



Independent
Evaluation
Office

United Nations Development Programme

INDEPENDENT COUNTRY PROGRAMME EVALUATION **SOUTH AFRICA** **Annexes**

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ANNEX 1. TERMS OF REFERENCE

Terms of Reference Independent Country Programme Evaluation *South Africa* (2020-2025)

1. Introduction

As per the UNDP Evaluation Policy¹, the Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) carries out Independent Country Programme Evaluations (ICPEs), typically in the penultimate year of a country programme cycle. ICPEs intend to capture and demonstrate evaluative evidence of UNDP's contributions to development results at the country level and the effectiveness of country office's strategy in facilitating and leveraging national efforts for achieving development results.

Their purpose is to:

- Identify best practices, results, recommendations and key lessons from the ongoing country programme to support the development of the next UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD),
- Strengthen the accountability of UNDP to national and international stakeholders, and the Executive Board, and
- Contribute to institutional learning, knowledge generation and sharing.

The Terms of Reference (ToR) set out the purpose, objectives, methodology and operational modalities for the Independent Country Programme Evaluation for South Africa that will be conducted between February and September 2024.

This is the second country programme evaluation conducted by the IEO in South Africa since the last one in 2009. The ICPE will focus on UNDP's work during its current programme cycle 2020 – 2025. The ICPE aims to contribute to UNDP's preparation of the next country programme (2026-2030) that will be submitted to the Executive Board session in June or September 2025. The IEO will conduct the evaluation in collaboration with the Government of South Africa, the UNDP country office (CO), and the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa.

2. Context

2.1 Country context

With a population of approximately 62 million, South Africa is the third largest African economy and the most diversified and industrialized economy on the continent. It is one of six upper-middle income countries on the African continent and the only African permanent member of the G20.

¹ <http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/evaluation-policy.pdf>

The post-apartheid era has witnessed significant efforts by successive governments of the country to bring about socioeconomic transformation. Between 1990 and 2021, South Africa's HDI value increased from 0.632 to 0.713, a change of 12.8 percent. However, the nation has grappled with a prolonged period of low economic growth and continues to struggle to overcome historical inequalities and foster sustained economic development². The per capita GDP growth rate has steadily declined since 2010, reaching negative between 2014 and 2021³ limiting prospects for growth induced employment. Unemployment at over 33% is one of the world's highest, and youth unemployment exceeds 60%⁴. Inequality in the country remains among the highest in the world, with a consumption per capita Gini coefficient of 0.67 in 2018⁵. The inequality of the country is manifested in several forms including skewed income distribution, unequal access to opportunities, and regional disparities⁶.

Poverty was an estimated 62.6% in 2022 based on the upper-middle-income country poverty line⁷. Large segments of the poor majority lack access to decent housing and adequate infrastructure services (e.g., electricity and water), especially in rural areas and in the vast, high-density settlements surrounding most cities. Inequality in assets is even greater than inequality in income or consumption. The top 10 percent of South Africans own 86 percent of the country's aggregate wealth, and the top 0.1 percent close to one third⁸. While racial disparities have gradually declined, most black South Africans live in poverty and their average per capita incomes are roughly one fifth those of the historically privileged white minority⁹.

The global COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on South Africa, affecting various sections of society and the economy. The country experienced a significant downturn in exports (by 25%) and investment (by 12%) due to the pandemic, with the latter not yet rebounding to pre-pandemic levels¹⁰. While private and public consumption have continued to grow since, the pace has slowed compared to the pre-COVID-19 era. Similar to global trends, social indicators worsened during the pandemic, exacerbating existing inequalities. The most affected were individuals facing poverty, unemployment, engagement in the informal sector, and women, who disproportionately bear the brunt of the pandemic's impact¹¹. Overall, the economic fallout of the pandemic has led to the closure of 8 percent of South African micro and informal businesses¹². Amid the economic downturn and unemployment fueled by Covid-19 restrictions, many foreign nationals in South Africa faced xenophobic violence^{13, 14}.

According to the 2023 Country SDG report¹⁵, goals linked to the social and governance sector have made some headway, with an increase in the number of social grant beneficiaries; improved access to basic

² Congressional Research Service. South Africa: Current Issues, Economy, and U.S. Relations. Online Available at: <https://sgp.fas.org/crs/row/R45687.pdf>

³ UNDP Human Development Report 2022

⁴ The Growth Lab at Harvard University. <https://growthlab.hks.harvard.edu/sites/projects.ig.harvard.edu/files/growthlab/files/2023-11-cid-wp-434-south-africa-growth-through-inclusion.pdf>

⁵ World Bank/GOSA, Overcoming Poverty and Inequality in South Africa: An Assessment of Drivers, Constraints and Opportunities, March

⁶ IMF: <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2020/01/29/na012820six-charts-on-south-africas-persistent-and-multi-faceted-inequality>

⁷ World Bank: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/southafrica/overview>

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Congressional Research Service. South Africa: Current Issues, Economy, and U.S. Relations. Online Available at: <https://sgp.fas.org/crs/row/R45687.pdf>

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ World Bank South Africa Country Profile: https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/country-profiles/15932-WB_South%20Africa%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf

¹² Department of Small Business Development, Republic of South Africa, 2021

¹³ Human Rights Watch: <https://www.ecoi.net/en/document/2085495.html>

¹⁴ Zama Mthombeni. Xenophobia in South Africa: Problematising Ubuntu as an Ethical Response. <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/2309/95ead2832d5a39e7a0207113539da9b28e9d.pdf>

¹⁵ Department of Statistics, South Africa SDG Country Report, 2023 https://www.statssa.gov.za/MDG/SDG_Country_report.pdf

services for the population; a reduction in maternal, infant and neonatal mortality; and increasing the proportion of total government expenditure on essential services¹⁶. However, these efforts have not translated into the creation of job opportunities for the majority of South Africans. Despite often-large investments and concerted policy efforts to improve housing, public services, infrastructure, and state technical capacities, delivery of public goods and services remains inadequate and unequally distributed. While South Africa (43) scores above the regional average of 32 and is ranked 72 out of 180 countries in terms of Corruption perception index, public sector corruption is a serious problem in the country. Most recently, this has been underscored by a series of corruption scandals involving the former and incumbent presidents¹⁷. Public discontent has increasingly translated into weak political participation. As the country prepares for general elections in 2024, results from the 2019 elections were marked by a decline in voter turnout of 8% compared to the previous elections, despite record numbers of eligible voter registered. In particular, Youth turnout has been low with less than 40% of turnout among the age population 18-29 years old.

Critical network industries, including electricity, transport infrastructure and services, security, and water and sanitation have experienced major deteriorations over the last 15 years. The economy has been forced to cope with increasing electricity rationing, leading to a declaration of national disaster in February 2023 after more than 15 years of load shedding^{18, 19, 20}. Despite incorporating renewable energy into its energy mix, the country heavily relies on coal, which constitutes 70% of its energy demand. The country is among the top 20 emitters of greenhouse gases and the top emitter in Africa²¹.

South Africa is located within what is considered a 'drought belt' and is the fifth most water scarce country in sub-Saharan Africa. South Africa faces a heightened risk of natural hazards and disasters, including droughts, floods, and storm-related events, all exacerbated by climate change. In April and May 2022, many areas of KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) and some parts of the Eastern Cape (EC) provinces experienced severe flooding, followed by the Western Cape (WC) province in mid-June and July of 2023. The impacts of these floods were disproportionately felt by marginalised communities, particularly in informal settlements²². Research on environmental migration in the region indicates that factors such as the severe drought of 2015–2016 and the loss of ecosystem services contribute to migration, often from neighbouring countries into South Africa. Instances of internal displacement within South Africa due to natural or human-made disasters have been noted, with thousands forced to leave their homes²³.

South Africa has positive trend in women's representation in national parliament and provincial legislatures, ranked as the 9th globally in the percentage of women in national parliaments as of December 2022. Gender issues have received significant public attention in South Africa. Gender-based violence has been a major topical issue due to some significant level of cases that have been recorded. Statistics reveal that in 2016 7.7% of all women in South Africa aged 18 years and older experienced physical violence and 2.3% of all women experienced sexual violence by a partner. Similarly in 2018, 13.1% of women aged 15-49 years reported that they had been subject to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months²⁴. According to the South African Police Service cited by

¹⁶ South Africa SDG Country Report, 2023

¹⁷ Transparency International: <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2022/index/zaf>

¹⁸ South Africa SDG Country Report, 2023

¹⁹ The Growth Lab at Harvard University: <https://growthlab.hks.harvard.edu/sites/projects.iq.harvard.edu/files/growthlab/files/2023-11-cid-wp-434-south-africa-growth-through-inclusion.pdf>

²⁰ World Bank South Africa Country Profile: https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/country-profiles/15932-WB_South%20Africa%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf

²¹ Human Right Watch

²² South Africa SDG Country Report, 2023

²³ Ibid

²⁴ UN Women Data Hub: <https://data.unwomen.org/country/south-africa>

Genocide Watch, 988 women were killed between April 2020 and September 2022 in incidents of gender-based violence²⁵

2.2 UNDP programme strategy and portfolio in South Africa

South Africa was one of the 51 founding members of the United Nations in 1945²⁶. UNDP began its operations in the country in 1994²⁷. Since 2009 UNCT in South Africa has focused on strategic upstream engagement and policy advice, in keeping with South Africa's upper middle-income status, role, needs and aspirations. In line with this, UNDP has focused on supporting South Africa in pursuit of a more inclusive society through diagnostic and policy advisory work combined with knowledge sharing around good practices in other emerging economies. Specifically, UNDP has supported the government of South Africa in addressing poverty reduction and inequality, enhancing social protection efficiency and economic absorption. UNDP has been involved in building the capacity of public sector for higher quality and cost-effective service delivery as well as inclusive leadership and management development, policy research, and performance-driven planning. UNDP has also been assisting government departments in programming for the green economy including mitigation and adaptation for a low-carbon economy, scaling up renewable energy solutions, and utilizing biodiversity resources for sustainability and economic opportunities.

The activities of UNDP Country Office in South Africa within the current programme cycle (2020-2025) have been guided by two documents:

- The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2020-2025: The UNSDCF is aligned with the Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2020-2025 of the South African Government and focuses on four of its seven priorities: transform the economy to serve the people; advance social transformation; strengthen governance and public institutions; and South Africa for a better Africa and world.
- UNDP country programme document (CPD) 2020-2025: The anchor of the UNDP country programme 2020-2025 is youth and women's empowerment and employment, as the bedrock for reducing poverty and inequality in South Africa. The country programme is aligned to three of the nine UNSDCF outcomes, on equitable social and economic opportunities, participation in decision-making and access to justice, and resilience to climate change.

Aligned with the UNSDCF, the UNDP CPD (2020-2025) aims that by 2025, (1) all people in South Africa particularly women, youth and other marginalized groups have access to equitable social and economic opportunities; (2) women and marginalized groups are able to participate meaningfully in decision making processes and access justice (3) South Africa transition to a low-carbon society and vulnerable & marginalized communities are more resilient to adverse effects of climate change (and access to sustainable nature-based solutions).

