by the total uninfected person-years, multiplied by 1 000.

Number of new HIV infections per 1 000 person-years among the uninfected population. The incidence rate is the number of new cases per population at risk in a given time period.

### Baseline indicator values (per 1 000 uninfected population)\*

Age group (years)	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
15–24	1,0	2,1	1,5
15–49	1,6	2,1	1,9

Number of new HIV infections per 1 000 uninfected population among those aged 15–24 years



Source: South African National HIV Prevalence, Incidence and Behaviour Survey, HSRC

\*Base year = 2008–2012

**Comment:** The number of new HIV infections decreased from 2,2 per 1 000 uninfected population during the 2002–2005 period to 1,9 per 1 000 uninfected population for the 2008–2012 period.



**TARGET 3.3:** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

#### INDICATOR 3.3.1A1: HIV prevalence

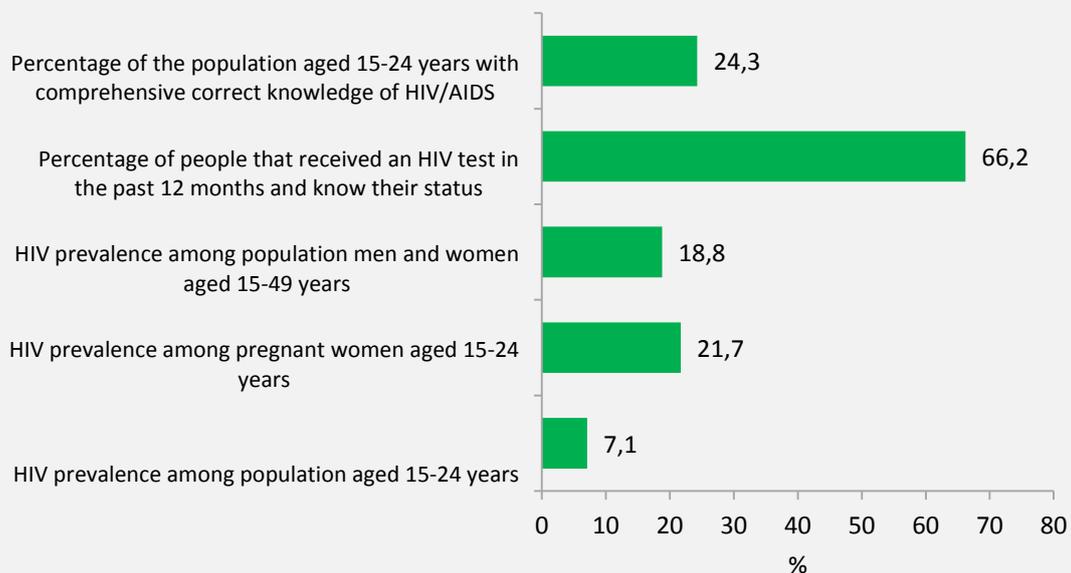
##### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Number of HIV infections per 1 000 person-years among the uninfected population.

**MoC:** Number of people who are infected in a specific time period divided by total uninfected person-years of exposure multiplied by 1 000.

**Baseline indicator values\*** Population aged 15–24 years: 7,1%  
 Pregnant women aged 15–24 years: 21,7%  
 Men and women aged 15–49 years: 18,8%

##### HIV prevalence



Source: South African National HIV Prevalence, Incidence and Behaviour Survey, HSRC

\*Base year = 2012

**Comment:** HIV prevalence was 7,1% among those aged 15–24 years, but among pregnant women within this age group, the prevalence is higher (21,7%). In the 12 months preceding the survey, 66,2% of the population received an HIV test and knew their status.



**TARGET 3.3:** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

**INDICATOR 3.3.1A2:** The number and percentage of people living with HIV exposed to antiretroviral treatment by age and sex

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** The number and percentage of individuals exposed to antiretroviral therapy among individuals living with HIV.

**MoC:** Divide the number of individuals exposed to antiretroviral therapy by the number of individuals living with HIV, multiplied by 100.

### Baseline indicator values (%)\*

Male	Female	0–14 yrs	15–24 yrs	15–49 yrs
25,7	34,7	45,1	14,3	28,9

### The number and percentage of people living with HIV exposed to antiretroviral treatment by age and sex

Variable	Estimated number of people living with HIV (n*)	Estimated number of people on ART (n*)	Percentage of people living with HIV on ART (%), 95% CI
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	2 531 000	651 000	25,7 [21,2–30,8]
Female	3 873 000	1 344 000	34,7 [31,4–38,2]
<b>Age group (years)</b>			
0–14	369 000	166 000	45,0 [33,9–56,9]
15–24	720 000	103 000	14,3 [10,0–20,0]
15–49	5 426 000	1 569 000	28,9 [25,6–32,5]

Source: South African National HIV Prevalence, Incidence and Behaviour Survey, HSRC

\*Base year = 2012

**Comment:** A higher percentage of women than men were on antiretroviral treatment (ART). In terms of age group, a higher proportion of those aged under 15 years of age were on ART.



**TARGET 3.3:** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

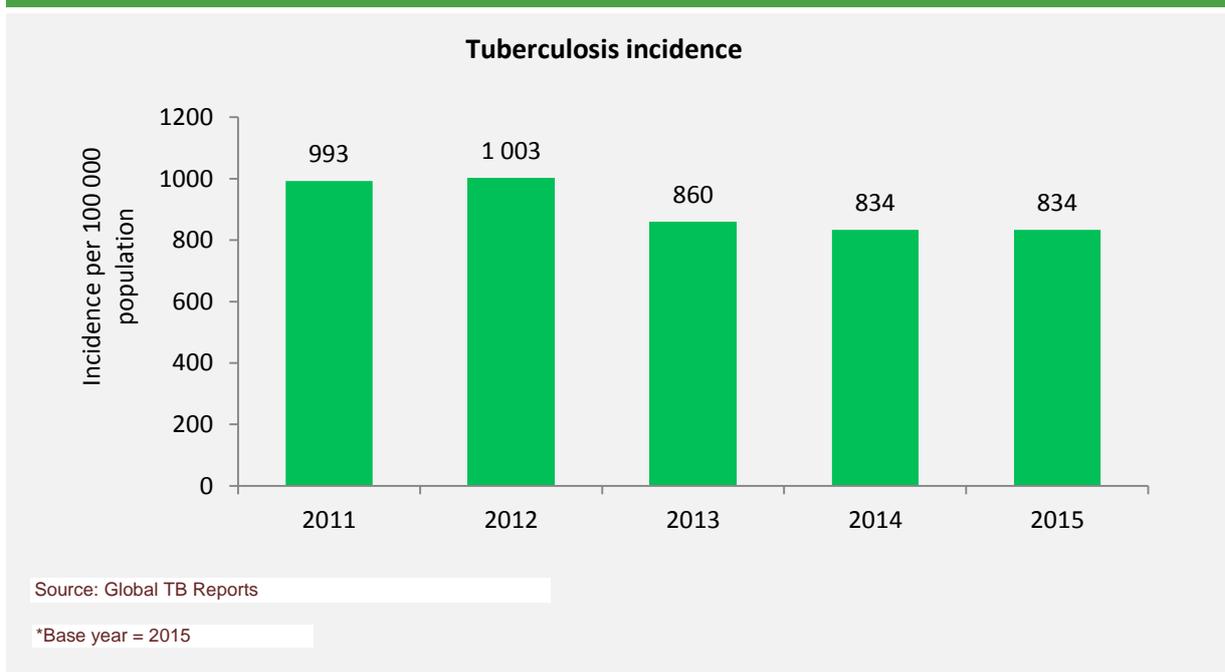
**INDICATOR 3.3.2:** Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population.

**MoC:** The number of new and relapse TB cases arising in a specified time period divided by the number of person-years of exposure multiplied by 100 000.

Baseline indicator value\* 834 per 100 000 population



**Comment:** The incidence of TB decreased from 993 per 100 000 population in 2011 to 834 per 100 000 population in 2014. Compared to a year earlier, the incidence of TB remained unchanged in 2015.



**TARGET 3.3:** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

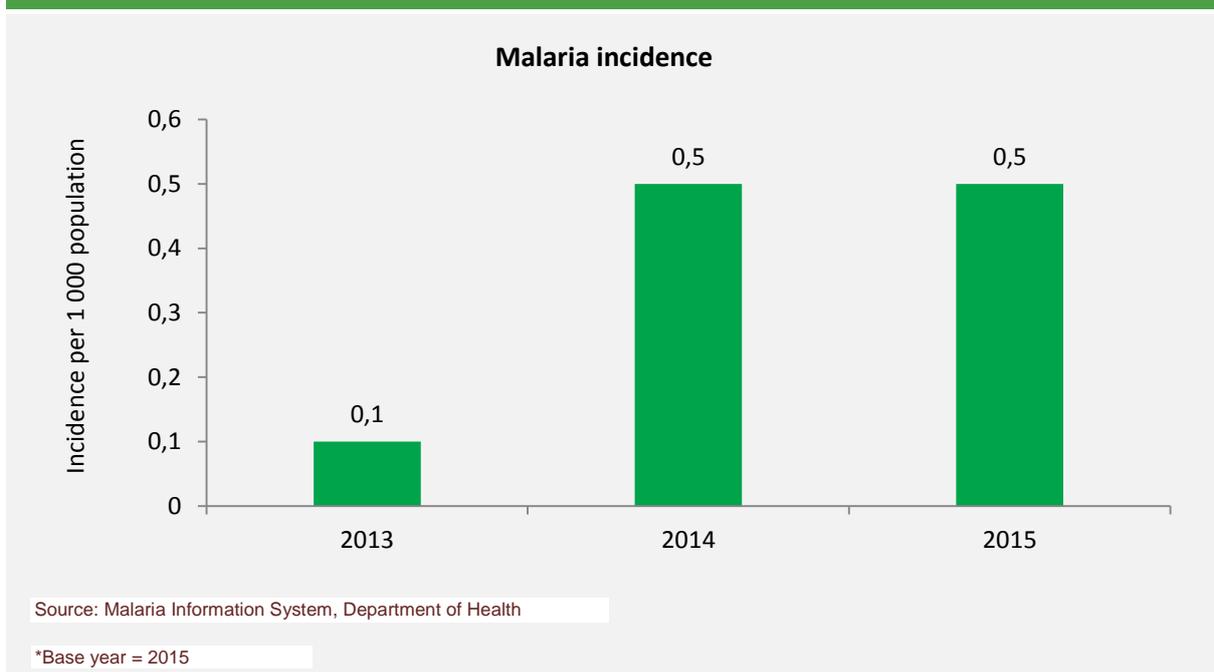
**INDICATOR 3.3.3:** Malaria incidence per 1 000 population

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** The rate of new malaria cases among the population expressed per 1 000 persons per year.

**MoC:** The number of new malaria cases divided by the population at risk (number of people living in areas where malaria transmission occurs) multiplied by 1 000.

Baseline indicator value\* 0,5 per 1 000 population



**Comment:** The malaria incidence among the population at risk increased from 0,1 per 1 000 population in 2013 to 0,5 per 1 000 population in 2015.



**TARGET 3.3:** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

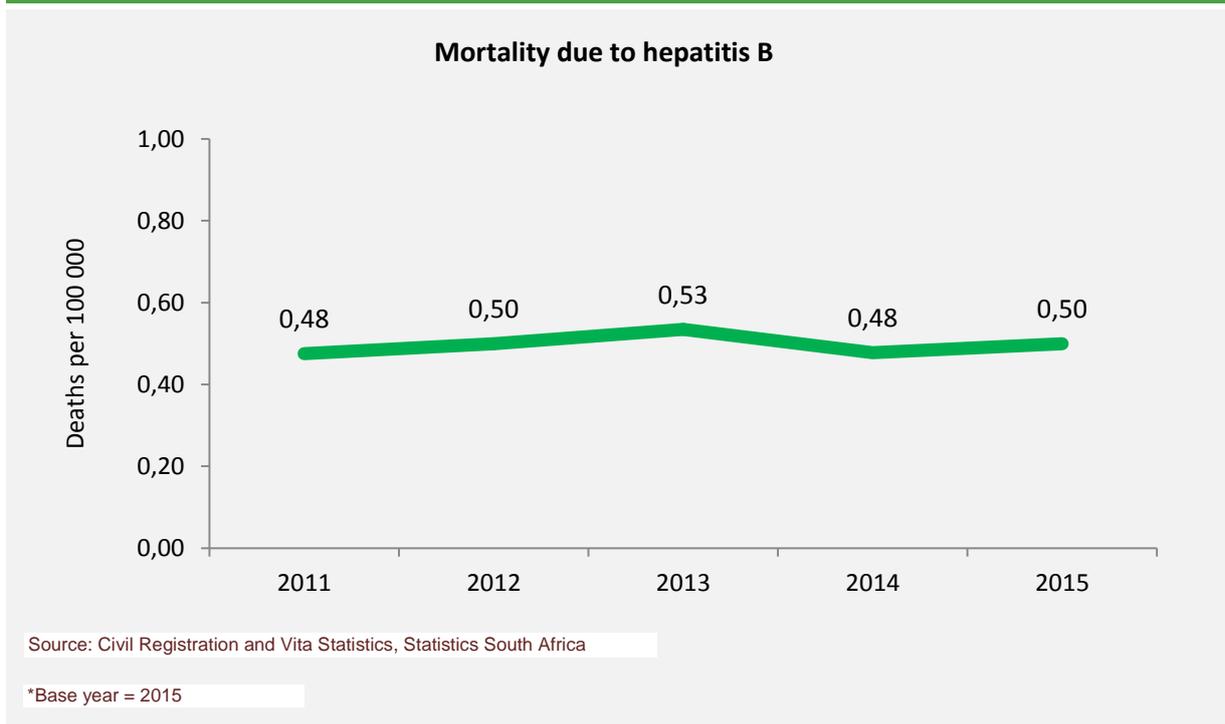
**INDICATOR 3.3.4D:** Mortality due to hepatitis B, per 100 000 population

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** This indicator provides the number of hepatitis B deaths per 100 000 population.

**MoC:** The number of hepatitis B deaths divided by the total population aged 30–70 years multiplied by 100 000.

Baseline indicator value\* 0,50 per 100 000 population



**Comment:** Mortality due to hepatitis B has remained almost unchanged over time at around 0,5 per 100 000 population.



**TARGET 3.4:** By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

**INDICATOR 3.4.1:** Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

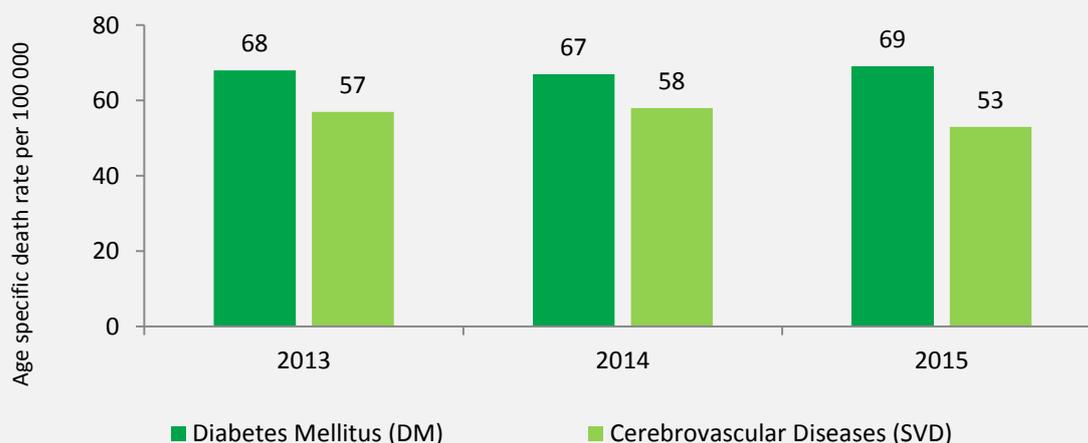
**DEFINITION:** Probability of dying of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease between ages 30 and 70 years.

**MoC:** The number of deaths from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases at ages 30-70 years divided by the total population aged 30-70 years multiplied by 100 000.

### Baseline indicator values (per 100 000 population)\*

Diabetes mellitus:	69
Cerebrovascular diseases:	53
Neoplasms:	128
Diseases of respiratory systems:	35
All four diseases:	297

### Age specific death rates between 30 and 70 years due to cerebrovascular disease and diabetes



Source: Civil Registration and Vita Statistics, Statistics South Africa

\*Base year = 2015

**Comment:** Overall, premature mortality attributable to neoplasms, cerebrovascular diseases or diseases of respiratory systems at ages 30–70 years decreased over time.



**TARGET 3.4:** By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

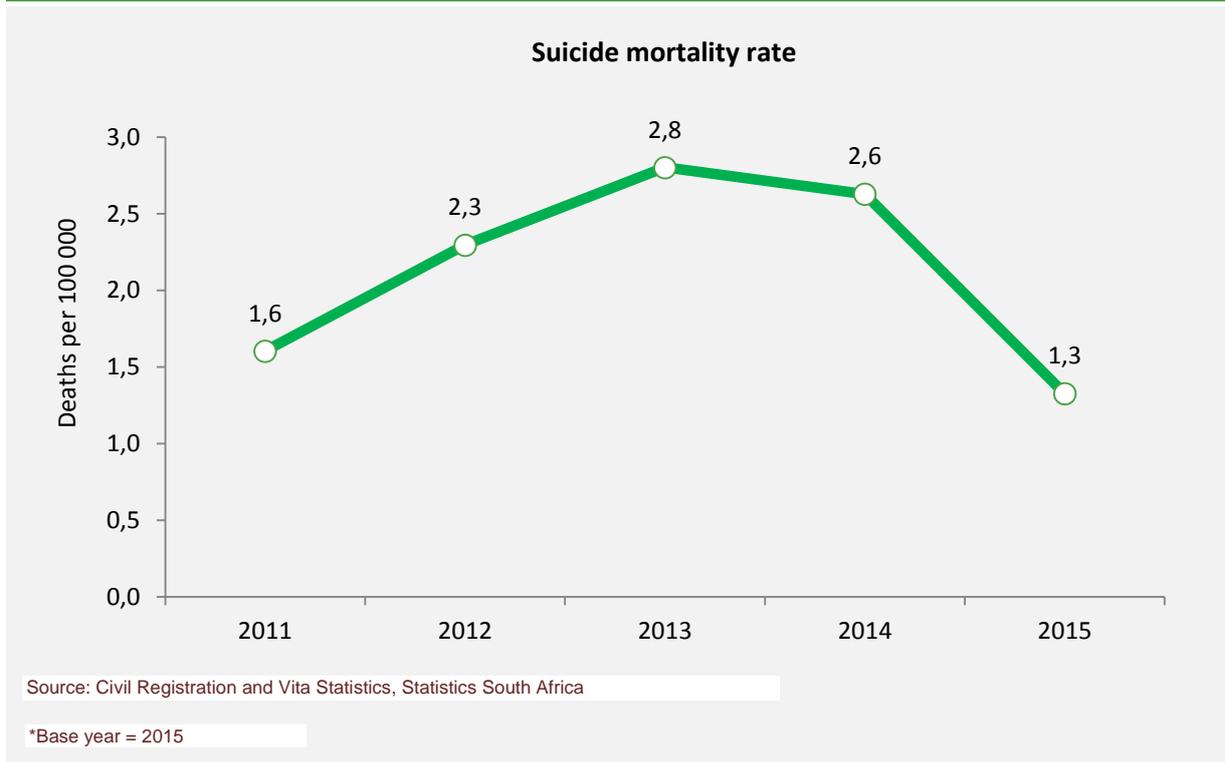
**INDICATOR 3.4.2:** Suicide mortality rate

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** The number of deaths from suicide and intentional self-harm per 100 000 population.

**MoC:** The number of suicide deaths in a year divided by the mid-year population estimates multiplied by 100 000.

**Baseline indicator value\* 1,3 per 100 000 population**



**Comment:** The suicide mortality rate was on the increase until 2013 when it peaked at 2,8 per 100 000 population, after which it decreased to 1,3 per 100 000 population in 2015.

**TARGET 3.5:** Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

**INDICATOR 3.5.2:** Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** Excessive use of alcohol to the point that it causes damage to health and often includes adverse social consequences.

**MoC:** Sum of the amount of recorded alcohol consumed per capita (15+ years), average during three calendar years in litres of pure alcohol, and the amount of unrecorded alcohol consumption (15+ years), during a calendar year, in litres of pure alcohol divided by the mid-year population estimate of the 15+ years population for the same calendar year.

**Baseline indicator value\* 11,5 litre per capita per annum**

Source: World Health Organization

\*Base year = 2015



**TARGET 3.6:** By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

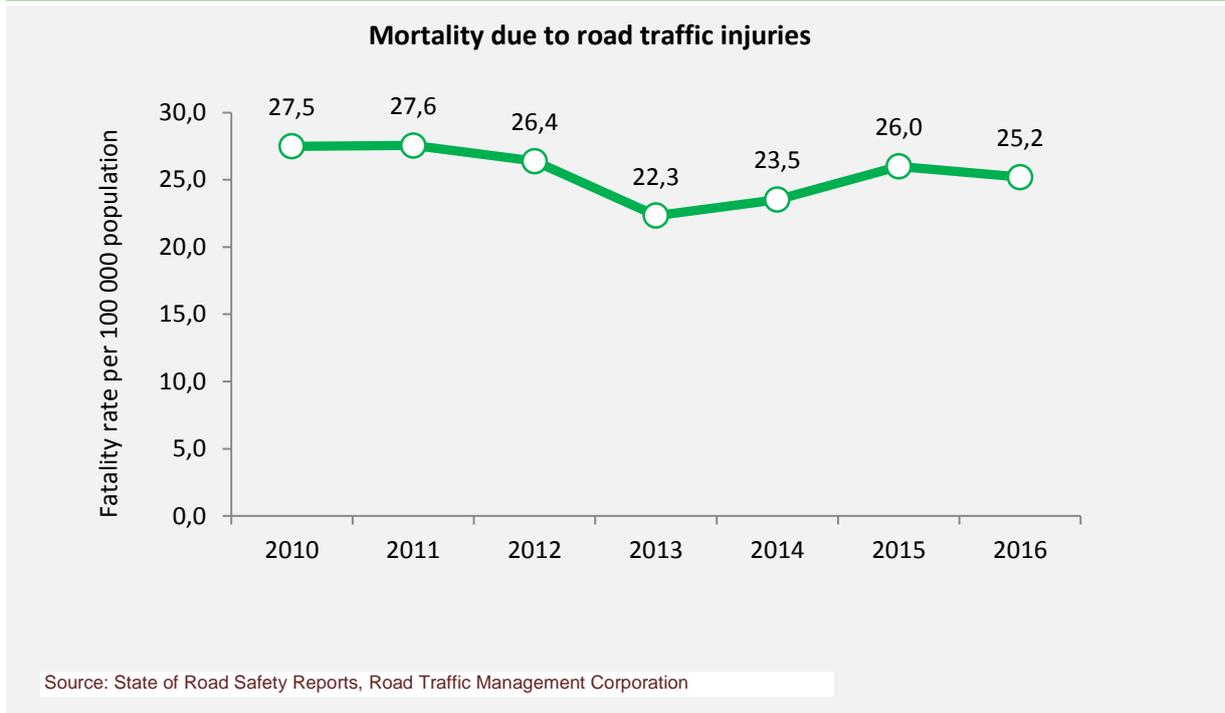
**INDICATOR 3.6.1:** Death rate due to road traffic injuries

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100 000 population.

**MoC:** The number of traffic fatalities divided by the total population multiplied by 100 000.

**Baseline indicator value: 25,2 per 100 000 population**



**Comment:** Mortality due to road traffic injuries decreased from 27,5 deaths per 100 000 population in 2010 to 25,2 deaths per 100 000 population in 2016.

**TARGET 3.7:** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

**INDICATOR 3.7.1:** Percentage of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** The percentage of women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods of contraception.

**MoC:** Number of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who use modern methods of contraception divided by the total number of women of reproductive age, multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator value: 57,9%**

Source: SADHS, Statistics South Africa

**Comment:** Approximately 6 out of every 10 women of reproductive age used modern methods of contraception.



**TARGET 3.7:** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

**INDICATOR 3.7.1A:** Couple year protection rate

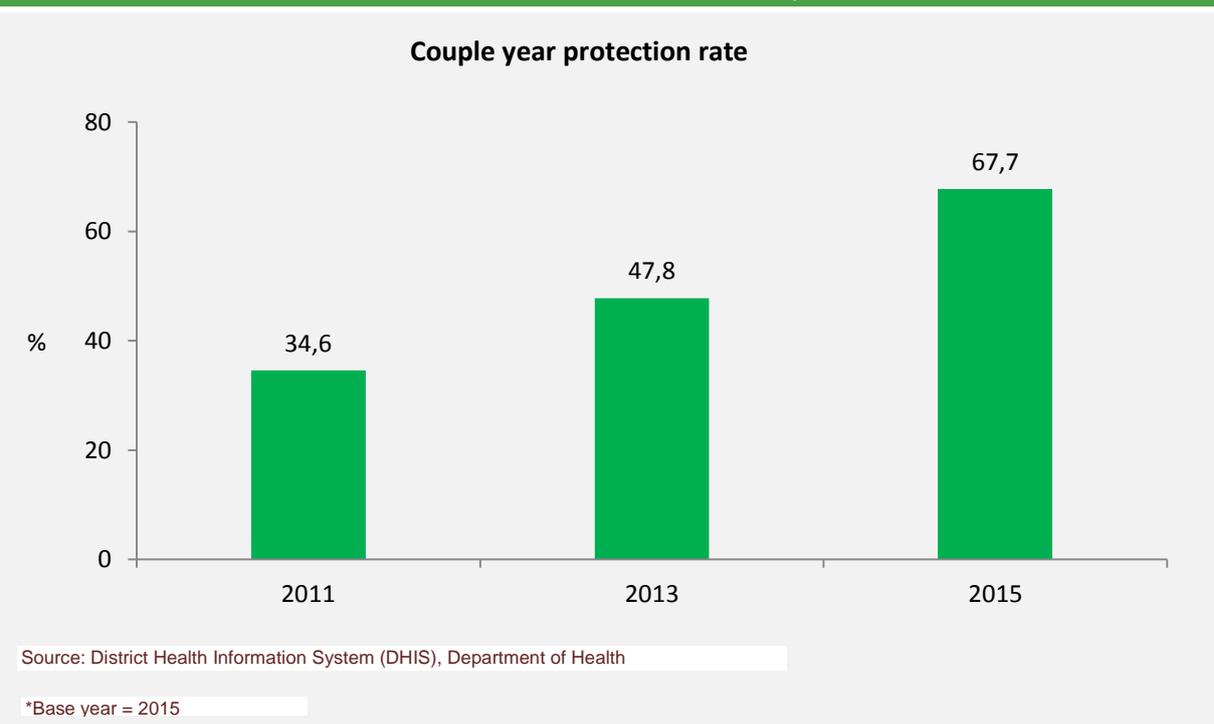
**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** Women protected against pregnancy through partners using modern contraceptive methods, including sterilisations, as a proportion of the female population 15–49 years.

**MoC:** The total of modern contraceptive methods used by partners divided by the female population aged 15–49 years multiplied by 100.

Contraceptive years are the total of (Oral pill cycles / 13) + (Medroxyprogesterone injection / 4) + (Norethisterone enanthate injection / 6) + (IUCD x 4) + (Sub-dermal implant x3) + Male condoms distributed / 200) + (Female condoms distributed / 200) + (Male sterilisation x 20) + (Female sterilisation x 10). The population will be divided by 12 in the formula to make provision for annualisation.

**Baseline indicator value\* 67,7%**



**Comment:** Couple protection rate increased from 34,6% in 2011 to 67,7% in 2015.

**TARGET 3.7:** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

**INDICATOR 3.7.2:** Adolescent birth rate (10–14; 15–19) per 1 000 women in that age group

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

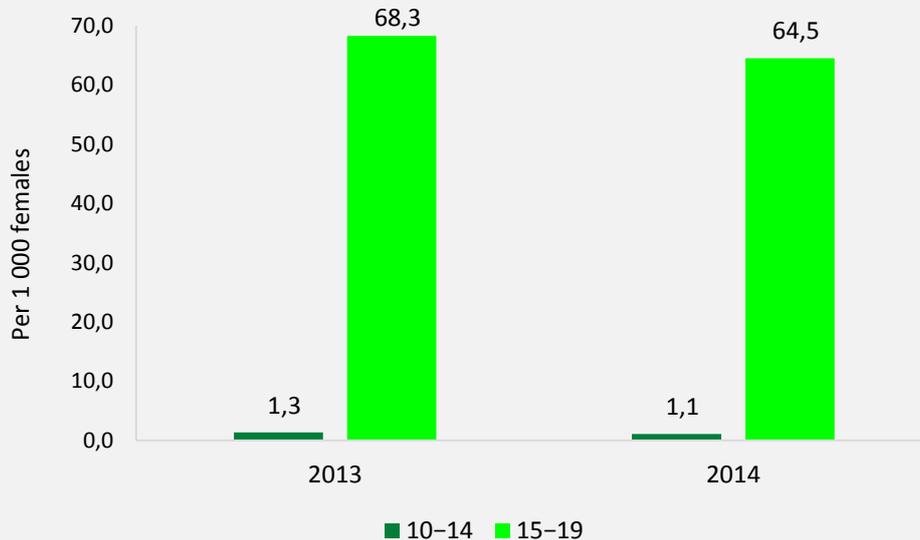
**DEFINITION:** Annual number of births to females aged 10–14 and 15–19 years per 1 000 females in that age group. It is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for female aged 10–14 and 15–19 years.

**MoC:** Number of live births to females aged 10–14 years, divided by total number of females aged 10–14 years, multiplied by 1 000.

Similar method of computation is followed for females aged 15–19 years.

**Baseline indicator value\*** 10–14 yrs: 1,1 per 1 000 females  
15–19 yrs: 64,5 per 1 000 females

Adolescent birth rate among females aged 10–14 and 15–19 years



Source: Civil Registration and Vita Statistics, Statistics South Africa

\*Base year = 2014

**Comment:** The number of births among females aged 10–14 years declined from 1,3 per 1 000 females in 2013 to 1,1 per 1 000 females in 2014, while the corresponding values for those aged 15–19 years declined from 68,3 to 64,5.



**TARGET 3.9:** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

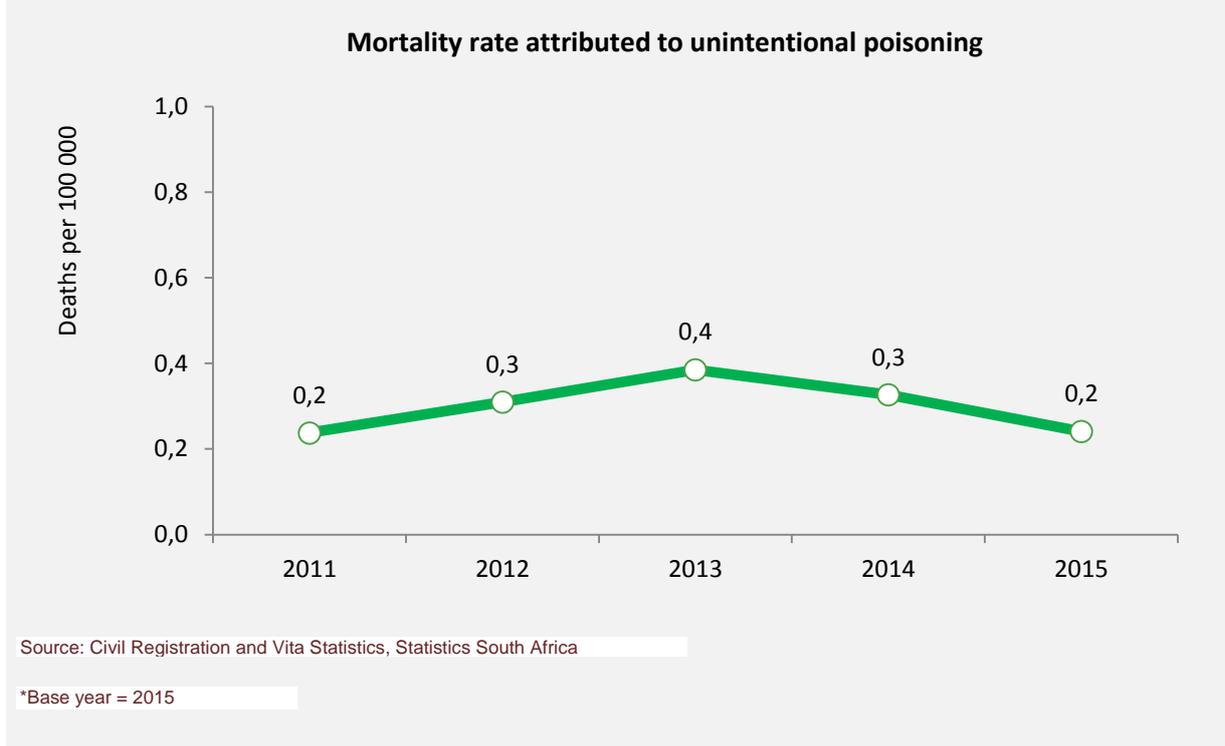
**INDICATOR 3.9.3:** Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** This indicator provides the number of unintentional poisoning deaths per 100 000 population.

**MoC:** The number of unintentional poisoning deaths divided by the total population multiplied by 100 000.

Baseline indicator value\* 0,2 deaths per 100 000 population



**Comment:** Unintentional poisoning accounted for 0,2 deaths per 100 000 population in 2011, which reached a high of 0,4 deaths per 100 000 in 2013; by 2015 the rate had declined to the 2011 level.



**TARGET 3.a:** Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

**INDICATOR 3.a.1:** Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Prevalence of tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and above.

Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15+ years. "Smoked tobacco products" include the consumption of cigarettes, bidis, cigars, cheroots, pipes, shisha (water pipes), fine-cut smoking articles (roll-your-own), krekets, and any other form of smoked tobacco.

"Smokeless tobacco" includes moist snuff, plug, creamy snuff, dissolvables, dry snuff, gul, loose leaf, red tooth powder, snus, chimo, gutkha, khaini, gudakhu, zarda, quiwam, dohra, tuibur, nasway, naas/naswar, shammah, betel quid, toombak, pan (betel quid), iq'mik, mishri, tapkeer, tombol and any other tobacco product that is sniffed, held in the mouth, or chewed.

**MoC:** The number of tobacco smokers aged 15 years and above divided by the population aged 15 years and above multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator value: Male smokers: 37,0%**  
**Female smokers: 7,0%**

Prevalence of tobacco use by sex (15 years and older)



Sources: SADHS, Statistics South Africa

**Comment:** The prevalence of tobacco use amongst both males and females decreased between 1998 and 2016.



Secondary completion rates



Literacy rate amongst Males and Females



Percentage of South African Schools with Internet access



## Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

### Introduction

South Africa has set itself the goal of eradicating poverty, reducing inequality, growing the economy by an average of 5,4%, and cutting the unemployment rate to 6% by 2030. Critical to the attainment of these goals are education, training and innovation. The education sector in South Africa is administered by two national departments. The policy and outcome goals of the Post-school Education and Training (PSET) system are set out in the NDP and the White Paper (WP) for Post-school Education and Training. The WP emphasises that the PSET system must be expanded rapidly in order to meet the country's emerging social and economic needs.

The performance of South African learners in international standardised tests should be comparable to the performance of learners from countries at a similar level of development and with similar levels of access. Over the last two decades the education sector has made significant progress towards transformation along five internationally acknowledged dimensions: access, redress, equity, quality and efficiency.

The South African government is committed to delivering an integrated service to learners in South Africa that stretches far wider than the delivery of the curriculum. Effective learning will only take place if learners are safely at school on time (the Scholar Transport Programme), well fed (National School Nutrition Programme (NSNP)), healthy (Health Services Package which includes a large health education component, health screening and on-site services including deworming and immunisation, sexual and reproductive health, contraception and teenage pregnancy) and have the required workbooks, textbooks and stationery (learning and teaching support materials (LTSM)).

The past 15 years have also seen the rapid expansion of Grade R provisioning with an increased focus on making Grade R universally accessible in South Africa.

The graduates of South Africa's universities and colleges should have the skills and knowledge to meet the present and future needs of the economy and society. Innovation is critical for introducing new products into the market and producing goods and services more efficiently. Research and development should be significantly expanded. Collaboration across the South African education system and with internationally accredited institutions should lead to higher levels of innovation.



**TARGET 4.1:** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

**INDICATOR 4.1.1D:** Percentage of children in the population who completed: a) Grade 7; b) Grade 9; c) Grade 12

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** This indicator provides the completion rates for primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education.

For Grade 7, people between the ages of 16 and 18 are considered old enough to have completed this level of education; for Grade 9, people between the ages of 19 and 21 are considered old enough to have completed this level of education; and for Grade 12, people between the ages of 23 and 25 are considered old enough to have completed this level of education.