²⁵ Genocide Watch 2023. South Africa: 50,000 domestic violence cases, 988 Femicides. <https://www.genocidewatch.com/single-post/south-africa-50-000-cases-of-gbv-and-femicide-annually>

²⁶ Office of the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations: <https://www.southafrica-usa.net/pm/un/#:~:text=South%20Africa%20was%20one%20of,the%20United%20Nations%20in%201945.>

²⁷ UNDP South Africa: <https://www.undp.org/south-africa/about-us-0#:~:text=Understanding%20the%20need%20for%20a,in%20the%20country%20in%201994.>

Table 1. UNSDCF/UNDP South Africa CPD Outcomes, Outputs, and indicative resources (2020-2025)²⁸

UNDP Country Programme outputs	CPD planned budget (US\$)	Actual budget 2020-2022 (US\$)	Expenditure 2020-2022 (US\$)
NATIONAL GOAL: Inclusive, just and sustainable economic growth UNSDCF Outcomes: #1: By 2025, all people in South Africa particularly women, youth and other marginalized groups have access to equitable social and economic opportunities Related Strategic Plan Outcome: Outcome 1 - Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions			
Output 1.1: Social protection programme expanded to include informal workers especially women as part of social security reforms.	Regular Resources: \$1,085,000 Other Resources: \$7,000,000 Total: \$8,085,000	Total: \$13,679,368 (2020-2022)	Total: \$ 10,852,426 (2020-2022)
Output 1.2: Capacities of key national institutions enhanced to design and implement inclusive ²⁹ and integrated national policies and programmes on equitable land reform and local sustainable development			
Output 1.3: Institutional capacities at national and subnational levels improved to plan innovative delivery and accelerate redress of multidimensional poverty, unemployment and inequalities			
Output 1.4: Comprehensive business, youth entrepreneurship and supplier development programme initiated for rural and off-farm enterprises with potential to enhance quality of business development services ³⁰ for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and value chains			
NATIONAL GOAL: Effective, efficient and transformative governance UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: By 2025, women and marginalized groups are able to participate meaningfully in decision making processes and access justice RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 2: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development			
Output 2.1: Capacities developed across Government to integrate the 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement and other international agreements in development plans and budgets, and to analyse progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, using innovative and data-driven solutions (SP Output 1.1.1)	Regular Resources: \$1,086,000 Other Resources: \$14,000,000 Total: \$15,086,000	Total: \$ 1,691,572 (2020-2022)	Total: \$ 1,073,480 (2020-2022)
Output 2.2: Constitution-making, electoral and parliamentary processes and institutions strengthened to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability			
Output 2.3: Capacities of core government institutions at the national and subnational levels improved to plan for inclusive and innovative delivery of high-quality interventions and services to deepen democracy			
Output 2.4: Policy frameworks and institutional mechanisms enabled at national and subnational levels for the peaceful			

²⁸ This information excludes quantum data for 2023

²⁹ In partnership with Government to address land ownership inequality, increase access to land for people living in rural areas, particularly women and youth, to improve their livelihood and food security

³⁰ Technical training, access to funding, digitalization and technology transfer and markets.

management of emerging and recurring conflicts, tensions and rising levels of gender-based violence and femicide			
NATIONAL GOAL: Climate resilience and sustainably managed natural resources UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3: By 2025, South Africa is on a just transition to a low-carbon society and vulnerable & marginalized communities are more resilient to adverse effects of climate change (and access to sustainable nature-based solutions). RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 3: Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises			
Output 3.1: Solutions adopted to achieve universal access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy (SP output 1.5.1)	Regular Resources: \$1,086,000 Other Resources: \$45,000,000	Total: \$21,729,890 (2020-2022)	Total: \$ 15,530,940 (2020-2022)
Output 3.2: Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources	Total: \$46,086,000		
GRAND TOTAL	\$69,257,000	\$37,100,830	\$27,456,846

3. Objectives and scope of the evaluation

3.1 Objectives

The ICPE is expected to inform the development and implementation of the next Country Programme Document 2026 – 2030, while contributing to strengthen accountability of UNDP to national and international stakeholders, as well as to the Executive Board. The ICPE aims to capture and demonstrate the evaluative evidence of UNDP contributions to national development priorities and the effectiveness of UNDP strategy in facilitating and leveraging national efforts for achieving development results.

The assessment will focus on the key contributions, strategic positioning, relevance and added value of the totality of UNDP's portfolio in South Africa, given the changing operational context and national needs. It will also look at overall coherence, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability vis-a-vis planned results within the current programme cycle, and it will draw out lessons learned. Furthermore, to the extent possible, the evaluation will assess long-term transformative changes and UNDP's contribution towards national development results and international commitments.

The **overall objectives** of the ICPE in South Africa are:

- To assess UNDP's performance in contributing to the country programme outcome goals as defined in the CPD Results and Resource Framework to support national development priorities. This includes learning of what has worked, what has not and why, in the current CPD with a view to supporting the country office design the next country programme.
- To identify and document key lessons learned, good practices and innovations in implementing the current country programme that can inform and support advocacy efforts for partnership development, resource mobilization, scale-up and replication.
- To provide a set of forward-looking and actionable recommendations to strengthen programmatic strategies in the design of the next country programme, taking into consideration national development priorities, the next UN Cooperation Framework and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The ICPE will pay particular attention to objectives and results related to gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE), Youth empowerment and participation, and the leaving no one behind (LNOB) principle, as well as the convergence of programme components and UNDP's strategic positioning in specific thematic areas and as a whole.

3.2 Scope

The proposed ICPE will cover the South Africa CPD from 2020 to 2023. As a country-level evaluation of UNDP's work, the ICPE will focus on the formal CPD approved by the UNDP Executive Board, as well as any changes and revisions made to the initial CPDs during the period under review.

Specific attention will be paid to changes and adaptation strategies to respond to the evolving socio-political context in the country and/or to any external shocks such as the COVID 19 pandemic, occurrence of natural disasters, the energy crisis that the country has been facing for the past 15 years, and social unrest due to economic woes. The evaluation will also adapt its lens and take into consideration UNDP's strategic positioning and comparative advantage in South Africa, given its status as an upper middle country and related implications for UNDP business model.

Subject to specific areas of focus of the CPD, the scope of the ICPE includes the entirety of UNDP's programmatic efforts in the country and therefore will cover interventions funded by all sources, including core UNDP resources, donors, and governments. Both active and completed projects implemented during the period under review will be covered, including those interventions that continued from the previous programme cycle into the current. The assessment will also consider the various implementation modalities used by the country office for programme delivery (DIM/NIM) and their overall contribution to programme performance (effectiveness, efficiency, national ownership).

The evaluation will also consider activities that the UNDP country office is supporting, beyond specific projects, that are critical to advancing a country's political and social agenda will also be evaluated.

In addition, efforts will be made to capture the sub-regional and regional development context within which the UNDP programme has operated, including relevant cross-border and South-South cooperation initiatives. The roles and contributions of other UN agencies in collaboration with UNDP within the current UNSDCF will also be captured by the evaluation.

3.3 Stakeholders and users of the evaluation

The primary audience of the ICPE is the UNDP country office, which prepares the CPD in collaboration with the Government of South Africa and with the UNDP regional bureau in Africa. The intended users of the ICPE report include the relevant Government partners (including line ministries and state bodies), national implementing partners, target populations/ groups of the UNDP programme, UN agencies under the joint umbrella of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, independent bodies, CSOs, private sector stakeholders, international financial institutions and key donors and other development partners.

An in-depth stakeholder analysis will be undertaken during the inception phase with the purpose to determine key informants, interested parties and relevant stakeholders to be engaged and consulted during the evaluation process. The selection of key stakeholders will cover direct stakeholders, but also indirect stakeholders of UNDP interventions, including those undertaking similar or complementary initiatives, to ensure that the evaluation takes into account the views of all relevant stakeholders in the ecosystem in which UNDP operates.

4. Guiding principles and key evaluation questions

4.1 Guiding principles

The evaluation will adhere to the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms & Standards,³¹ Ethical Guidelines and Codes of Conduct for Evaluation.³² UNDP Evaluation Policy **guiding principles** will be integrated both in the evaluation approach and the questions to be examined, namely: i. The use of inclusive and participatory approaches for stakeholder engagement, ii. Focus on utility and utilization, and iii. Integration of cross-cutting issues (leave no one behind, gender equality and women's empowerment, social and environmental standards).

The LNOB principle understood as a rights-based approach centered on empowerment, inclusion, equity, human agency, and human development, will be a guiding principle and object of this evaluation. Special attention will be devoted to the mainstreaming of gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) across the strategic, programmatic, and operational aspects of analysis. The in-depth analysis of cross-cutting issues will be reflected in evaluation findings, conclusions and concrete recommendations and action points.

4.2 Key evaluation questions

The ICPE will examine the major programmatic, strategic, and operational aspects of the CPD implementation by effectively addressing the following **key evaluation questions**:

1. To what extent has the UNDP country programme strategically addressed key national development priorities and needs of its main stakeholders, including those at risk of being left behind?
2. To what extent were UNDP's approaches and interventions successful in achieving intended objectives of the country programme and in contributing to broader national development goals?
3. To what extent was UNDP fit-for-purpose to leverage comparative advantages and respond strategically to change in context and emerging opportunities during the period under review?

Evaluation question 1 addresses the relevance and coherence of UNDP's work, strategies and approaches in the light of identified development challenges, national priorities and the needs of targeted stakeholders. The evaluation will assess the programme's thematic and geographic coverage and will examine its ability to leverage its comparative advantages and provide unique added value through the CPD and associated portfolios. This includes the extent to which UNDP is integrating GEWE and LNOB principles by ensuring meaningful participation, as well as fostering national commitment, ownership and accountability.

Evaluation question 2 examines the effectiveness and sustainability of UNDP's interventions, scrutinizing the achieved and unachieved results at the project, output and outcome levels. It will assess the extent to which results have contributed to the intended CPD objectives and sustainable long-term development outcomes. Additionally, the evaluation will identify and examine both positive and negative outcomes, whether direct or indirect, that were unintended but emerged arising from the interventions. Moreover,

³¹ See: <http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/1914>

³² See: <http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/2866> and <http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/100>

the extent to which the conditions were generated, and the identified outcomes are likely to be sustained will be assessed.

Evaluation question 3 examines the intricate relationship between UNDP's performance, external and internal influencing factors, as well as the ability to mitigate potential constraints and/or leverage emerging opportunities. More specifically, the evaluation will assess the effectiveness of strategies, along with the efficiency and adaptability of UNDP's expertise and operations in delivering programmatic results during the CDP cycle. This includes the capacity to respond to structural and context-specific factors, the strategic utilization of resources, as well as the suitability of managerial and operational practices to achieve the programmatic goals. Moreover, it will examine UNDP's strategic positioning and its coherence in terms of partnerships, approaches, and innovation.

5. Evaluation approach and methodology

The evaluation is summative in nature, with a formative and prospective component that emphasizes adaptive learning and forward-looking recommendations. It will combine a theory-based approach with contribution analysis to assess the programme.

The ICPE will be conducted at the **outcome-level** and using a **Theory of Change (ToC) approach**. This includes mapping the assumptions behind the programme's desired change(s) and the causal linkages between the intervention(s) and the intended country programme outcomes. In consultation with stakeholders, as appropriate, it will allow for better understanding of how and under what conditions UNDP's interventions were expected to lead to the specific CPD outcomes.

The implementation of the country programme and results achieved will be reviewed based on an analysis of contributions, while examining adaptive capacity and the level of response to evolving needs and priorities during the review period. Where possible and appropriate, the evaluation will seek to obtain counterfactual evidence as to what may or may not have occurred in the absence of UNDP's programme.

The detailed evaluation design will be developed during the desk analysis or inception phase, in close consultation with key evaluation stakeholders. The design will specify how data collection and analysis methods integrate gender and LNOB considerations as well ethical concerns throughout the evaluation process, including with respect to mapping of project areas and sites, as well as the range of key informants and stakeholders to be consulted.

The ICPE will rely on a combination of quantitative and qualitative data using secondary and primary sources to collect data related to all evaluation questions specified in an evaluation matrix, covering each outcome area and for the programme as a whole. Primary data gathering will entail both remote and in-person key informant interviews and/or focus group discussions with a wide range of stakeholders at national and decentralized/local levels. Other primary data collection methods, such as the use of pre-mission questionnaires, surveys and GIS mapping, should be defined in the evaluation matrix.

In line with UNDP's Gender Equality strategy³³, the ICPE will systematically examine the level of gender mainstreaming across all of UNDP South Africa programmes and operations, by using the gender marker³⁴

³³ UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2022-2025: <https://genderequalitystrategy.undp.org/>

³⁴ A corporate tool to sensitize programme managers in advancing GEWE through assigning ratings to projects during project design to signify the level of expected contribution to GEWE. It can also be used to track planned programme expenditures on GEWE (not actual expenditures).

and the gender results effectiveness scale (GRES)³⁵. Gender disaggregated data will be collected, where available, and assessed against its programme outcomes. The evaluation will provide a numerical rating of the UNDP South Africa country programme according to the five OECD DAC criteria, to sub-criteria and to the indicators as per the IEO approved Rating System Manual.³⁶

6. Organization and management of the evaluation

6.1 Evaluation process

The ICPE will be conducted according to the approved IEO process and methodology. The following represents a summary of the key evaluation phases, the different processes, and activities to be conducted:

Phase 1: Preparatory work.

In collaboration with the UNDP country office, IEO will compile the project table, financial information, relevant documents and secondary data sources for the in-depth desk review, which will be made available through SharePoint folders. Once these TOR are approved, the evaluation team members, comprising international and/or national development professionals with relevant skills and expertise will be recruited.

Phase 2: Desk review and analysis. An in-depth desk review of reference material will be conducted, prepare a summary of context and other evaluative evidence, and identify the outcome theory of change, specific evaluation questions, gaps and issues that will require validation during the field-based phase of data collection. The data collection will be supplemented by scoping interviews (remote) with key internal stakeholders, including UNDP HQ, country and regional offices staff, and/or by administering an online survey. Based on the desk analysis, scoping activities and preliminary discussions with the regional and country-level focal points, the evaluation team will prepare the following: 1) an Inception Report that covers i) the evaluation matrix, including sub-questions with the definition of judgement criteria and indicators, evaluability analysis of the country programme portfolio, the selection of data collection tools and sources, ii) the evaluation methodology, and iii) the planning of the next phases.

Phase 3: Interviews and Field data collection. The primary data and information collection will be done through remote and in-person interviews with key stakeholders. An in-country data collection will be undertaken to gather evidence and validate findings, including field visits to projects selected for in-depth review. The estimated duration of the country visit is two to three calendar weeks. At the end of the data collection phase, the evaluation team will hold a debriefing presentation of the key preliminary findings to the CO. After the debriefing, all additional data gaps and areas of further analysis should be identified for follow-ups. The evaluation team will use the most reliable and appropriate sources of information, respect the rights of individuals to provide information in confidence, and be sensitive to the beliefs and customs of local social and cultural environments.

Phase 4: Analysis, report writing, quality review and debrief. Based on the analysis of data collected and triangulated, the evaluation team will initiate the analysis and synthesis process to prepare the ICPE report. The “zero draft” of the ICPE report will be subject to a review process, including: i) CPE Chief of Section/Regional Evaluation Adviser, ii) IEO internal Peer Review (IEO Directorate and designated IEO reviewer), iii) External Review. The first official draft report will be circulated to the Country Office and the

³⁵ The GRES, developed by IEO, classifies gender results into five categories: gender negative, gender blind, gender targeted, gender responsive, gender transformative.

³⁶ See: http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/rating_system/UNDP_IEO_RatingSystem_Manual.pdf

UNDP Regional Bureau for any factual corrections. The second draft report will be shared with national stakeholders for comments. Any necessary additional corrections will be made, and UNDP country office management will prepare the required management response, under the oversight of the Regional Bureau. The report will then be shared at a final stakeholder debriefing where the results of the evaluation are presented, together with the management response, to key national stakeholders. Ways forward will be discussed with a view to creating greater ownership by national stakeholders in taking forward the recommendations and strengthening national accountability of UNDP. Considering the discussion at the stakeholder event, the ICPE report will be finalized.

Phase 5: Publication and dissemination. The ICPE report, including the management response, and evaluation brief will be widely distributed in electronic versions. It will be made available to UNDP Executive Board at the time of the approval of the new CPD. The CO will be responsible for disseminating the report to stakeholders in the country. The report and the management response will be published on the UNDP website¹⁰ and the Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC)¹¹. Different communication products and channels used by the IEO will support dissemination of the ICPE results within UNDP as well as to the evaluation units of other international organizations, evaluation societies/networks and research institutions in the region.

6.2 Evaluation team composition

The IEO will constitute an evaluation team to undertake the ICPE. The IEO team will include the following members:

- Lead Evaluator (LE) and Associate Lead Evaluator (ALE): IEO staff members with overall responsibility for developing the evaluation design and terms of reference; managing the conduct of the ICPE, drafting the final report; and organizing the stakeholder debrief, as appropriate, with the CO.
- Evaluation / Thematic Consultants (EC): Two external consultants will be recruited to collect data and help to assess relevant outcome areas, paying attention to gender equality and women's empowerment. Under the guidance of the LE, they will conduct preliminary desk review, develop a data collection plan, prepare outcome analysis papers, conduct data collection, prepare sections of the report, and contribute to reviewing the final ICPE report.
- Research Analyst (RA): A research analyst based in the IEO will provide background research and will support the portfolio analysis.
- IEO support team: Operations, IT and Communication will provide support and assistance in relation to contract management, access to IEO information platforms and resources, and communication-related activities.

6.3 Roles and responsibilities

The ICPE will be managed by the CPE Section of the IEO, under the overall oversight of the Chief of Section and in close collaboration with the UNDP South Africa Country Office (CO), the UNDP Regional Bureau, the Government of South Africa and development partners. Internal and external reviewers will provide quality assurance. The roles and responsibilities are defined as follows:

Independent Evaluation Office of UNDP: The IEO Lead Evaluator (LE) and Associate Lead Evaluator (ALE) will lead the evaluation and coordinate the evaluation team composed of individual consultants and IEO staff. IEO will work closely with the designated ICPE Focal Points of the Country Office (e.g., MEAL Focal Point, Head of the Programme Support Unit, Deputy Resident Representative), and jointly ensure engagement and participation of key government partners and relevant stakeholders at the national and regional levels.

UNDP Country Office in South Africa: Will appoint an Evaluation Focal Point who will act as the primary liaison with the IEO LE and will facilitate the data collection and evaluation process at the country level. The CO will support the evaluation team to liaise with key partners and other stakeholders, make available to the team all necessary information regarding UNDP's programmes, projects and activities in the country, and provide factual verifications of the draft report on a timely basis. The CO will provide support in kind (e.g. scheduling of interviews with project staff, stakeholders and beneficiaries, etc.). To ensure the anonymity of interviewees, the CO staff will not participate in the stakeholder interviews. The CO and IEO will jointly organize the final stakeholder debriefing, ensuring participation of key government counterparts, through a videoconference, where findings, conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation will be presented. Once a final draft report has been prepared, the CO will prepare a management response to the evaluation recommendations, in consultation with RBA. It will support the use and dissemination of the final ICPE report at the country level.

UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa: The UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa will support the evaluation through information sharing and will also participate in the final stakeholder debriefing. Once the evaluation has been completed, The Regional Bureau is also responsible for monitoring the status and progress of the CO's implementation of the evaluation recommendations, as defined in its management response.

6.4 Tentative timeline

The tentative schedule of the evaluation activities is summarized as below³⁷:

Activity	Responsible party	Proposed timeframe
Phase 1: Preparatory work		
TOR preparation and approval	LE	Jan-Feb 2024
Selection of external evaluation team members	LE / RA	Feb 2024
Phase 2: Desk analysis		
Preliminary analysis of available data and context analysis	All team members	Feb-Mar 2024
Phase 3: Data collection		
Data collection	All team members	Mar 2024
Country Visit	All team members	Mar-April 2024
Phase 4: Analysis, report writing, quality review and debrief		
Analysis and Synthesis	All team members	Apr-May 2024
Consolidation of zero draft report and clearance by IEO (following external review)	LE / RA	Jun 2024
First draft ICPE for Country Office (CO) and Regional Bureau (RB) review	CO/RB	July 2024
Second draft shared with the government	CO/GOV	Jul 2024
Draft management response	CO/RB	Aug 2024
Final debriefing with national stakeholders	CO/IEO	Aug-Sep 2024
Phase 5: Production and Follow-up		
Editing and formatting	IEO	Oct 2024

³⁷ The timeframe is indicative of the process and deadlines and does not imply full-time engagement of the team during the period.

ANNEX 2. EVALUATION MATRIX

Evaluation Questions	Sub-questions	Data/Info to be collected	Data collection methods and tools (e.g.)	Data analysis (e.g.)
EQ1. What did the UNDP country programme intend to achieve during the period under review?	<p>1.1 To what extent is the UNDP country programme relevant to the national development challenges, objectives, and SDG priorities?</p> <p>1.2 To what extent has the UNDP country programme addressed the needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups and promoted LNOB principles, HR and GEWE?</p> <p>1.3 How have the key principles of the Strategic Plan been applied to the country programme design?</p> <p>1.4 To what extent and how has the programme design and implementation changed from the initial CPD? To what extent and how do these changes affect the relevance of the CPD?</p> <p>1.5 To what extent does the UNDP country programme have a sound theory of change based on reasonable assumptions? To what extent is the portfolio composition appropriately supporting the theory of change and maximizing interlinkage for combined impact?</p> <p>1.6 To what extent does the UNDP country programme seek and benefit from synergy and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDAF & CPD - Indicative Country Office Results and Resources Framework (from CPD) - Current Country Office Results and resources framework (if different from the one included in the CPD) - Explanation for revisions (if any) to country office results and resources framework, and of approval of these changes through the monitoring and programme board or Executive Board. - Data to validate CO explanation of changes in context since CPD approval (if any significant changes have occurred). - UNDP's interventions strategy, e.g. theory of change (if available, or reconstructed) that maps an expected pathway of change, logic and assumptions, including plans detailing required financial resources and capacity for programme implementation (and evidence of their provision) - UNDP risk analysis matrix. - UNCT reports and workplans. - National data (e.g. SDG, human development data, ODA, national budget, etc. - Literature on development in Cuba and sub Saharan Africa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desk/literature review of relevant documents (including problem analysis conducted by the CO) - Semi-structured interviews/focus groups with relevant stakeholders - Field studies/visits to beneficiaries - Other as appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map a theory of change to identify the logic, sequence of events and assumptions behind the proposed programme, including hypothesis of unintended consequences. - Problem analysis of underlying development challenges - Mapping of key development actors - Mapping of UNDP programmatic partnerships - Stakeholder analysis - Gender analysis of CPD indicators - Triangulate data collected from various sources and means (e.g. cross check interview data with desk review to validate or refute TOC).