**MoC:** The number of people aged 16–18 years who have completed Grade 7, divided by the population aged 16–18 years multiplied by 100.

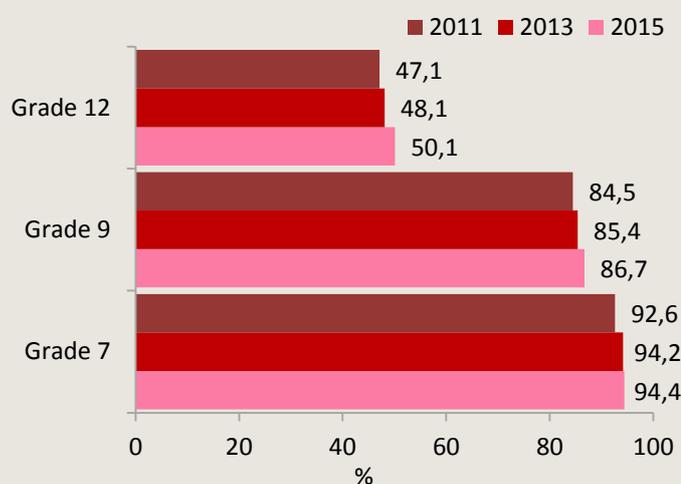
A similar computation is done for Grade 9 and 12 completion rates, using the relevant age categories.

### Baseline indicator values (%)\*

	Grade 7	Grade 9	Grade 12
Male	92,0	83,4	45,9
Female	96,9	89,9	54,4
Both sexes	94,4	86,7	50,1

Percentage of children in the population who completed Grades 7, 9 and 12 by sex

	2011	2013	2015
<b>Grade 7</b>			
Male	90,1	92,0	92,0
Female	95,1	96,4	96,9
Total	92,6	94,2	94,4
<b>Grade 9</b>			
Male	81,0	81,8	83,4
Female	88,1	89,2	89,9
Total	84,5	85,4	86,7
<b>Grade 12</b>			
Male	43,1	45,8	45,9
Female	50,9	50,4	54,4
Total	47,1	48,1	50,1



Source: General Household Survey, Statistics South Africa

\*Base year = 2015

**Comment:** The Grade 7 completion rates for the period 2011 to 2015 were higher than 90% for both males and females. The completion rates, however, decrease as the children move to higher grades, with only 50,1% of children completing Grade 12 in 2015. Nonetheless, the trend for completion rates for all grades is upward. Generally, more females than males completed grades 7, 9 and 12.

**TARGET 4.1:** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

**INDICATOR 4.1.1A:** Percentage of youth aged 15–24 (and 15–34) years who dropped out of school without completing Grade 12

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** Percentage of youth aged 15–24 (and 15–34) years who were not currently attending school or who dropped out of school without completing Grade 12.

**MoC:** The total number of individuals aged 15–24 (and 15–34) years who were not attending school and have no Grade 12 divided by population aged 15–24 (and 15–34) years multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator values (%)\***

	15–24 years	15–34 years
Male	35,0	60,1
Female	34,2	59,0

**Percentage of youth aged 15–24 years who dropped out of school without completing Grade 12**



Source: General Household Survey, Statistics South Africa

\*Base year = 2015

**Comment:** While school dropout rates have remained high among youth aged 15–24 years over the period 2013 to 2015, the rate decreased from 36,9% in 2013 to 35,0% in 2015 among males and from 34,8% to 34,2% in the same period among females.



**TARGET 4.2:** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

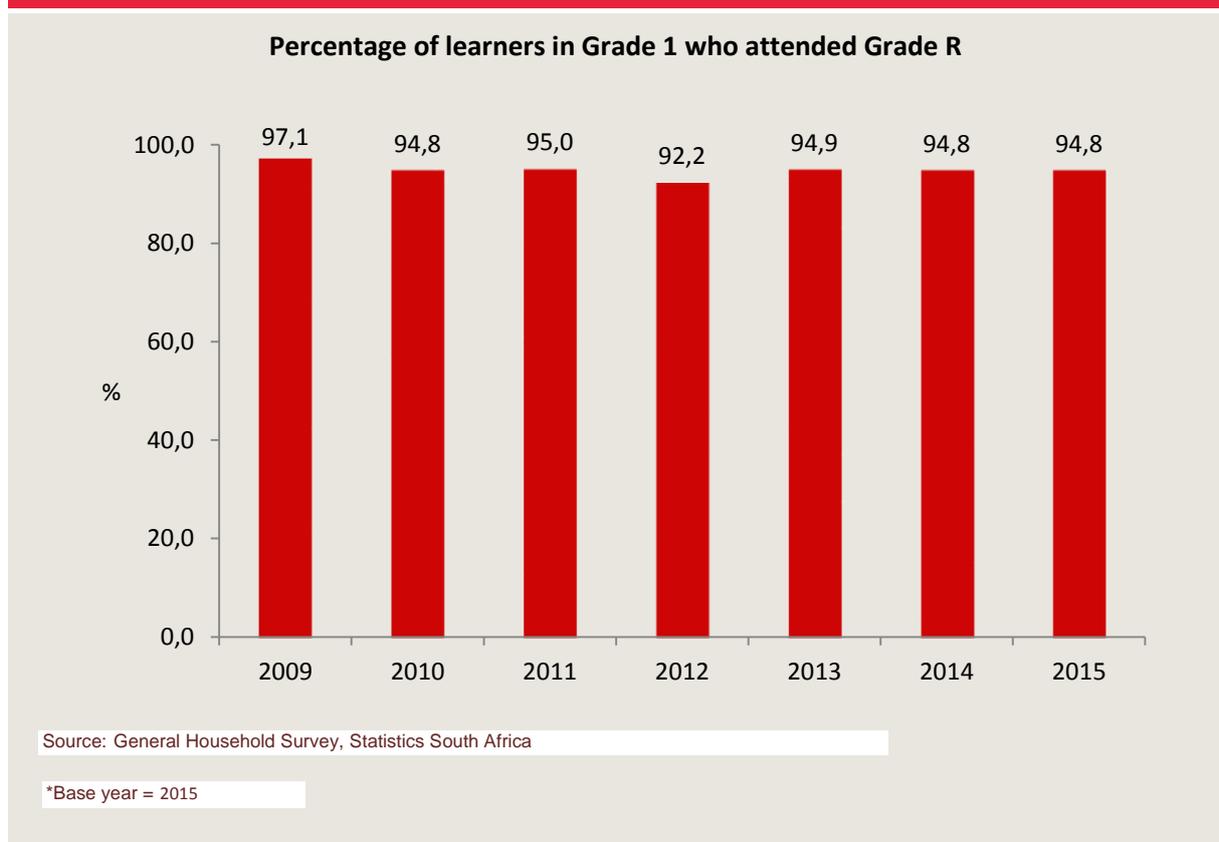
**INDICATOR 4.2.2:** Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Percentage of children aged 6 or 7 years attending Grade 1 in the current year, after attending Grade R/0 in the previous year.

**MoC:** The number of pupils enrolled in Grade 1 after attending Grade R/0 divided by the population aged 6 or 7 years multiplied by 100.

### Baseline indicator value\* 94,8%



**Comment:** Throughout the period 2009 to 2015, over 90% of learners in Grade 1 had participated in organised learning in the previous year (a year before they start primary school).

**TARGET 4.3:** By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

**INDICATOR 4.3.1a:** Participation rate of youth in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

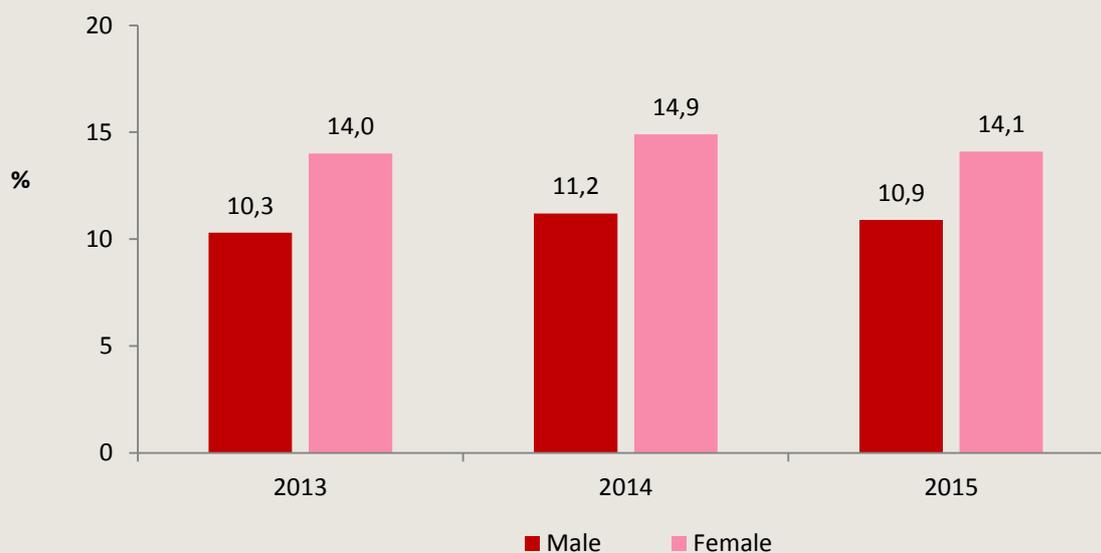
**DEFINITION:** Percentage of youth aged 15–24 years attending education or training institutions in the past twelve months.

**MoC:** The total number of individuals attending universities/universities of technology, TVET, other colleges divided by population aged 15–24 years multiplied by 100.

### Baseline indicator values (%)\*

	Male	Female	Urban formal	Not disabled	Disabled
15–24 years	10,9	14,1	18,0	12,6	10,1

Percentage of youth aged 15–24 years attending education or training institutions in the past twelve months, by sex



Source: General Household Survey, Statistics South Africa

\*Base year = 2015

**Comment:** More females than males attended education or training institutions in the preceding 12 months from 2013 to 2015.



**TARGET 4.3:** By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

**INDICATOR 4.3.1b:** Participation rate of adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

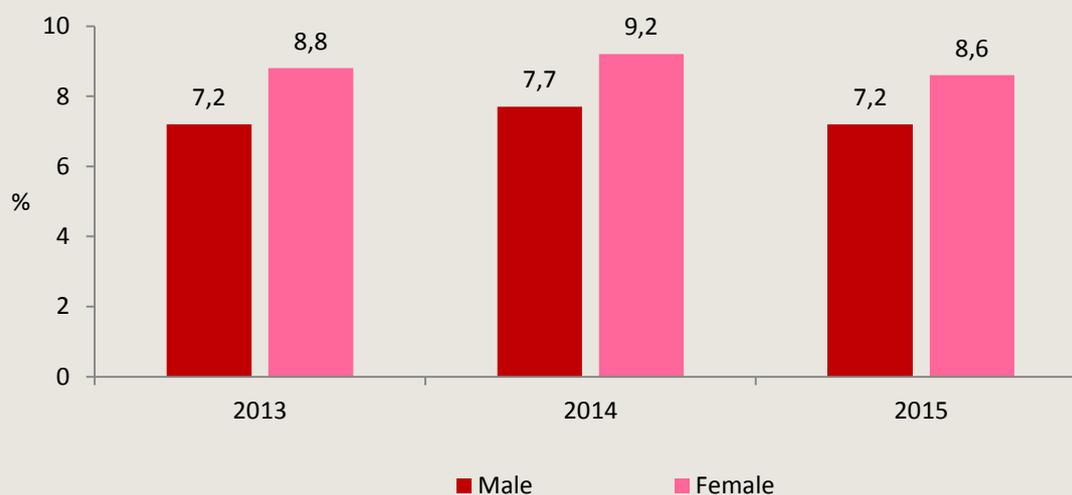
**DEFINITION:** Percentage of adults aged 35–64 years attending education or training institutions in the previous twelve months.

**MoC:** The total number of individuals attending universities/universities of technology, TVET, other colleges divided by the population of those aged 35–64 years, multiplied by 100.

### Baseline indicator value (%)\*

	Male	Female	Urban formal	Not disabled	Disabled
35–64 years	7,2	8,6	9,2	8,2	2,1

Percentage of adults aged 35–64 years who were attending education or training institutions in the previous twelve months



Source: General Household Survey, Statistics South Africa

\*Base year = 2015

**Comment:** More female adults were participating in formal education and training than males, although the percentage declined slightly among both men and women in 2015.



**TARGET 4.4:** By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

**INDICATOR 4.4.1D:** Percentage of youth and adult university graduates by field of study

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Total number of youth (expressed in percentages) aged 15–34 years who acquired university qualifications by type of field of study.

A similar definition applies to 35–64-year-olds.

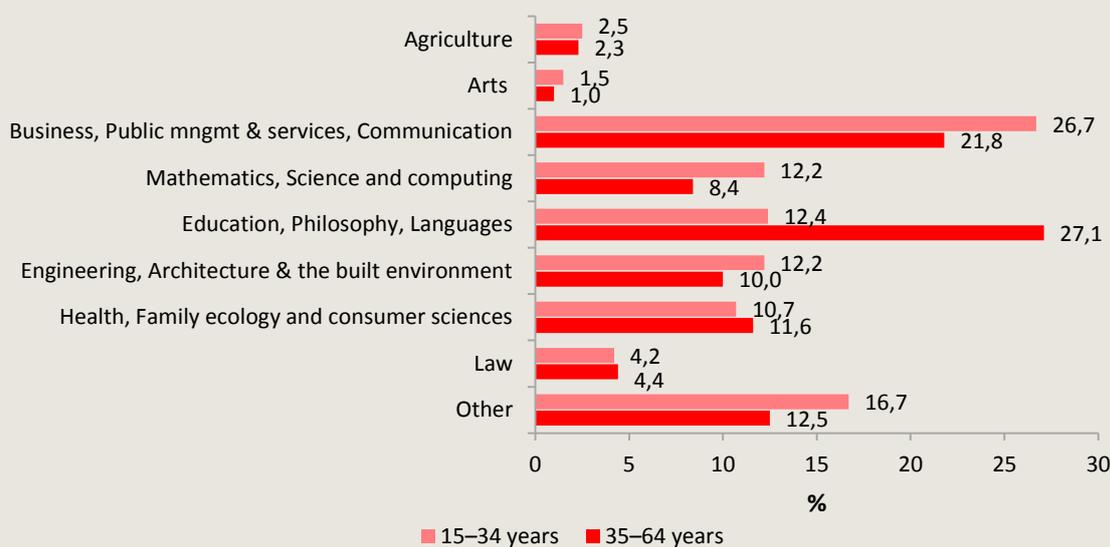
**MoC:** The total population of those aged 15–34 years who acquired their highest level of education through university by field of study divided by the total population of the same age group, multiplied by 100.

A similar computation is done for those aged 35–64 years .

### Baseline indicator values (%):

	15–34 years	35–64 years
Agriculture	2,5	2,3
Arts (Visual and performing arts)	1,5	1,0
Business, Public management and services, Communication	26,7	21,8
Computer and information sciences, Life sciences, Physical sciences, Mathematics and statistics, Social sciences, Military sciences (Mathematics, Science and computing)	12,2	8,4
Education, Philosophy, Languages	12,4	27,1
Engineering, Architecture and the built environment	12,2	10,0
Health professions and related clinical sciences, Psychology, Family ecology and consumer sciences	10,7	11,6
Law	4,2	4,4
Other	16,7	12,5

### Percentage of university graduates by field of study and age



Source: Census; Community Survey, Statistics South Africa

**Comment:** In 2016, the percentage of youth with university degrees in mathematics, science and computing was approximately 45% more than those with a similar qualification within the 35–64 years age category. During the same period, approximately 22% more young people (15–34 years) than their older counterparts (34–64 years) had an engineering, architecture and built environment qualification.



**TARGET 4.5:** By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

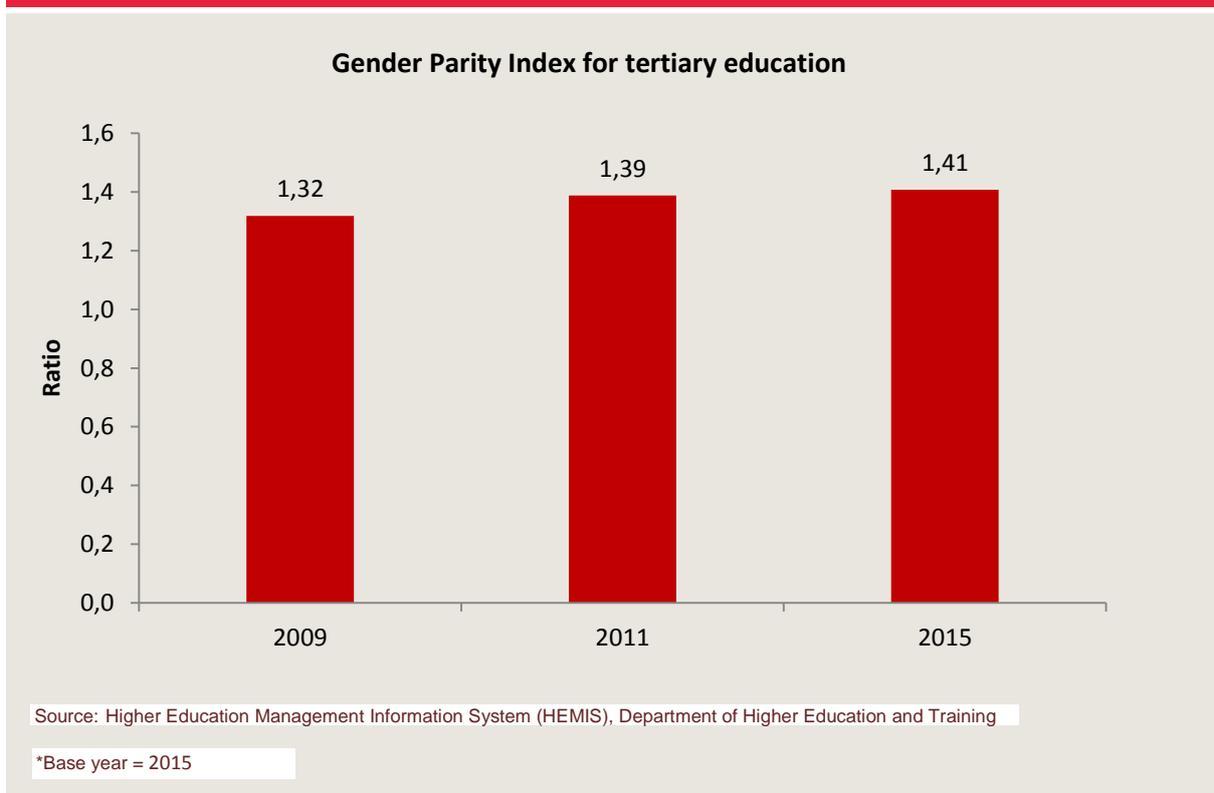
**INDICATOR 4.5.1a:** Gender Parity Index for tertiary education

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at tertiary levels in public higher education institutions to the number of male students.

**MoC:** The Gender Parity Index (GPI) in tertiary level is calculated by dividing the female gross enrolment ratio by the male gross enrolment ratio for the tertiary level of education.

Baseline indicator value\* 1,41



**Comment:** More females than males were enrolled at tertiary institutions over the period 2009 to 2015, as indicated by the Gender Parity Index.

**TARGET 4.5:** By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

**INDICATOR 4.5.1b:** Gender Parity Index for tertiary education by population group

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

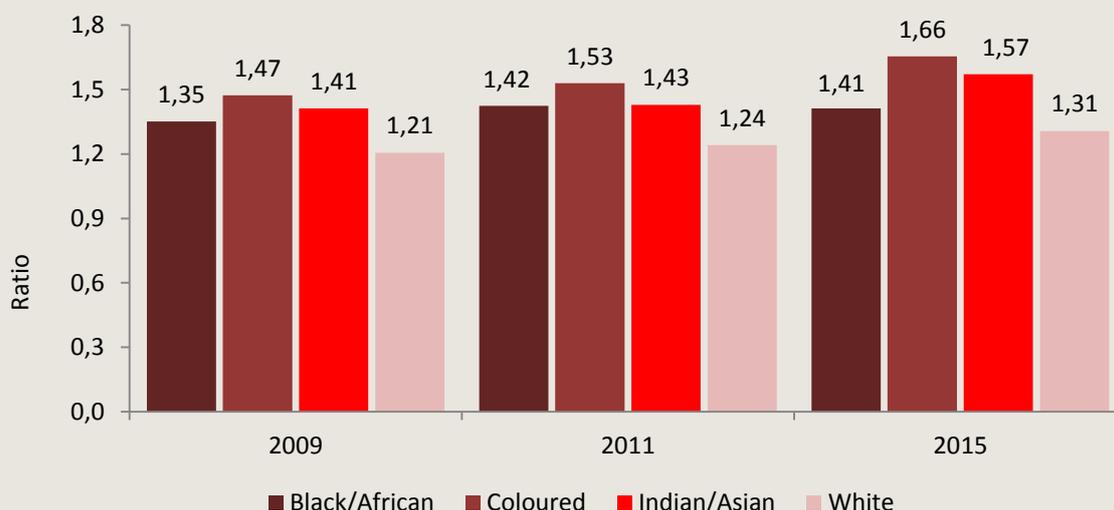
**DEFINITION:** Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at tertiary levels in public higher education institutions to the number of male students.

**MoC:** The Gender Parity Index (GPI) in tertiary level is calculated by dividing the female gross enrolment ratio by the male gross enrolment ratio for the tertiary level of education (disaggregated by population group).

### Baseline indicator values\*

Black/African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	SA
1,41	1,66	1,57	1,31	1,41

Gender Parity Index for tertiary education by population group



Source: HEMIS, Department of Higher Education and Training

\*Base year = 2015

**Comment:** When disaggregation is done by population group, still more females than males are enrolled at tertiary institutions among all population groups.



**TARGET 4.6:** By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

**INDICATOR 4.6.1Da:** Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy, by sex

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** The percentages of youth (aged 15–24 years) who have completed at least Grade 7 and who were considered to be functionally literate.

Similar definitions were applied using youth aged 15–34 and adults aged 35–64.

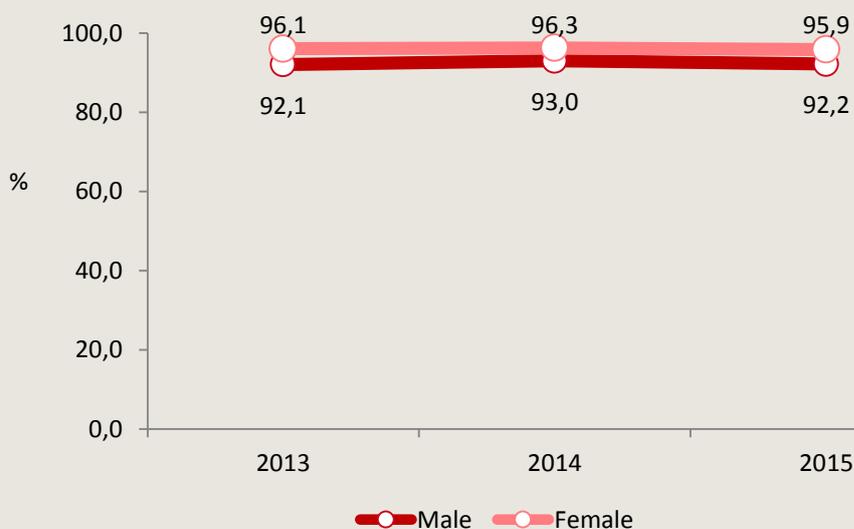
**MoC:** The total population aged 15–24 who have achieved at least Grade 7 and who were considered to be functionally literate divided by the total population of the same age group multiplied by 100.

Follow the same method for the 15–34 and 35–64 age groups.

### Baseline indicator values (%)\*

	Male	Female
15–24 yrs	92,2	95,9
15–34 yrs	92,4	95,6
35–64 yrs	82,5	80,3

Percentage of youth (aged 15–24 years) who were functionally literate, by sex



Source: General Household Survey, Statistics South Africa

\*Base year = 2015

**Comment:** Functional literacy amongst females was slightly higher than that amongst males (82,5% vs 80,3%).

**TARGET 4.6:** By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

**INDICATOR 4.6.1Db:** Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional numeracy skills, by sex

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Percentage of youth (aged 15–24 years) who have either no or some difficulty in calculating/working out how much change he/she should receive when buying something in at least one language.

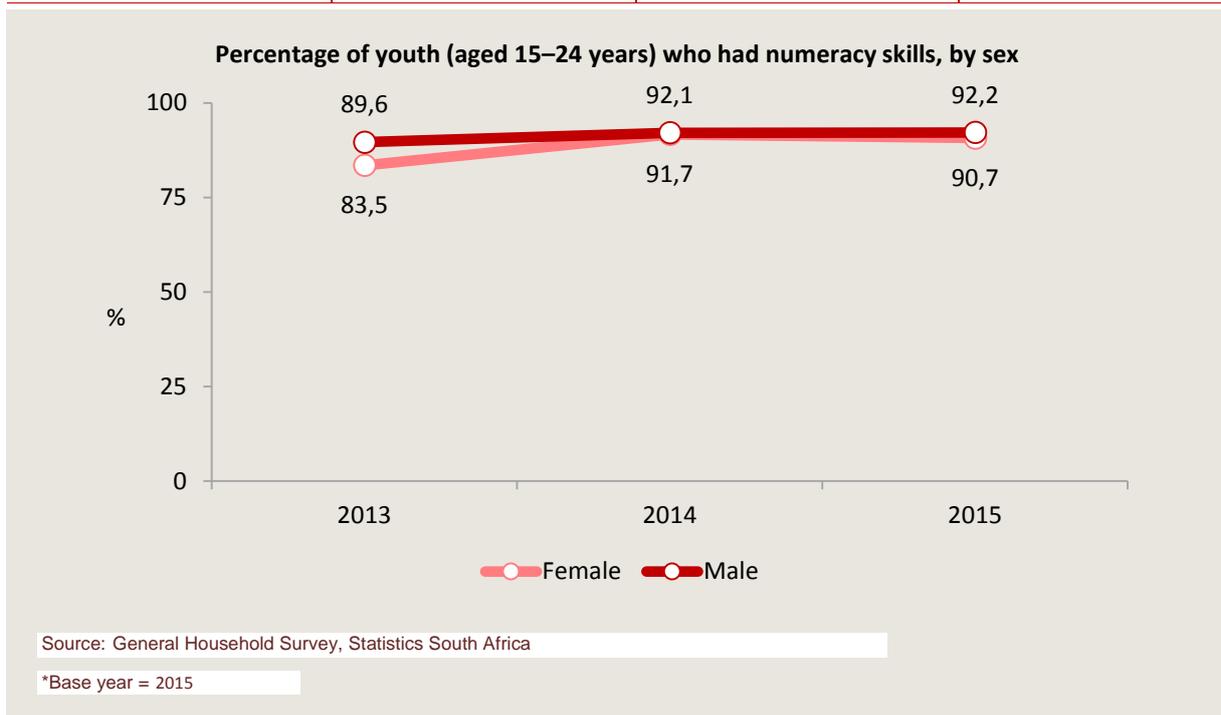
**MoC:** The total population aged 15–24 years who have no or some difficulty in calculating/working out how much change he/she should receive when buying something in at least one language divided by the total population aged 15–24 years multiplied by 100.

Similar definitions were applied using youth aged 15–34 and adults aged 35–64.

Follow the same method for the 15–34 and 35–64 age groups.

### Baseline indicator value (%)\*

	Male	Female	Total
15–24 yrs	92,2	90,7	91,7
15–34 yrs	90,9	89,3	90,3
35–64 yrs	87,9	87,0	87,4



**Comment:** A higher percentage of male youths than their female counterparts, possessed numeracy skills.



**TARGET 4.a:** Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

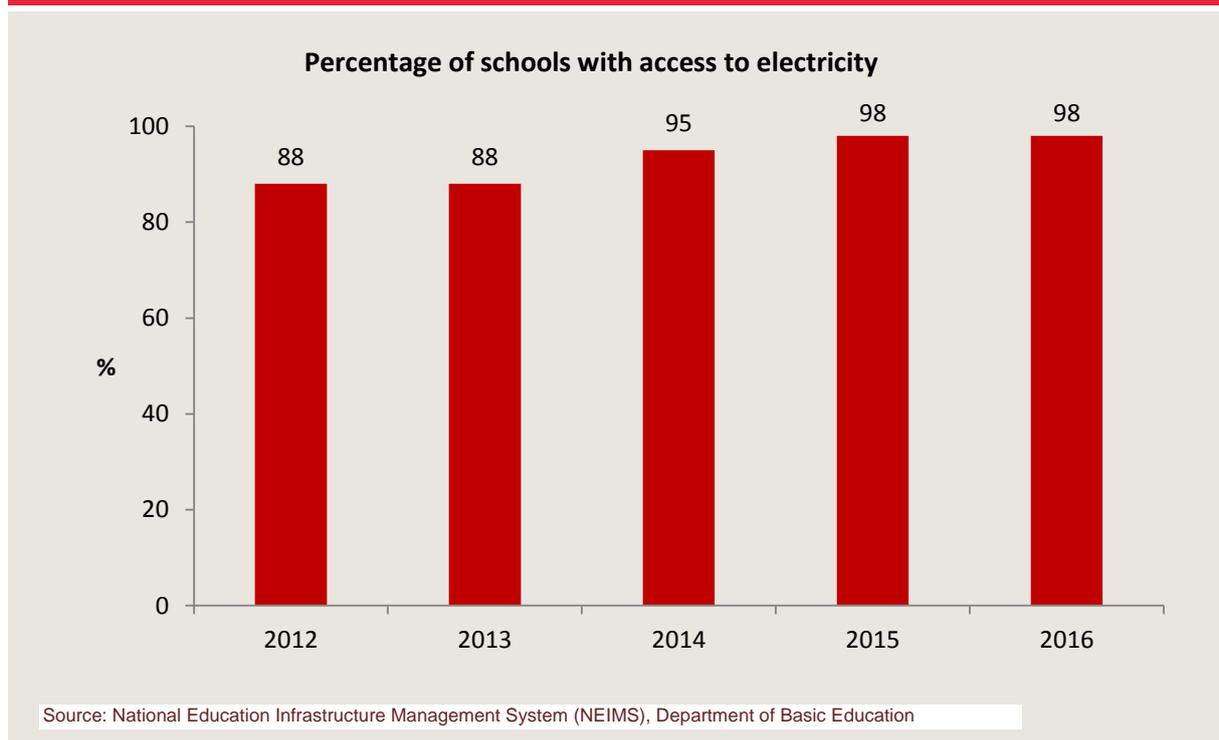
**INDICATOR 4.a.1a:** Percentage of schools with access to electricity

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** The indicator provides the percentage of schools with access to electricity.

**MoC:** The number of schools with access to electricity divided by the total number of schools multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator value: 98%**



**Comment:** There was a 10-percentage-points increase in the percentage of schools with access to electricity between 2012 and 2016 (from 88% to 98%).

**TARGET 4.a:** Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

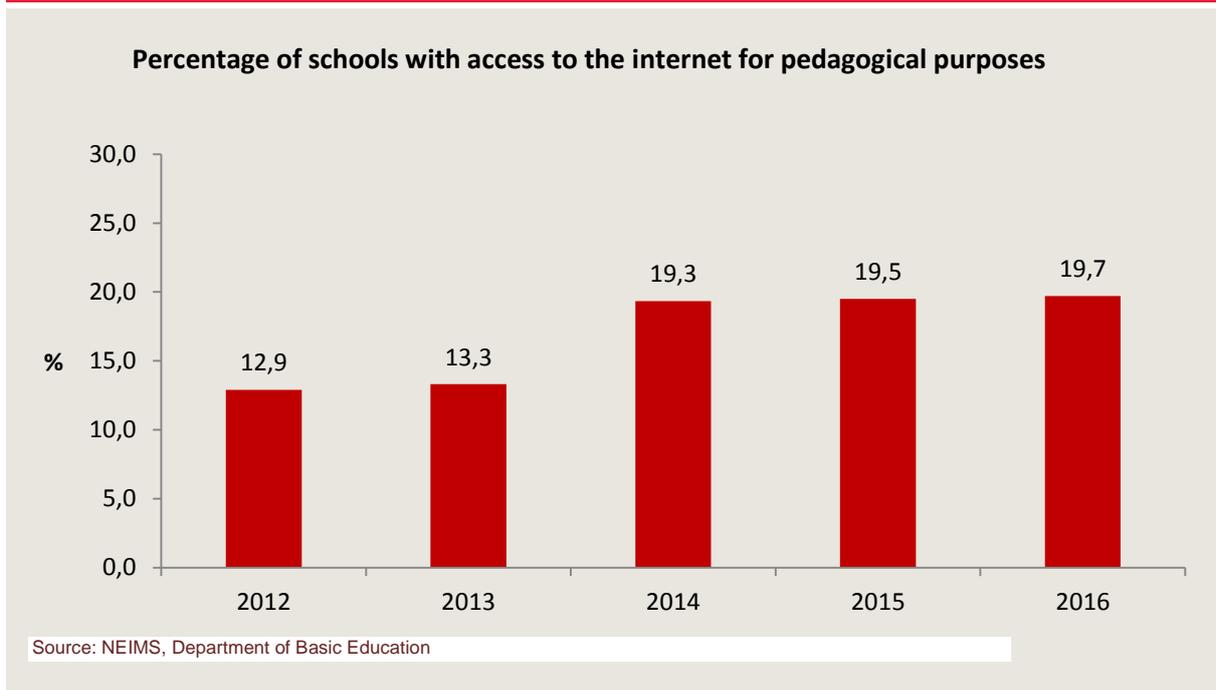
**INDICATOR 4.a.1b:** Percentage of schools with access to the internet for pedagogical purposes

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Internet for pedagogical purposes is defined as internet that is available for enhancing teaching and learning and is accessible by pupils.

**MoC:** The number of schools with access to the internet for pedagogical purposes divided by the total number of schools multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator value: 19,7%**



**Comment:** The percentage of South African schools with access to the internet for pedagogical purposes steadily increased from 12,9% in 2012 to 19,7% in 2016.



**TARGET 4.a:** Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

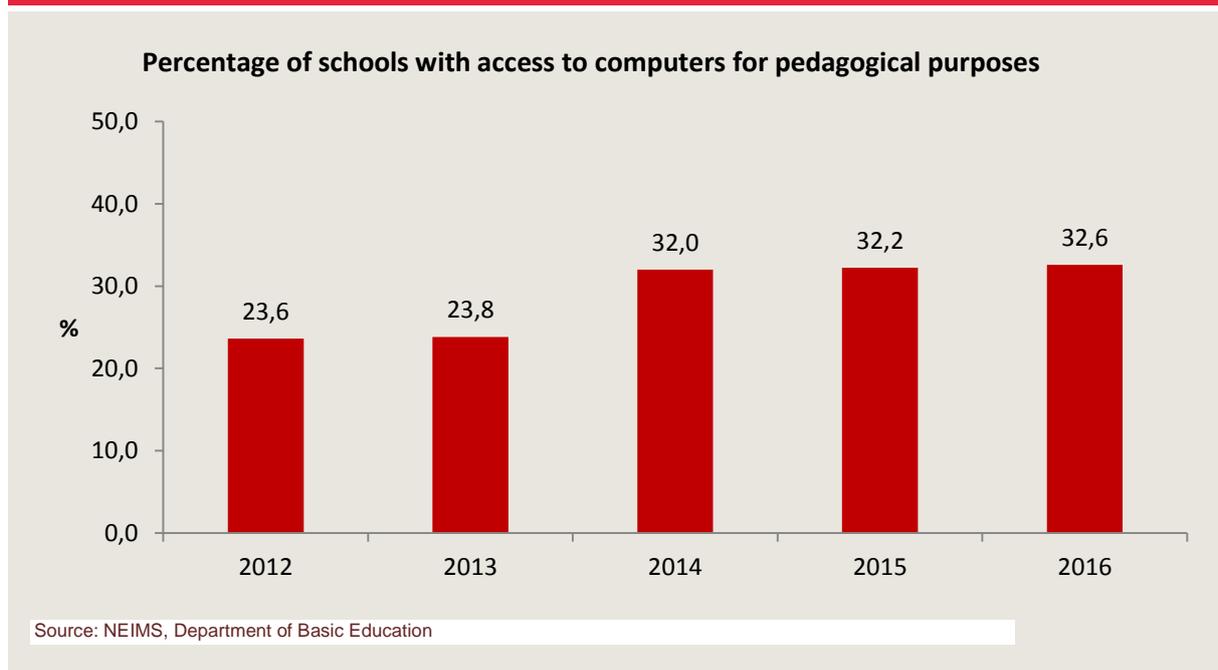
**INDICATOR 4.a.1c:** Percentage of schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** The indicator provides the percentage of schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes.

**MoC:** The number of schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes divided by the total number of schools multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator value: 32,6%**



**Comment:** As with access to internet for pedagogical purposes, a similar positive trend was observed for the number of schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes.