	<p>partnerships with UNCT and other development actors (donors, IFIs, multilateral and bilateral agencies, I/NGOs, CSOs, private sector, etc.)?</p> <p>1.7 To what extent does the UNDP country programme optimize UNDP's comparative advantage and strategic positioning in the country?</p> <p>1.8 What contextual changes are likely to occur in the next five years that would require UNDP to adjust its next country programme priorities and approach?</p>			
<p>EQ2. To what extent has the programme achieved (or is likely to achieve) its intended objectives?</p>	<p>2.1 To what extent did UNDP achieve its specific objectives (CP outputs) as defined in the CPD and other strategies (if different)?</p> <p>2.2 To what extent and how did the achieved results contribute to (or are likely to contribute to) any outcomes in Cuba?</p> <p>2.3 Which groups are / are not benefiting from UNDP's support?</p> <p>2.4. To what extent did the implementation and results of the CPD promote development innovation?</p> <p>2.5. Are there signs that UNDP has helped develop the capacities and financial resourcing required to sustain results?</p> <p>2.6 Is there evidence that the initiatives supported by UNDP have scaled up beyond their funded targets?</p> <p>2.7. Were there positive or negative, direct and indirect unintended outcomes?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project documents, annual workplans, annual progress reports, audits and evaluations covering the agreed ICPE project list. - Monitoring data, including performance against outcome and output indicators, and associated baselines and targets, and evidence of attribution of related changes to UNDP interventions - Results in GEWE area using GRES. - ROARs and country programme reports covering CPD period to date. - Programme level audits and evaluations, if available. - UNDP country programme's social and environmental standards. - Perspectives of country office staff and key stakeholders, including their observation of results and unintended consequences - UNCT documentation. - Relevant national data and reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desk/literature review of relevant documents - Assessment of ROARs, GRES as well as indicators status to assess progress and trends - Project QA data extraction - Semi-structured interviews/focus groups with relevant stakeholders - Field studies/visits or survey to beneficiaries (as possible) - Other as appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution analysis against TOC assumptions and hypothesis of unintended consequences - Counterfactual analysis to check whether results could have been delivered without UNDP - Analysis of evaluations and audits - Stratification of results information by beneficiary type, including by m/f, disability, socio-economic status, age as far as possible. Thematic assessment to deepen results and fill gaps. - Summary of outcome indicator and status - Analysis of corporate surveys - Trend analysis of ROARs & GRES - Triangulate data collected from internal and external, primary and secondary information.

<p>EQ3. What factors contributed to or hindered UNDP's performance and may influence the sustainability of results?</p>	<p>3.1 What design, implementation, and contextual factors have contributed to or hindered CPD Cuba's results (output and outcome)?</p> <p>3.2 What design, implementation, and contextual factors have influenced the way that women (and other groups of interest) experience and benefit from UNDP's support?</p> <p>3.3. To what extent has the UNDP country programme been implemented efficiently, and what effect have these factors had on results? (including timeliness, Human resources management, financial resources management, M&E)</p> <p>3.4. What design, implementation, and contextual factors have influenced the scale up achievement in the CPD?^[1]</p> <p>3.5. What design, implementation, and contextual factors have influenced the sustainability of results?</p>	<p>Secondary and primary information in the following areas, from internal and external sources^[2]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programme design information (especially alignment with national priorities; mix of up/downstream interventions; short/long term, use of evidence, ToC and workplans) - Partnerships - lists, agreements, results-data, and post-project reviews - Innovation, knowledge management, use of lessons learned and South-South and Triangular Cooperation - Sustainability (incl. exit strategies, national ownership, piloting and scaling-up) - Design, reports and audits on Social & Environment Standards' (incl. human rights, GEWE, environment sustainability, targeting and coverage) - Use of financial, human and other resources - Implementation and oversight (incl. NIM/DIM, portfolio management, risk management, flexibility, M&E) - Other important factors relevant to UNDP Cuba country programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project QA data extraction - Semi-structured interviews/focus groups with relevant stakeholders - focus on validating or refuting lines of inquiry - collecting perceptions and observations on the "why" and factors that influence or impede effectiveness. - Field studies/visits or survey to beneficiaries (as possible) - Spot check status of implementation of recommendations from previous ADR - Tabulation of corporate surveys data - Survey(s) to cover gaps or validate preliminary findings. - Other as appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution analysis against TOC assumptions and unintended consequences - Thematic analysis of evaluations and audits - Thematic analysis of corporate surveys - Trend analysis of ROARs & GRES - Triangulate interview data with desk review to validate or refute lines of inquiry – highlighting causal factors that influence or impede effectiveness; (check for unintended outcomes) - Triangulate data from desk review and interviews with survey to close gaps and findings
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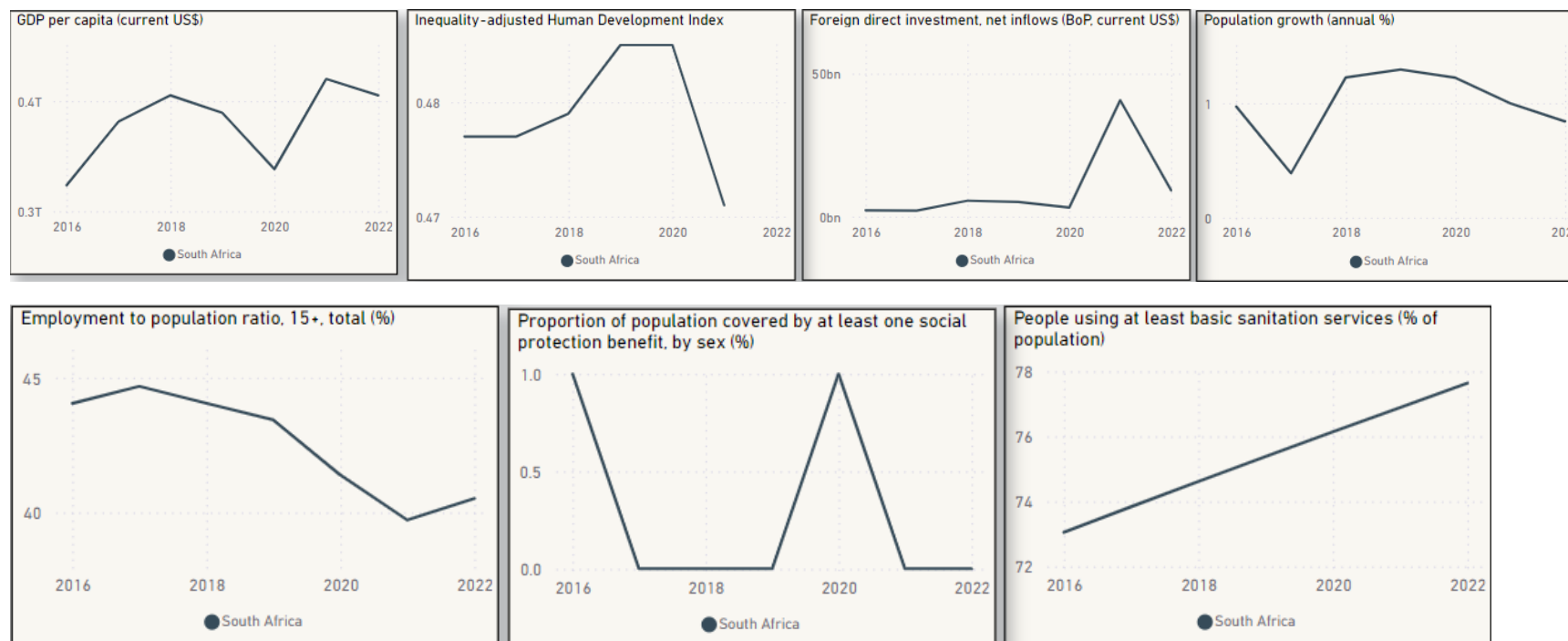
<p>EQ4: To what extent has UNDP been able to adapt to the COVID-19 pandemic and support country's preparedness, response and recovery process?</p>	<p>4.1 To what degree has UNDP's COVID support been relevant to the needs of Cuba?</p> <p>4.2 How well has UNDP's support and response been aligned with government plans and support from other UN agencies, donors, and NGOs/CSOs?</p> <p>4.3 How well UNDP has supported the country to develop responses that protected longer-term social and economic development? To what extent were these responses equitable?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internal information on design, targeting, implementation, and results of UNDP COVID response, including the mini-ROARs, COVID-19 monitoring dashboard, etc. - External information on design, targeting, implementation, and results of national COVID response, including those of UN agencies, donors, and NGOs/CSOs. - External information on national COVID recovery plans across health and key social and economic sectors. - Information on national social, economic and health systems in Cuba, including associated implementation capacities. - Government and external partners' perspectives on UNDP's COVID support, including their observation of results and unintended consequences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desk/literature review of relevant documents. - Assessment of mini-ROARs and end of year ROARs, UN/UNDP COVID-19 response indicators, monitoring dashboard, etc. - Key informant interviews with health, social and economic sector stakeholders. - Key informant interviews with UNDP staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comparison of UNDP's COVID response plans with national, sectoral, and partner plans, with a focus on links, additionality, gaps, duplications or conflicts. - Review of UNDP and national COVID response targeting plans and associated coverage data, with stratification of most vulnerable/often excluded groups. - Review of UNDP COVID implementation reports for efficiency information – timeliness of response, sufficiency and use of financial resources. - Triangulate data from desk review and interviews with survey to close gaps and findings.
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^[1] See the UNDP Guidance Note on Scaling-Up Development Programmes (2013)

^[2] See the factor assessment sheet for the 'working definition' of the factor typology.

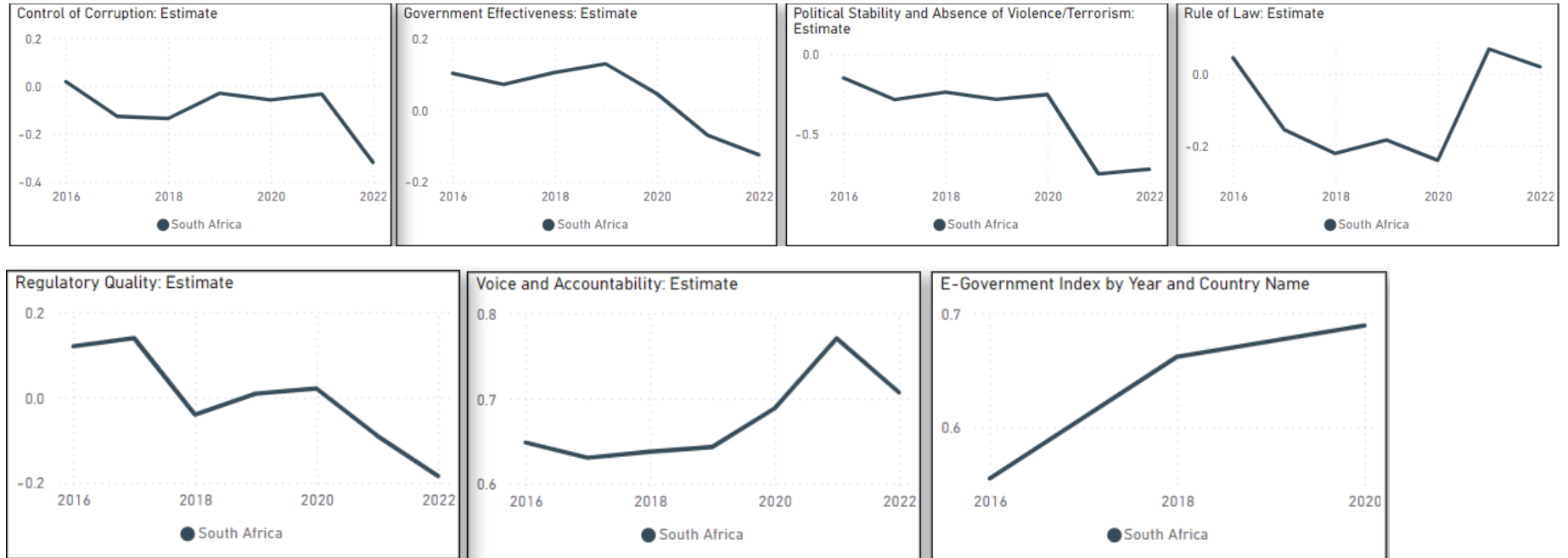
ANNEX 3. COUNTRY AT A GLANCE

Poverty



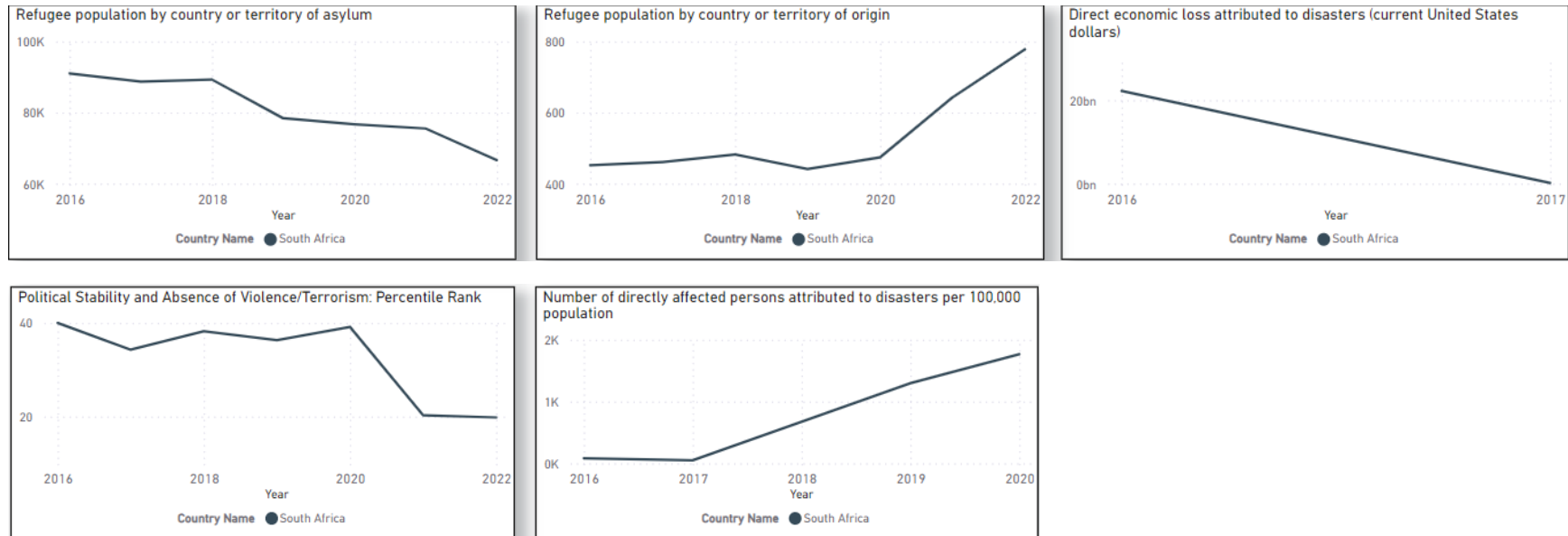
Sources: UNStats and World Development Indicators, accessed via the IEO Datamart in September 2024

Governance



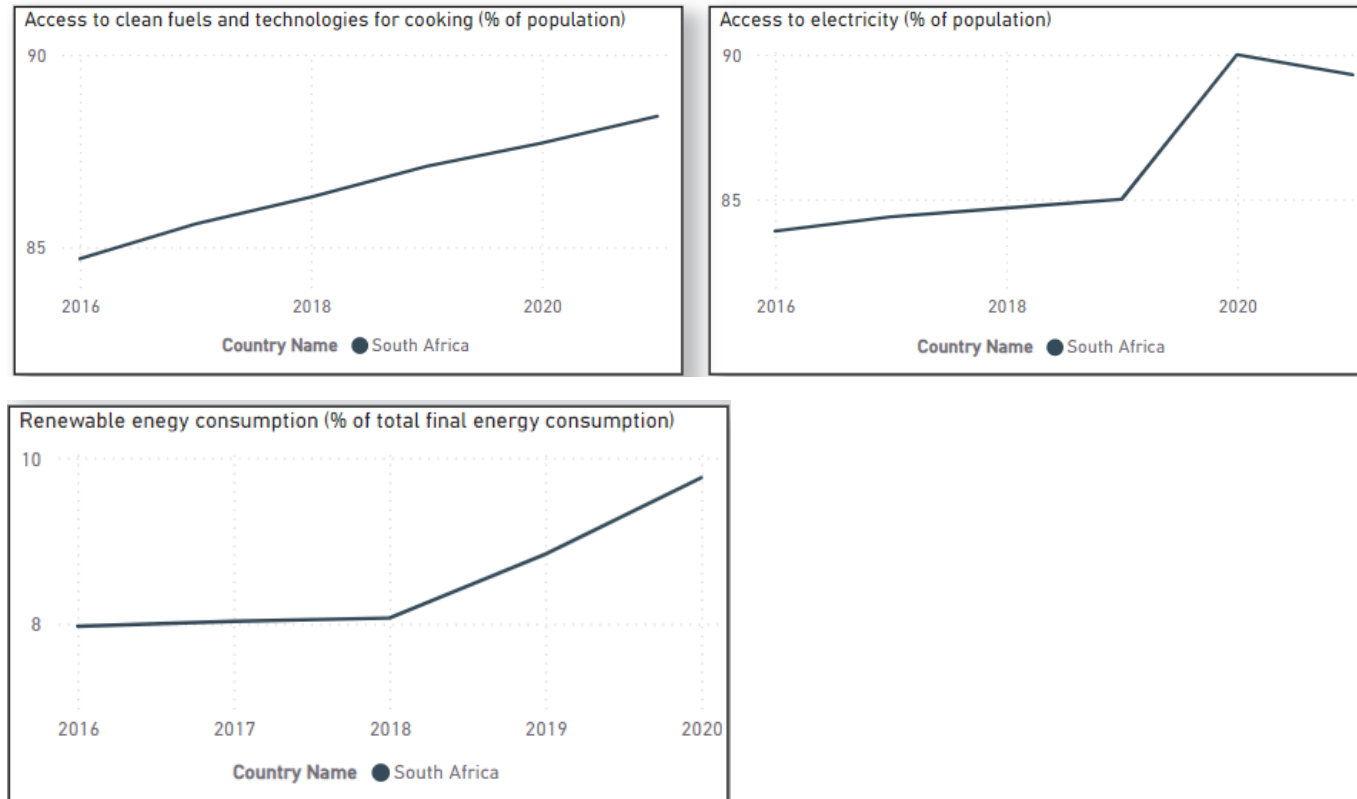
Sources: UNStats and World Development Indicators, accessed via the IEO Datamart in September 2024

Resilience



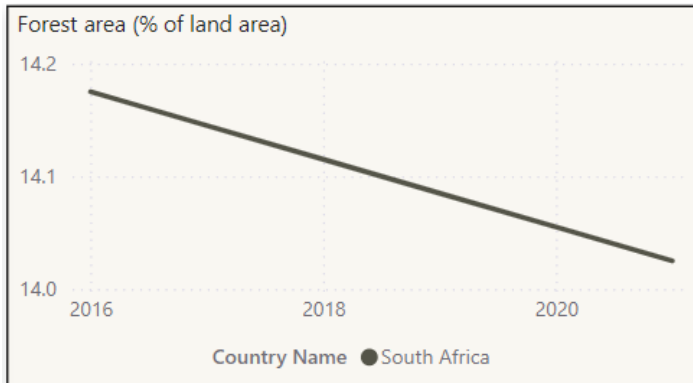
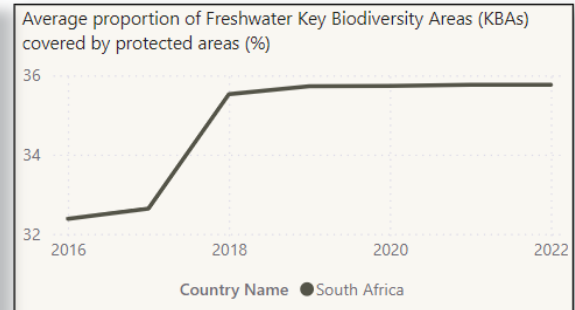
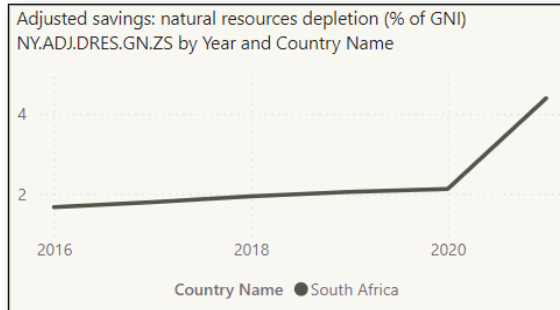
Sources: UNStats and World Development Indicators, accessed via the IEO Datamart in September 2024