**TARGET 4.a:** Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

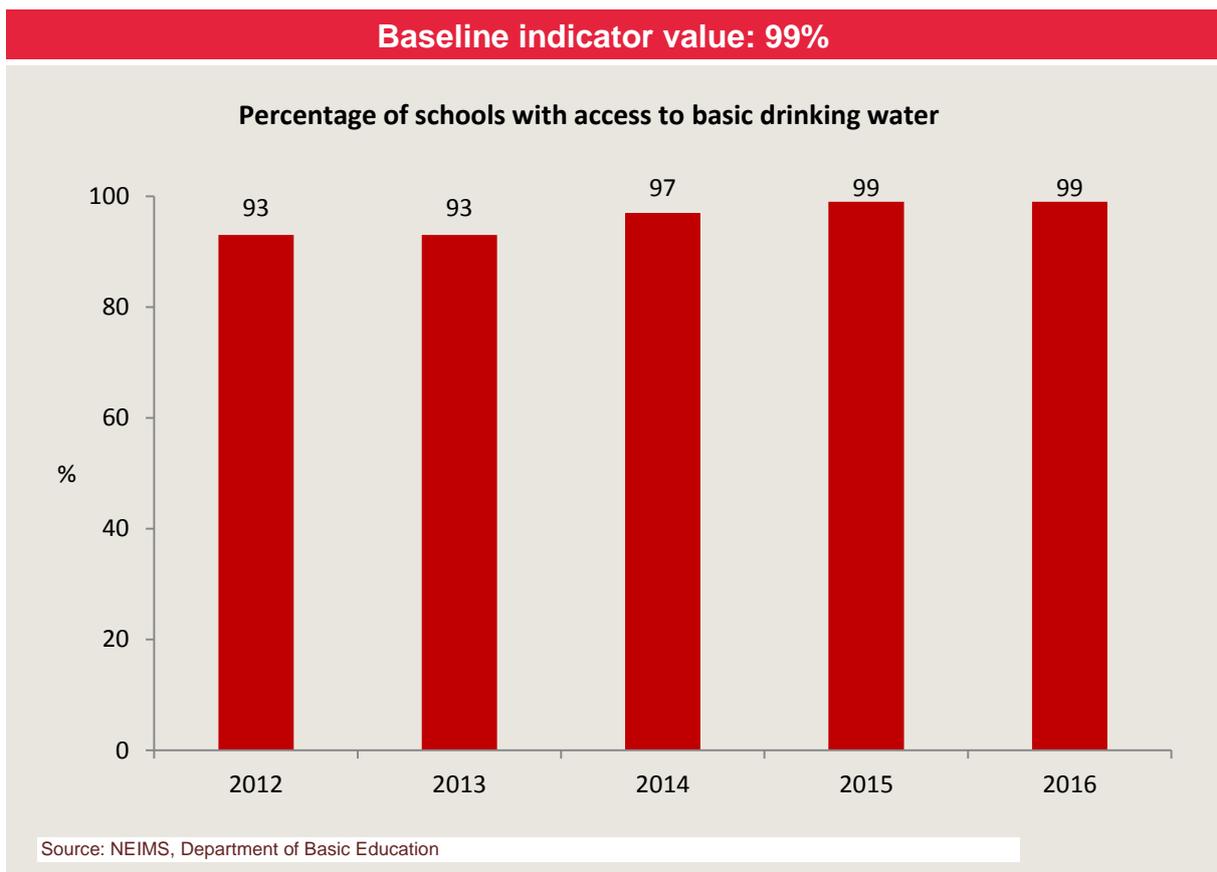
**INDICATOR 4.a.1e:** Percentage of schools with access to basic drinking water

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Basic drinking water is defined as a functional drinking water source on or near the premises and water points accessible to all users during school hours.

**MoC:** The number of schools with access to basic drinking water divided by the total number of schools multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator value: 99%**



**Comment:** A total of 99% of schools had access to basic drinking water in 2016 compared to 93% in 2012 – a 6-percentage-points increase over the 5-year period.



**TARGET 4.a:** Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

**INDICATOR 4.a.1f:** Percentage of schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities

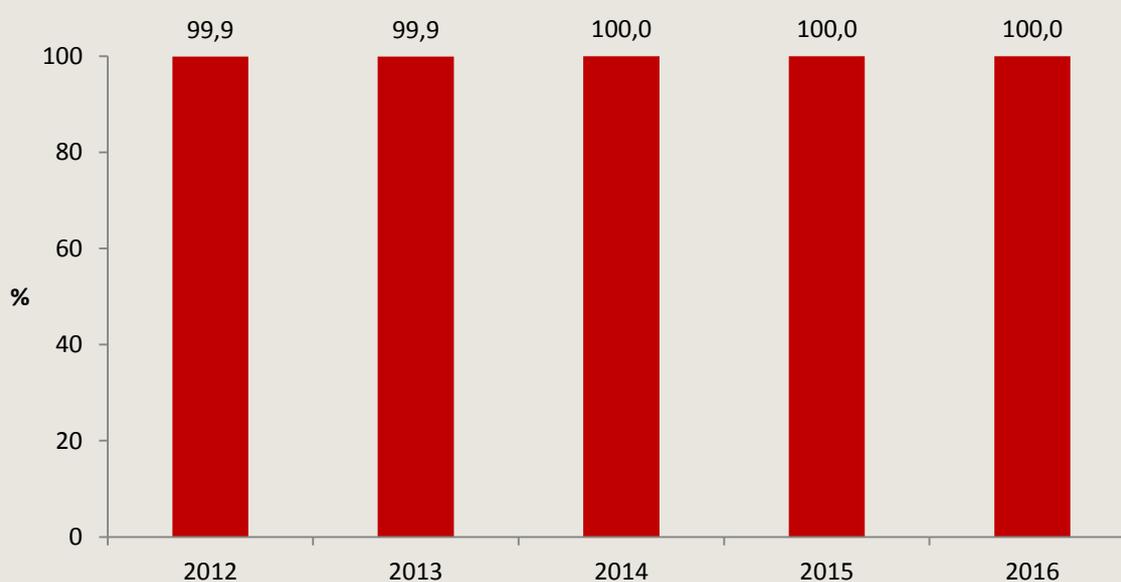
### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Basic sanitation facilities are defined as functional sanitation facilities separated for males and females on or near the premises.

**MoC:** The number of schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities divided by the total number of schools multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator value: 100,0%**

Percentage of schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities



Source: NEIMS, Department of Basic Education

**Comment:** All schools had access to single-sex basic sanitation facilities from 2014, with only 0,1% of schools not having such facilities in 2012 and 2013.





Percentage of early marriages experienced by girls before the age of 15 years



Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic work (female)



Percentage of seats held by women in national parliaments



## Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

### Introduction

This Goal can be viewed as a vehicle which will move South Africa further along the trajectory towards the achievement of the gender equality imperatives outlined in both the Constitution of the Republic, as well as the NDP.

SDG 5 moves beyond the MDGs and what it may have failed to achieve in respect of women's empowerment and gender equality. If this Goal is implemented in an integrated fashion with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the other blue-print for development – the Beijing Platform for Action, then women's empowerment and gender equality is possible in this lifetime.

This Goal is premised on the same understanding as both the Constitution of the Republic and the NDP: that the achievement of full human potential and sustainable development will not be possible if women, as one half of the population, continue to be denied the enjoyment of freedom, human rights, a safe and secure society and access to and participation in opportunities. Therefore, we have to amongst others ensure equal access to quality education for both boys and girls; equal access to economic resources and employment opportunities for both women and men; demand recognition for the value of the unpaid care and domestic work that women are burdened with; and ensure women's access to political participation, leadership and decision-making at all levels. While MDG 3 was completely silent on violence against women and girls, the SDGs not only take this issue on board, but include the engagement of men and boys in doing so. This is in direct pursuance of one of the visions outlined in the NDP that people living in South Africa should feel safe at home, at school and at work, and enjoy a community life free of fear.

Therefore, significant efforts must be made towards mainstreaming a gender perspective in the implementation of the SDGs; closing or narrowing persisting gender gaps; and strengthening support to our institutional mechanisms for women's empowerment and gender equality in the country.

The significance of identifying and domesticating indicators for Goal 5 is critical as it means that the country will be able to commit resources to addressing priority issues that will make an impact on women's socio-economic empowerment and in the achievement of gender equality. Furthermore, the indicators identified ensure that targeted planning and resource allocation speak to each other and "that what gets measured gets done!"

**TARGET 5.2:** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

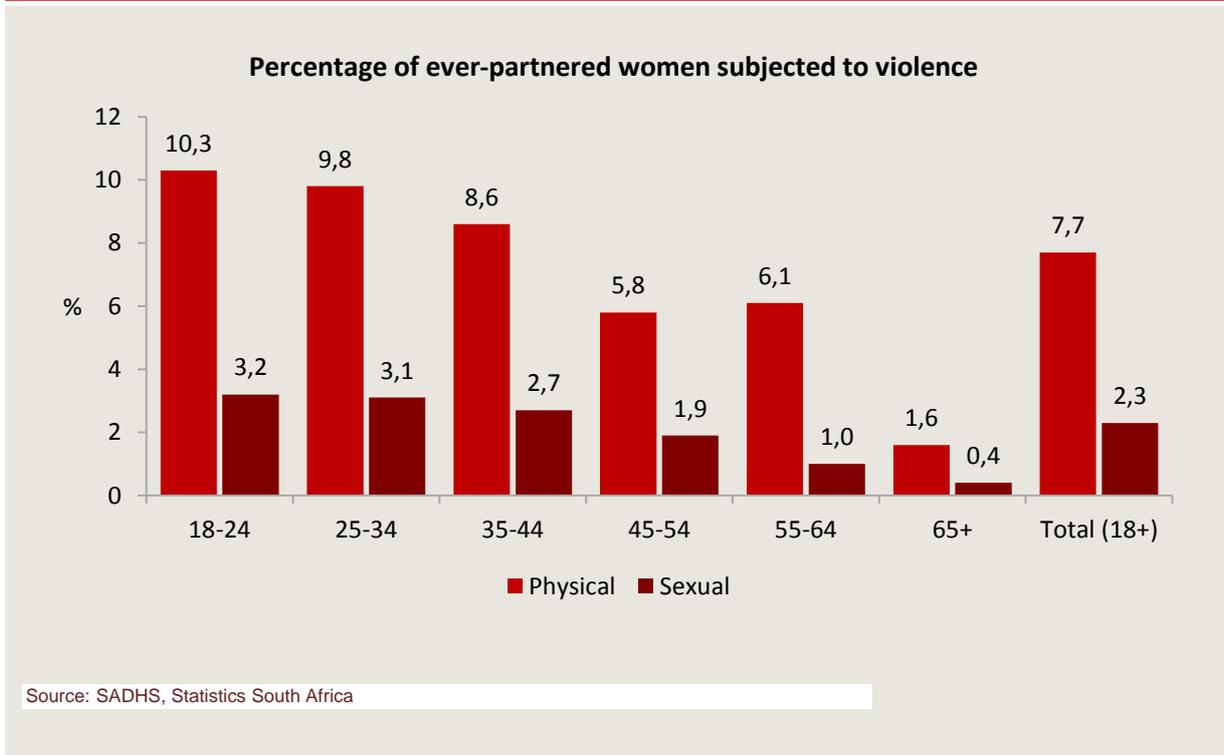
**INDICATOR 5.2.1D:** Percentage of ever-partnered women and girls aged 18 years and older subjected to physical or sexual violence by any partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** Percentage of ever-partnered women aged 18 years and older who have experienced physical or sexual violence by any partner in the previous 12 months.

**MoC:** The estimated number of ever-partnered female respondents aged 18 years and older who experienced physical or sexual violence in the previous 12 months divided by the population of women aged 18 years and older multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator value: Physical violence: 7,7%  
Sexual violence: 2,3%**



**Comment:** During 2016, 7,7% of ever-partnered women aged 18 years and older experienced physical violence, and 2,3% experienced sexual violence by any partner in the 12 months before the survey. Experience of physical and sexual violence by any partner generally decreases with age.



**TARGET 5.3:** Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

**INDICATOR 5.3.1D:** Percentage of early marriages experienced by girls before the age of 15 years

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

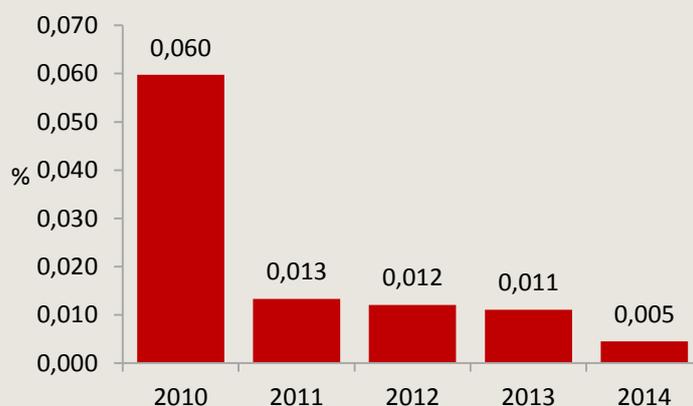
**DEFINITION:** Percentage of early marriages including civil marriages and customary marriages experienced by girls before the age of 15 years.

**MoC:** The total number of girls aged less than 15 years who were married (either civil or customary marriages) in year (t) divided by the total marriages during year (t) multiplied by 100.

Baseline indicator value\* 0,005%

#### Percentage of early marriages experienced by girls before age of 15 years

Year	Early marriages	Total marriages
2010	108	180 814
2011	23	172 342
2012	20	165 662
2013	18	162 138
2014	7	153 913



Source: Civil Registration and Vital Statistics, Statistics South Africa

\*Base year = 2014

**Comment:** Marriage by girls under 15 years decreased significantly between 2010 and 2014 with only 7 recorded early marriages during 2014.

The category regarding civil unions was excluded because the sex of the partners was not specified.

**TARGET 5.4:** Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

**INDICATOR 5.4.1D:** Percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

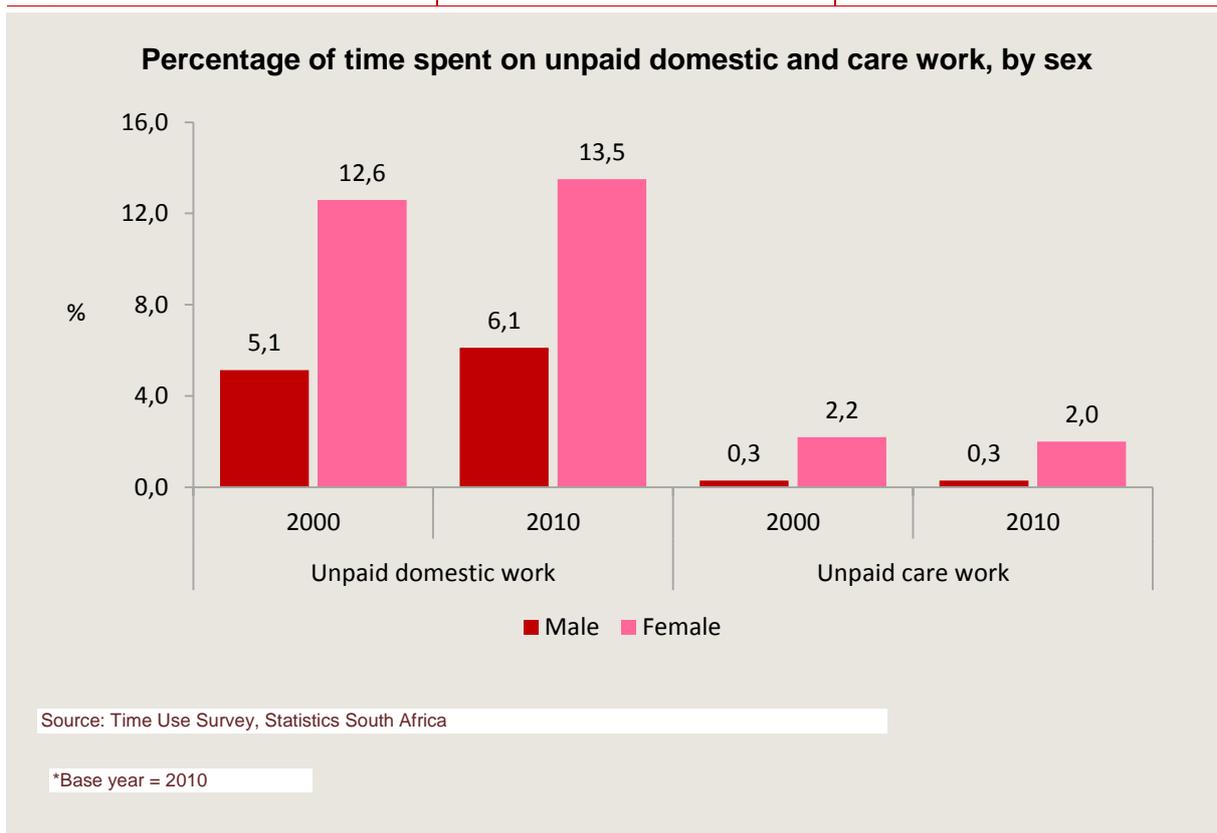
**DEFINITION:** Average number of minutes spent in a day on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (for individuals 10 years and above).

**MoC:** The average number of minutes spent in a day on unpaid domestic and care work divided by 1 440 (total number of minutes in a day) multiplied by 100.

Unpaid domestic and care work activities include the unpaid production of goods for own final consumption (e.g. collecting water or firewood) and the unpaid provision of services (e.g. cooking or cleaning as well as person-to-person care) for own final use.

**Baseline indicator values (%)\***

	Male	Female
Unpaid domestic work	6,1	13,5
Unpaid care work	0,3	2,0



**Comment:** Women spend more than double the time on unpaid domestic work and more than 5 times on unpaid care work than their male counterparts.

**TARGET 5.5:** Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

**INDICATOR 5.5.1:** Percentage of seats held by women in a) national parliament, b) provincial and c) local governments

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** This indicator measures the participation of women in politics and decision-making at all levels, in different functions and across all spheres of government.

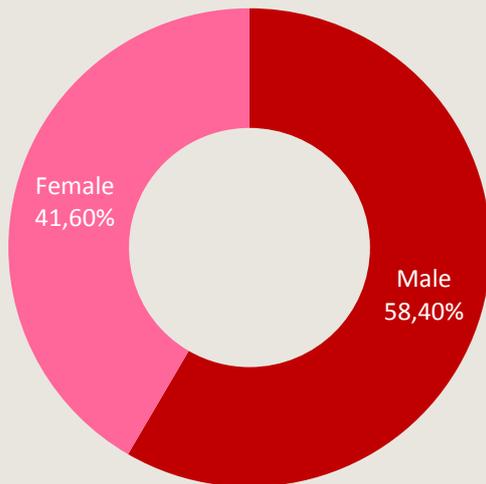
**MoC:** The number of seats held by women in national parliament divided by the total number of seats in national parliament multiplied by 100.

Follow a similar method of computation for provincial and local (municipal) governments.

**Baseline indicator values: a) 41,6%  
b) 39,2%**

**Percentage of seats held by women in:**

**a) national parliament**



**b) provincial governments**

Province	%
Eastern Cape	40,0
Free State	46,4
Gauteng	36,2
KwaZulu-Natal	36,7
Limpopo	46,8
Mpumalanga	39,2
Northern Cape	39,2
North West	34,4
Western Cape	37,5
South Africa	39,2

Source: National Parliament

**Comment:** The percentage of women in national parliament and provincial legislatures stood at 42% and 39%, respectively, as at 2016.

**TARGET 5.5:** Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

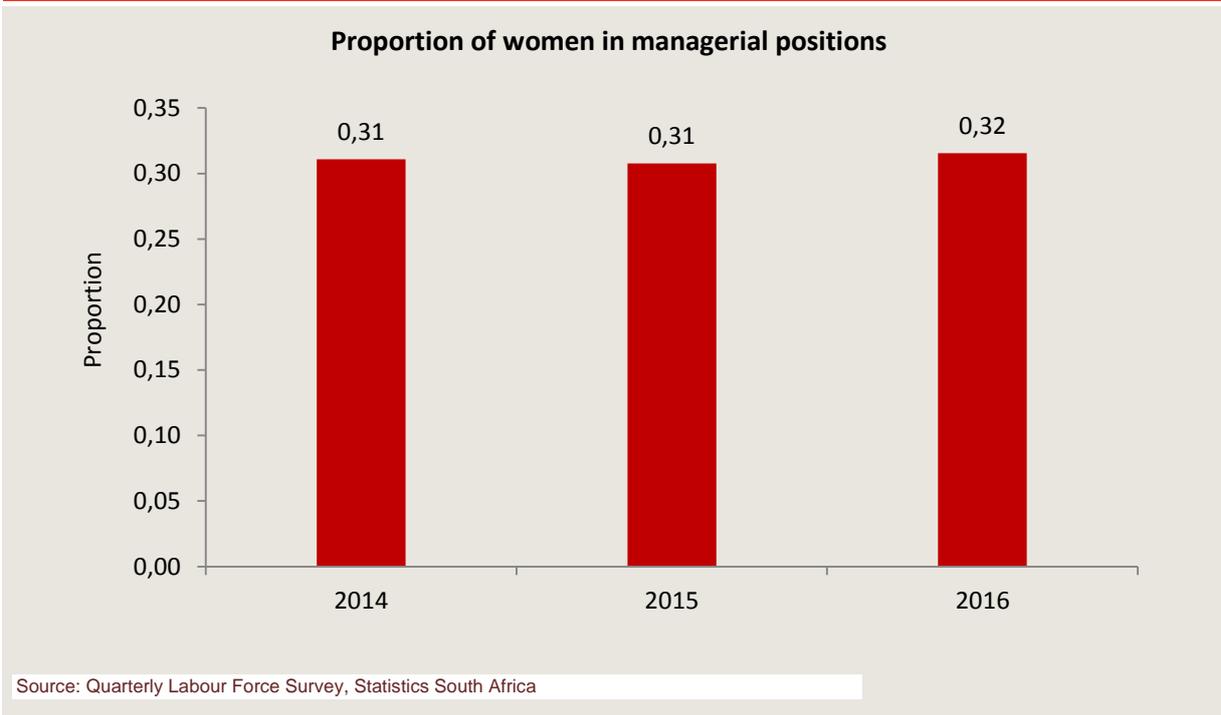
**INDICATOR 5.5.2:** Proportion of women in managerial positions

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** This indicator refers to the proportion of females among the total number of persons employed in senior and middle management positions. Based on major group 1 in both ISCO-08 and ISCO-88 minus category 14 in ISCO-88 and category 13 in ISCO-08.

**MoC:** Number of women in managerial positions divided by total number of people in managerial positions.

**Baseline indicator value: 0,32**



**Comment:** Men still dominate in managerial positions as women only occupied 31% of managerial positions in 2014, and increased to 32% in 2016.

**TARGET 5.b:** Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

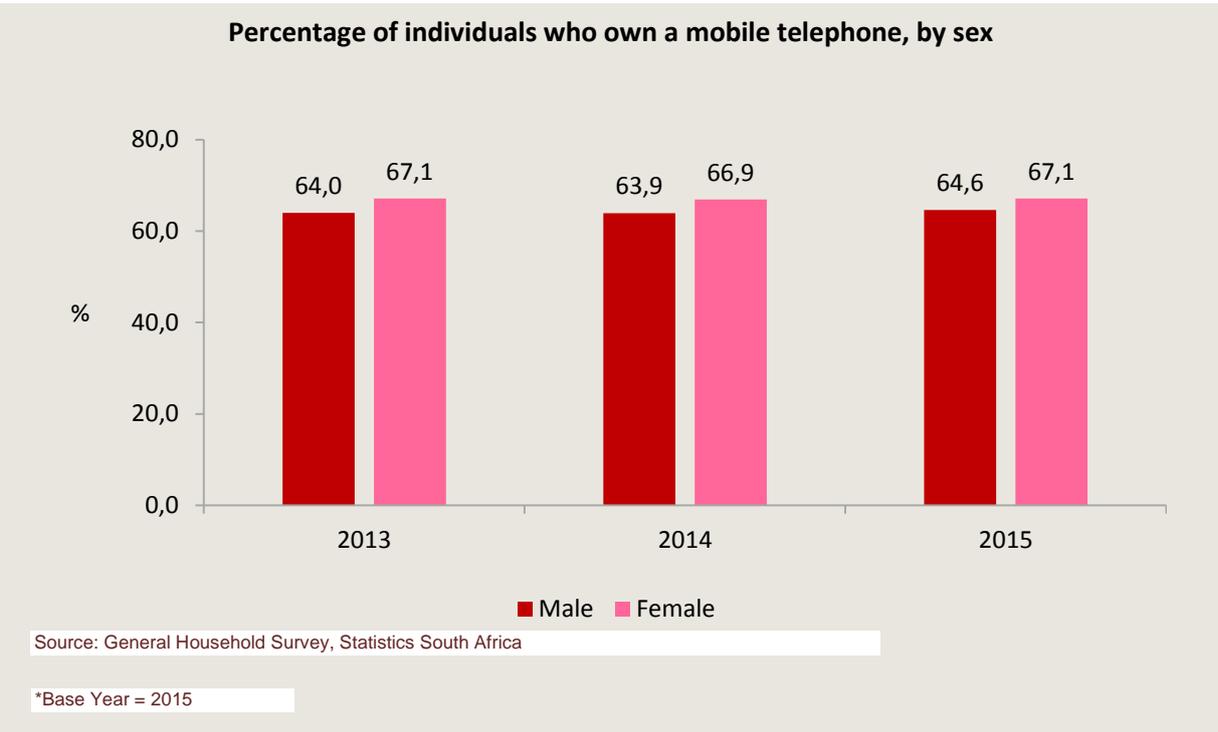
**INDICATOR 5.b.1:** Percentage of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** Percentage of individuals who own a mobile telephone in working order.

**MoC:** The number of individuals who own a mobile telephone in working order divided by total population multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator values\* Male: 64,6%  
Female: 67,1%**



**Comment:** The percentage of women who own a mobile telephone has remained unchanged between 2013 and 2015 at 67,1%, and the percentage of men owning a mobile telephone also remained virtually unchanged (from 64,0% in 2013 to 64,6% in 2015).



Proportion of population  
using safely managed  
drinking water services



Proportion of  
population using safely  
managed sanitation  
services



## Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

### Introduction

Water is identified as a strategic resource critical for social and economic development in South Africa. The NDP states that “by 2030 all South Africans will have affordable access to sufficient safe water and hygiene sanitation to live healthy and dignified lives”. The National Water Policy, the National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998) and the Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997) provide the legal framework for government to fulfil its responsibility of ensuring that all South Africans have access to adequate water supply services and sanitation services. The legal framework also makes provision for the development of a National Water Resources Strategy (NWRS) to set out the objectives, plans, guidelines and procedures relating to the protection, use, development, conservation, management and control of water resources in a manner that takes into account basic human needs of present and future generations. South Africa’s water and sanitation policy and legislative regime is therefore aligned to the United Nations’ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Water and sanitation programmes and projects are implemented to ensure achievement of national targets stipulated in the NDP, Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) and Annual Performance Plan (APP), which are all linked to targets of the SDGs.

Since South Africa is a water-scarce country (30<sup>th</sup> driest country globally), greater attention will have to be paid to management and use of water. There is a growing concern over the potential impact of water-related risks of which some are predicted to increase in future as a result of impacts of climate change on the water resource. It is important that South Africa, together with riparian states, manages impacts of hydrological extremes through transboundary agreements. This will require strengthening of existing water monitoring networks across the entire shared basins and timely exchange of data and information between and among riparian states. The exchange of data and information among riparian states will not only assist in monitoring the riparian countries’ achievement of SDG targets, but will also assist the countries to expedite the achievement of the set targets.

**TARGET 6.1:** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

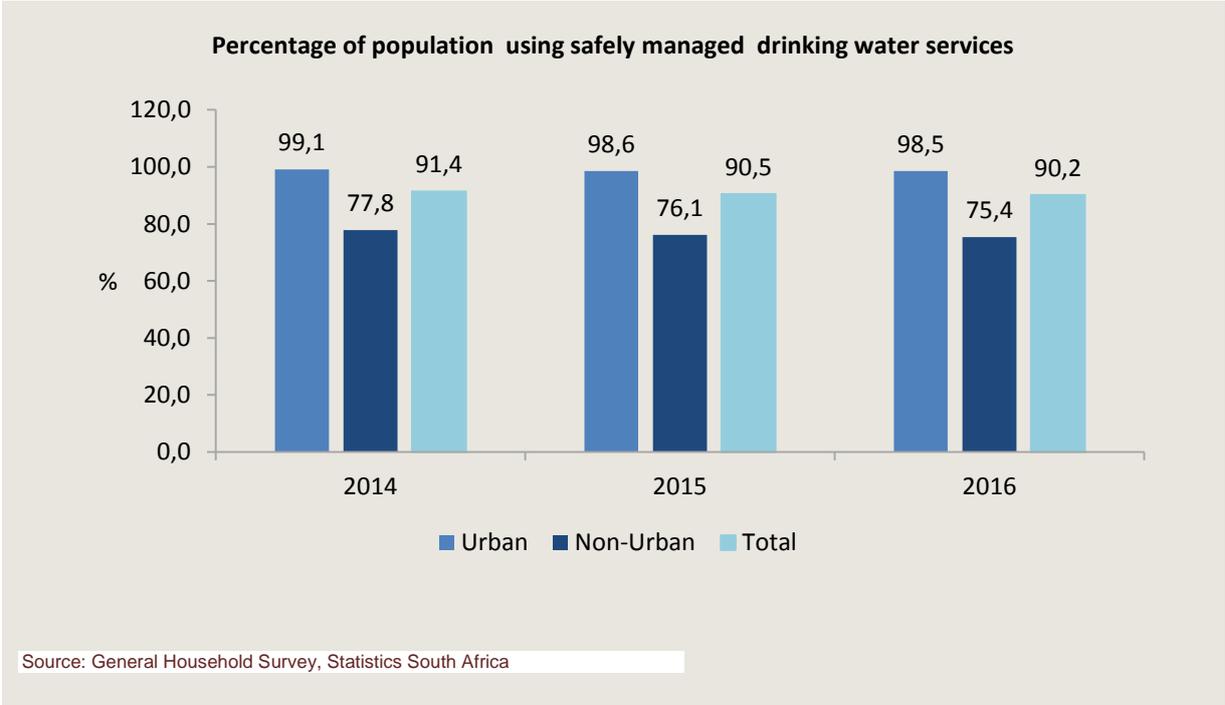
**INDICATOR 6.1.1:** Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services is currently being measured by the percentage of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on premises and available when needed and free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination. 'Improved' source definition is the same as that used for MDG monitoring, i.e. piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs and rainwater.

**MoC:** Percentage of population using an improved basic drinking water source (piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs and rainwater) divided by the total population multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator value: 90,2%**



**Comment:** The percentage of the population using safely managed drinking water services has remained more or less constant around 91% between 2014 and 2016.



**TARGET 6.2:** By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

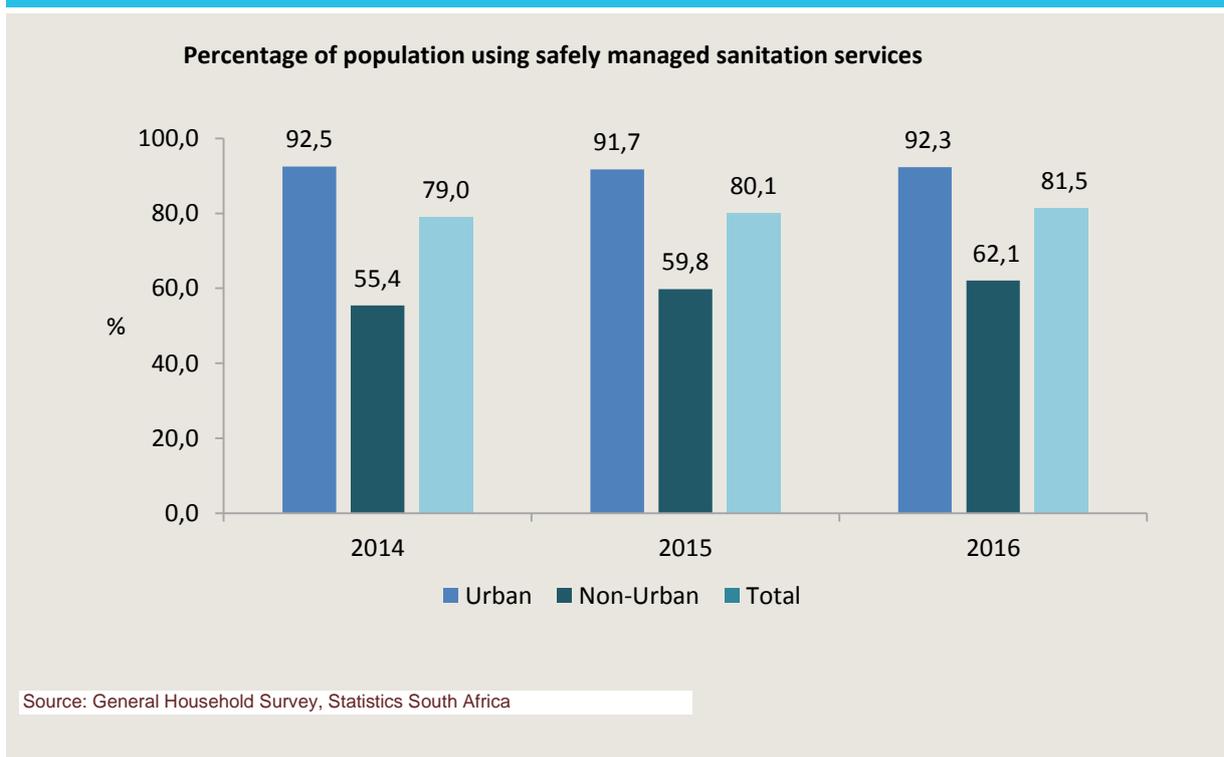
**INDICATOR 6.2.1D:** Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** The percentage of the population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water is currently being measured by the proportion of the population using an improved basic sanitation facility at the household level which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site. 'Improved' source definition is the same as that used for MDG monitoring, i.e. flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets.

**MoC:** The total number of population using improved sanitation (flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets) divided by the total population multiplied by 100.

### Baseline indicator value: 81,5%



**Comment:** The percentage of the population using safely managed sanitation services increased by approximately 1 percentage point between 2014 and 2016.

**TARGET 6.2:** By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

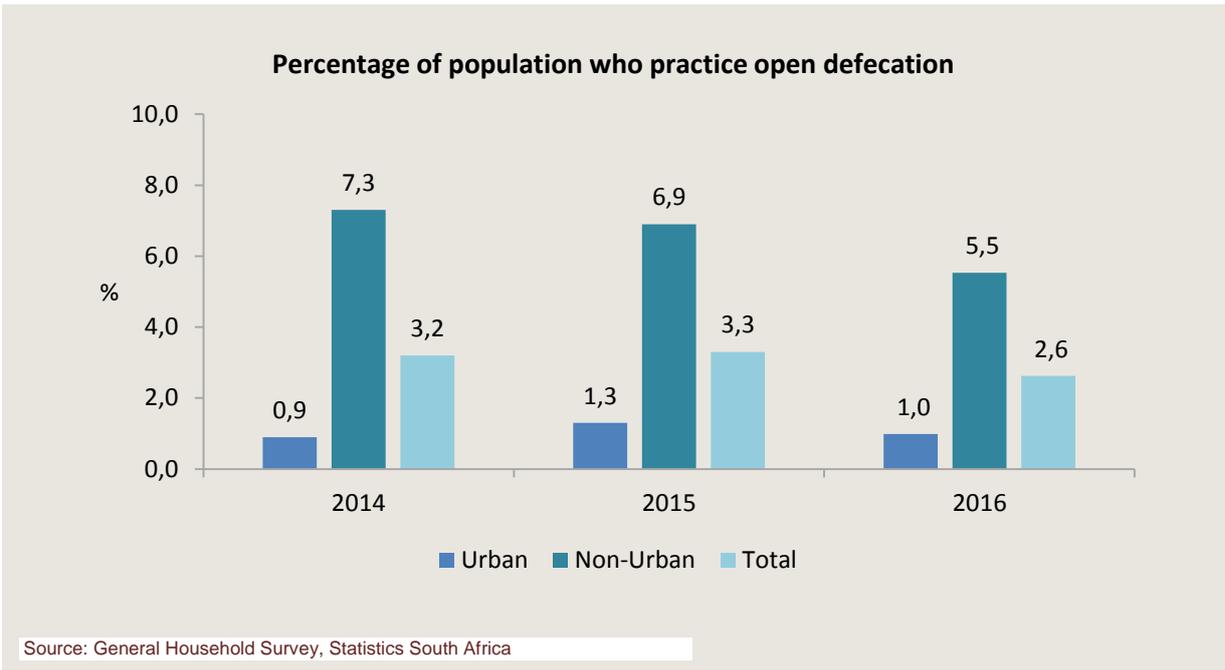
**INDICATOR 6.2.1A:** Percentage of the population who practise open defecation

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** The total number of the population practising open defecation expressed as a percentage.