Energy



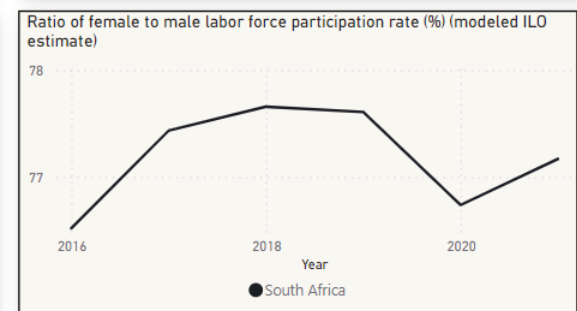
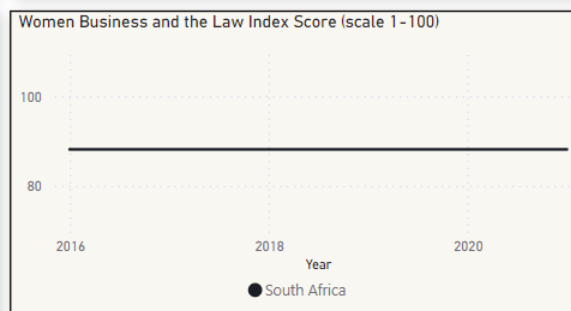
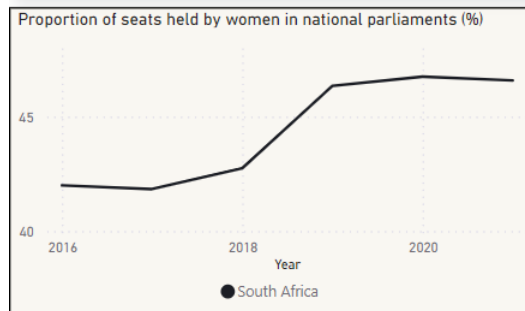
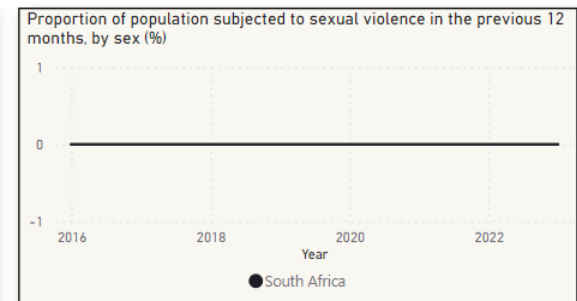
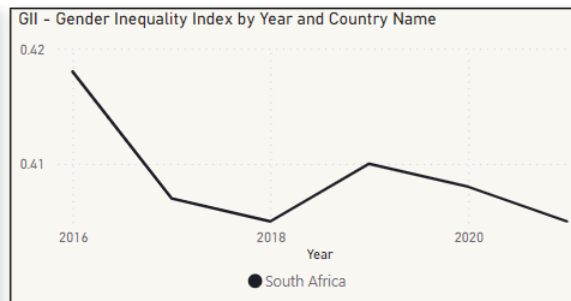
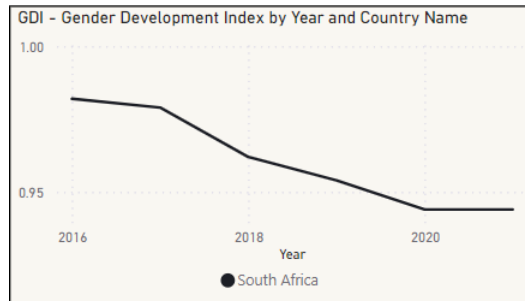
Sources: UNStats and World Development Indicators, accessed via the IEO Datamart in September 2024

Environment



Sources: UNStats and World Development Indicators, accessed via the IEO Datamart in September 2024

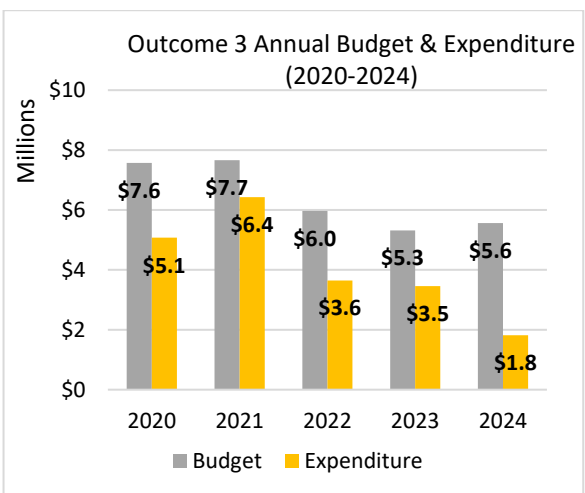
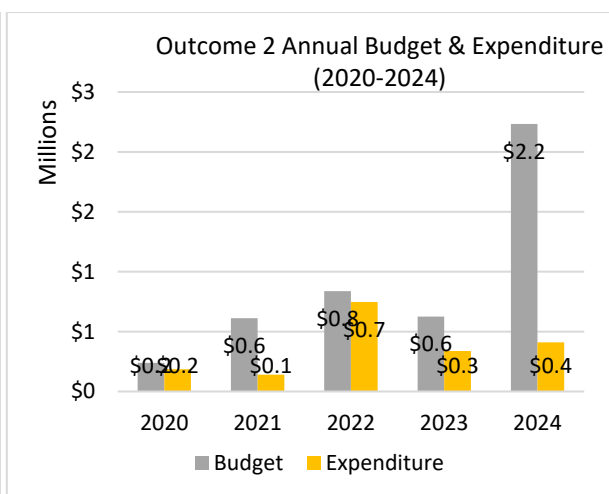
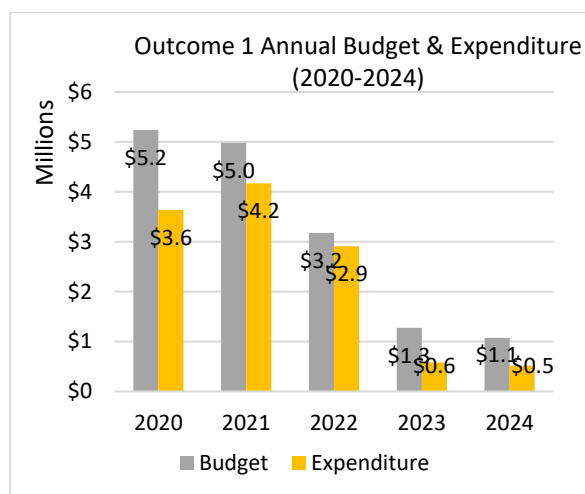
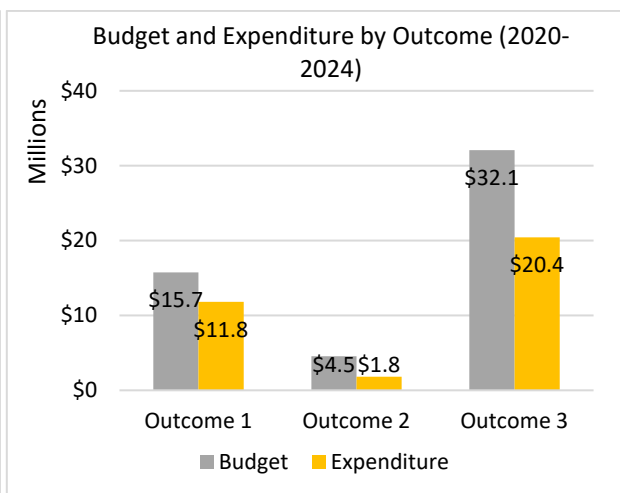
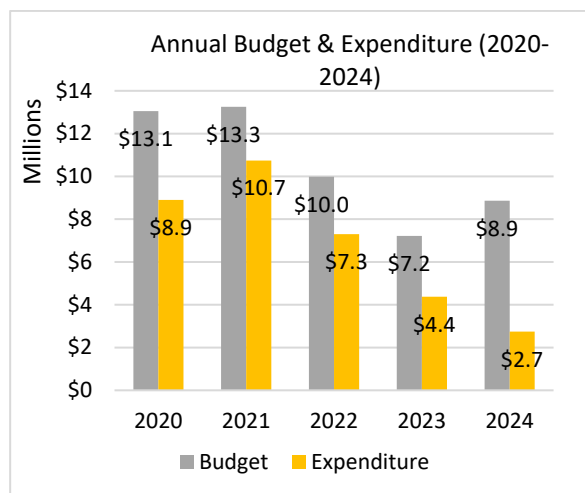
Gender



Sources: UNStats and World Development Indicators, accessed via the IEO Datamart in September 2024

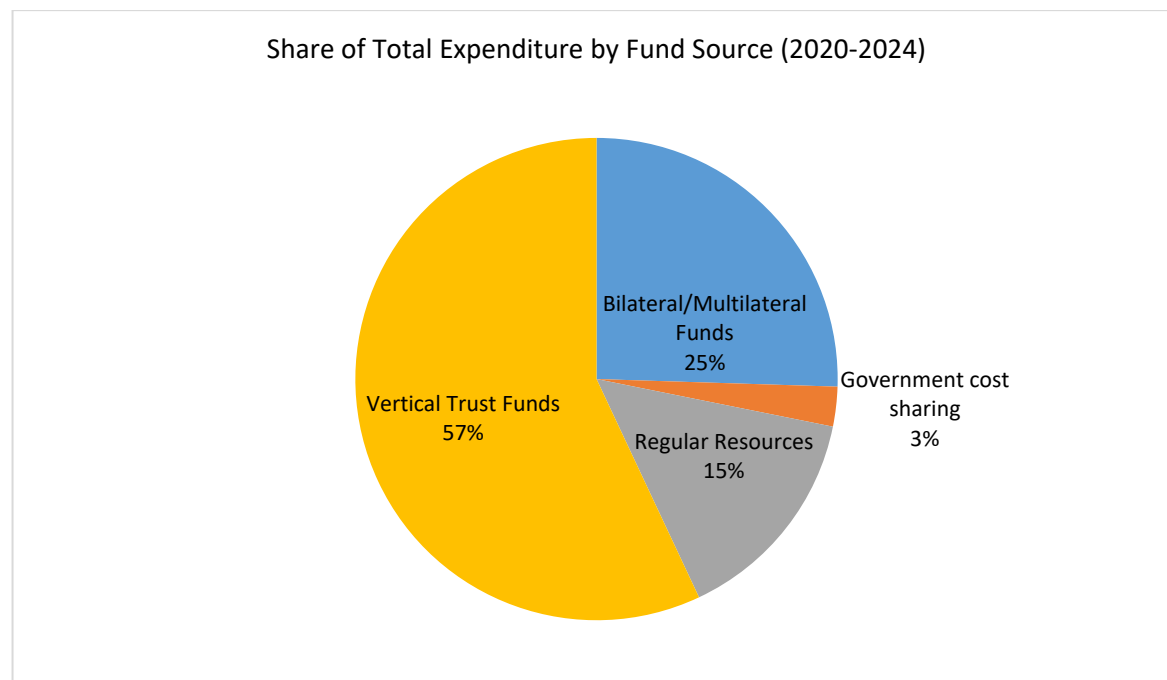
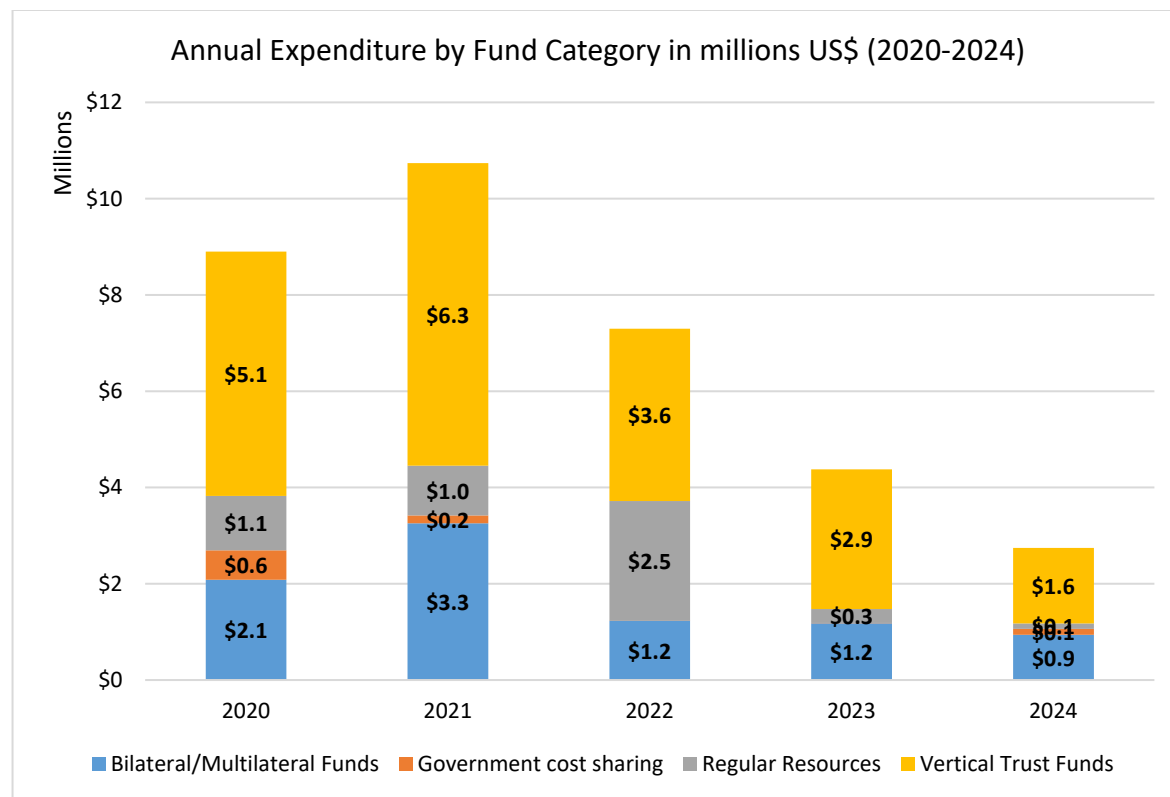
ANNEX 4. COUNTRY OFFICE AT A GLANCE