**MoC:** The total number of the population practising open defecation divided by the total population multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator value: 2,6%**



**Comment:** The percentage of the population who practised open defecation decreased over time, decreasing from 7,3% to 5,5% in non-urban areas.



**TARGET 6.3:** By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

**INDICATOR 6.3.1:** Percentage of wastewater safely treated

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** This indicator provides the percentage of wastewater generated both by households as well as economic activities, safely treated compared to total wastewater generated both through households and economic activities. While the definition conceptually includes wastewater generated from all economic activities, monitoring will focus on wastewater generated from hazardous industries.

**MoC:** The amount of wastewater from households and economic activities safely treated divided by the total amount of wastewater from households and economic activities multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator value: 52%**

Source: Department of Water & Sanitation; Statistics South Africa

**Comment:** Data is based on results from 893 municipal waste water treatment works as captured in the departmental Green Drop System (GDS) by municipalities.

**TARGET 6.4:** By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of fresh water to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

**INDICATOR 6.4.2D:** Level of water stress: Exploitation of available water resources

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** The degree to which water resources are being exploited to meet the country's water demand. It measures a country's pressure on its water resources and therefore the challenge on the sustainability of its water use. It tracks progress in regard to “withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity”.

**MoC:** The indicator is computed as the total freshwater withdrawn (TWW) divided by the difference between the total renewable freshwater resources (TRWR) and the environmental water requirements (Env.), multiplied by 100.

$$Stress (\%) = TWW / (TRWR - Env.) * 100$$

All variables are expressed in km<sup>3</sup>/year (109 m<sup>3</sup>/year).

**Baseline indicator value:** Stress = 104,7%  
 TWW = 15,5 billions m<sup>3</sup>/a  
 TRWR - Env = 14,8 billions m<sup>3</sup>/a

Source: Strategic Overview of the Water Sector in South Africa, Department of Water & Sanitation

\*Base year = 2013

**Comment:** Estimated current water usage (including ground water) exceeds available developed safe yields, including ground water.



**TARGET 6.5:** By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

**INDICATOR 6.5.2:** Percentage of transboundary basin areas with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Transboundary basins are basins of transboundary waters; that is, of any surface waters or groundwaters which mark, cross or are located on boundaries between two or more states. For the purpose of the calculation of this indicator, for a transboundary river or lake, the basin area is determined by the extent of its catchment. For groundwater, the area to be considered is the extent of the aquifer.

An “arrangement for water cooperation” is a bilateral or multilateral treaty, convention, agreement among riparian countries that provides a framework for cooperation on transboundary water management.

**MoC:** Total surface area of transboundary basins/sub-basins of rivers and lakes covered by operational arrangements within the territory of the country (in km<sup>2</sup>) + total surface area of transboundary aquifers covered by operational arrangements within the territory of the country (in km<sup>2</sup>) divided by total surface area of transboundary basins of rivers and lakes within the territory of the country (in km<sup>2</sup>) + total surface area of transboundary aquifers within the territory of the country (in km<sup>2</sup>) multiplied by 100.

### Baseline indicator value\* 132%

Source: Monitoring of SDG Indicator on Transboundary Water Cooperation, Department of Water & Sanitation



**TARGET 6.a:** By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

**INDICATOR 6.a.1:** Amount of water and sanitation related official development assistance (ODA) that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** Official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan.

**MoC:** Sum of all development assistance received in South African rands (ZAR)

**Baseline indicator value\* R838 000**

Source: Estimates of National Expenditure, National Treasury

\*Base Year = 2013/14





Percentage of population with access to electricity



Proportion of population that uses solar energy as their main source of energy



Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption



## Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

### Introduction

South Africa ratified the Paris Agreement which is based on three main objectives. These objectives aim to limit the increase in global average temperature to well below two degrees Celsius from now until 2100, to increase the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development. These objectives resonate with our own objectives for the growth and development of Africa and indeed South Africa.

Although some of our neighbouring countries may rely on South Africa for as much as 50% to 90% of their electricity needs, these are relatively small compared with the South African demand. Despite the electrification rates in South Africa it is still one of the most unequal societies in the world. Access to electricity has proven to be a key enabler to the eradication of poverty in South Africa and bridging this inequality gap. During the 2016/17 financial year the country managed to connect 207 436 new households to the electricity grid against a target of 169 722. This effectively means that from 1994 until now, a total of 4,7 million new households have been connected to the grid.

However, we do still have communities that do not have access to electricity. Many of these are remote communities that are not easily accessible. Addressing the lack of clean, reliable and affordable energy for billions of people in remote places that are not near a reliable power grid is one of the world's most critical development challenges. The Integrated Resource Plan (IRP 2010) focuses on reducing South Africa's reliance on coal, and on promoting alternative energy sources, thereby meeting the country's ambition to reduce emissions. In just over four years, South Africa has developed and implemented a renewables programme which is seen as an example to other countries.

South Africa is currently investing in exactly this combination of technologies, with the biggest infrastructure capital programme on the African continent, namely the 9,6 GW Medupi and Kusile coal-fired power plants. In addition to these two coal stations, South Africa is also building Ingula, a pumped-storage scheme that builds flexibility into the South African system and connects the renewable-energy Independent Power Producers (IPPs).

Going forward, South Africa set itself additional ambitious goals for the provision of electricity, viz.:

- The proportion of people with access to the electricity grid should rise to at least 90% by 2030, with non-grid options available for the rest.
- The country would need an additional 29 000 MW of electricity by 2030.
- About 10 900 MW of existing capacity is to be retired, implying new build of more than 40 000 MW.
- At least 20 000 MW of this capacity should come from renewable sources.



**TARGET 7.1:** By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

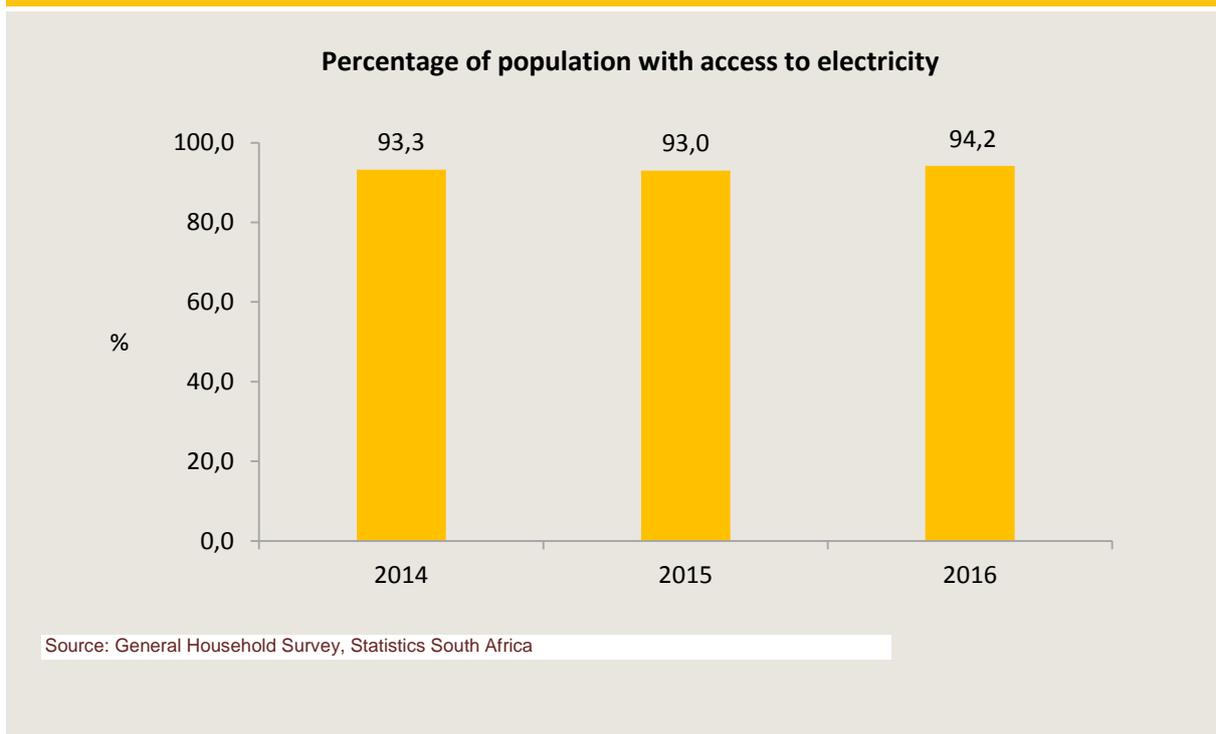
**INDICATOR 7.1.1:** Percentage of population with access to electricity

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Percentage of population with access to electricity.

**MoC:** Number of individuals with access to electricity divided by total number of individuals in South Africa multiplied by 100.

Baseline indicator value: 94,2%



**Comment:** The percentage of the population with access to electricity increased from 93,3% in 2014 to 94,2% in 2016.

**TARGET 7.1:** By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

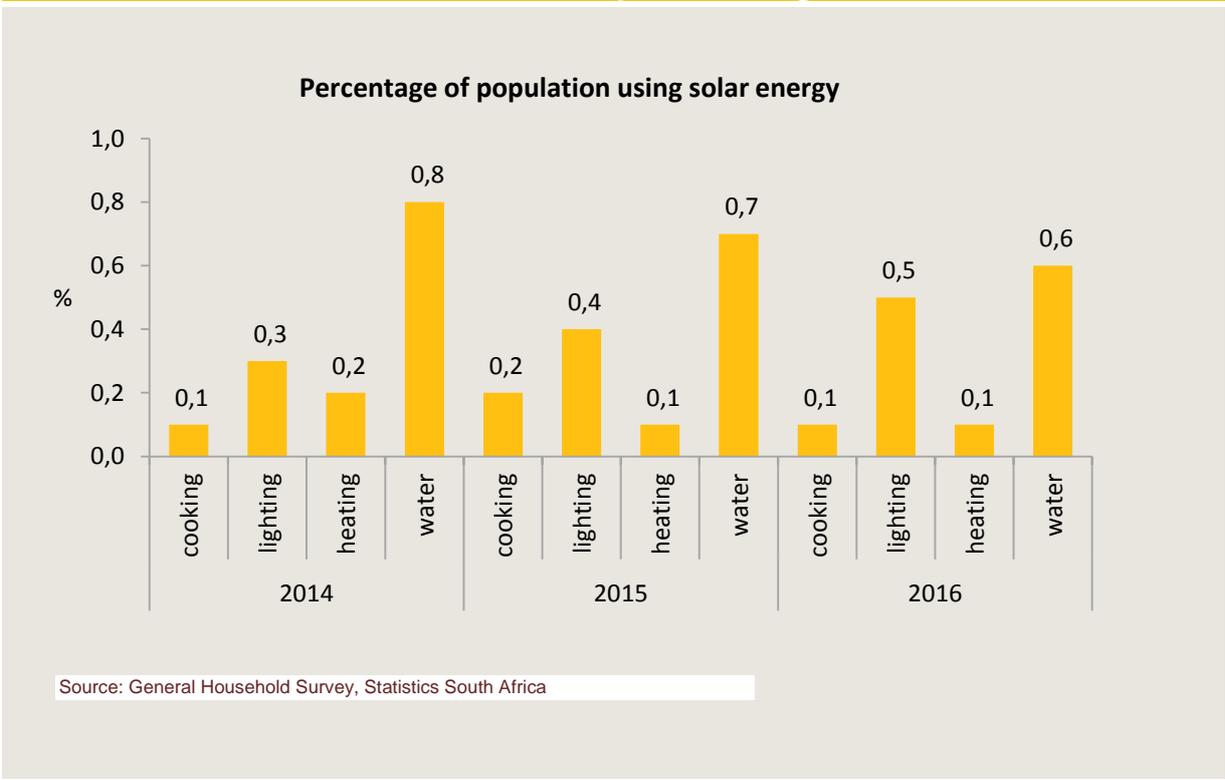
**INDICATOR 7.1.2D:** Percentage of the population that uses solar energy as their main source of energy

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** Percentage of the population that uses solar energy as their main source of energy.

**MoC:** Number of individuals that use solar energy as their main source of energy divided by total number of individuals in South Africa, multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator value:** Cooking: 0,1%  
 Lighting: 0,5%  
 Water heating: 0,6%  
 Space heating: 0,2%



**Comment:** The percentage of the population using solar energy for lighting increased slightly from 0,3% in 2014 to 0,5% in 2016.



**TARGET 7.2:** By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

**INDICATOR 7.2.1:** Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** The renewable energy share in total final consumption is the percentage of final consumption of energy that is derived from renewable resources.

**MoC:** Consumption of energy from all renewable sources divided by total final energy consumption multiplied by 100.

Renewable energy consumption is derived from national energy statistics and balances by the Department of Energy.

**Baseline indicator value\* 14,6%**

Source: Energy Balances, Department of Energy

\*Base year = 2013

**TARGET 7.2:** By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

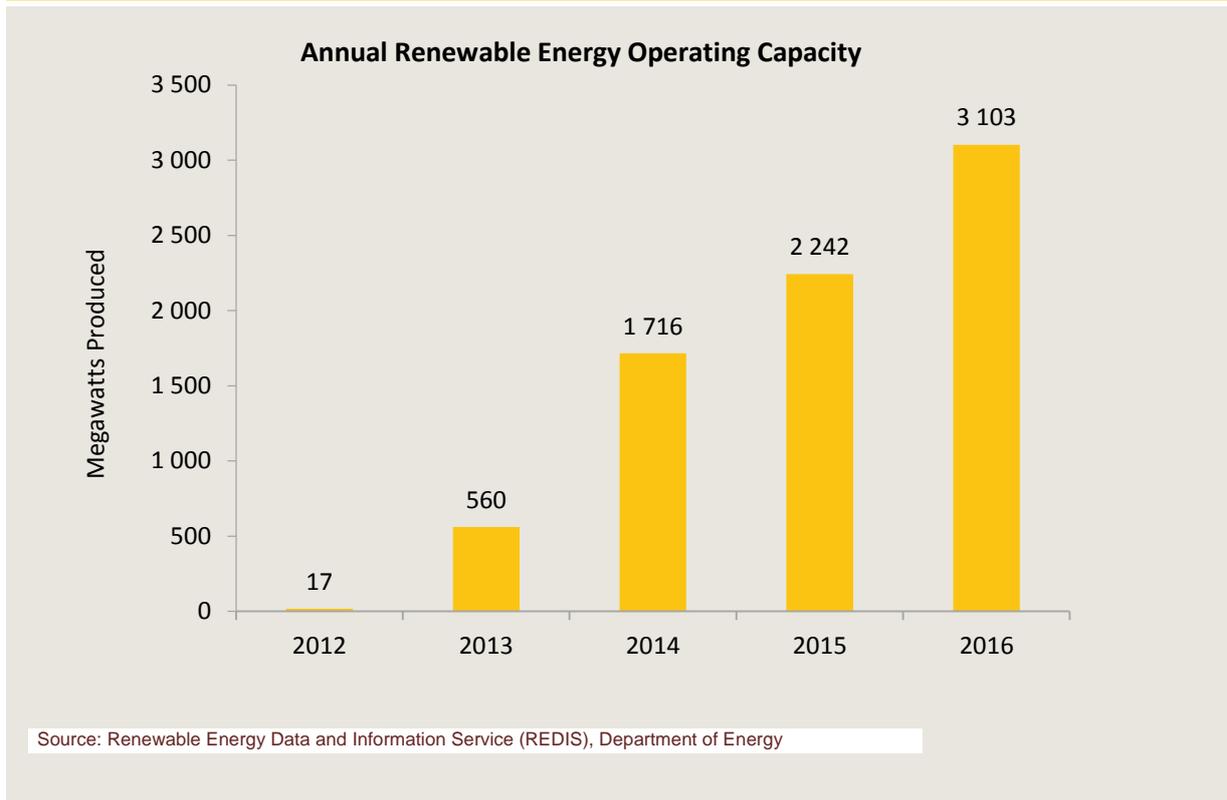
**INDICATOR 7.2.1A1:** Amount of renewable energy at annual operating capacity

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** Annual renewable energy operating capacity that includes (1) small hydropower, (2) photovoltaic, (3) onshore wind, (4) concentrated solar, (5) biomass, and (6) landfill gas energy.

**MoC:** Sum total of all renewable energy types.

**Baseline indicator value: 3103 MW**



**Comment:** The renewable energy operating capacity increased over time.



**TARGET 7.2:** By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

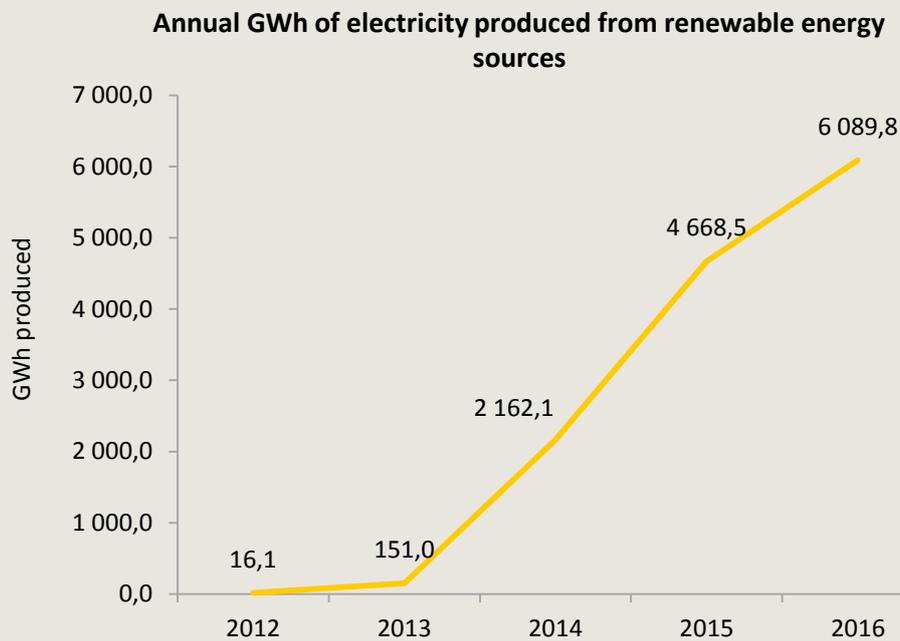
**INDICATOR 7.2.1A2:** Annual amount of electricity produced from renewable sources

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Data includes independent power producers (i.e. IPPs) in operation. Production data is subject to the Department's confidentiality protocol as a result of which data is omitted if made up of less than 3 producers, and a single producer must not make up more than 80% of the published value.

**MoC:** Total GWh of electricity produced from all renewable sources.

**Baseline indicator value: 6089,8 GWh**



Source: REDIS, Department of Energy

**Comment:** The amount of energy produced from renewable sources increased significantly between 2012 and 2016.

**TARGET 7.3:** By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

**INDICATOR 7.3.1:** Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

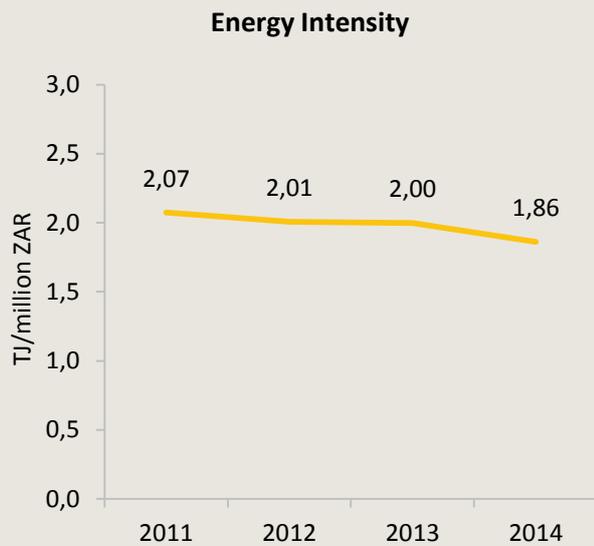
**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** Energy intensity is defined as the energy supplied to the economy per unit value of economic output.

**MoC:** Total energy supply divided by GDP.

**Baseline indicator values\* 1,86 TJ/million ZAR**

Year	Total energy supply (TJ)	GDP (R million)	Energy intensity
2011	5 887 995,92	2 838 257	2,07
2012	5 823 673,91	2 901 078	2,01
2013	5 943 041,46	2 973 293	2,00
2014	5 626 257,30	3 023 826	1,86



Sources: National Energy Balances, Department of Energy; National Accounts, Statistics South Africa

\*Base year = 2014

**Comment:** The energy supplied to the economy per unit value of economic output, declined between 2011 and 2014.



**5,2%**

2015

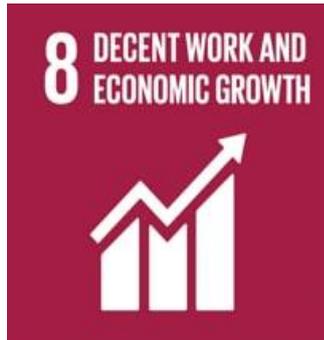
Child Labour  
amongst individuals  
aged 7 – 17 years



**26,5%**

2016

Unemployment rate  
in South Africa



## Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

### Introduction

South Africa will continue to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth as a prerequisite for global prosperity. Goal 8 aims to provide opportunities for full and productive employment and decent work for all while eradicating forced labour, human trafficking and child labour. According to the NDP, South Africa must find ways to urgently reduce the alarming levels of youth unemployment and to provide young people with broader opportunities.

South Africa is a signatory to the International Labour Organization Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182). In this regard, through the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, child labour is prohibited in South Africa. The NDP recognises that South Africa needs to be more responsive to challenges in the labour market and reviewing of regulations and standards. These regulations are essentially about working conditions and health and safety of workers, which provide the worker with work security. In this regard, the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act (COIDA) provides for compensation for disablement caused by occupational injuries through the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act (ODMWA).

The Child Labour Programme of Action (CLPA) is South Africa's roadmap towards the prevention, reduction and eventual elimination of child labour. Key elements of the CLPA are:

- Targeting the implementation of government and other stakeholders' programmes and policies on poverty, employment, labour and social matters more effectively in areas where the work children do has serious negative effects on them;
- Promoting legislative measures against 'Worst Forms of Child Labour';
- Strengthening of national capacity to enforce legislative measures; and
- Increasing public awareness and social mobilization against 'Worst Forms of Child Labour'.

Building on South Africa's progress in forging a democracy over the past 18 years, the country now enters a new 20-year phase of development, focused principally on the economic advancement of the poorest South Africans.



**TARGET 8.1:** Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

**INDICATOR 8.1.1:** Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Annual percentage growth of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP). GDP per capita is a derived indicator measured as a ratio of real GDP and total population. GDP can be measured using the production, expenditure and income approaches. The population comprises persons of all ages who were usual residents living in the country during the reference period, regardless of legal residency status or citizenship.

**MoC:** Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita is computed as a percentage change in GDP per capita, which is measured as a ratio of real GDP and total population.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Quarter-on-quarter} \\ & \text{GDP Growth Rate} \\ & = \\ & \frac{(GDP_Q - GDP_{Q-1})}{GDP_{Q-1}} \end{aligned}$$

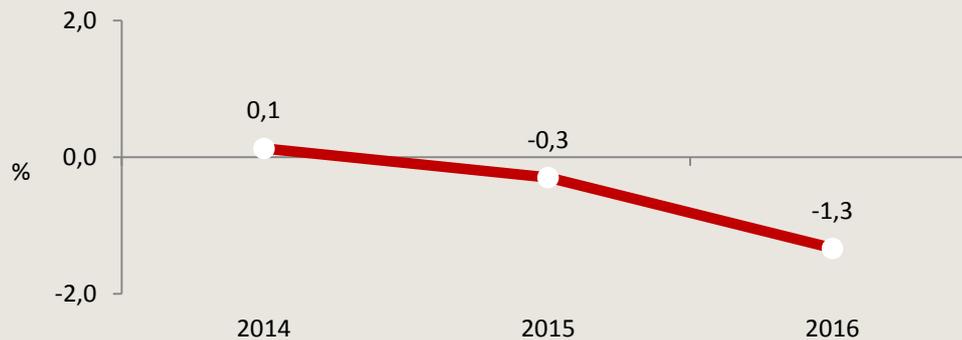
Annualise the quarterly GDP rate by using the following formula

$$g_{(annual)} = (1 + g_{(quarterly)})^4 - 1$$

Divide the annual GDP growth rate by the population to get GDP per capita.

### Baseline indicator value: -1,3%

#### Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita



Source: Gross Domestic Product (GDP); Mid-year population estimates, Statistics South Africa

**Comment:** A downward trend was observed in the annual growth rate of real GDP per capita over the period 2014 to 2016 with an annual growth rate of -1,3% recorded in 2016.



**TARGET 8.2:** Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

**INDICATOR 8.2.1:** Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** This indicator is a measure of labour productivity growth, which is computed as the annual growth rate of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices for the aggregate economy divided by total employment. Employment refers to the average number of persons with one or more paid jobs during the year.

**MoC:** The indicator is computed as the annual growth rate of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices for the aggregate economy divided by total employment.

GDP at market prices for the aggregate economy reflects the market value of the output produced, and value added at basic prices for the individual sectors. Employment refers to the average number of persons with one or more paid jobs during the year.

Baseline indicator value: 0,0%

Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person



Source: GDP; Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Statistics South Africa

**Comment:** Negative annual growth rates of real GDP per employed persons were observed over the period 2012 to 2015 with an annual growth of -2,5% recorded in 2015. Between 2015 and 2016 there no growth was observed.



**TARGET 8.3:** Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

**INDICATOR 8.3.1:** Share of informal employment in non-agriculture employment by sex

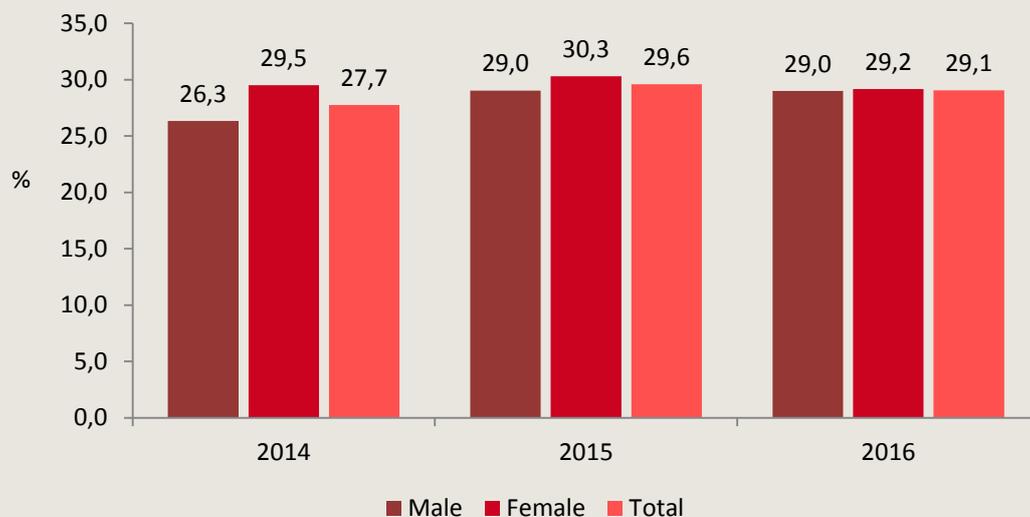
### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** This indicator identifies persons who are in precarious employment situations. It includes all persons in the informal sector and persons helping unpaid in their family business. It also includes employees in the formal sector and persons employed in private households who are NOT entitled to basic benefits from their employer such as a pension or medical aid and who also do not have a written contract of employment.

**MoC:** The number of people who are informally employed in non-agriculture, divided by total non-agriculture employment, multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator value: Total: 29,1%**  
**Male: 29,0%**  
**Female: 29,2%**

Share of informal employment in non-agriculture employment by sex



Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Statistics South Africa

**Comment:** Those employed in precarious employment situations (informally employed) accounted for 29,1% of non-agriculture employment in 2016 – an increase of 1,4 percentage points from 27,7% in 2014. In 2014, more women than men were informally employed but by 2016 men and women in informal employment accounted for almost similar shares in non-agriculture employment.



**TARGET 8.5:** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

**INDICATOR 8.5.1D:** Median monthly earnings of female and male employees by occupations

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** When the QLFS records are arranged from the one with lowest earnings to the one with highest, the median is the record where half the records have lower earnings than the median and half the records have higher earnings. Median monthly earnings of female and male employees by occupations.

**MoC:** To compute median earnings, the QLFS records are arranged from the one with the lowest earnings to the one with the highest, the median is the record where half the records have lower earnings than the median and half the records have higher earnings.

### Baseline indicator value (ZAR):

	Male	Female
Manager	19 000	17 000
Professional	20 000	18 000
Technician	7 500	7 000
Clerk	5 430	4 500
Sales	3 800	2 800
Skilled Agriculture	2 200	2 000
Craft	3 683	3 200
Operator	3 900	2 800
Elementary	2 600	2 080
Domestic worker	1 500	1 500

### Median monthly earnings of employees by occupation and sex (ZAR)

	2015		2016	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Manager	20 000	15 000	19 000	17 000
Professional	21 000	17 000	20 000	18 000
Technician	5 500	7 000	7 500	7 000
Clerk	4 800	4 333	5 430	4 500
Sales	3 500	2 653	3 800	2 800
Skilled Agriculture	2 500	1 213	2 200	2 000
Craft	3 780	2 800	3 683	3 200
Operator	3 600	2 790	3 900	2 800
Elementary	2 400	2 000	2 600	2 080
Domestic worker	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500

Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Statistics South Africa

**Comment:** Generally, monthly median earnings for men were higher than those for women even when they were in similar occupations. It is only in 2015 that the earnings of female Technicians exceeded that of their male counterparts.



**TARGET 8.5:** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

**INDICATOR 8.5.2:** Unemployment rate by sex, age group and disability

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

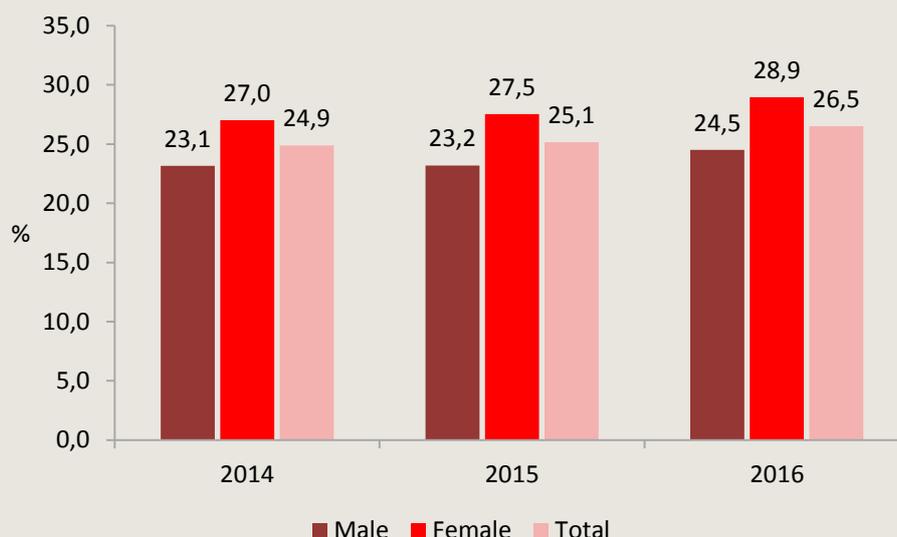
**DEFINITION:** Persons in unemployment are defined as all those of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity (official definition of unemployment).

**MoC:** Divide the total number of unemployed (for a country or a specific group of workers) by the corresponding labour force (the sum of the total persons employed and unemployed) multiplied by 100.

### Baseline indicator values (%):

Sex		Age group (years)						Total
Male	Female	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65+	
24,5	28,9	53,3	31,7	21,1	14,8	9,0	3,0	26,5

### Unemployment rate by sex (15 years and older)



Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Statistics South Africa

**Comment:** The unemployment rate in South Africa increased from 24,9% in 2014 to 26,5% in 2016, with the levels of unemployment being higher amongst women (28,9%) than men (24,5%) during 2016.

Due to non-availability of data, baseline values for this indicator exclude disaggregation by disability.



**TARGET 8.6:** By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

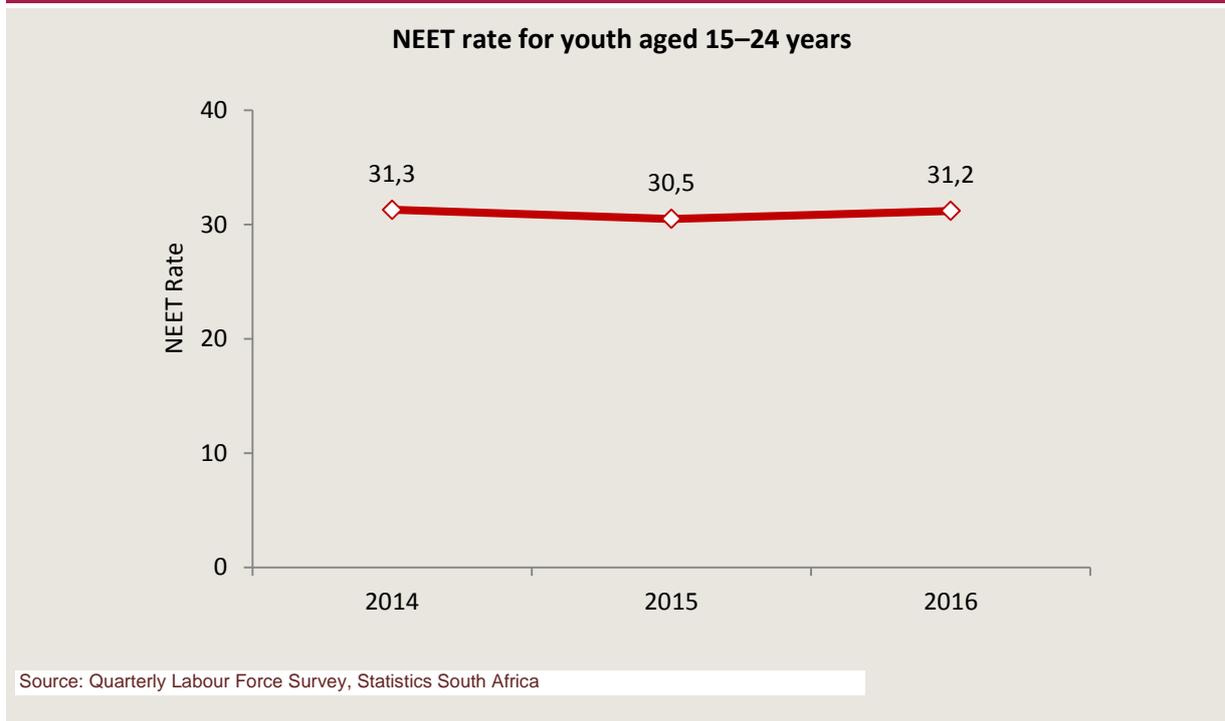
**INDICATOR 8.6.1:** Percentage of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET)

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** The percentage of youth (15–24 years old) who are not in employment and not in education or training (NEET)..

**MoC:** NEET rate is calculated as the number of youth aged 15–24 years who are not in employment, not in education or training, divided by the population aged 15–24 years multiplied by 100.

Baseline indicator value: 31,2%



**Comment:** Approximately 31,0% of the youth (aged 15–24 years) were not in employment, not in education or training over the period 2014 to 2016.



**TARGET 8.6:** By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

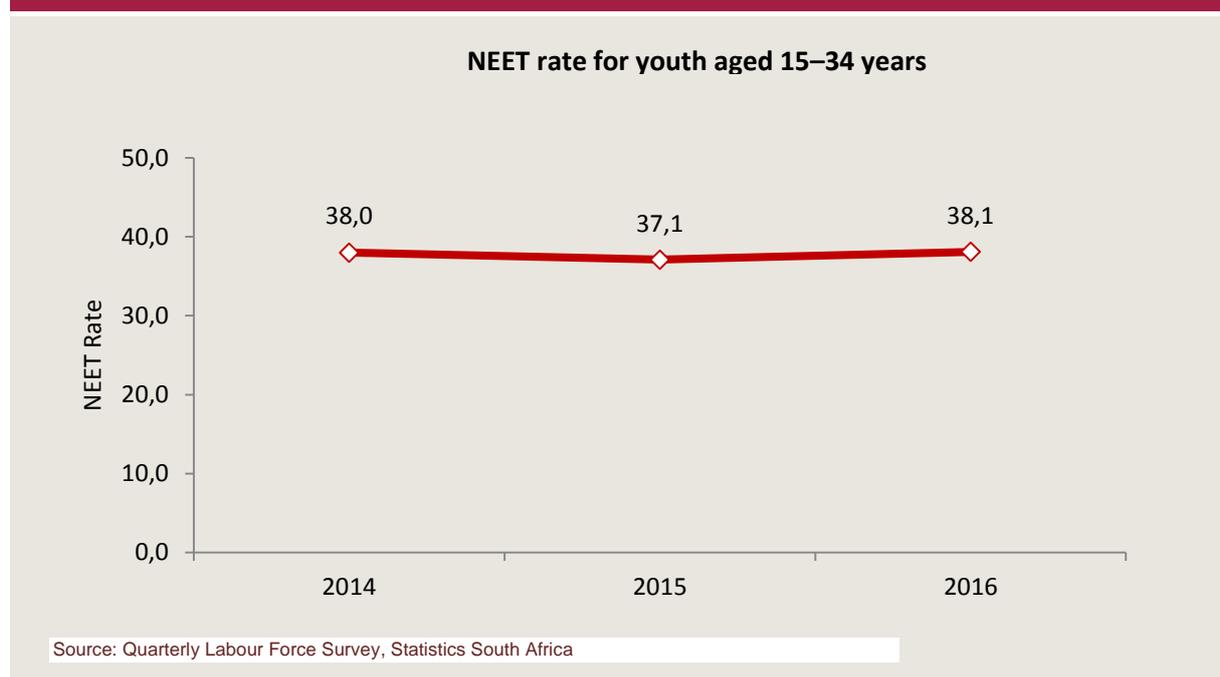
**INDICATOR 8.6.1A:** Percentage of youth (15–34) not in education, employment or training

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** The percentage of youth (15–34 years old) who are not in employment and not in education or training (NEET).

**MoC:** NEET rate is calculated as the number of youth aged 15–34 years who are not in employment, not in education or training, divided by the population aged 15–34 years multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator value: 38,1%**



**Comment:** During 2016, 38,1% of the youth (aged 15–34 years) were not in employment, not in education or training. This is 1 percentage point higher than the NEET rate observed in 2015.



**TARGET 8.7:** Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

**INDICATOR 8.7.1D:** Percentage of children aged 7–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

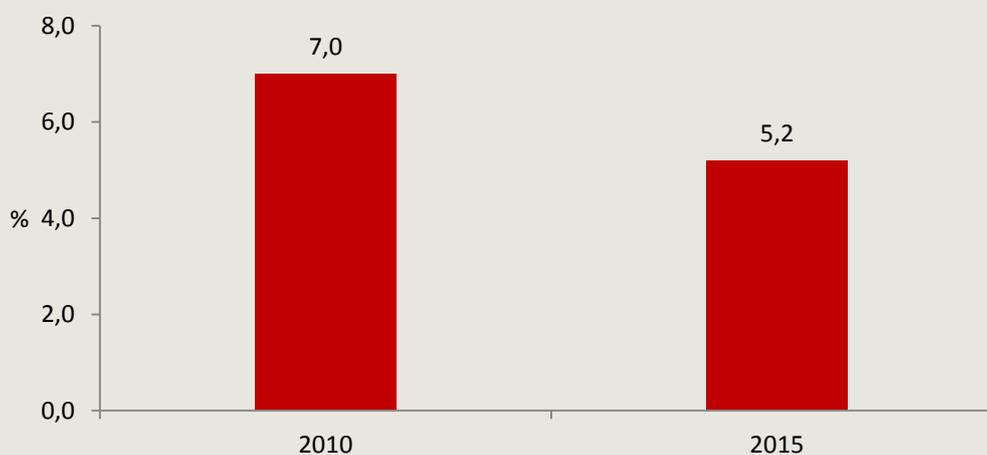
**DEFINITION:** The term child labour reflects the engagement of children in prohibited work and, more generally, in types of work to be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable as guided by national legislation, the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), their respective supplementing Recommendations (Nos 146 and 190), and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The statistical measurement framework for child labour is structured around (i) the age of the child; and (ii) the productive activities by the child, including their nature and the conditions under which these are performed, and the duration of engagement by the child in such activities.

**MoC:** This indicator is computed as a count of all children engaged in child labour, which include all persons aged 7–17 years divided by the total population aged 7–17 years, multiplied by 100.

### Baseline indicator value (%)\*

Sex		Age group			Total
Male	Female	7–9 yrs	10–15 yrs	16–17 yrs	
5,3	5,0	2,7	5,2	8,8	5,2

Percentage of children aged 7–17 years engaged in child labour



Source: Survey of Activities of Young People, Statistics South Africa

\*Base year = 2015

**Comment:** The percentage of individuals aged 7–17 years old, who were engaged in child labour, decreased by 1,8 percentage points (from 7,0% to 5,2%) between 2010 and 2015.



**TARGET 8.8:** Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

**INDICATOR 8.8.1:** Frequency rates of fatal and nonfatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status (per million)

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** The frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injury refer to any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident, which is an unexpected and unplanned occurrence, including acts of violence, arising out of or in connection with work which results in one or more workers incurring a personal injury, disease or death.

**MoC:** The number of new cases of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries during the reference year respectively, divided by the total number of hours worked by the workers in the reference group during the reference year, multiplied by 1 000 000.

A fatal occupational injury is the result of an occupational accident where death occurred within one year from the day of the accident, whereas non-fatal occupational injuries entail a loss of working time.

**Baseline indicator value (per million) :** Total: 8 325  
Male: 7 696  
Female: 629

#### Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries of non-migrants by sex (per million)

	2014	2015	2016
Male	8 049	7 806	7 696
Female	638	666	629
Total	8 687	8 472	8 325

Source: Umehluko System, Department of Labour

**Comment:** Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries among non-migrants decreased between 2014 and 2016, with males experiencing higher levels of injuries than females.

Data was unavailable for migrants.



**TARGET 8.9:** By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

**INDICATOR 8.9.1:** Tourism Direct GDP as a percentage of total GDP and in growth rate

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

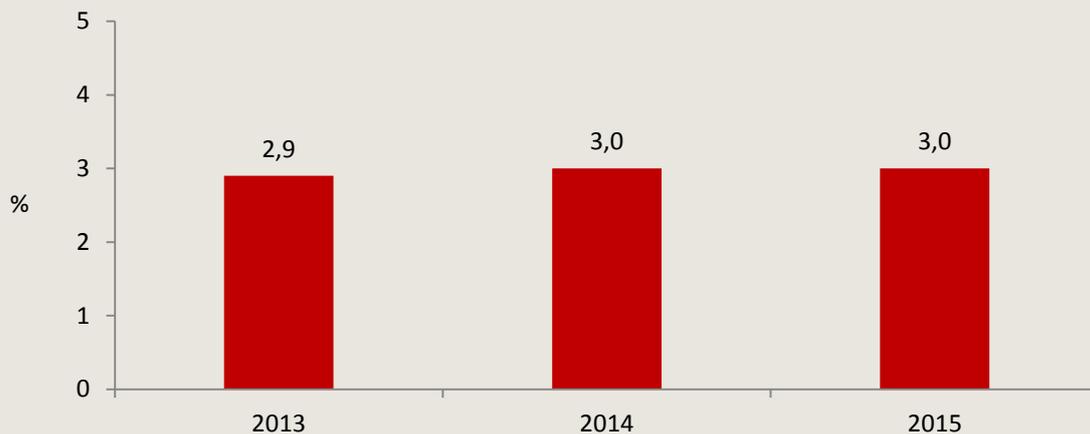
**DEFINITION:** Tourism Direct GDP (TDGDP) is defined as the sum of the part of gross value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to internal tourism consumption plus the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure at purchasers' prices.

**MoC:** Tourism Direct GDP divided by total GDP, multiplied by 100.

$$(TDGDP/GDP)*100$$

### Baseline indicator value\* 3,0%

Tourism Direct GDP as a percentage of total GDP



Source: Tourism Satellite Accounts, Statistics South Africa

\*Base year = 2015

**Comment:** Tourism Direct GDP as a percentage of total GDP remained almost constant over the period 2013 to 2015 at about 3,0%.

Data for disaggregation by sex was unavailable.



**TARGET 8.10:** Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

**INDICATOR 8.10.1D:** Number of (a) commercial bank branches per 100 000 population and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100 000 population

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Total number of commercial bank branches per 100 000 population. Total number of automated teller machines per 100 000 population.

**MoC:** Number of commercial bank branches divided by population multiplied by 100 000.

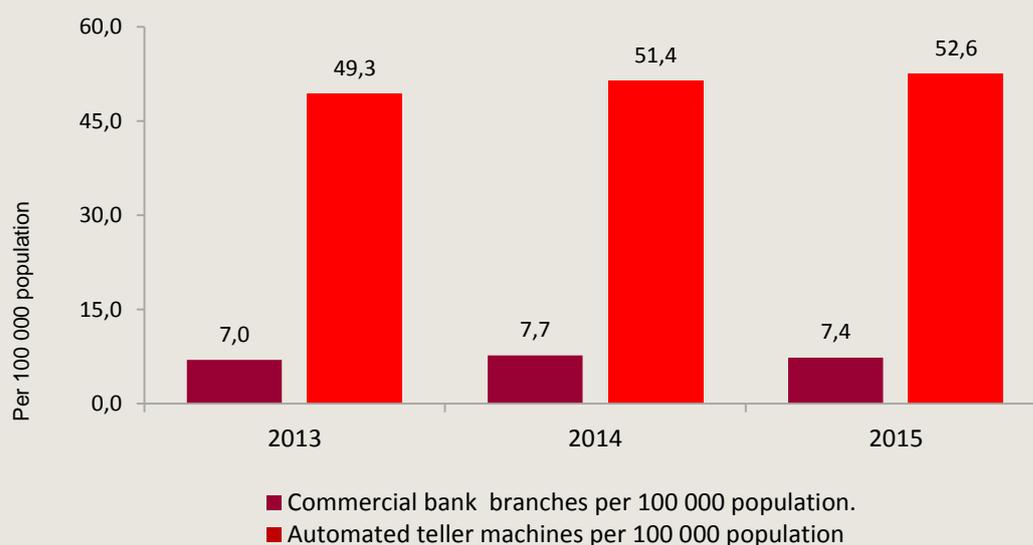
Number of automated teller machines divided by population multiplied by 100 000.

### Baseline indicator value\*

Number of commercial bank branches per 100 000 population: 7,4

Number of ATMs per 100 000 population: 52,6

Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per 100 000 population



Year	2013	2014	2015
Population estimates	52 982 000	54 002 000	54 956 900
Commercial bank branches	3 697	4 169	4 044
Automated teller machines	26 133	27 774	28 906

Source: Statistics on payment, clearing and settlement systems in the CPMI countries, Bank for International Settlements

\*Base year = 2015

**Comment:** The number of bank branches and ATMs per 100 000 population increased over time, from 7,0 in 2014 to 7,4 in 2016 for bank branches and from 49,3 in 2014 to 52,6 in 2016 for ATMs.





Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita



Research and Development Expenditure as a proportion of GDP



## Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

### Introduction

Goal 9 encompasses three important aspects of sustainable development: infrastructure, industrialisation and innovation. Infrastructure provides the basic physical systems and structures essential to the operation of a society or enterprise. Industrialisation drives economic growth, creates job opportunities and thereby reduces income poverty. Innovation advances the technological capabilities of industrial sectors and prompts the development of new skills.

Investments in infrastructure and innovation are crucial drivers of economic growth and development. With over half the world population now living in cities, mass transport and renewable energy are becoming ever more important, as is the growth of new industries and information and communication technologies. Technological progress is also key to finding lasting solutions to both economic and environmental challenges, such as providing new jobs and promoting energy efficiency. Innovation in the 21st century is now well established and talks to technologies such as bio-; nano-; green- and chemo-technology.

Although the NDP requires progress on a broad front, three priorities stand out:

- Raising employment through faster economic growth
- Improving the quality of education, skills development and innovation
- Building the capability of the state to play a developmental, transformative role.

The NDP identifies industries that would promote the absorption of unemployed people and at the same time produce competitive exports. Industries such as labour-intensive manufacturing, mid-skill service exports and process outsourcing have been identified as those that are good for growth and jobs. The role of the public sector, and in particular, key State owned Enterprises (SOEs) that underpin industrial infrastructure is particularly important.

The role that research and development plays within these SOEs is an important one that needs emphasis. In future, they could form the nexus around which capacitation of technological upskilling may take place. The level of R&D expenditure in the business sector (BERD) relative to overall R&D expenditure (GERD) may be used to indicate the suitability of policies that promote the innovation activity of groups of countries.

In developing economies where the public sector plays a greater role in R&D expenditure, it is more appropriate to focus on policy initiatives designed to improve the supply and capabilities of human resources devoted to R&D. Such initiatives need to be in sync with the targeted industries in the NDP. Moreover, developing countries have the advantage of directing their innovation focus towards inclusive development.



**TARGET 9.1:** Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

**INDICATOR 9.1.2D:** Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

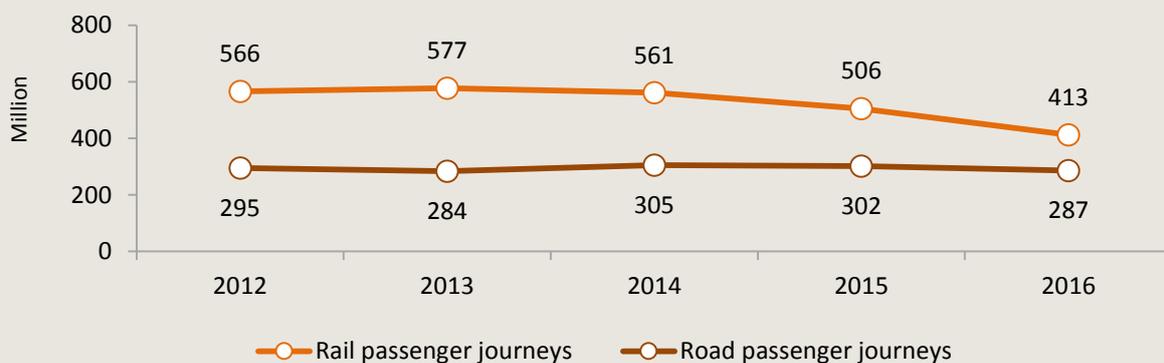
**DEFINITION:** This indicator provides the passenger journeys and freight payload (volumes) by mode of land transport only (i.e. rail and road transportation). The data is collected and published on a monthly basis.

**MoC:** Passengers: Number of passengers by rail and road.

Freight: Total volumes of freight by rail and road.

**Baseline indicator value:** Rail passenger: 413 million  
 Road passenger: 287 million  
 Rail freight: 220 million tons  
 Road freight: 565 million tons

**Monthly passenger journeys (number) by mode of land transport (i.e. rail and road)**



Source: Land Transport Survey, Statistics South Africa

**Monthly freight payload (volumes) by mode of land transport (i.e. rail and road)**



Source: Land Transport Survey, Statistics South Africa

**TARGET 9.2:** Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

**INDICATOR 9.2.1:** Manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP and per capita

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** Manufacturing value added (MVA) is the total value of goods and services net of intermediate consumption. It is generally compiled as the sum of the value added of all manufacturing activity units in operation in the reference period. It can be presented in percentage to gross domestic product (GDP) as well as per capita for any reference year. MVA growth rates are given at constant prices.

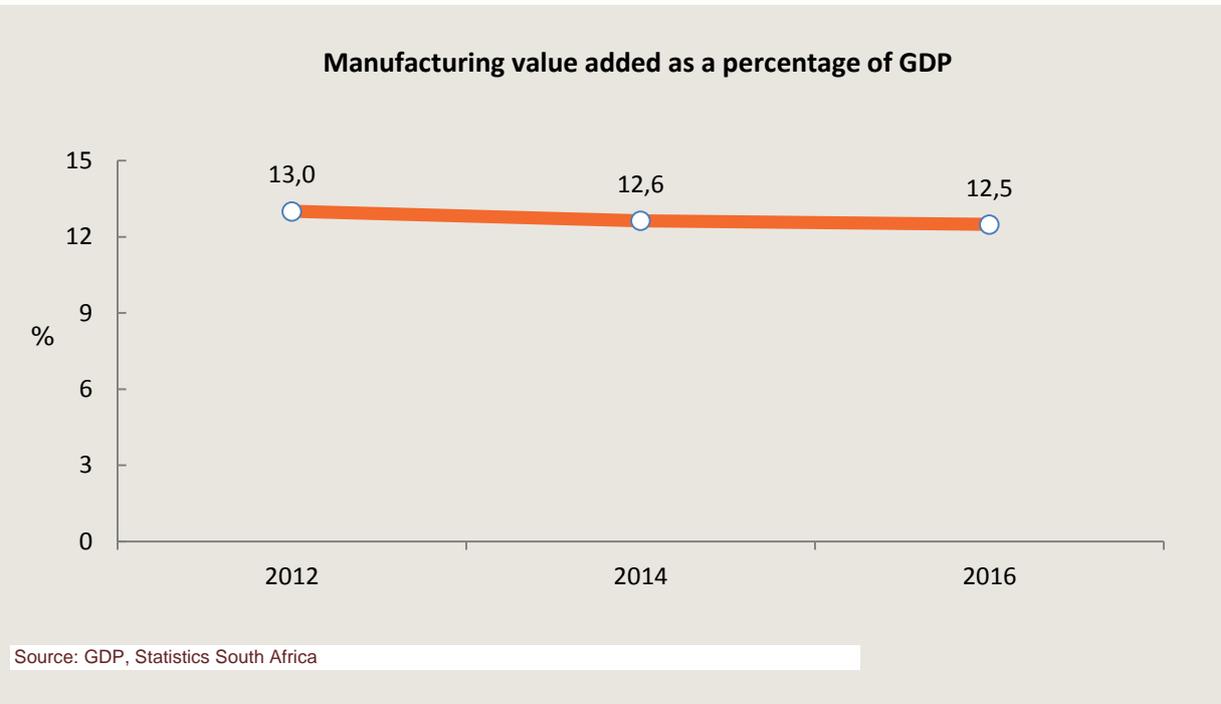
**MoC:** Manufacturing value added divided by GDP multiplied by 100.

$$MVA \text{ per GDP} = MVA/GDP*100$$

Manufacturing value added divided by population multiplied by 100.

$$MVA \text{ per capita} = MVA/population*100$$

**Baseline indicator value: 12,5%**



**Comment:** Manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP decreased by half a percentage point between 2012 and 2016.



**TARGET 9.2:** Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

**INDICATOR 9.2.2:** Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment

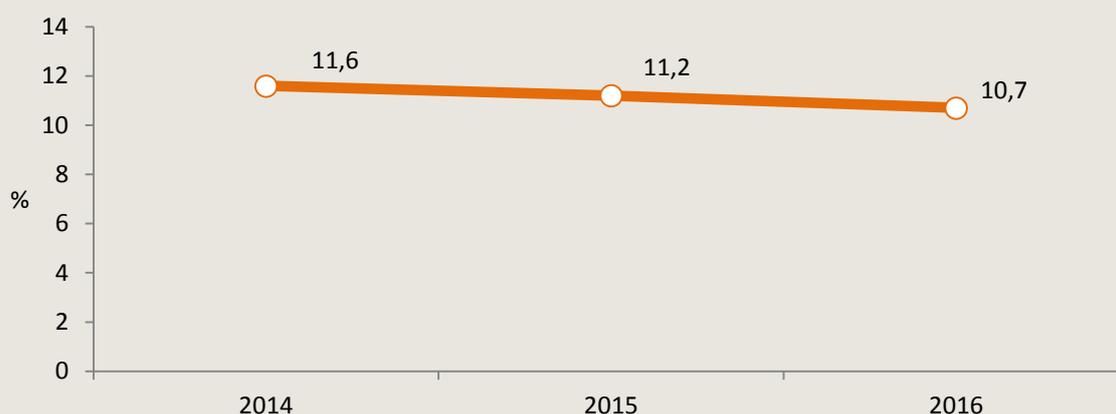
### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** This indicator is computed as the number of persons employed in the industry sector divided by total employment. Employed persons are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. The industry sector comprises mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and public utilities (electricity, gas and water).

**MoC:** Number of persons employed in the manufacturing industry divided by the total number of employed persons multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator value: 10,7%**

#### Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment



Source: Quartely Labour Force Survey, Statistics South Africa

**Comment:** The percentage of individuals employed in the manufacturing sector decreased from 11,6% in 2014 to 10,7% in 2016.

**TARGET 9.5:** Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

**INDICATOR 9.5.1:** Research and development expenditure as a percentage of GDP

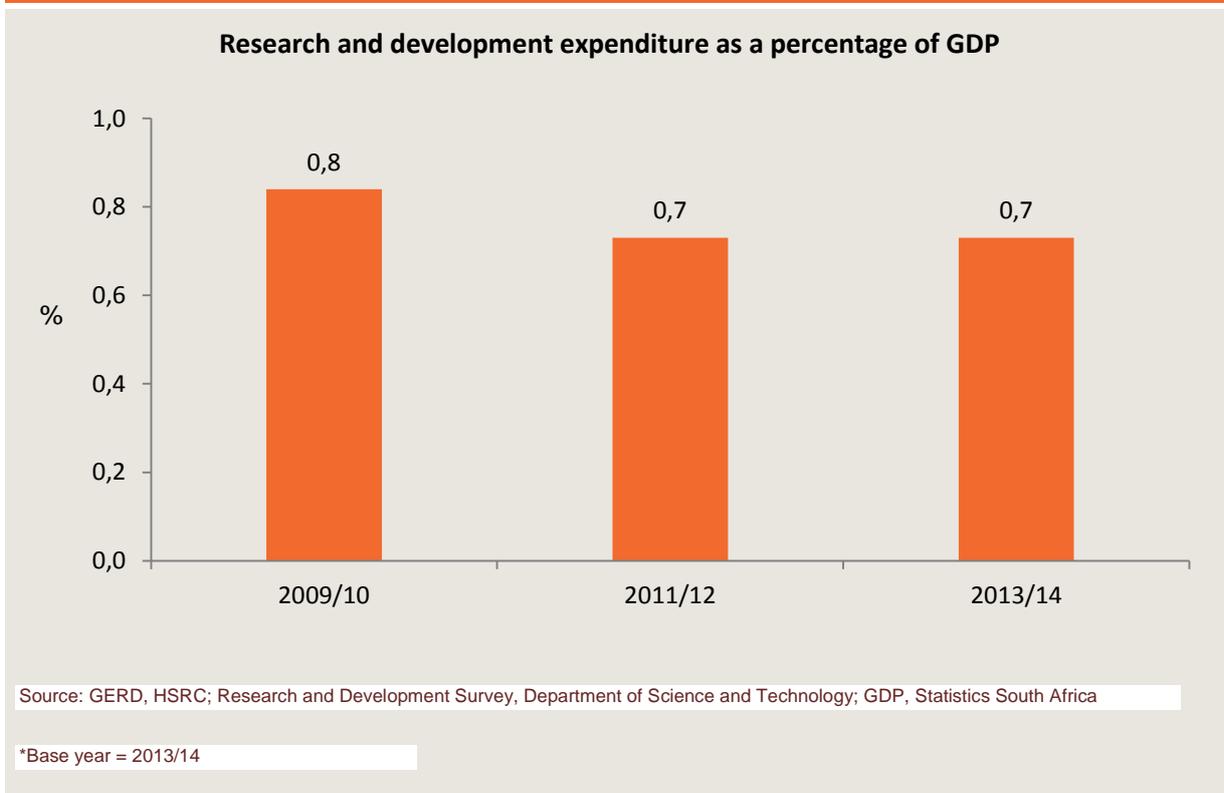
**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** This indicator presents gross expenditure on research and development (GERD) as a percentage of GDP.

GERD covers all expenditures for R&D performed on national territory in a given year. It thus includes domestically performed R&D which is financed from abroad but excludes R&D funds paid abroad, notably to international agencies.

**MoC:** GERD divided by gross domestic product multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator value\* 0,7%**



**Comment:** The expenditure on research and development (GERD) as a percentage of GDP decreased from 0,8% in 2009/10 to 0,7% in 2013/14.



**TARGET 9.5:** Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

**INDICATOR 9.5.1A:** Business expenditure on R&D (BERD) as a percentage of gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD)

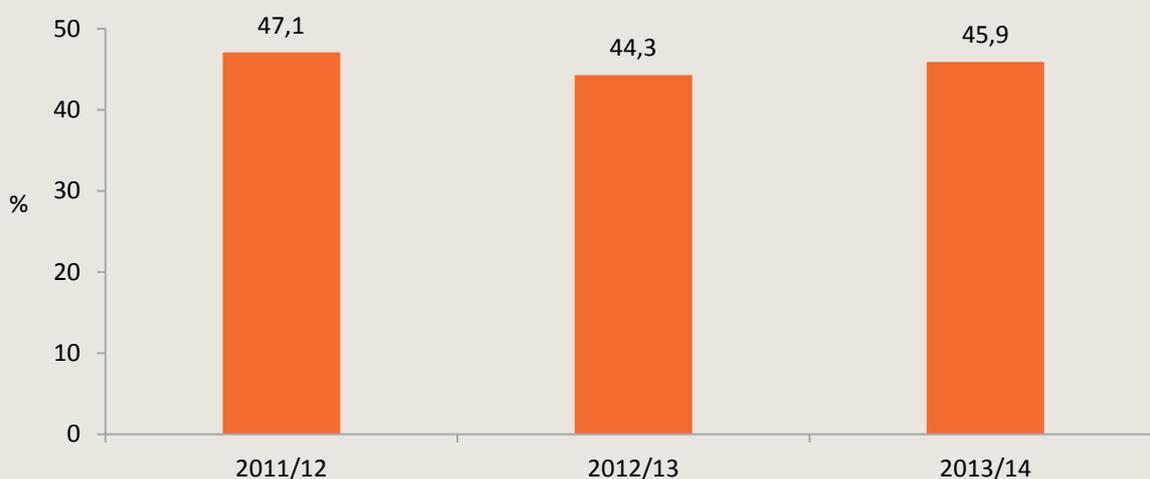
### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Business sector research and development expenditure is defined as R&D expenditure by the business sector.

**MoC:**  $BERD / GERD \times 100$ .

### Baseline indicator value\* 45,9%

**Business expenditure on R&D (BERD) as a percentage of gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD)**



Source: GERD, HSRC; Research and Development Survey, Department of Science and Technology; GDP, Statistics South Africa

\*Base year = 2013/14

**Comment:** R&D expenditure by the business sector as a percentage of gross domestic expenditure in R&D decreased from 47,1% in 2011/12 to 45,9% in 2013/14.

**TARGET 9.5:** Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

**INDICATOR 9.5.2:** Number of researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

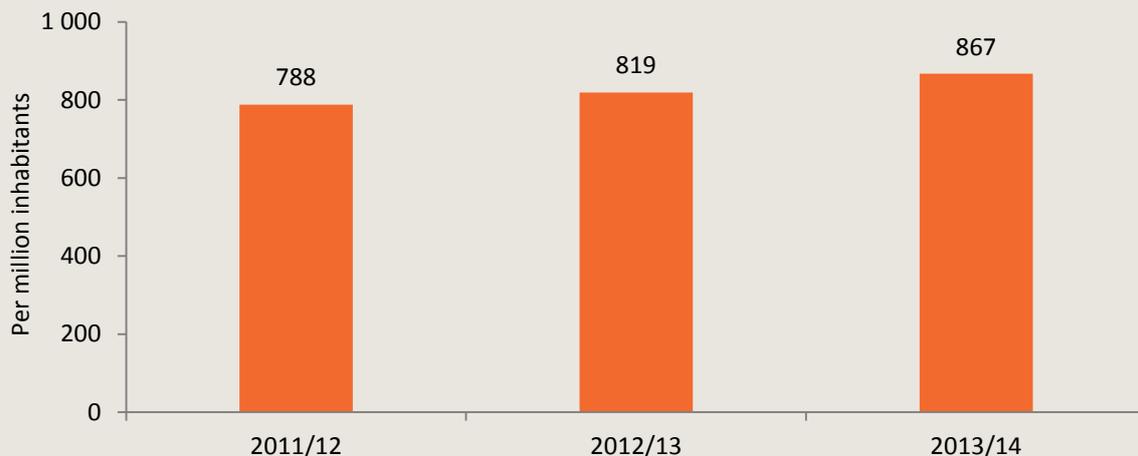
**DEFINITION:** This indicator presents the total number of full-time equivalent (FTE) researchers in the country per million inhabitants, as reported in the annual mid-year estimates.

**MoC:** Total number of FTE researchers in the country divided by the total population multiplied by 1 000 000.

Full-time equivalent (FTE) refers to the number of hours (person-years of effort) spent on R&D activities. Researchers are R&D personnel engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems and also in the management of the projects concerned.

### Baseline indicator value\* 867 per million inhabitants

Number of researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants



Sources: FTE Researchers: HSRC; Research and Development Survey, Department of Science and Technology; Mid-year Population Estimates, Statistics South Africa

\*Base year = 2013/14

**Comment:** The number of researchers (in full-time equivalent) or R&D personnel engaged in the creation of new knowledge, products, process methods and systems, increased from 788 per million in 2011/12 to 867 per million inhabitants in 2013/14.



**TARGET 9.c:** Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the internet in least developed countries by 2020

**INDICATOR 9.c.1D:** Percentage of population covered by a mobile network, by 3G and LTE

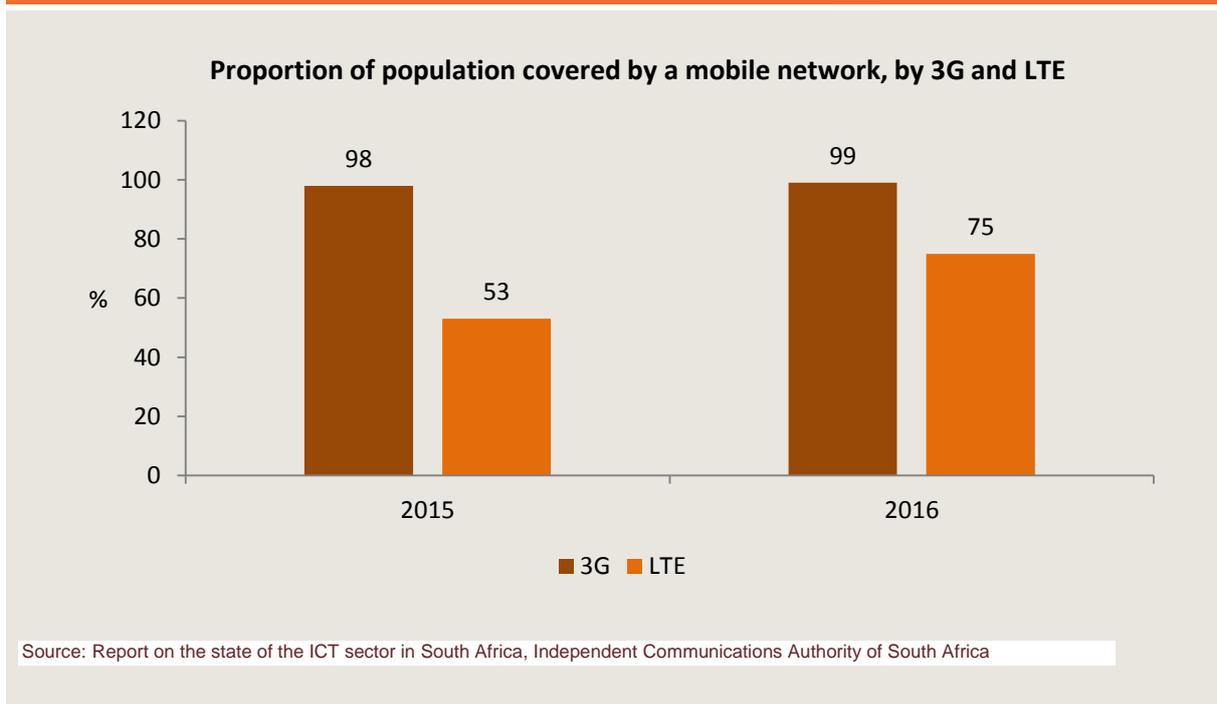
### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** The indicator percentage of the population covered by a mobile network, broken down by technology, refers to the percentage of inhabitants living within range of a mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are mobile phone subscribers or users.

**MoC:** The number of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal divided by the total population multiplied by 100.

The indicator is based on where the population lives, and not where they work or go to school, etc. When there are multiple operators offering the service, the maximum population number covered should be reported. Coverage should refer to broadband (3G and more) and narrowband (2G) mobile-cellular technologies.

**Baseline indicator values: 3G: 99%**  
**LTE: 75%**



**Comment:** The percentage of the population covered by a mobile network, either 3G or LTE, increased between 2015 and 2016 with significant growth in LTE in particular, during this period.





**Bottom 40%: 7,8%**

**Total pop:-2,6%**

Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population.



**47%**

Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers



## Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

### Introduction

The fundamental purpose of South Africa's NDP is to tackle and overcome the complex problems of poverty and inequality that so heavily plague the economic and social landscape of the country. Reducing inequality is also a political imperative for improving the social cohesion across the country's diverse population and to begin properly healing the deep scars of apartheid that are still shaping the lives of the majority of South Africans 23 years into democracy.

Inequality manifests itself in many forms, but the most pressing area of inequality that needs to be addressed is the inequitable distribution of resources and income. Both the NDP and SDG agendas make this a central priority. By reducing income inequality we ensure that households have the ability and capacity for shaping their own futures. Interestingly, while the NDP has set a much more aggressive approach on poverty and its targets for 2030 compared to the SDGs, its inequality objectives and targets are slightly more modest and are on par with the SDG ambitions.

Progress in reducing inequality has remained stubbornly flat. The NDP recognizes that inequality is a much more entrenched phenomenon in South African society and the tools that have been successful in helping curb poverty, such as social grants and the provision of a social wage, are not as effective in dealing with the problem of inequality. The NDP has set the target of reducing the Gini coefficient (based on income per capita including salaries, wages and social grants) from 0,70 in 2010 to 0,60 by 2030. One of the activities that will help minimize the impact of inequality is increasing the share of income going to the bottom 40,0% of the population. The SDGs also give great attention to the bottom 40,0% and aim to track the income growth of this segment of the population.

Beyond inequalities in resources, both the SDG programme and NDP framework highlight the importance of improving the access and quality of health care, education, and other critical services. By making improvements in these areas, the country would naturally see inequality begin to fall as they all contribute to the improvement in living standards and conditions of households which would naturally address the daunting challenge of inequality. Ultimately, the SDGs provide a platform for expanding the scope and tactics of how South Africa can tackle inequality and expand on the agenda of the NDP. The group most affected is the youth, who deserve better educational and economic opportunities, and focused efforts are required to eliminate gender inequality. In order for inequality to be reduced, the economy must grow faster and in ways that benefit all South Africans.



**TARGET 10.1:** By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

**INDICATOR 10.1.1:** Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

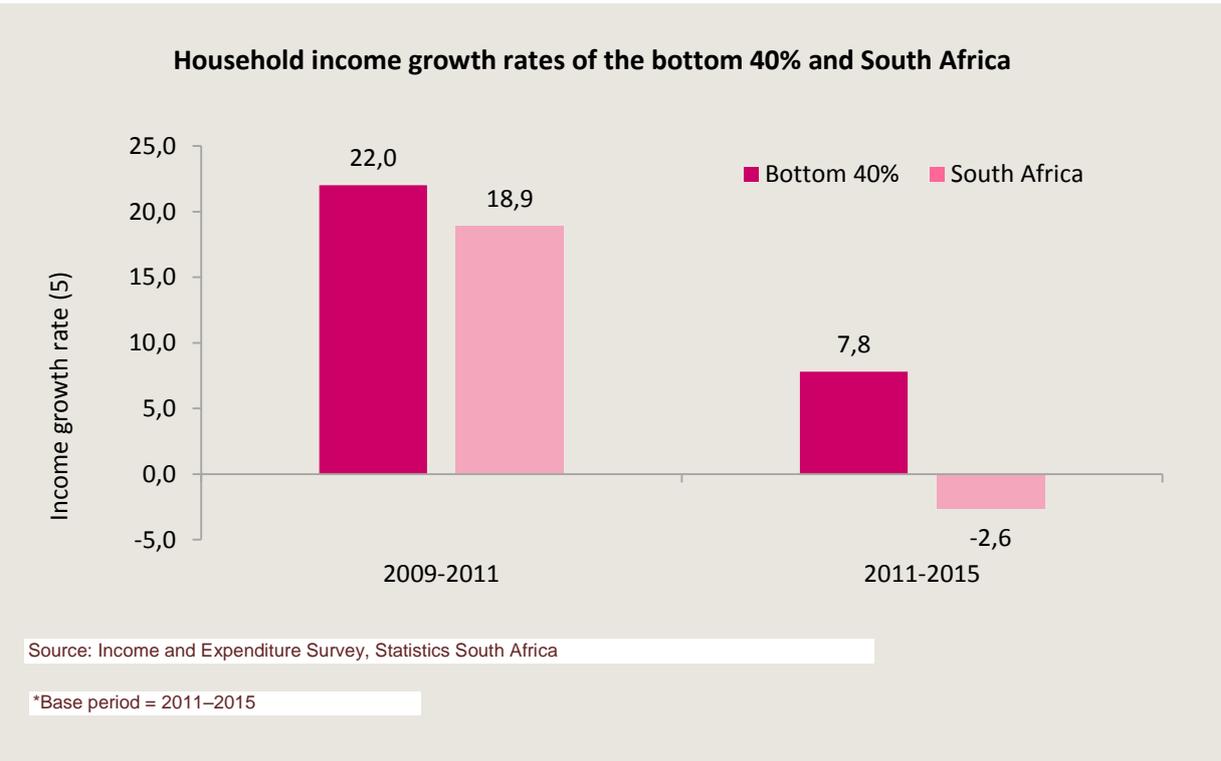
**DEFINITION:** This indicator provides the income growth rates of household income in the bottom two per-capita income quintiles (40%) in relation to the national income growth rates. The bottom 40% is determined by ranking the households according to their per capita income. The percentage increase in incomes of households at the bottom 40% and national percentage income increase between two data points are then presented as growth rates.