Expenditure and Budget for current country programme



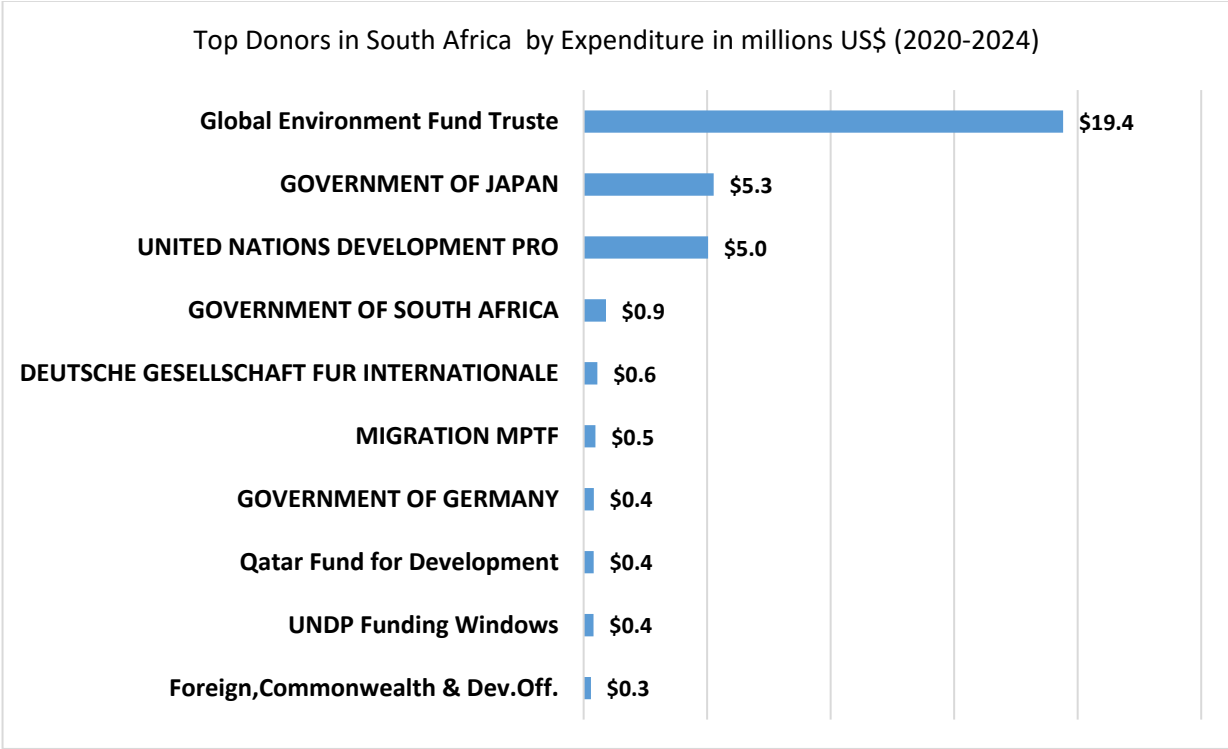
Data Source: Data from Atals and Quantum as of December 18, 2023, and September 02, 2024, respectively.

Fund Source for current country programme



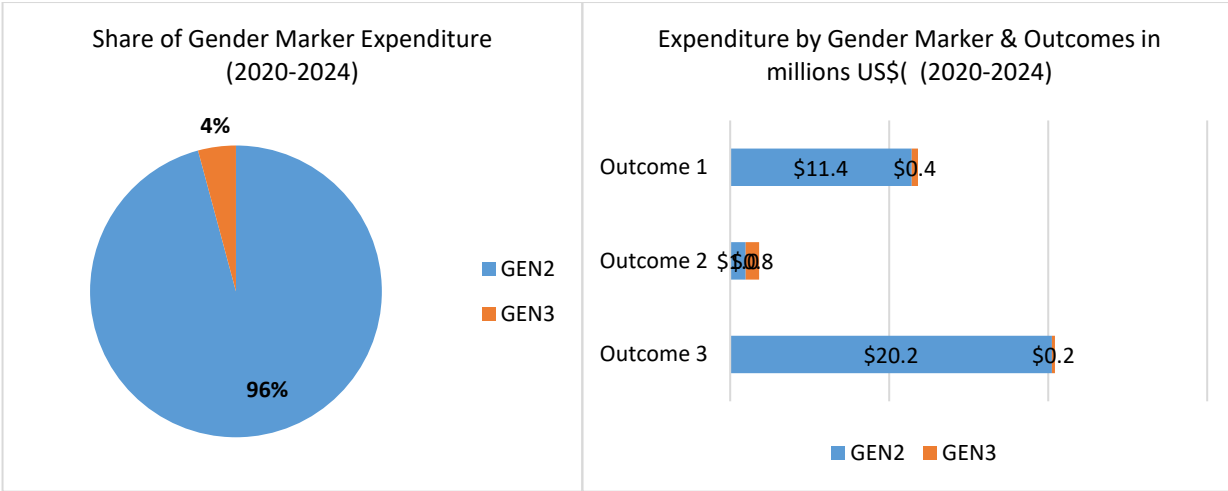
Data Source: Data from Atals and Quantum as of December 18, 2023, and September 02, 2024, respectively.

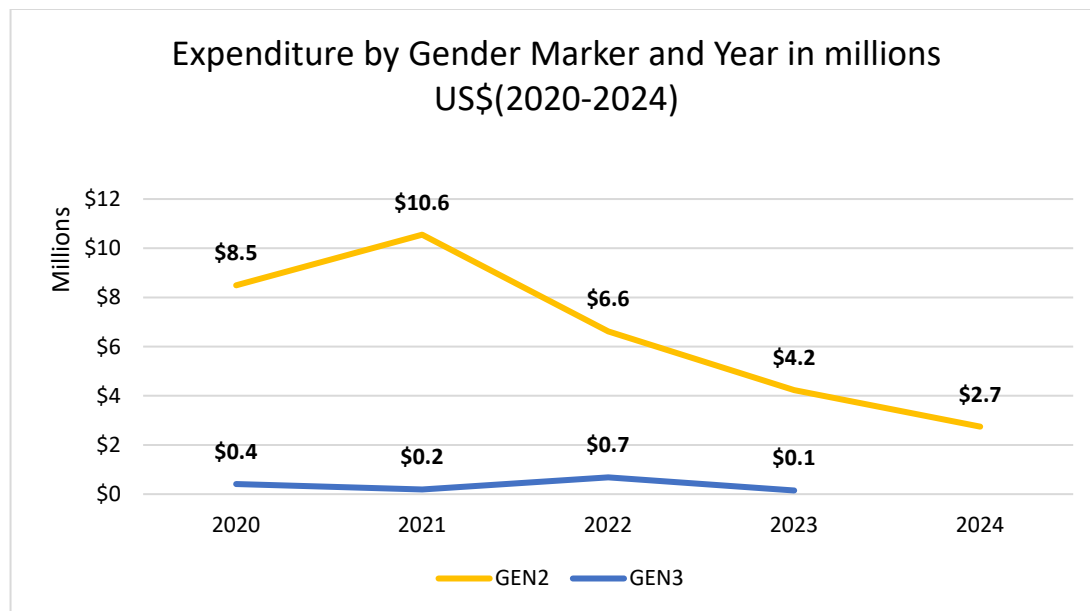
Donors for current country programme



Data Source: Data from Atals and Quantum as of December 18, 2023, and Sepmeber 02, 2024, respectively.

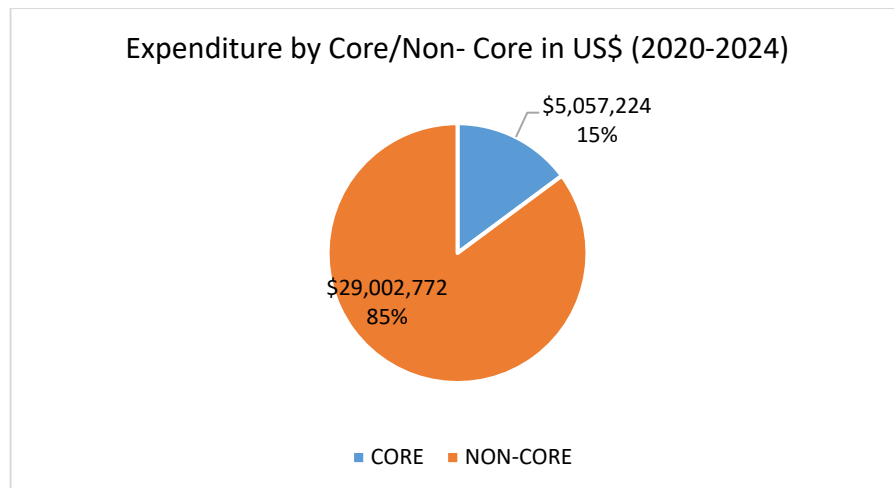
Gender for current country programme

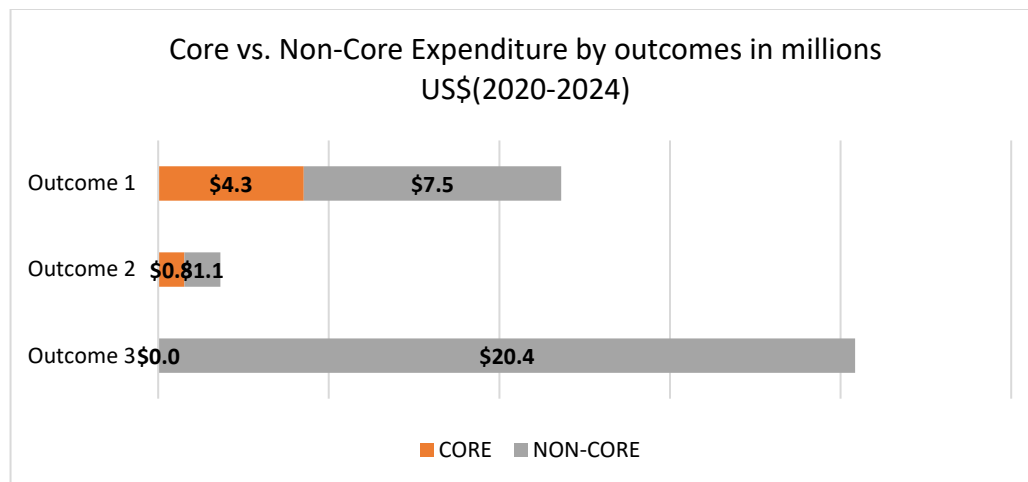




Data Source: Data from Atals and Quantum as of December 18, 2023, and Sepmeber 02, 2024, respectively.