Households with annual per capita consumption expenditure falling into quintiles 1 and 2 are grouped together to form the “bottom 40%”.

**MoC:** Total household consumption expenditure of the current year for the bottom 40% is divided by total household expenditure of the previous period of interest for the bottom 40% and the quotient is multiplied by 100.

The total household expenditure for the current year divided by total household expenditure for the previous period of interest multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator values\* Bottom 40%: 7,8%  
South Africa: -2,6%**



**Comment:** There is a general decline in income growth rates both for the bottom 40% and the population at large.



**TARGET 10.4:** Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

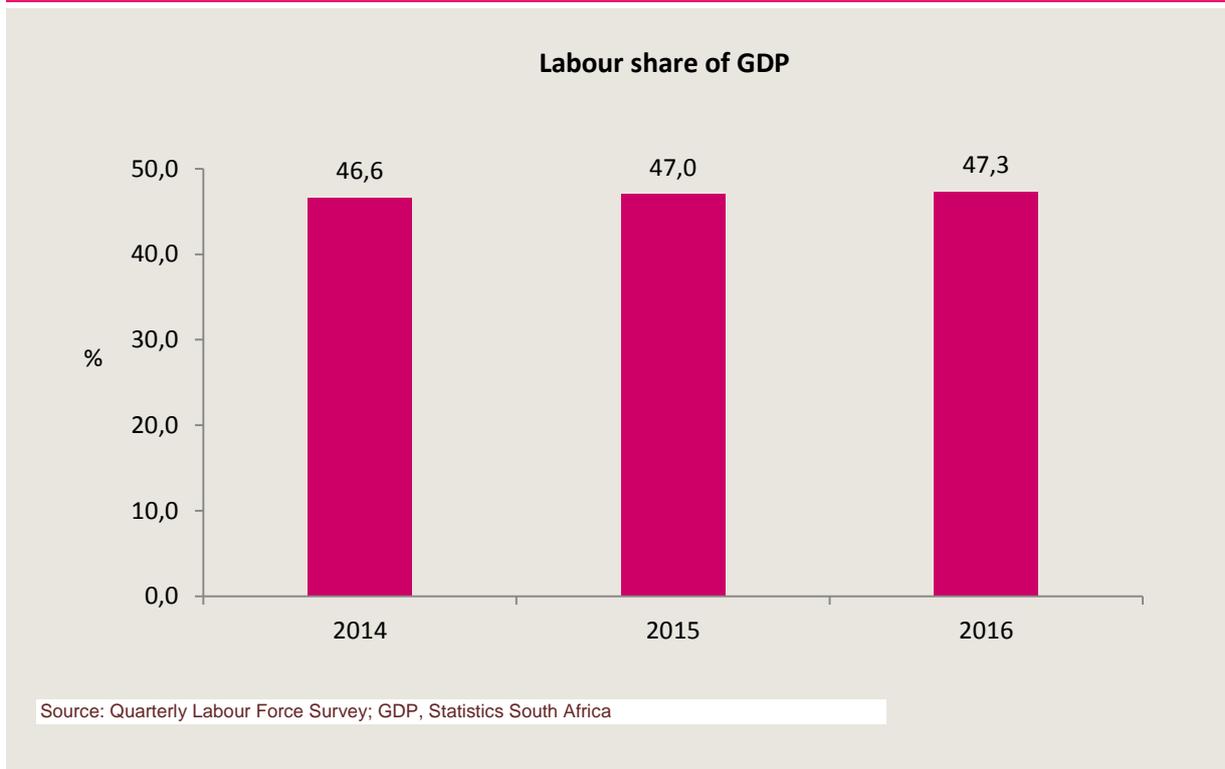
**INDICATOR 10.4.1:** Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** The definition of the labour share is based on ILO (2014a) and augmented with social protection transfers including (but not only) employers' social security contributions.

**MoC:** The labour share is usually calculated as the ratio of total compensation of employees (wages and salaries before taxes, plus employers' social contributions) divided by a national product or income aggregate (GDP), multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator value: 47,3%**



**Comment:** The total labour share of GDP remained relatively constant at around 47% between 2014 and 2016.



**TARGET 10.6:** Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

**INDICATOR 10.6.1 D:** The number of international organisations in which South Africa has membership and voting rights

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Representation and participation of South Africa in international organisations, including international financial institutions.

**MoC:** The sum of international organisations in which South Africa has membership and voting rights.

### Baseline indicator value: 4

International organisations in which South Africa has either membership or voting rights

1. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
2. International Finance Corporation (IFC)
3. International Development Association (IDA)
4. Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

**Comments:** South Africa has either membership of, or voting rights in, a number of international organisations.





Percentage of households living in informal dwellings



**35,2 micrograms/cubic meter**

Ambient air quality within cities



## Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

### Introduction

Sixty-three percent of South Africans already live in urban areas. Over 55% of the population are found in the 25 largest municipalities, with over 200 municipalities having less than 45% of the population. The contribution of these 25 largest municipalities to the GDP is over 70%, and they also have a very high proportion of job opportunities. The result of this is that on average, the population of these major urban centres grew by over 20% between 2001 and 2011.

The NDP recognised the need for a comprehensive programme of urban and rural development starting with the “recognition of the extreme differentiation within rural South Africa”. An understanding of the differences between different settlement types allows for a better focus on what needs to be done in order to achieve sustainable development. The NDP also argues for planning and development programmes to be focused on achieving spatial justice, spatial sustainability, spatial resilience, spatial quality and spatial efficiency. The NDP further identified a number of critical actions to be taken to make cities more liveable and sustainable. First, there is a need for new spatial norms and standards required to address issues of (a) densifying cities, (b) improving transport, (c) locating jobs where people live, (d) upgrading informal settlements, and (e) fixing housing market gaps. Second, the need to reduce crime by strengthening the criminal justice system, and improving community environments.

In the South African context, informal settlements present a particular challenge. Most job-seeking migrants moving to cities first live in informal settlements, which are an affordable entry to the city. Many migrants cannot break into the urban labour market and find it difficult to move out of shacks into more formal accommodation. The average residence period within urban informal settlements has increased from about two to four years in the early 1990s to 10 years currently. Despite this challenge, cities have begun to take the lead in developing partnerships that contribute to the sustainable delivery of services. The Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) is a policy framework guiding the reorganization of the urban system of South Africa so that cities and towns can become inclusive, resource efficient and adequate places to live, as per the vision outlined in the NDP. The IUDF built on various chapters of the NDP and extends Chapter 8: ‘Transforming human settlements and the national space’. It also responds to the post-2015 SDGs, in particular to Goal 11.

The overall outcome of the IUDF is spatial transformation. This marks a new deal for South African cities and towns, by steering urban growth towards a sustainable growth model of compact, connected and coordinated cities and towns. The IUDF implementation plan identified a number of short-term proposals to achieve spatial transformation. Future reports will provide indicators measuring spatial transformation.

**TARGET 11.1:** By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums



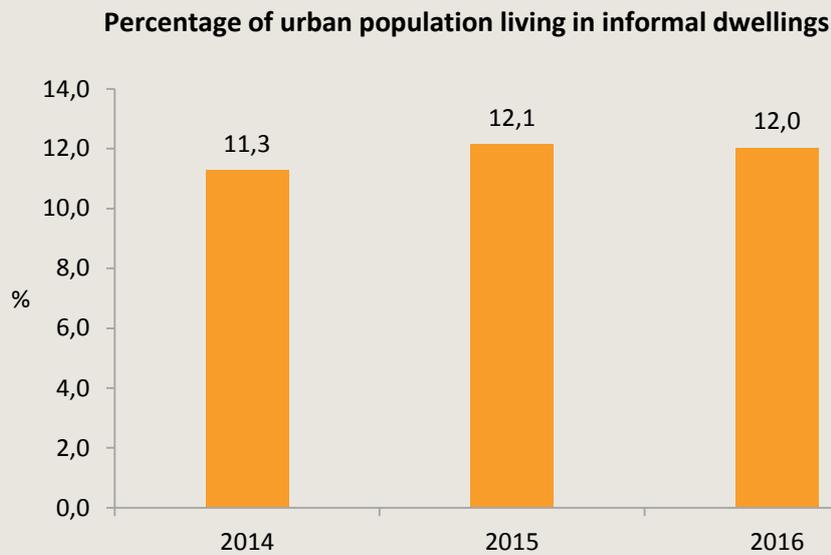
### INDICATOR 11.1.1Da: Percentage of urban population living in informal dwellings

#### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** The percentage of urban population living in informal dwellings, where an informal dwelling, is defined as either a shack, or shack in a backyard, or an informal structure in a squatter settlement or in a farm.

**MoC:** The number of urban individuals living in informal dwellings in South Africa divided by total number of the urban population multiplied by 100.

#### Baseline indicator value: 12,0%



Source: General Household Survey, Statistics South Africa

**Comment:** During 2016, 12,0% of urban South Africans lived in informal dwellings, as opposed to 11,3% in 2014.



**TARGET 11.1:** By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

**INDICATOR 11.1.1Db:** Percentage of urban residents having access to basic services within informal dwellings

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** The percentage of urban population living in informal dwellings, having access to electricity, refuse removal by local authority or private company, access to improved sanitation and improved water.

**MoC:** The number of urban individuals living in informal dwellings in South Africa with access to electricity divided by total number of the urban population multiplied by 100.

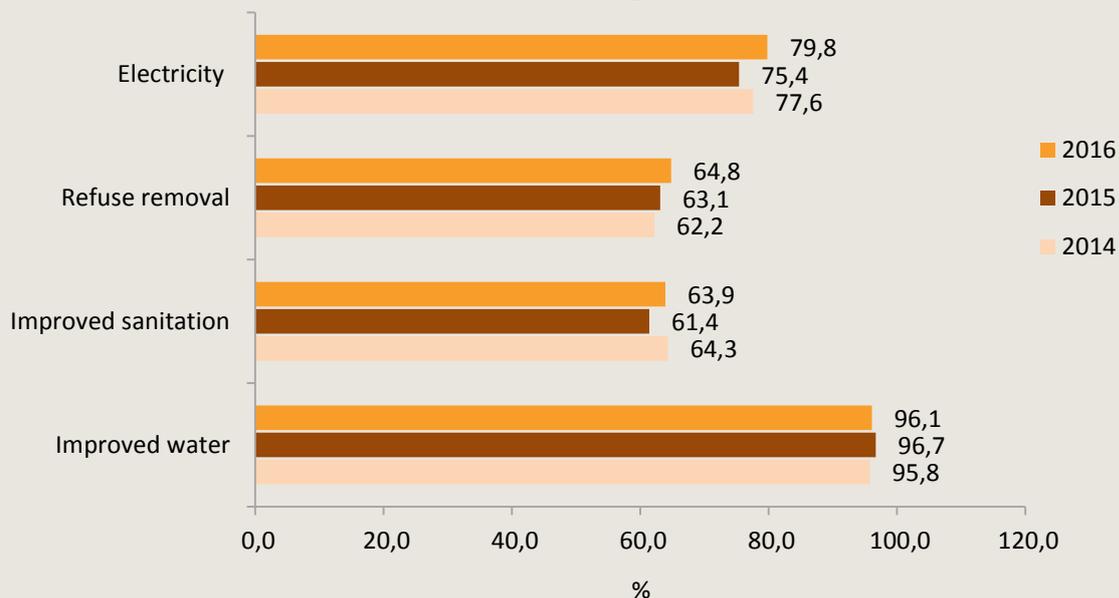
Improved water includes piped water in dwelling, yard, borehole in yard or outside yard, neighbour's and communal tap).

Similar calculations should be done for access to improved water, refuse removal and improved sanitation.

Improved sanitation includes flush toilet connected to septic tank or a public sewerage system and toilet with ventilation pipe.

**Baseline indicator values:** Electricity: 79,8%  
Refuse removal: 64,8%  
Sanitation: 63,9%  
Water: 96,1%

Percentage of urban residents having access to basic services within informal dwellings



Source: General Household Survey, Statistics South Africa

**Comment:** While around ninety six (96) percent of urban residents living in informal dwellings had access to improved water, the corresponding values for both sanitation and refuse removal were below 65.



**TARGET 11.1:** By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

**INDICATOR 11.1.1A:** Number of home loans granted by development finance institutions (DFIs) to households in the affordable housing market

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Number of home loans granted by Development Finance Institutions, which are alternative financial institutions that include microfinance institutions, community development financial institution and revolving loan funds to households in the affordable housing market, which constitutes both mortgage and nonmortgage-backed lending for housing purposes.

**MoC:** Total home loans granted by DFI's (disaggregated by metropolitan municipalities) to households in the affordable housing market.

**Baseline indicator value\* 51 669 loans granted**

Source: Department of Human Settlements

\*Base year = 2015



**TARGET 11.6:** By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

**INDICATOR 11.6.1D:** Percentage of municipal waste generated that is recycled

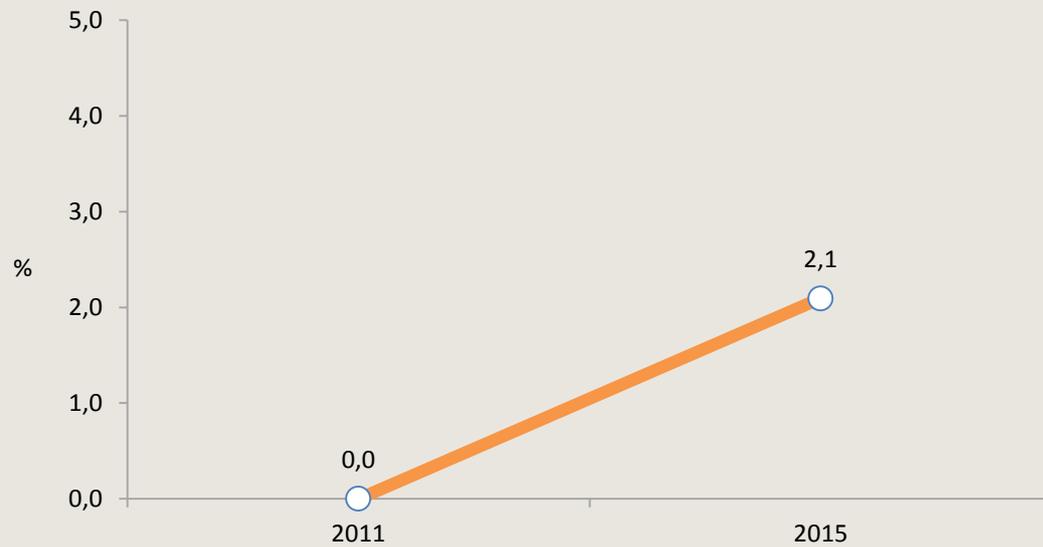
### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Percentage of total amount of generated municipal waste, reported on South African Waste Information System (SAWIS) in tonnes per annum, that is recycled.

**MoC:** The amount of solid waste recycled divided by total amount of solid waste generated multiplied by 100.

<b>Baseline indicator value*</b>	<b>Percentage recycled municipal waste: 2,1%</b>
<b>Generated:</b>	<b>12 395 919,4 t</b>
<b>Recycled:</b>	<b>259 529,7 t</b>

Percentage of municipal waste generated that is recycled



Source: South African Waste Information System, Department of Environmental Affairs

\*Base year = 2015



**TARGET 11.6:** By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

**INDICATOR 11.6.2:** Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities

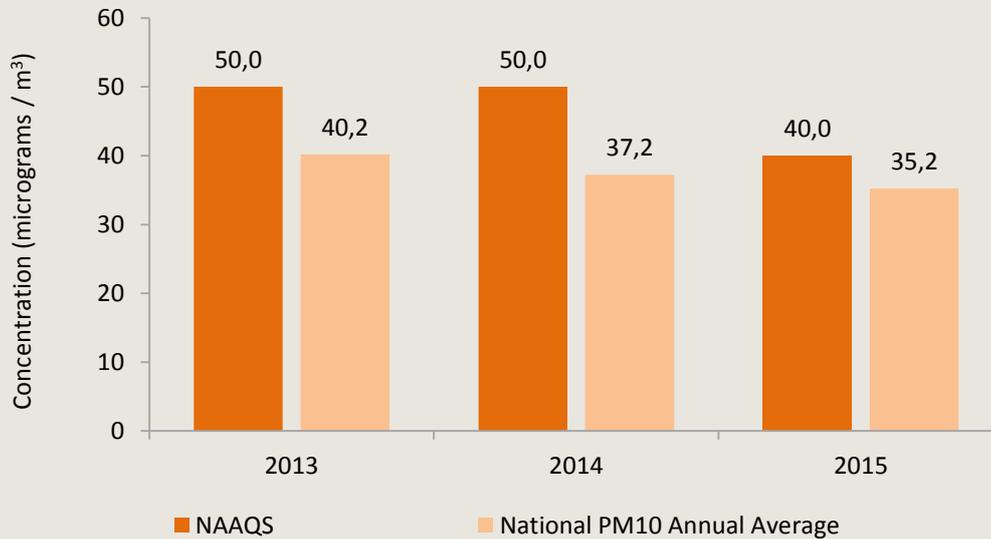
### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** This is a measure of ambient air quality (air pollution) within cities and can be measured either as fine (PM2.5) or coarse (PM10) particulate matter.

**MoC:** The indicator is based on the annual averaged concentrations of PM10 and PM2.5 across the country. These levels are weighted by the South African National Air Quality Standards.

### Baseline indicator value\* 35,2 micrograms/m<sup>3</sup> (PM10)

National annual average PM10 levels versus national ambient air quality standards



Source: South African Air Quality Information System, Department of Environmental Affairs

\*Base year = 2015

**Comment:** The ambient air quality within cities improved between 2013 and 2015, both in terms of the concentration of fine as well as coarse particulate matter.



**TARGET 11.b.2:** By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

**INDICATOR 11.b.2D:** Number of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies adopted by South Africa

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** The national Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategy makes provision for provincial and local government strategies.

**MoC:** Sum total of all DRR strategies at national and local levels.

### Baseline indicator value: 13

Source: National Disaster Management Centre, Department of Cooperative Governance

**Comment:** South Africa has developed 13 disaster plans in order to improve disaster management in the country.



Number of international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement



## Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

### Introduction

As defined by the Oslo Symposium in 1994, sustainable consumption and production (SCP) is about *"the use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardize the needs of further generations"*.

South Africa is the 27<sup>th</sup> largest economy in the world, but the 12th largest carbon dioxide emitter. This is mainly because the energy- intensive economy is largely dependent on carbon-based fuels. As the world takes steps to cost the negative effects of carbon, South Africa is likely to face challenges (and opportunities) in reducing emissions. South Africa is also a dry country with limited fresh water resources. It will have to find ways of using water more sensibly and improving both the water and energy efficiency of industry. In recent times, the need for such an approach has become self-evident, the reason being that everything we produce and consume has either a positive or negative impact on the economy, the environment and social development.

Achieving sustainable consumption and production patterns secures efficiency and productivity gains, ensuring that human activities remain within the carrying capacity of the planet. In practice, it means doing more and better with less. It is about "the use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources". In particular, it means a reduction in the use of water, energy, etc. to achieve sustainable development. Sustainable production is the creation of goods and services using processes and systems that are: (1) Non-polluting; (2) Conserving of energy and natural resources; (3) Economically viable; (4) Safe and healthful for workers, communities, and consumers; and (5) Socially and creatively rewarding for all working people.

**TARGET 12.4:** By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

**INDICATOR 12.4.1D:** Percentage of international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that South Africa has committed to

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** Percentage of the following multilateral environmental agreements that South Africa is either party to or has committed to:

- Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.
- Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).
- Montreal Protocol of the Vienna Convention.
- Minamata Convention on Mercury (signed the text; but yet to ratify the Convention).

**MoC:** Number of multilateral environmental agreements that South Africa is either party to or committed to, divided by the number of conventions multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator value\* 100%**

Source: Chemicals and Waste Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) Made Easy, Department of Environmental Affairs

\*Base year = 2014

**Comment:** South Africa has committed to all the multilateral environmental agreements such as the Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention, Montreal Protocol of the Vienna Convention and the Minamata Convention.





**13**

[ Number of Disaster Plans ]



## Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

### Introduction

It is anticipated that the competition for land, water and energy will intensify as the effects of climate change become apparent, potentially increasing the scarcity and pollution of water, and accelerating soil erosion and degradation. However, the NDP states that whilst climate change is a major threat, developments in science and technology will enable countries to mitigate the effects, without undermining growth and that by 2030, South Africa's transition to an environmentally sustainable, climate-change resilient, low-carbon economy and just society will be well under way.

Additionally, the National Planning Commission (NPC) commits to engage with its counterpart national planning agencies in Southern Africa to improve policy coordination and programme cooperation and consider how regional development planning can be improved. It will also seek to identify potential synergies between countries and support programmes that take advantage of complementary human and natural endowments to promote development and build resilience to natural disasters.

In order to meet the stated objectives and the need for improved disaster-risk reduction, South Africa's National Climate Change Response White Paper highlights a suite of sectors that need to consider climate change impacts in their planning, namely water, agriculture and commercial forestry, health, biodiversity and ecosystems, and human settlements (urban, coastal and rural). Amongst others, the NDP proposes the inclusion of climate-change risks in the national disaster management plan and in the communication strategies.

Medium-term adaptation strategies are being piloted and implemented, including for disaster preparedness, encouraging investment in adaptation technologies and research into the conservation and rehabilitation of ecosystems and biodiversity assets.



**TARGET 13.1:** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

**INDICATOR 13.1.2D:** Number of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies adopted by South Africa

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategy makes provision for provincial and local government strategies.

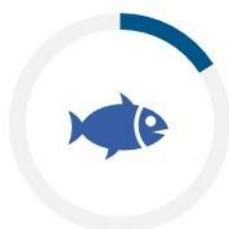
**MoC:** Sum total of all DRR strategies at national and local levels.

### Baseline indicator value: 13

Source: National Disaster Management Centre, Department of Cooperative Governance

**Comment:** South Africa has developed 13 disaster plans in order to improve disaster management in the country.





Percentage of marine ecosystem types that are well-represented in protected areas



Percentage of coastal ecosystem types that are well-represented in protected areas



## Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

### Introduction

The NDP states that “Market and policy failures have resulted in the global economy entering a period of ‘ecological deficit’, as natural capital (ground water, marine life, terrestrial biodiversity, crop land and grazing) is being degraded, destroyed, or depleted faster than it can be replenished”. Given the vast marine resources South Africa has and a long coastline that forms the basis of the livelihoods of many coastal communities, it becomes imperative that this resource be used in a manner that addresses South Africa’s developmental challenges and at the same time is protected and used in a manner that is consistent with the principles of sustainable development.

In South African coastal areas, marine fishing is important for subsistence and employment. Subsistence fishers rely on marine resources as a basic source of food. They are largely dependent on low-cost resources that are important to the social fabric of their societies and have a long history of dependency on these resources. There are about 29 000 subsistence fishers, concentrated on the east and south coasts.

Industrial fisheries target large-scale harvesting of mainly offshore resources that are caught using expensive, high-tech boats and equipment. There are very few large-scale industrial fisheries in South Africa, but they employ about 27 000 people on better terms than in many other industries. Since most fishing resources are harvested to their limit or over-exploited, increasing the allowable catch of most resources is not viable. Therefore, to retain a viable fishery it is paramount that the resource is protected and managed sustainably.

Additionally, the creation of marine protected areas is essential to conserve the marine heritage handed down to the current generation. As the custodian of such protected areas the government is expected to propose a target for the amount of land and oceans under protection. Currently, about 7,9 million hectares of land, 848 km of coastline and 4 172 square kilometres of ocean are protected.

**TARGET 14.5:** By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

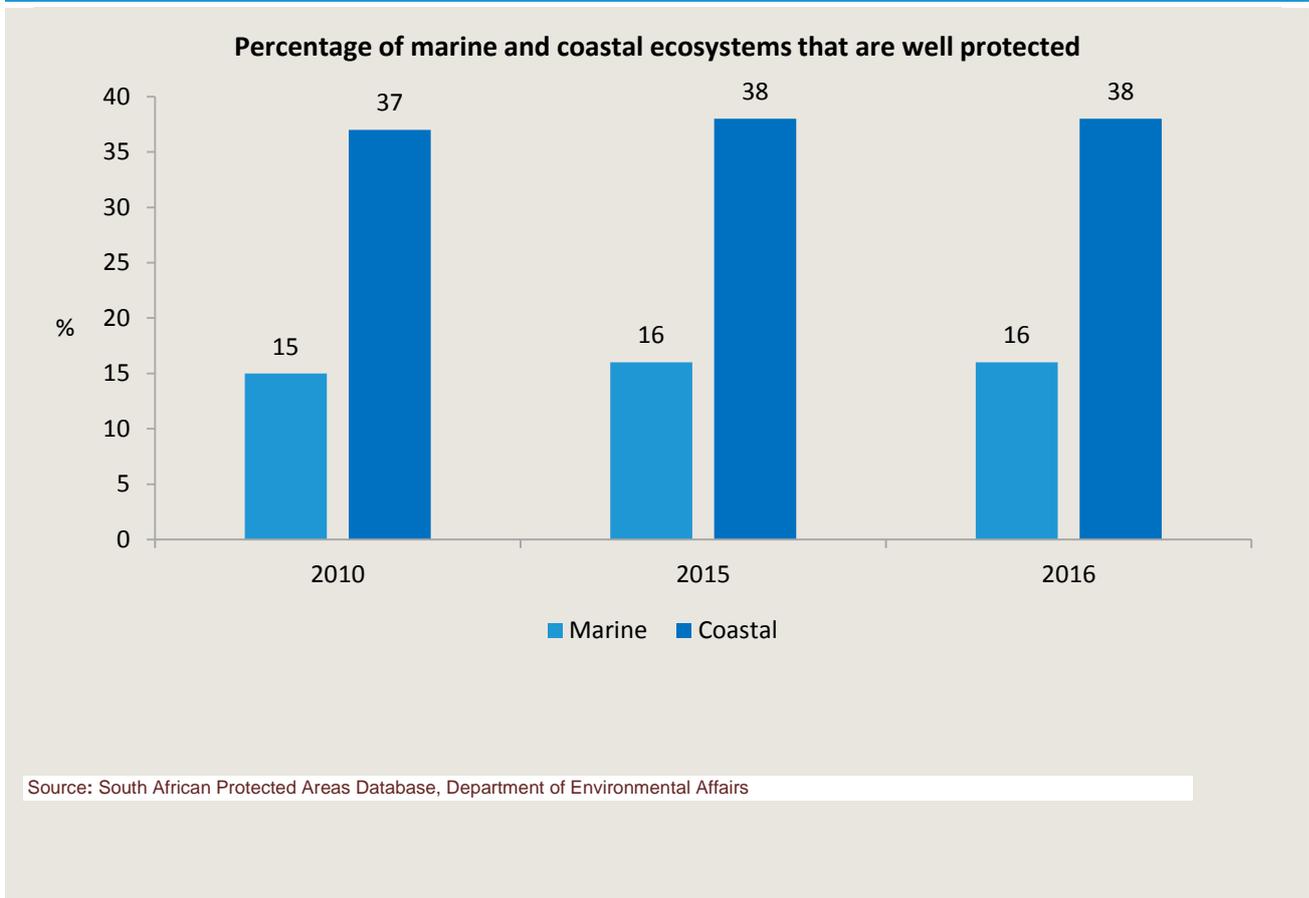
**INDICATOR 14.5.1D:** Percentage of marine and coastal ecosystem types that are well-represented in protected areas

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** Percentage of marine (benthic and pelagic) and coastal (including estuaries) ecosystem types which are well protected (defined as- those ecosystem types for which the full biodiversity target falls within a protected area). Targets are set at 20% for marine and coastal ecosystem types.

**MoC:** The number of well-protected ecosystem types divided by the total number of ecosystem types multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator values: Coastal: 38% Marine: 16%**



**Comment:** The percentage of marine and coastal ecosystems that were well protected increased by 1 percentage point between 2010 and 2016.

**TARGET 14.5:** By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

**INDICATOR 14.5.1A:** South African Marine Protected Areas (MPA) as a percentage of total Exclusive Economic Zone

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Coverage of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in relation to marine areas in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ).

**MoC:** Total marine protected area measured in squared kilometres using GIS-based software divided by the total marine area in the exclusive economic zone, multiplied by 100.

Baseline indicator value\* 12,02%

Name of Area	Area of MPAs km <sup>2</sup>	Area of EEZ km <sup>2</sup>	MPA as Percentage
Prince Edward Islands (PEIs)	180 000	466 880	38,55
Mainland South Africa	4 540	1 068 660	0,42
Combined (RSA & PEIs)	184 540	1 535 540	12,02

Source: National Biodiversity Assessment and Prince Edward & Marion Islands 2013, Department of Environmental Affairs

\*Base year = 2013

**Comment:** Approximately 12% of South African Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) as a percentage of total Exclusive Economic Zone, with the majority of this area (11,7%) being concentrated around the Prince Edward Islands.



Percentage of terrestrial ecosystem types that are well-represented in protected areas.



Percentage of freshwater ecosystem types that are well-represented in protected areas.



Percentage of Natural forest biome, Savanna biome and Albany thicket biome under protection



## **Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

### **Introduction**

South Africa is considered as one of the most biologically diverse countries in the world due to its species diversity and endemism as well as its diversity of ecosystems. These rich endowments of biodiversity assets provide immense opportunity to support the country's development path, especially as the knowledge base on the value of ecosystems and how to manage them effectively expands. An emerging focus on ecological infrastructure, defined as naturally functioning ecosystems that deliver valuable services to people, is helping to unlock investment in South Africa's ecosystems, with multiple social, environmental and economic benefits.

Key pressures on South Africa's biodiversity include loss and degradation of natural habitat (for example as a result of intensive agriculture, mining, urban sprawl), alteration of freshwater flows (for example as a result of damming and abstraction of water), over-harvesting (especially in the marine environment), invasive alien species, pollution (especially in the freshwater environment), and climate change. The underlying drivers of these pressures are related chiefly to patterns of consumption and production, and it is frequently the poor who bear the brunt of declines in ecological conditions and resulting reductions in the provision of ecosystem services.

Long-term planning to promote biodiversity and the conservation and rehabilitation of natural assets is critical, and should be complemented by a strategy for assessing the environmental impact of new developments as an important component of overall development and spatial planning. The NDP highlights the need for programmes to conserve and rehabilitate ecosystems and biodiversity assets. South Africa should implement the protected areas expansion strategy and promote the biodiversity stewardship programme to build conservation partnerships around privately-owned land and introduce incentives to protect and rehabilitate ecosystems, such as rebates and tax reductions.



**TARGET 15.1:** By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

**INDICATOR 15.1.1D:** Natural forest and woodland area as a percentage of total land area

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Area of natural forest, savanna and Albany thicket (the three forest and woodland biomes) as a proportion of the total land area of the country.

**MoC:** Natural forest, savanna and Albany thicket area divided by total land area multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator values\*** Albany thicket: 2%  
Natural forests: 0%  
Savanna: 26%

Extent of natural forest, savanna and Albany thicket as a percentage of total land area



Source: South African National Biodiversity Institute

\*Base year = 2014

**Comment:** Natural forests are historically rare in South Africa, making up less than one percent of land area.

**TARGET 15.1:** By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

**INDICATOR 15.1.2:** Percentage of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem types

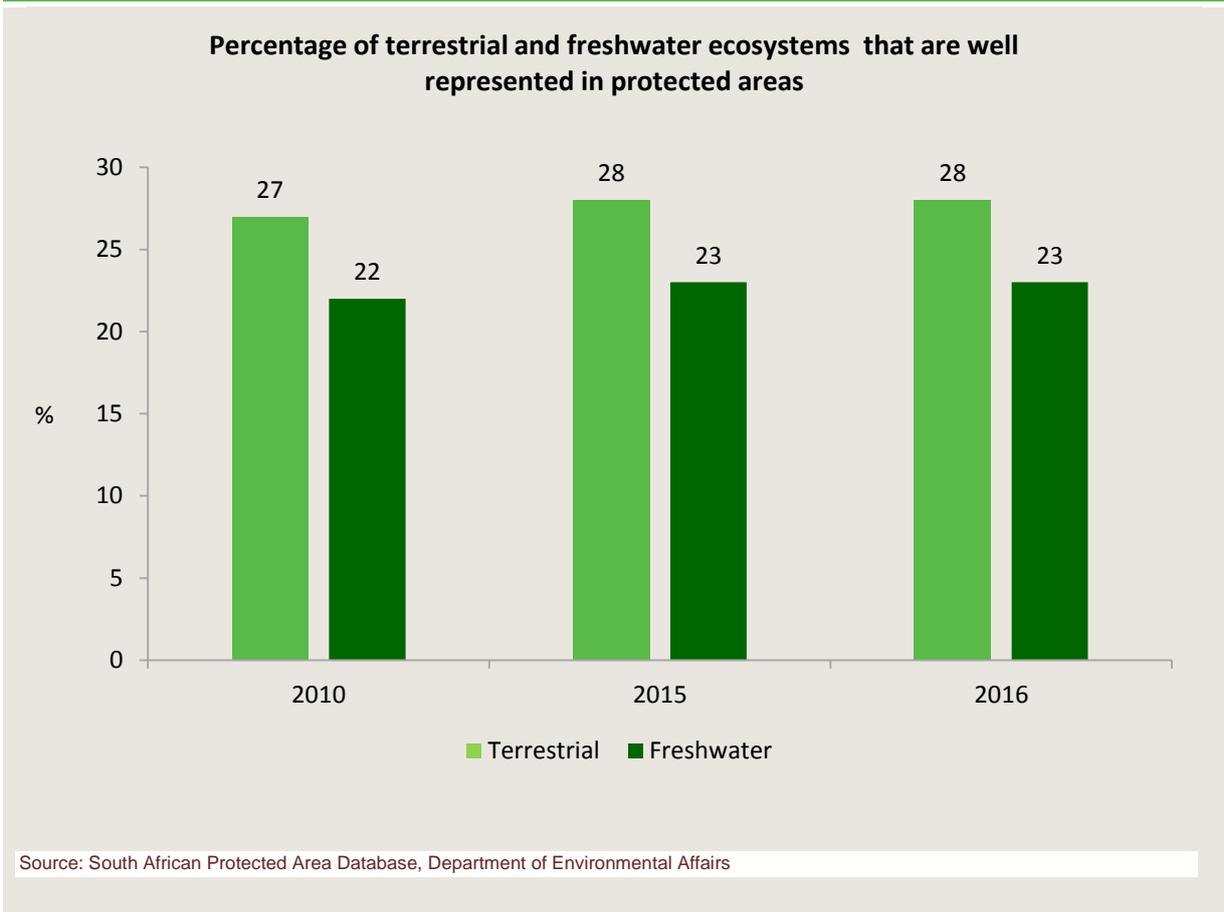
**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** Percentage of terrestrial (i.e. vegetation types) and freshwater (river and wetland) ecosystem types which are well represented in protected areas (defined as those ecosystem types for which the full biodiversity target falls within a protected area).

Biodiversity targets vary between 15% and 35% of the historical extent of the ecosystem type, and are published with the ecosystem type descriptions on Biodiversity Advisor.

**MoC:** The number of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem types well represented in protected areas divided by the total number of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem types multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator values: Terrestrial: 28%  
Freshwater: 23%**



**Comment:** The percentage of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems that were well protected increased by 1 percentage point between 2010 and 2016.



**TARGET 15.2:** By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

**INDICATOR 15.2.1D:** Percentage of the natural forest and woodland biomes within formally proclaimed protected areas

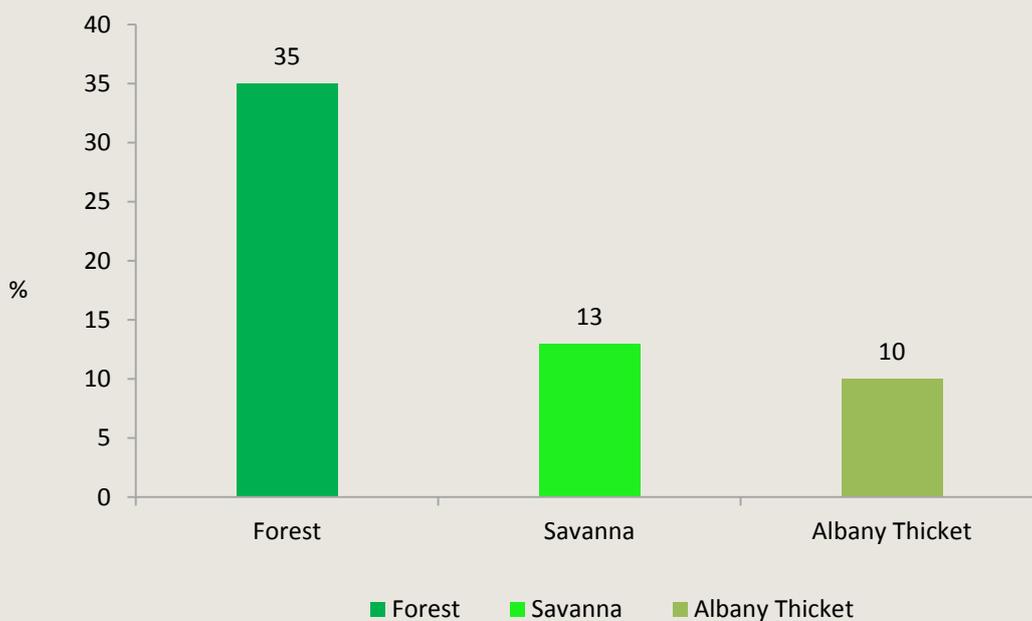
### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** This indicator provides the percentage of the natural forest biome, savanna biome and Albany thicket biome (the three forest and woodland biomes) within formally proclaimed protected areas.

**MoC:** The hectares of formally proclaimed protected areas for each forest or woodland biome divided by the total area of each biome multiplied by 100.

<b>Baseline indicator values:</b>	<b>Natural forest:</b>	<b>35%</b>
	<b>Savanna:</b>	<b>13%</b>
	<b>Albany thicket:</b>	<b>10%</b>

**Percentage of natural forest biome, savanna biome and Albany thicket biome within protected areas**



Source: South African Protected Area Database, Department of Environmental Affairs

**Comment:** As of 2016, South Africa had 35% of its natural forest biome, 13% of its savanna biome and 10% of its Albany thicket biome under protection.



**TARGET 15.4:** By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

**INDICATOR 15.4.1D:** Percentage of mountain ecosystem types that are well-represented in protected areas

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

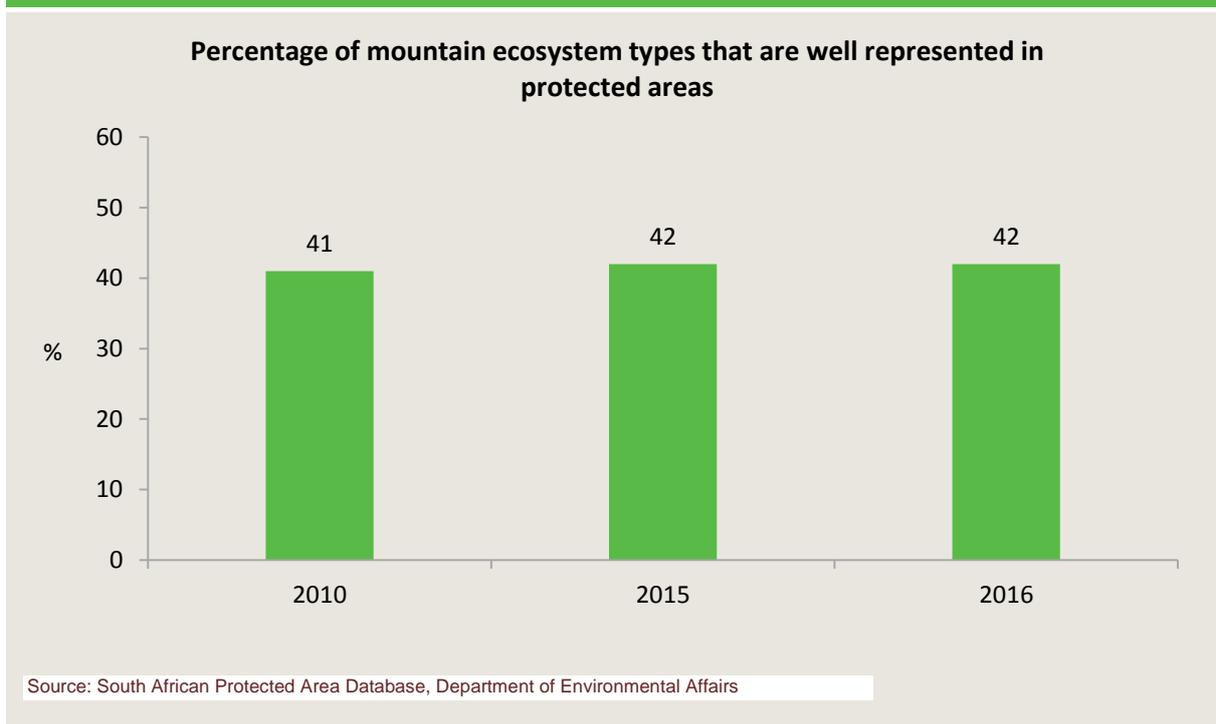
**DEFINITION:** Percentage of mountain ecosystems (i.e. mountainous vegetation types) which are well represented in protected areas (defined as those ecosystem types for which the full biodiversity target falls within a protected area).

**MoC:** The number of mountain ecosystem types well represented in protected areas divided by the total number of mountain ecosystem types multiplied by 100.

Targets vary between 16% and 35% of the original extent of the ecosystem type, and are published with the ecosystem type descriptions on Biodiversity Advisor.

Mountain ecosystem types were identified using descriptions in Mucina and Rutherford (2006).

### Baseline indicator value: 42%



**Comment:** The percentage of mountain ecosystem types that are well-represented in protected areas increased by 1 percentage point (41% to 42%) between 2010 and 2016.



**TARGET 15.a:** Mobilise and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

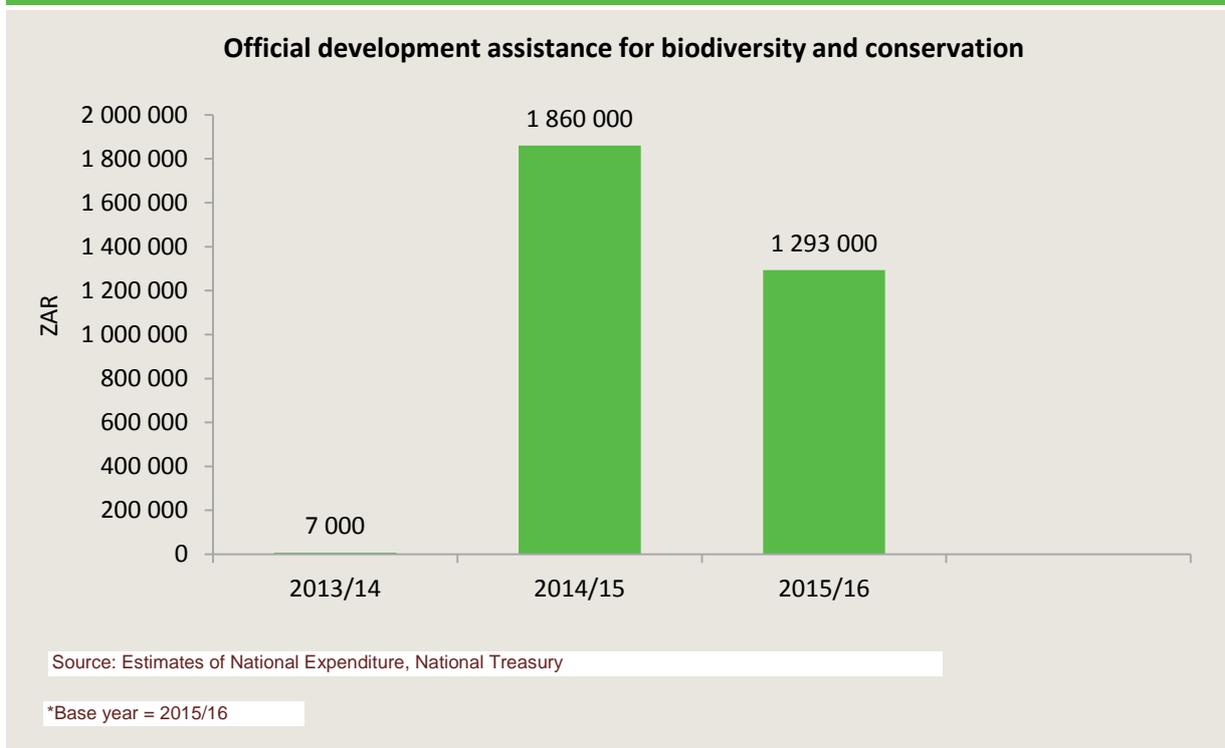
**INDICATOR 15.a.1a:** Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Official development assistance for biodiversity and conservation that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan.

**MoC:** Sum of all development assistance for biodiversity and conservation received in South African rands (ZAR).

Baseline indicator value\* R1 293 000







**12,2%**

2015

Percentage of  
school children who  
experienced any  
physical punishment



Unsentenced  
detainees as a  
proportion of overall  
prison population



## **Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

### **Introduction**

Crime in South Africa affects everyone and addressing the challenge of crime and corruption is one of the government's priorities. The fight against crime and corruption is part of the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) cluster's integrated approach to accomplish the goal of a better life for all and ensure that all people in South Africa are, and feel safe.

The NDP states that the high crime levels have slowed South Africa's social and economic development. It further states that an integrated approach to safety and security will require coordinated activity across a variety of departments, the private sector and community bodies.

It further alludes to the fact that all should enjoy equal protection without fear of crime. The NDP draws attention to the link between, on the one hand, crime and on the other hand, high levels of unemployment and poor quality of education. Addressing these inequities requires higher levels of inclusive economic growth and sustained employment creation.

Economic growth and higher levels of employment partly depend on the enhancement and better utilisation of South Africa's export earnings. It further refers to the negative effect that corruption has on good governance and proposes that the country needs an anti-corruption system that enhances public servants' accountability, protects whistle-blowers and closely monitors procurement. It further believes that a strong and independent judiciary is required to ensure the rule of law and good governance.

**TARGET 16.1:** Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

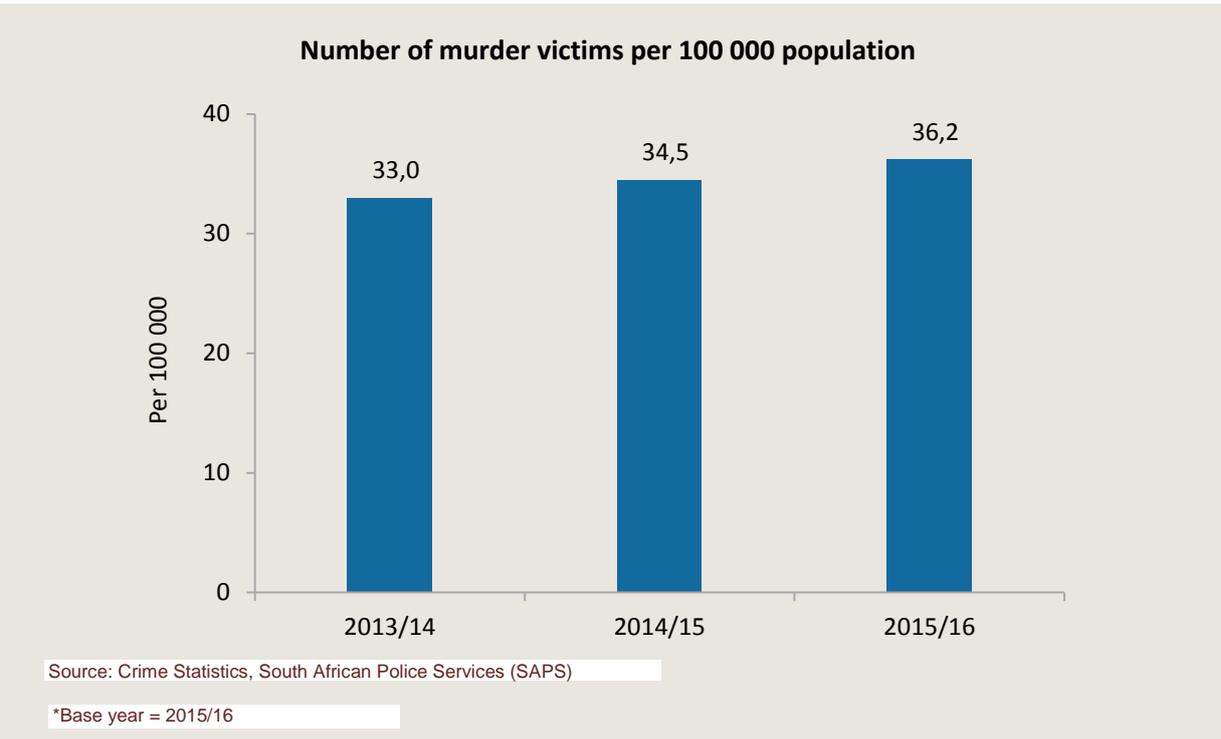
**INDICATOR 16.1.1D:** Number of murder victims per 100 000 population

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** Murder is defined as unlawful and intentional killing of another human being.

**MoC:** Total number of murders reported divided by the total population multiplied by 100 000.

**Baseline indicator value\* 36,2 per 100 000 population**



**Comment:** The number of murder victims per 100 000 population increased from 33 in 2013/14 to 36,2 in 2015/16.

**TARGET 16.1:** Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

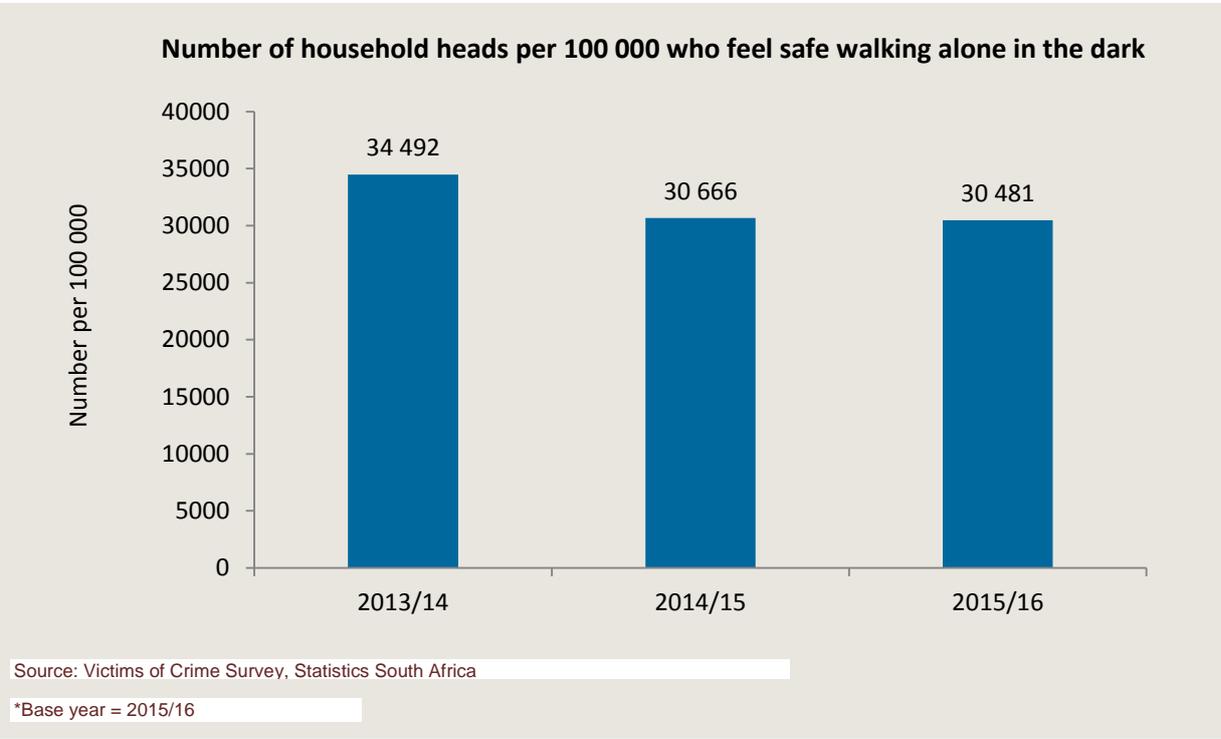
**INDICATOR 16.1.4D:** Number of household heads per 100 000 who feel safe walking alone in the dark

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** This indicator refers to the population (adults) who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood. It measures the feeling of fear of crime in a context outside the house and refers to the immediate experience of this fear by the respondent by limiting the area in question to the “neighbourhood” or “your area” (various formulations depending on cultural, physical and language context).

**MoC:** Number of household heads who felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhoods in the dark divided by the household totals multiplied by 100 000.

**Baseline indicator value\* 30 481 per 100 000 population**



**Comment:** Approximately 69 500 per 100 000 people do not feel safe walking in the dark in their neighbourhoods.

**TARGET 16.1:** Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

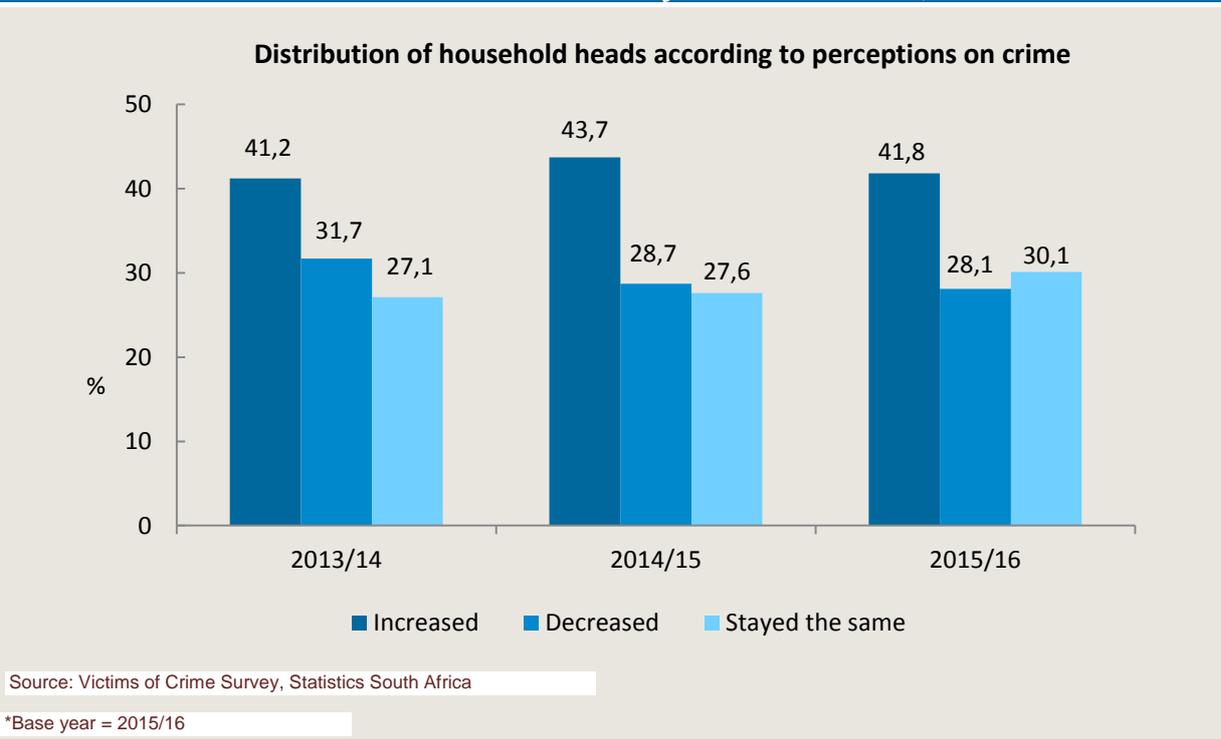
**INDICATOR 16.1.4A:** Percentage of household heads' perceptions on trends of crime

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** This indicator measures the perceptions of respondents on whether crime has decreased, increased or stayed the same over the past three years.

**MoC:** The distribution of household heads according to their perception of whether crime has increased, decreased or stayed the same, divided by the total number of households multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator values\*** Increased: 41,8%  
 Decreased: 28,1%  
 Stayed the same: 30,1%



**Comment:** During 2015/16 about 72% of household heads felt that crime has either increased or stayed the same.

**TARGET 16.2:** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

**INDICATOR 16.2.1D:** Percentage of school attending children who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression at school in the past 3 months

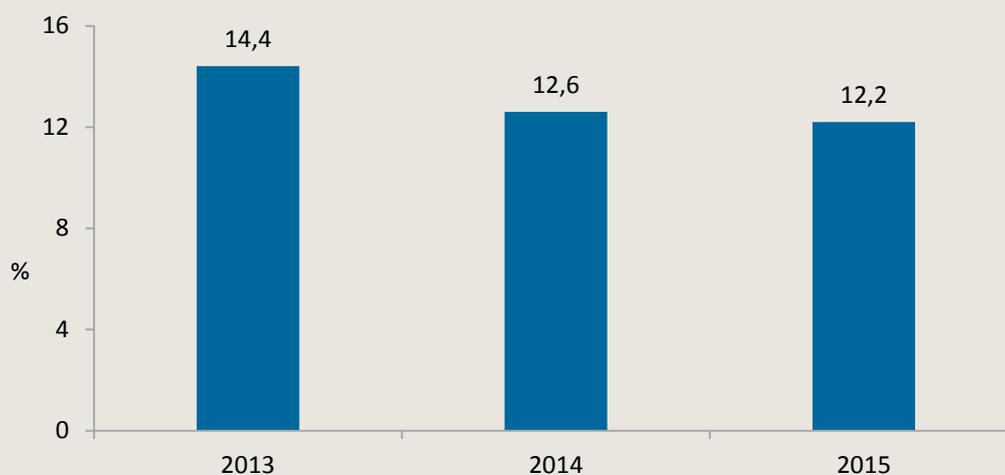
### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** In Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), psychological aggression refers to the action of shouting, yelling or screaming at a child, as well as calling a child offensive names, such as ‘dumb’ or ‘lazy’. Physical (or corporal) punishment is an action intended to cause physical pain or discomfort, but not injuries. Physical punishment is defined as shaking the child, hitting or slapping him/her on the hand/arm/leg, hitting him/her on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with a hard object, spanking or hitting him/her on the bottom with a bare hand, hitting or slapping him/her on the face, head or ears, and beating him/her over and over as hard as possible.

**MoC:** The number of children aged 1–17 that experienced corporal punishment at school during the past 3 months divided by the estimated total number of school going children aged 1–17 multiplied by 100.

### Baseline indicator value\* 12,2%

Percentage of school attending children who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression at school in the past 3 months



Source: General Household Survey, Statistics South Africa

\*Base year = 2015

**Comment:** The percentage of school attending children who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression at school decreased by 2,2 percentage points (from 14,4% to 12,2%) between 2013 and 2015.

**TARGET 16.2:** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

**INDICATOR 16.2.1A:** Percentage of learners in grades 8–11 who had been threatened or injured by someone with a weapon on school property during the preceding six months

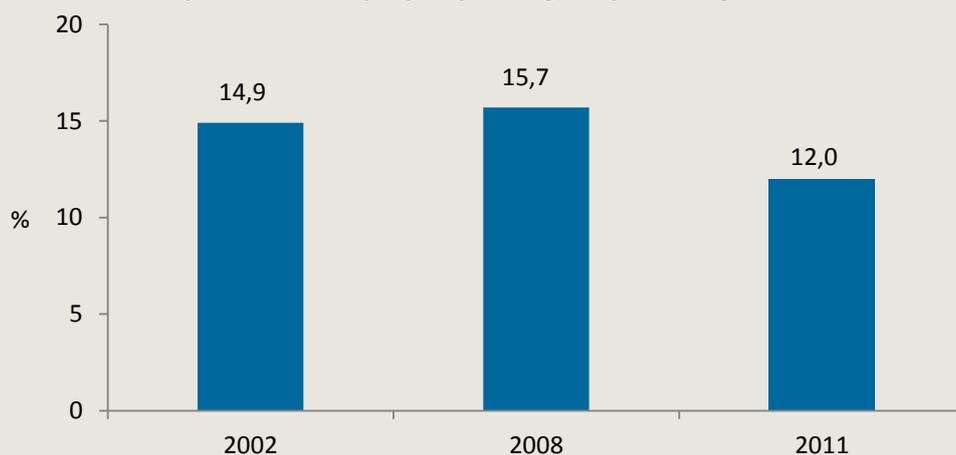
**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** Learners in grades 8–11 who reported having been threatened or injured by someone with a weapon such as a gun, knife, panga or kierie on school property during the six months preceding the survey.

**MoC:** Number of grade 8–11 learners that reported having been threatened or injured by someone with a weapon at least once in the preceding 6 months, as a proportion of the total number of grade 8–11 learners who answered the question. The figure was weighted to adjust for non-response and the survey design.

**Baseline indicator values\*** Total: 12,0%  
Male: 15,3%  
Female: 8,9%

**Percentage of learners in grades 8–11 who had been threatened or injured by someone with a weapon on school property during the preceding six months**



Source: The South African Youth Risk Behaviour Survey 2002; 2008, South African Medical Research Council; The South African Youth Risk Behaviour Survey 2011, HSRC.

\*Base year = 2011

**Comment:** During 2011, nearly 42% more male than female learners (15,3% as opposed to 8,9%) in grades 8 to 11 were either threatened or injured by someone with a weapon on school property.

**TARGET 16.2:** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

**INDICATOR 16.2.2D:** Incidence of human trafficking for sexual purposes brought to police attention

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Section 71(1) of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007) provides as follows:

**MoC:** Total human traffic incidents divided by the total population, multiplied by 100 000.

A person who traffics any person, without the consent of that person, is guilty of the offence of trafficking in persons for sexual purposes.

**Baseline indicator value\* 0,03 per 100 000**

#### Incidence of human trafficking for sexual purposes brought to police attention

Province	Incidence of human trafficking for sexual purposes			Incidence of human trafficking for sexual purposes (per 100 000)		
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Western Cape	7	7	3	0,12	0,11	0,05
Eastern Cape	4	4	2	0,06	0,06	0,03
Northern Cape	1	0	3	0,09	0,00	0,25
Free State	4	1	2	0,14	0,04	0,07
KwaZulu-Natal	4	0	1	0,04	0,00	0,01
North West	3	2	2	0,08	0,05	0,05
Gauteng	11	8	5	0,08	0,06	0,04
Mpumalanga	8	3	0	0,19	0,07	0,00
Limpopo	2	0	1	0,04	0,00	0,02
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0,08</b>	<b>0,05</b>	<b>0,03</b>

Source: Crime statistics, SAPS

\*Base year = 2015/16

**Comment:** The incidence of human trafficking for sexual purposes decreased over the three-year period.

**TARGET 16.2:** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

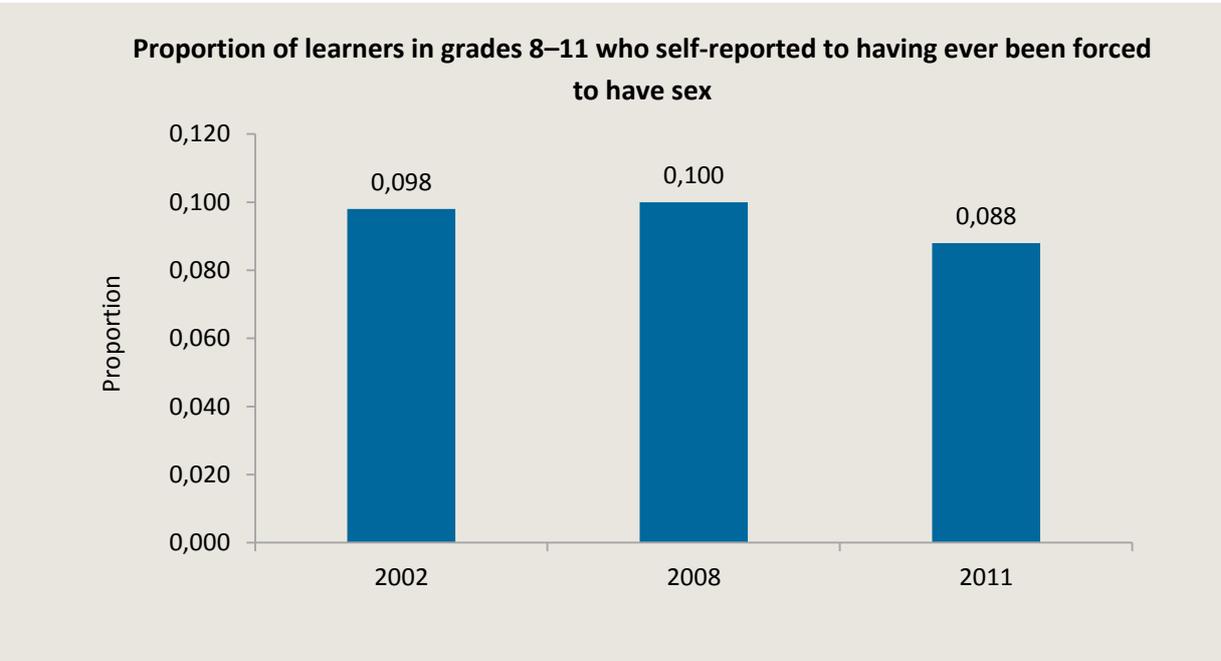
**INDICATOR 16.2.3D:** Proportion of learners in grades 8–11 who self-reported to having ever been forced to have sex

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** Learners in grades 8–11 who self-reported to having ever been forced to have sex (when the penis enters the vagina or anus).

**MoC:** Number of grade 8–11 learners that reported that they were ever physically forced to have sex (defined as when the penis enters the vagina or anus), as a proportion of the total number of grade 8–11 learners who answered this survey question. The figure was weighted to adjust for non-response and the survey design.

**Baseline indicator values\*** Total: 0,088  
 Male: 0,091  
 Female: 0,084



Source: The South African Youth Risk Behaviour Survey 2002; 2008, South African Medical Research Council; The South African Youth Risk Behaviour Survey 2011, HSRC.

\*Base year = 2011

**Comment:** The proportion of learners in grades 8–11 who self-reported to having ever been forced to have sex decreased by about 10% between 2002 and 2011.

**TARGET 16.2:** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

**INDICATOR 16.2.3A1:** Incidence of rape brought to the attention of police per 100 000 population

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

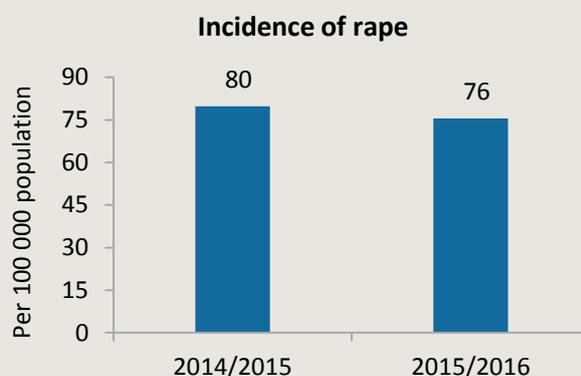
**DEFINITION:** Section 3 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007) provides as follows:

**MoC:** The number of reported rape incidents during a specific reporting period divided by the total population, multiplied by 100 000.

Rape is the unlawful and intentional sexual penetration of a person without his or her consent.

### Baseline indicator value\* 76 per 100 000 population

Province	2014/2015	2015/2016
Western Cape	122	115
Eastern Cape	117	108
Northern Cape	60	56
Free State	69	67
KwaZulu-Natal	67	66
North West	71	66
Gauteng	103	92
Mpumalanga	101	108
Limpopo	81	77
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>76</b>



Source: Crime Statistics, SAPS

\*Base year = 2015/16

**Comment:** Fewer cases of rape were reported during the 2015/16 period than the previous reporting period.

**TARGET 16.2:** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

**INDICATOR 16.2.3A2:** Incidence of sexual assault per 100 000 population

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

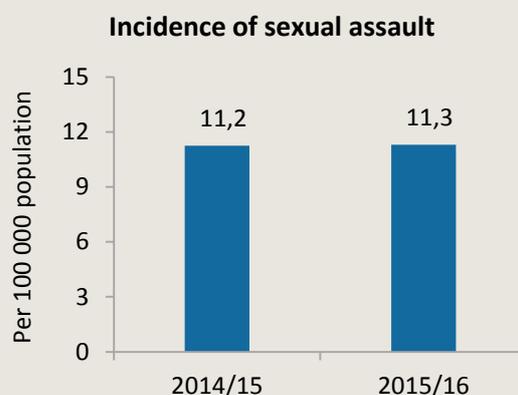
**DEFINITION:** Section 5 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act No. 32 of 2007) provides as follows:

**MoC:** The number of sexual assault cases reported during a specific reporting period divided by the total population, multiplied by 100 000.

A person who unlawfully and intentionally —  
 (a) sexually violates a person, without his or her consent;  
 or  
 (b) inspires the belief in a person that he or she will be sexually violated, is guilty of the offence of sexual assault.

### Baseline indicator value\* 11,3 per 100 000 population

Province	2014/2015	2015/2016
Western Cape	26,7	25,1
Eastern Cape	9,8	11,5
Northern Cape	19,4	20,2
Free State	15,7	17,1
KwaZulu-Natal	10,6	10,7
North West	8,4	8,2
Gauteng	9,2	8,9
Mpumalanga	5,2	5,7
Limpopo	4,4	4,3
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>11,2</b>	<b>11,3</b>



Source: Crime Statistics, SAPS

\*Base year = 2015/16

**Comment:** The number of sexual assaults during both the 2014/15 as well as the 2015/16 period remained relatively constant at approximately 11 per 100 000 population.

**TARGET 16.3:** Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

**INDICATOR 16.3.1D:** Proportion of the population 16 years and above who were victims of crime in the past 12 months

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** This indicator is a measure of safety within communities and looks at the proportion of the population that fell victim to crime within the specified time.

**MoC:** The number of individuals 16 years and older who experienced any form of crime during the past 12 months divided by the total population 16 years and older.

**Baseline indicator value\* 0,0388**



**Comment:** Safety within communities improved significantly over the period under review with the proportion of individuals who were victims of crime during the last year, decreasing from 0,0490 in 2013/14 to 0,0388 in 2015/16.

**TARGET 16.3:** Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

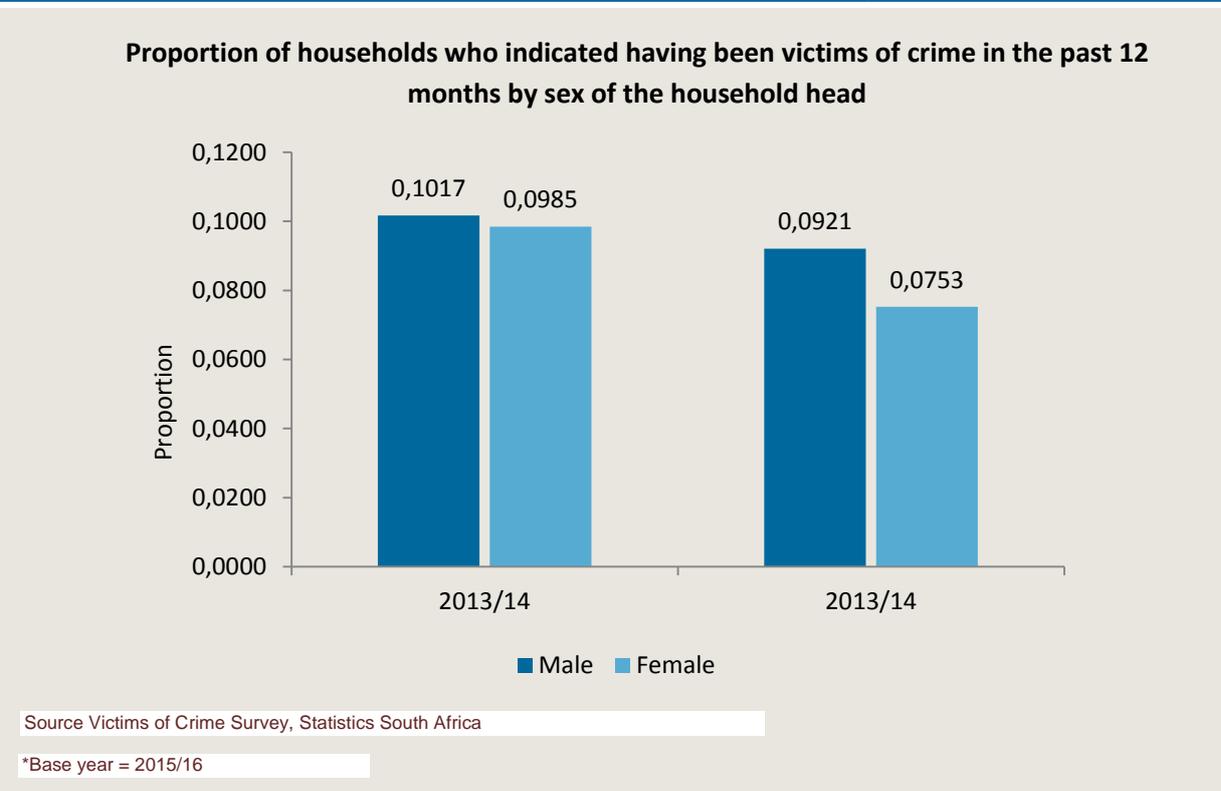
**INDICATOR 16.3.1A:** Proportion of households who indicated having been victims of crime in the past 12 months by sex of the household head

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** These are the proportions of households that were victims of one or more of crimes (theft of motor vehicle, housebreaking, home robbery, theft of livestock or poultry and other animals, theft of crops, murder, theft out of motor vehicle, house vandalism and arson, motor vehicle vandalism, theft of bicycle and other crimes).

**MoC:** The number of households, according to gender of the household head, that experienced any form of crime during the past 12 months divided by the respective estimated total number of households.

**Baseline indicator values\* Male: 0,0921 Female: 0,0753**



**Comment:** The number of households that were victims of one or more of crimes decreased for both female and male headed households between the 2013/14 and 2015/16 periods. During this period a greater proportion of male headed than female headed households indicated having been victims.

**TARGET 16.3:** Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

**INDICATOR 16.3.2:** Unsented detainees as a percentage of overall prison population

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date.

‘Sentenced’ refers to persons subject to criminal proceedings who have received a decision from a competent authority regarding their conviction or acquittal. For the purposes of the indicator, persons who have received a ‘non-final’ decision (such as where a conviction is subject to appeal) are considered to be ‘sentenced’.

**MoC:** The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced, divided by the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date multiplied by 100.

### Baseline indicator value\* 27,9%

#### Unsented detainees as a percentage of overall prison population

Total number of inmates		
Region	2014/15	2015/16
Unsented	43 298	45 257
Sented	116 265	116 727
<b>Total inmates</b>	<b>159 563</b>	<b>161 984</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>27,1%</b>	<b>27,9%</b>

Source: Annual Reports, Department of Correctional Services

\*Base year = 2015/16

**Comment:** Unsented detainees as a percentage of the overall prison population increased by nearly 1 percentage point between 2014/15 and 2015/16.

**TARGET 16.8:** Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

**INDICATOR 16.8.1D:** The number of international organisations in which South Africa has membership and voting rights

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Representation and participation of South Africa in international organisations, including international financial institutions.

**MoC:** The sum of international organisations in which South Africa has membership and voting rights.

### Baseline indicator value: 4

International organisations in which South Africa has either membership or voting rights

5. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
6. International Finance Corporation (IFC)
7. International Development Association (IDA)
8. Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

**Comments:** South Africa has either membership of, or voting rights in, a number of international organisations.

**TARGET 16.9:** By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

**INDICATOR 16.9.1:** Percentage of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority by age

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** This indicator gives an indication of the completeness of birth registration in the country.

**MoC:** The number of registered births of 0–4-year-olds divided by the estimated total birth occurrences for 0–4-year-olds multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator value\* 80,6%**

#### Percentage of births registered

Number of registered births CRVS	Year of reference			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Current births (published)	911 353	926 726	939 011	954 385
Late birth registrations	113 492	91 804	69 327	46 754
Total registered births CRVS	1 024 845	1 018 530	1 008 338	1 001 139
Estimated number of births mid-year estimates	1 211 011	1 222 324	1 232 668	1 242 070
Percentage of birth registrations (0–4 year-olds)	<b>84,6%</b>	<b>83,3%</b>	<b>81,8%</b>	<b>80,6%</b>

Source: Civil Registration and Vital Statistics, Statistics South Africa

\*Base year = 2014

**Comment:** The percentage of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority decreased by 4 percentage points (84,6% to 80,6%) between 2011 and 2014.

**TARGET 16.10:** Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

**INDICATOR 16.10.2D:** Number of constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information that South Africa has adopted and implemented

**Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)**

**DEFINITION:** For this indicator, the operative words are “existence” and “implementation”. As such, it establishes: (a) whether a country (or at the global level, the number of countries) has constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information; (b) the extent to which such national guarantees reflect ‘international agreements’ (e.g. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, etc.); and (c) the implementation mechanisms in place for such guarantees, including the following variables:

**MoC:** N/A

- Government efforts to publicly promote the right to information.
- Citizens’ awareness of their legal right to information and their ability to utilise it effectively.
- The capacity of public bodies to provide information upon request by the public.

**Baseline indicator value: 1**

Promotion of Access to Information Act



**TARGET 16.a:** Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

**INDICATOR 16.a.1:** Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** This indicator measures whether a country has an internationally recognized independent National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) based on the rules of procedure of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions (ICC).

**MoC:** N/A

### Baseline indicator value: Yes (1)

An 'A' compliance with Paris Principles: South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC)

Source: South African Human Rights Commission



Percentage of  
households using  
Internet



Percentage of  
Registered Deaths



Percentage of  
Registered Births



## Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

### Introduction

In a society with deep societal and economic divisions, neither social nor economic transformation is possible without institutions and infrastructure that enable the economy and society to operate; and its ability to carry out these functions, has a profound impact on the lives of all South Africans.

An efficient and progressive tax system is the cornerstone of South Africa's democracy, supporting the values of social solidarity as reflected in the Constitution. The below par revenues for 2016/17 mirrors a deteriorating GDP growth over the past year, and this is expected to continue over the medium term. Tax revenue shortfalls directly lead to either higher government borrowing or reductions in government expenditure. It is critical that government is able to raise additional tax revenues when required to ensure the sustainability of social programmes and public investment.

It is envisioned that by 2030, ICT will underpin the development of a dynamic and connected South African information society and a vibrant knowledge economy that is more inclusive and prosperous. In view of that, Cabinet approved the National Integrated ICT Policy White Paper (2016) which provides a framework to guide interventions towards bridging the digital divide. Cabinet further approved a broadband policy aimed at ensuring universal access to broadband infrastructure and services by 2020. The vision for broadband is that by 2020, 100% of South Africans will have access to broadband services.

The following programmes have been initiated to address broadband penetration:

- A task team was established to address challenges with regards to the business rules of mobile data services (particularly those referring to expiry of unused data bundles and the differentials between in-and-out-of-bundle rates).
- It will further undertake market reviews in the electronic communications sector in terms of section 67(4) of the Electronic Communications Act, 2005.
- The country will undertake an international benchmark study on local mobile retail data tariffs.

Finally, there are ongoing engagements concerning the policy directive on the rapid deployment of infrastructure as this has an impact on broadband penetration.



**TARGET 17.1:** Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

**INDICATOR 17.1.1:** Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Total taxes as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

**MoC:** Total tax payments for a particular fiscal year as a proportion of the GDP for that year.

In the OECD classification, the term “taxes” is defined as compulsory unrequited payments to general government. The definition of government follows that of the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA). The important parts of the SNA’s conceptual framework and its definitions of the various sectors of the economy have been reflected in the OECD’s classification of taxes. The data are predominantly recorded on an accrual basis. Data on tax revenues are recorded without offsets for the administrative expenses connected with tax collection. GDP also follows the definition used in the SNA.

### Baseline indicator value\* 0,262

Fiscal year	Total (gross) tax revenue (R' million)	Nominal GDP (R' million)	Total (gross) tax/GDP ratio
2013/14	900 014,7	3 624 308	0,248
2014/15	986 295,0	3 863 080	0,255
2015/16	1 069 982,6	4 086 812	0,262

Source: Budget Review, National Treasury

\*Base year = 2015/16

**Comment:** As at 2015/16, about 26% of South Africa’s GDP was generated from taxes.



**TARGET 17.1:** Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

**INDICATOR 17.1.2:** Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** Tax burden: Revenue in the form of taxes as defined under government finance statistics (GFS) code 11 as a share of total revenue. In GFS, taxes are classified into six major categories: (i) taxes on income, profits, and capital gains; (ii) taxes on payroll and workforce; (iii) taxes on property; (iv) taxes on goods and services; (v) taxes on international trade and transactions; and (vi) other taxes. Tax burden concept may be disaggregated into the complementary concepts of: “direct taxes” or taxes that take into account individual circumstances of taxpayers (e.g. taxes on individual and corporate income), which can be calculated from detailed GFS revenue classifications.

**MoC:** Total tax revenues received by the national government during the year, expressed as a proportion domestic budget.

Taxes include personal and corporate income taxes, taxes on property, value added taxes, excise taxes, tariffs, customs duties and social security contributions.

Baseline indicator value\* 0,86

#### Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

Fiscal year	Domestic budget (R' million)	Domestic taxes (R' million)	Total domestic tax /domestic budget
2013/14	1 048 794	900 015	0,86
2014/15	1 133 304	986 295	0,87
2015/16	1 245 969	1 069 983	0,86

Source: Budget Review, National Treasury

\*Base year = 2015/16

**Comment:** As at 2015/16, approximately 86% of the South African budget was funded by domestic taxes.



**TARGET 17.8:** Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity – building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communication technology

**INDICATOR 17.8.1D:** Percentage of households using the internet

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** The percentage of households who used the internet from any location.

**MoC:** Divide the total number of households using the internet by the total number of households multiplied by 100.

**Baseline indicator value: 59,3%**

#### Percentage of households using the internet by province

Province	2013	2014	2015	2016
Western Cape	54,4	62,1	63,3	68,5
Eastern Cape	30,2	37,4	46,0	49,2
Northern Cape	37,3	47,7	49,0	54,9
Free State	39,7	48,7	50,8	56,1
Kwa-Zulu Natal	32,3	40,5	42,3	51,2
North West	35,3	42,4	47,5	53,7
Gauteng	54,0	59,9	65,7	72,2
Mpumalanga	37,8	48,1	55,7	58,1
Limpopo	21,9	32,6	39,3	42,4
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>40,9</b>	<b>48,7</b>	<b>53,5</b>	<b>59,3</b>

Source: General Household Survey, Statistics South Africa

**Comment:** The percentage of households that used the internet from any location increased from 40,9% in 2013 to 59,3% in 2016.



**TARGET 17.18:** By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and Small Island Developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

**INDICATOR 17.18.3:** Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** The ability of National Statistical Offices and other bodies within countries to report on the diversity of SDG indicators is itself a measure of capacity, particularly when we think about the eventual complexity of the indicator framework as well as the points of disaggregation. Right now, a number of the existing indicators are calculated or modelled at global level, and the purpose of this indicator is to measure the shift in that calculation process to the national level.

**MoC:** N/A.

### Baseline indicator values\*

Fiscal year	National Plan	Funding (allocation)
2013/14	Yes	100%
2014/15	Yes	100%
2015/16	Yes	100%

Source: Budget Review, National Treasury

\*Base year = 2015/16

**Comment:** South Africa has a fully funded national statistical office, through annual budgetary allocations from government.



**TARGET 17.19:** By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

**INDICATOR 17.19.2:** Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

### Indicator definition and method of computation (MoC)

**DEFINITION:** The indicator tracks the proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years. This also includes countries which compile their detailed population and housing statistics from population registers, administrative records, sample surveys or other sources or a combination of those sources.

**MoC:** N/A

### Baseline indicator value\*

(a) Yes, 2011 Population and Housing Census

(b) Birth registrations: 89,2% and death registrations: 96%

Year	Percentage of birth registrations
2011–2016	89,2%

	Percentage of death registrations		
	Male	Female	Total
2011–2016	97%	95%	96%

Sources: Civil Registration and Vital Statistics, Statistics South Africa

\*Base period = 2011–2016

**Comment:** Between 2011 and 2016, South Africa managed to register 96% of its citizens' deaths and 89,2% of their births.

## APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY OF REPORTED INDICATORS

Goal	NO. OF SDG INDICATORS	NO. OF INDICATORS SOUTH AFRICA CAN REPORT ON	% OF INDICATORS SOUTH AFRICA CAN REPORT ON
	8	6	75,0%
	10	6	60,0%
	23	16	69,6%
	9	7	77,8%
	10	6	60,0%
	8	6	75,0%
	4	4	100,0%
	13	10	76,9%
	9	6	66,7%
	5	3	60,0%
	8	4	50,0%
	2	1	50,0%
	2	1	50,0%
	2	1	50,0%
	11	5	45,5%
	15	11	73,3%
	17	5	29,4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>62,8%</b>

## APPENDIX 2: SDG INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

Indicators	2016 baseline (or nearest year)	2030 target	Indicator type
<b>Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>			
<b>Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day</b>			
1.1.1 Percentage of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	7,4 % (2015)	0	SDG
<b>Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</b>			
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Male = 0,382 Female = 0,417 Total = 0,400 0–17 years = 0,510 18–24 years = 0,436 25–34 years = 0,347 35–44 years = 0,301 45–54 years = 0,278 55–64 years = 0,299 65+ years = 0,301 (2015)	0,200	SDG
1.2.1A Number of social grants	16 991 634		Additional
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	0,070	0,035	SDG
<b>Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable</b>			
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable			SDG
1.3.1D: Percentage of population covered by social protection systems, distinguishing children, older persons and persons with disabilities.	29,3%		Domesticated
<b>Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</b>			
1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people (Repetition of 11.5.1 and 13.1.1)	No data		SDG
1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)a	No data		SDG
1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies			SDG
1.5.3D Number of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies adopted by South Africa (Repetition of 11.b.2D and 13.1.2D)	13		Domesticated

Indicators	2016 baseline (or nearest year)	2030 target	Indicator type
<b>Target 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</b>			
1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	0,20		SDG
<b>Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>			
<b>2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round</b>			
2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	No data		SDG
2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)			SDG
2.1.2D Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on Community Childhood Hunger Identification Project (CCHIP) Index	25,9% (2008)		Domesticated
<b>2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons</b>			
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	27,0%		SDG
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Malnutrition = 16% (a) Wasting = 3% (b) Overweight = 13%		SDG
<b>2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed</b>			
2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	Plant = 36 881 Animal = 15		SDG
2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction			SDG
2.5.2D Number of producers benefiting from animal improvement schemes	KyD = 8 430 Beef = 290 Dairy = 218 Small stock = 43		Domesticated
<b>2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries</b>			
2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	No data		SDG
2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	R2 657 000		SDG

Indicators	2016 baseline (or nearest year)	2030 target	Indicator type
<b>2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round</b>			
2.b.1 Producer support estimate	No data		SDG
2.b.2 Agricultural export subsidies	No data		SDG
<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>			
<b>3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100 000 live births</b>			
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	133 per 100 000 (2015)	< 70	SDG
3.1.2 Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel	97%		SDG
3.1.2A: Percentage of mothers and children who received post-natal care either at home or in a facility and within 6 days of delivery (1+visit)	69,6% (2015)		Additional
<b>3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1 000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1 000 live births</b>			
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	30,2 per 1 000 (2015)	25	SDG
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	12 per 1 000 (2015)	12	SDG
3.2.2A1: Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	22,3 per 1 000 (2015)	0	Additional
3.2.2A2: Stillbirth in facility rate per 1 000 live births	11,2 per 1 000 (2015)	0	Additional
<b>3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</b>			
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1 000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	<b>Per 1 000</b> Age group (15–24) = 1,5 Male = 1,0 Female = 2,1 Age group (15–49) = 1,9 Male = 1,6 Female = 2,1 (2012)	0	SDG
3.3.1A1: HIV Prevalence	Population aged (15–24)= 7,1% Pregnant women aged (15–24)= 21,7% Men and women aged (15–49)= 18,8% (2012)		Additional
3.3.1A2: The number and percentage of people living with HIV exposed to antiretroviral treatment by age and sex	Male = 25,7% Female = 34,7% 0–14 years = 45,1% 15–24 years = 14,3% 15–49 years = 28,9% (2012)		Additional

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2016 baseline (or nearest year)</b>	<b>2030 target</b>	<b>Indicator type</b>
3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population	834 per 1000 000 (2015)	0	SDG
3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1 000 population	0,5 per 1 000 (2015)	0	SDG
3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population			SDG
3.3.4D Mortality due to hepatitis B, per 100 000 population	0,50 per 100 000 (2015)	0	Domesticated
3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	No data		SDG
<b>3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being</b>			
3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	<b>Per 100 000</b> Diabetes mellitus = 69 Cerebrovascular diseases =53 Neoplasms = 128 Diseases of respiratory systems = 35 All four communicable disease = 297 (2015)		SDG
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	1,3 per 100 000 (2015)		SDG
<b>3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol</b>			
3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	11,5 litre per capita per annum (2015)		SDG
<b>3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents</b>			
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100 000 population	25,2 per 100 000		SDG
<b>3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes</b>			
3.7.1 Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	57,9%	100%	SDG
3.7.1A: Couple Year Protection Rate	67,7% (2015)	100%	Additional
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (10–14; 15–19) per 1 000 women in that age group	<b>Per 1 000</b> 10–14 years = 1,1 15–19 years = 64,5 (2014)	0	SDG
<b>3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</b>			
3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	No data		SDG

Indicators	2016 baseline (or nearest year)	2030 target	Indicator type
<b>3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</b>			
3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	No data		SDG
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	No data		SDG
3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	0,2 per 100 000 (2015)		SDG
<b>3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate</b>			
3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Male smokers = 37,0% Female smokers = 7,0%		SDG
<b>3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all</b>			
3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	No data		SDG
<b>3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and Small Island Developing States</b>			
3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	No data		SDG
<b>3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks</b>			
3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	No data		SDG
<b>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>			
<b>4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes</b>			
4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex			SDG
4.1.1D. Percentage of children in the population who completed: a) Grade 7; b) Grade 9; c) Grade 12	(a) Grade 7 Male = 92,0% Female = 96,9% Total = 94,4% (b) Grade 9 Male = 83,4% Female = 89,9% Total = 86,7% (c) Grade 12 Male = 45,9% Female = 54,4%	100%	Domesticated

Indicators	2016 baseline (or nearest year)	2030 target	Indicator type
	Total = 50,1% (2015)		
4.1.1A. Percentage of youth aged 15 – 24 and 15 – 34 years who dropped out of school without completing Grade 12	Age 15 – 24 Male = 35,0% Female = 34,2% Age 15 – 34 Male = 60,1% Female = 59,0% (2015)		Additional
<b>4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education</b>			
4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	94,8% (2015)		SDG
<b>4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</b>			
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	(a) i) Youth 15-24 years: Male = 10,9% Female = 14,1% Urban formal = 18,0% Not disabled = 12,6% Disabled = 10,1% ii) Youth 15-34 years: Male = 7,2% Female = 8,6% Urban formal = 9,2% Not disabled = 8,2% Disabled = 2,1% (b) Adults 35-64 years: Male = 7,2% Female = 8,6% Urban formal = 9,2% Not disabled = 8,2% Disabled = 2,1% (2015)		SDG
<b>4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</b>			
4.4.1 Percentage of youth and adults with information and communication technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill			SDG
4.4.1D: Percentage of youth and adult university graduates by field of study	<b>Youth 15-34 years:</b> Agriculture = 2,5% Arts = 1,5% Business, public management and services, communication = 26,7% Mathematics, Science and Computing = 12,2%		Domesticated



Indicators	2016 baseline (or nearest year)	2030 target	Indicator type
	Education, philosophy and languages = 12,4% Engineering = 12,2% Health = 10,7% Law = 4,2% Other = 16,7% <b>Adults 35-64 years:</b> Agriculture = 2,3% Arts = 1,0% Business, public management and services, communication = 21,8% Mathematics, Science and Computing = 8,4% Education, philosophy and languages = 27,1% Engineering = 10,0% Health = 11,6% Law = 4,4% Other = 12,5%		
<b>4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations</b>			
4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	(a) Tertiary education parity index: SA = 1,41 (b) Tertiary education parity index by population Black African = 1,41 Coloured = 1,66 Indian/Asian = 1,57 White = 1,31 (2015)		SDG
<b>4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy</b>			
4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	(a) Literacy: <b>15-24 yrs</b> Male = 92,2% Female = 95,9% <b>15-34 yrs</b> Male = 92,4% Female = 95,6% <b>35-64 yrs</b> Male = 82,5% Female = 80,3%  (b) Numeracy: <b>15-24 yrs</b> Male = 7,4% Female = 4,0%		SDG

Indicators	2016 baseline (or nearest year)	2030 target	Indicator type
	<b>15–34 yrs</b> Male = 7,0% Female = 4,1% <b>35–64 yrs</b> Male = 14,5% Female = 15,9% (2015)		
<b>4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all</b>			
4.a.1 Percentage of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	(a) Electricity = 98,0% (b) Internet for pedagogical purposes = 19,7% (c) Computers for pedagogical purpose = 32,6% (e) Basic drinking water = 99,0% (f) Sanitation facilities = 100,0%		SDG
<b>4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, Small Island Developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries</b>			
4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	No data		SDG
<b>4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and Small Island Developing States</b>			
4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre- primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	No data		SDG
<b>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>			
<b>5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</b>			
5.2.1 Percentage of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age		0	SDG
5.2.1D: Percentage of ever-partnered women and girls aged 18 years and older subjected to physical, sexual violence by any partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	Physical violence = 7,7% Sexual violence = 2,3%	0	Domesticated
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	No data		SDG



Indicators	2016 baseline (or nearest year)	2030 target	Indicator type
<b>5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation</b>			
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18			SDG
5.3.1D: Percentage early marriage experienced by girls before the age of 15 years	0,005% (2014)	0	Domesticated
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	No data		SDG
<b>5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate</b>			
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location			SDG
5.4.1D Percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex	(a) Unpaid domestic work Male 6,1% Female 13,5% (b) Unpaid care work Male 0,3% Female 2,0% (2010)		Domesticated
<b>5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</b>			
5.5.1 Percentage of seats held by women in a) national parliaments, b) provincial and (c) local governments	(a) 41,6%, (b) 39,2%		SDG
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	0,32		SDG
<b>5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences</b>			
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	No data		SDG
<b>5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</b>			
5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	No data		SDG
<b>5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women</b>			
5.b.1 Percentage of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	(a) Male = 64,6% (b) Female = 67,1% (2015)		SDG
<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>			
<b>6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</b>			
6.1.1 Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services	90,2%		SDG



Indicators	2016 baseline (or nearest year)	2030 target	Indicator type
<b>6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</b>			
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water			SDG
6.2.1D Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services including a hand washing facility with soap and water	81,5%		Domesticated
6.2.1A Percentage of population who practise open defecation	2,6%		Additional
<b>6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</b>			
6.3.1 Percentage of wastewater safely treated	52%		SDG
<b>6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</b>			
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources			SDG
6.4.2D Level of water stress: Exploitation of available water resources	104,7% (2013)		Domesticated
<b>6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate</b>			
6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0- 100)	No data		SDG
6.5.2 Percentage of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	132%		SDG
<b>6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies</b>			
6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation- related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	R838 000 (2013/14)		SDG
<b>6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</b>			
6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	No data		SDG
<b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>			
<b>7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</b>			
7.1.1 Percentage of population with access to electricity	94,2%		SDG
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology			SDG

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2016 baseline (or nearest year)</b>	<b>2030 target</b>	<b>Indicator type</b>
7.1.2D Percentage of population that use solar energy as their main source of energy	(a) Cooking = 0,1% (b) Lighting = 0,5% (c) water heating = 0,6% (d) Space heating = 0,2% (2015)		Domesticated
<b>7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</b>			
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	14,6% (2013)	< 14,6%	SDG
7.2.1A1 Amount of renewable energy at annual operating capacity by type of technology	3 103 MW		Additional
7.2.1A2 Annual amount of electricity produced from renewable sources	6 089,8 GWh		Additional
<b>7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency</b>			
7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	1,86% (2014)		SDG
<b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>			
<b>8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries</b>			
8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	-1,3%	> 7%	SDG
<b>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high- value added and labour-intensive sectors</b>			
8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	0,0%	> 0%	SDG
<b>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</b>			
8.3.1 Share of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Total 29,1% Male 29,0% Female 29,2%		SDG
<b>8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to couple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead</b>			
8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	No data		SDG
<b>8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</b>			
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities			SDG
8.5.1D Median monthly earnings of female and male employees by occupations.	<b>Manager:</b> Male = R19 000 Female = R17 000		Domesticated



Indicators	2016 baseline (or nearest year)	2030 target	Indicator type
	<p><b>Professional:</b> Male = R20 000 Female = R18 000</p> <p><b>Technician:</b> Male = R7 500 Female = R7 000</p> <p><b>Clerk:</b> Male = R5 430 Female = R4 500</p> <p><b>Sales:</b> Male = R3 800 Female = R2 800</p> <p><b>Skilled Agricultural:</b> Male = R2 200 Female = R2 000</p> <p><b>Craft:</b> Male = R3 683 Female = R3 200</p> <p><b>Operator:</b> Male = R3 900 Female = R2 800</p> <p><b>Elementary:</b> Male = R2 600 Female = R2 080</p> <p><b>Domestic worker:</b> Male = R1 500 Female = R1 500</p>		
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	<p><b>(a) Sex:</b> Male = 24,5% Female = 28,9% Total = 26,5%</p>	< 26,5%	SDG
	<p><b>(b) Age group</b> 15–24 years = 53,3%, 25–34 years = 31,7% 35–44 years = 21,1% 45–54 years = 14,8% 55–64 years = 9,0% 65+ years = 3,0%</p>		
<b>8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</b>			
8.6.1 Percentage of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	31,2%	< 31,2%	SDG
8.6.1A Percentage of youth (aged 15–34 years) not in education, employment or training	38,1%	< 38,1%	Additional

Indicators	2016 baseline (or nearest year)	2030 target	Indicator type
<b>8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms</b>			
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age			SDG
8.7.1D Percentage of children aged 7–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex, age	<b>Sex</b> Male = 5,3% Female = 5,0% <b>Age group:</b> 7–9 years = 2,7% 10–15 years = 5,2% 16–17 years = 8,8% Total = 5,2% (2015)	0	Domesticated
<b>8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment</b>			
8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non- fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status (per million)	Male = 7 696 per million Female = 629 per million Total = 8 325 per million	< 8 325	SDG
<b>8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</b>			
8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a percentage of total GDP and in growth rate	3,0% (2015)	> 3,0%	SDG
<b>8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all</b>			
8.10.1 Number of (a) commercial bank branches per 100 000 adult population and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100 000 adult population			SDG
8.10.1D Number of (a) commercial bank branches per 100 000 population and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100 000 population	Per 100 000 (a) 7,4 (b) 52,6 (2015)		Domesticated
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	No data		SDG
<b>8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries</b>			
8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	No data		SDG
<b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>			
<b>9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans- border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</b>			
9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport			SDG

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2016 baseline (or nearest year)</b>	<b>2030 target</b>	<b>Indicator type</b>
9.1.2D Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	(a) rail passenger 413 million (b) road passenger 287 million (c) rail freight 220 million tons (d) road freight 565 million tons		Domesticated
<b>9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries</b>			
9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP and per capita	12,5%	< 12,5%	SDG
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment	10,7%	< 10,7%	SDG
<b>9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</b>			
9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added	No data		SDG
<b>9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending</b>			
9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a percentage of GDP	0,7% (2013/2014)	> 0,73%	SDG
9.5.1A Business expenditure on R&D (BERD) as a percentage of gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD)	45,9% (2013/14)	> 45,9%	Additional
9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	867 per million inhabitants (2013/14)	> 867	SDG
<b>9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and Small Island Developing States</b>			
9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	No data		SDG
<b>9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities</b>			
9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high- tech industry value added in total value added	No data		SDG
<b>9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020</b>			
9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology			SDG
9.c.1D: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by 3G and LTE	3G = 99% LTE = 75%		Domesticated

Indicators	2016 baseline (or nearest year)	2030 target	Indicator type
<b>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>			
<b>10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average</b>			
10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	(a) Bottom 40 percent= 7,8% (b) South Africa= -2,6% (2011-2015)		SDG
<b>10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality</b>			
10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	47,3%		SDG
<b>10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions</b>			
10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations			SDG
10.6.1D: The number of international organisations in which South Africa has a membership and voting rights	4	N/A	Domesticated
<b>10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements</b>			
10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	No data		SDG
<b>10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, Small Island Developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes</b>			
10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	No data		SDG
<b>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>			
<b>11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slum</b>			
11.1.1 Percentage of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing			SDG
11.1.1Da: Percentage of urban population living in informal dwellings	12,0%		Domesticated
11.1.1Db: Percentage of urban residents having access to basic services within informal dwellings	Electricity 79,8% Refuse removal 64,8% Sanitation 63,9% Water 96,1%		Domesticated
11.1.1. A: Number of home loans granted by Development Finance Institutions (DFI's) to households in the affordable housing market.	51 669 (2015)		Additional

Indicators	2016 baseline (or nearest year)	2030 target	Indicator type
<b>11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons</b>			
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	No data		SDG
<b>11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</b>			
11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	No data		SDG
<b>11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations</b>			
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ( <b>Repetition of 13.1.1</b> )	No data		SDG
11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services	No data		SDG
<b>11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</b>			
11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities			SDG
11.6.1D Percentage of municipal waste generated that is recycled	(a) Percentage recycled municipal waste 2,1% (b) generated 12 395 919,4 tons (c) recycled 259 529,7 tons (2015)		Domesticated
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10) in cities.	35,2% micrograms/m <sup>3</sup> (PM10) (2015)		SDG
11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies			SDG
11.b.2D Number of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies adopted by South Africa ( <b>Repetition of 1.5.3D and 13.1.2D</b> )	13		Domesticated
<b>Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>			
<b>12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</b>			
12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	No data		SDG

Indicators	2016 baseline (or nearest year)	2030 target	Indicator type
<b>12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</b>			
12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental C on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement			SDG
12.4.1D: Percentage of international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that South Africa has committed to	100% (2014)	5 agreements	Domesticated
<b>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b>			
<b>13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</b>			
13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ( <b>Repetition of 11.5.1</b> )	No data		SDG
13.1.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies			SDG
13.1.2D Number of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies adopted by South Africa ( <b>Repetition of 1.5.3D and 11.b.2D</b> )	13		Domesticated
<b>Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>			
<b>14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics</b>			
14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	No data		SDG
<b>14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information</b>			
14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas			SDG
14.5.1D Percentage of marine and coastal ecosystem types that are well-represented in protected areas	Coastal: 38% Marine: 16%		Domesticated
14.5.1A: South African Marine Protected Areas (MPA) as a percentage of total Exclusive Economic Zone	12,02% (2013)		Additional
<b>Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</b>			
<b>15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</b>			
15.1.1 Forest area as a percentage of total land area			SDG
15.1.1D: Natural forest and woodland area as a percentage of total land area	Albany thicket = 2% Natural forests = 0% Savanna = 26% (2014)		Domesticated

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2016 baseline (or nearest year)</b>	<b>2030 target</b>	<b>Indicator type</b>
15.1.2 Percentage of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Terrestrial: 28% Freshwater: 23%		SDG
<b>15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally</b>			
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management			SDG
15.2.1D Percentages of the natural forest and woodland biome within formally proclaimed protected areas	Natural forest: 35% Savanna: 13% Albany thicket: 10%		Domesticated
<b>15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development</b>			
15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity			SDG
15.4.1D Percentage of mountain ecosystem types that are well-represented in protected areas.	42%		Domesticated
15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	No data		SDG
<b>15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</b>			
15.5.1 Red List Index	No data		SDG
<b>15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed</b>			
15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	No data		SDG
<b>15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products</b>			
15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked ( <b>Repetition of 15.c.1</b> )	No data		SDG
<b>15.a Mobilise and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems</b>			
15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance and (b) public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems ( <b>Repetition of 15.b.1</b> )	(a) R1 293 000 (2015/16)		SDG
<b>15.b Mobilise significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation</b>			
15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance and (b) public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems ( <b>Repetition of 15.a.1</b> )	No data		SDG
<b>15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities</b>			
15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked ( <b>Repetition of 15.7.1</b> )	No data		SDG

Indicators	2016 baseline (or nearest year)	2030 target	Indicator type
<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>			
<b>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</b>			
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100 000 population, by sex and age			SDG
16.1.1D Number of murder victims per 100 000 population	36,2 per 100 000 (2015/16)	< 36,2	Domesticated
16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	No data		SDG
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live			SDG
16.1.4D Number of household heads per 100 000 who feel safe walking alone in the dark	30 481 per 100 000 (2015/16)		Domesticated
16.1.4A Percentage of household heads' perceptions on trends of crime	Increased: 41,8% Decreased: 28,1% Stayed the same: 30,1% (2015/16)		Additional
<b>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</b>			
16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month			SDG
16.2.1D Percentage of school attending children who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression at school in the past 3 months	12,2% (2015)	0%	Domesticated
16.2.1A: Percentage of learners in grades 8–11 who had been threatened or injured by someone with a weapon on school property during the preceding six months	Total: 12,0% Male: 15,3% Female: 8,9% (2011)	0%	Additional
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100 000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation			SDG
16.2.2D Incidence of human trafficking for sexual purposes brought to police attention, per 100 000 population	<b>Per 100 000</b> RSA = 0,03 Western Cape = 0,05 Eastern Cape = 0,03 Northern Cape = 0,25 Free State = 0,07  KwaZulu Natal = 0,01 North West = 0,05 Gauteng = 0,04 Mpumalanga = 0,00 Limpopo = 0,02 (2015/16)	0%	Domesticated
16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18			SDG

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2016 baseline (or nearest year)</b>	<b>2030 target</b>	<b>Indicator type</b>
16.2.3D Proportion of learners in grades 8-11 who self-reported to having ever been forced to have sex	Total: 0,088 Male: 0,091 Female: 0,084 (2011)	0%	Domesticated
16.2.3A1 Incidence of rape brought to the attention of police per 100 000 population	<b>Per 100 000</b> RSA = 76 Western Cape = 115 Eastern Cape = 108 Northern Cape = 56 Free State = 67 KwaZulu Natal = 66 North West = 66 Gauteng = 92 Mpumalanga = 108 Limpopo = 77 (2015/16)	0%	Additional
16.2.3A2: Incidence of sexual assault per 100 000 population	<b>Per 100 000</b> RSA = 11,3 Western Cape = 25,1 Eastern Cape = 11,5 Northern Cape = 20,2 Free State = 17,1 KwaZulu Natal = 10,7 North West = 8,2 Gauteng = 8,9 Mpumalanga = 5,7 Limpopo = 4,3 (2015/16)	0%	Additional
<b>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</b>			
16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms			SDG
16.3.1D: Proportion of the population 16 years and above who were victims of crime in the past 12 months	0,0388 (2015/16)	< 0,0388	Domesticated
16.3.1A: Proportion of households who indicated having been victims of crime in the past 12 months by sex of the household head	Male: 0,0921 Female: 0,0753 (2015/16)		Additional
16.3.2 Unsensetenced detainees as a percentage of overall prison population	27,9% (2015/16)	< 27,9%	SDG
<b>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</b>			
16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	No data		SDG

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>2016 baseline (or nearest year)</b>	<b>2030 target</b>	<b>Indicator type</b>
16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	No data		SDG
<b>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all level</b>			
16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	No data		SDG
<b>16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance</b>			
16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations			SDG
16.8.1D: The number of international organisations in which South Africa has membership and voting rights	4	N/A	Domesticated
<b>16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration</b>			
16.9.1 Percentage of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	80,6% (2014)		SDG
<b>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</b>			
16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information			SDG
16.10.2D Number of constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information that South Africa has adopted and implemented	1		Domesticated
<b>16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</b>			
16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Yes (1)		SDG
<b>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</b>			
<b>17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection</b>			
17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	0,262 (2015/16)	> 0,262	SDG
17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	0,86 (2015/16)	> 0,86	SDG
<b>17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries</b>			
17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	No data		SDG

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>2016 baseline (or nearest year)</i>	<i>2030 target</i>	<i>Indicator type</i>
<b>17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</b>			
17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South- South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	No data		SDG
17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	No data		SDG
<b>17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long- term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress</b>			
17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	No data		SDG
<b>17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism</b>			
17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	No data		SDG
<b>17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity- building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology</b>			
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet			SDG
17.8.1D Percentage of households using the Internet	59,3%		Domesticated
<b>17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity- building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation</b>			
17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	No data		SDG
<b>17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda</b>			
17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff- average	No data		SDG
<b>17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020</b>			
17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	No data		SDG
<b>17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access</b>			
17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and Small Island Developing States	No data		SDG
<b>17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development</b>			
17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	No data		SDG

Indicators	2016 baseline (or nearest year)	2030 target	Indicator type
<b>17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</b>			
17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	No data		SDG
<b>17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and Small Island Developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</b>			
17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Yes (2015/16)		SDG
<b>17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries</b>			
17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	No data		SDG
17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	(a) Yes, population and housing census 2011 (b) Birth registrations 89,2% Death registrations 96% (2011-2016)		SDG