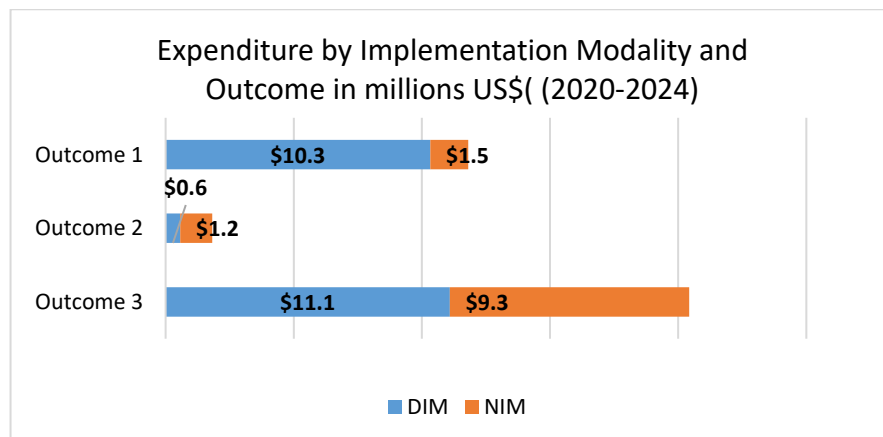
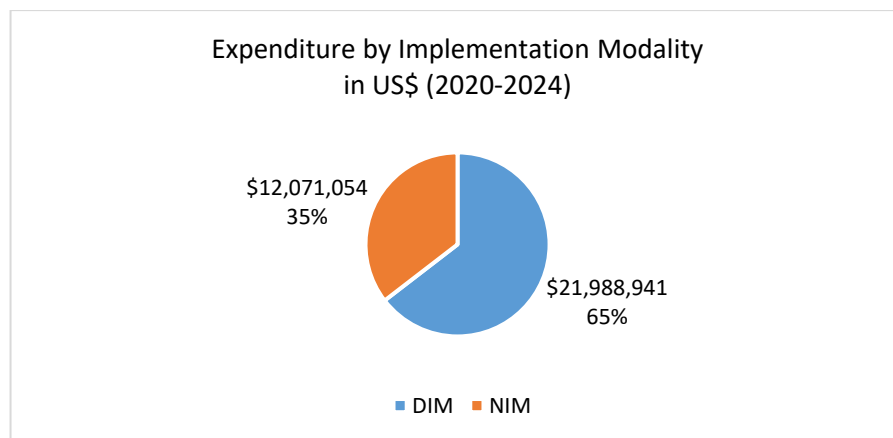
Core and Non-Core for current country programme





Data Source: Data from Atals and Quantum as of December 18, 2023, and Sepmeber 02, 2024, respectively.

Implementation Modaliy for current country programme



Data Source: Data from Atals and Quantum as of December 18, 2023, and September 02, 2024, respectively.

ANNEX 5. PROJECT LIST

List of output projects per outcome including budget and execution rate (2020-2024)						
PROJECT_OUTPUT_ID	PROJECT OUTUPT_DESCR	IMPL_MOD	Budget (\$)	Expenditure (\$)	Execution rate	Percentage of Outcome
Outcome 1						
00084810	Expanded Access to Employment	NIM	\$650,077.96	\$588,219.20	90.5%	5.0%
00084811	Supplier Development Programme	NIM	\$41,017.00	\$38,745.47	94.5%	0.3%
00098248	Land & Rural Development	NIM	\$1,053,813.60	\$723,491.27	68.7%	6.1%
00115264	Accelerator Lab - South Africa	DIM	\$1,685,210.45	\$1,111,602.38	66.0%	9.4%
00115623	Efficient Social Grants System	NIM	\$137,686.32	\$135,054.07	98.1%	1.1%
00119883	SOCIAL PROTECTION	DIM	\$321,704.00	\$100,822.80	31.3%	0.9%
00120721	COVID-19 National HealthSystem	DIM	\$366,875.00	\$333,715.36	91.0%	2.8%
00121271	COVID-19 multisectoral Crisis	DIM	\$216,875.00	\$222,638.22	102.7%	1.9%
00121272	COVID-19 Micro &Small business	DIM	\$392,051.00	\$390,358.89	99.6%	3.3%
00121763	JSB COVID-19 Response	DIM	\$4,861,622.00	\$3,320,053.56	68.3%	28.1%
00125351	Low-cost Internet Phase II	DIM	\$1,551,905.83	\$1,518,447.23	97.8%	12.9%
00125999	COVID-19 JSB TVET Colleges	DIM	\$1,404,203.00	\$1,163,188.69	82.8%	9.8%
00126607	Value Chain-Circular Economy	DIM	\$818,502.00	\$692,684.05	84.6%	5.9%
00127502	Youth Employment & Development	DIM	\$2,244,992.00	\$1,471,705.84	65.6%	12.5%
Total			\$15,746,535.2	\$11,810,727.0	75.0%	100.0%
Outcome 2						
00084812	Strengthened Public Sector	NIM	\$55,780.00	\$55,779.77	100.0%	3.1%
00084813	Accountability and Citizenry	NIM	\$1,272,803.00	\$335,937.12	26.4%	18.4%
00108304	Disability Phase II	NIM	\$80,966.00	\$79,581.15	98.3%	4.4%
00112153	Social Cohesion for Vulnerable	NIM	\$969,138.00	\$474,843.62	49.0%	26.1%
00121122	Strengthening Peace, Stability	DIM	\$384,416.00	\$199,146.87	51.8%	10.9%
00127683	Building State Capabilities	NIM	\$1,350,001.00	\$303,782.00	22.5%	16.7%
00131662	Emergency Support to Crisis in	DIM	\$434,569.00	\$372,909.77	85.8%	20.5%
Total			\$4,547,673.0	\$1,821,980.3	40.1%	100.0%
Outcome 3						
00089825	Management Effectiveness	NIM	\$4,202,377.75	\$2,736,838.80	65.1%	13.4%
00091721	Mainstreaming Biodiversity	NIM	\$2,246,084.96	\$1,815,140.72	80.8%	8.9%
00095288	Securing Multiple Ecosystems	NIM	\$2,374,903.59	\$2,007,257.28	84.5%	9.8%
00096249	South African Wind Energy	NIM	\$2,530,390.00	\$1,600,604.78	63.3%	7.8%
00103199	Orange-Senqu River Basin	DIM	#####	\$8,625,728.04	81.1%	42.2%
00107047	Development of Value Chains	DIM	\$4,125,948.27	\$1,469,474.69	35.6%	7.2%
00123401	UNDP'S CLIMATE PROMISE SA	DIM	\$271,336.00	\$188,860.91	69.6%	0.9%

00127459	Integrated Transboundary River	NIM	\$3,361,285.00	\$1,175,779.00	35.0%	5.8%
00129830	Support to National Reports	DIM	\$815,262.00	\$225,113.00	27.6%	1.1%
00132782	Transparency Capacity Building	DIM	\$397,834.00	\$67,341.00	16.9%	0.3%
01000360	Advancing Inclusive Just Energy Transition in South Africa	DIM	\$1,106,516.00	\$515,150.00	46.6%	2.5%
01001541	ADVANCING INCLUSIVE JUST ENERGY TRANSITION-GIZ	DIM	\$10,000.00		0.0%	0.0%
Total			\$32,078,451.6	\$20,427,288.2	63.7%	100.0%

Data Source: Data from Atals and Quantum as of December 18, 2023, and September 02, 2024, respectively.

ANNEX 6. STATUS OF COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOME & OUTPUT INDICATORS

Below data is as reported by the South Africa Country Office.

Outcome Indicator	Outcome Indicator Description	Outcome Indicator Baseline	Outcome Indicator Target 2025	Outcome Indicator Value 2020	Outcome Indicator Value 2021	Outcome Indicator Value 2022	Outcome Indicator Value 2023	Source on Outcome
Outcome 1 :By 2025, all people in South Africa particularly women, youth and other marginalized groups have access to equitable social and economic opportunities								
OCI: 1.1.1.	% below the international poverty rate of \$1.9 Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi : Percentage of population below \$1.75 per day ('poverty headcount')	CPD: 33.8% (2010) Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi : 48.4%	CPD: 18.8%. Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi : 20%.	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 48.8%	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 55.5%	Quantum+: 58.6	Quantum+: 58.6	Source: Living Conditions Survey Social Grants Statistics: Department of Social Development (DSD); General Household Surveys; Agriculture Census; Food Security in South Africa; HDR Frequency: Annually Responsibility: Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), Department of Economic Development (DED), Statistics South Africa (StatsSA); UNDP
OCI: 1.2.1.	% of land transfer to the landless by 2024	CPD: 9%	CPD: 15%.	No data	No data	No data	Quantum+: 9%	
OCI: 1.2.2.	HDI	CPD: 0.705 (2019)	CPD: > 0.750	No data	No data	No data	No data	
OCI: 1.3.1.	Multidimensional poverty rates disaggregated by sex, location, age, income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status and location	CPD: 0.032 (2018)	CPD: >0.016	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 0.025	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 0.025	Quantum+: 0.025	Quantum+: 0.03	Source: SDGs Reports, HDRs Demographic and Health Survey DHS), Labour Participation Surveys, Small Business Institute; Small Enterprise Development Agency; World Economic Forum Competitiveness Index Frequency: Annual/Biennial Responsibility: Department of Small Business Development, StatsSA
OCI: 1.3.2.	Gini coefficient	CPD:0.68 (2019)	CPD: ≤0.65	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 0.63	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 0.63	Quantum+: 0.63	Quantum+: 0.63	

Outcome Indicator	Outcome Indicator Description	Outcome Indicator Baseline	Outcome Indicator Target 2025	Outcome Indicator Value 2020	Outcome Indicator Value 2021	Outcome Indicator Value 2022	Outcome Indicator Value 2023	Source on Outcome
OCI: 1.3.3.	Total spending on essential services as a % of total government expenditure.	CPD: 20%;	CPD: ≥ 25%	No data	No data	Quantum+: 59.7%	Quantum+: 59.7%	
OCI: 1.4.1	Unemployment rate	CPD: 29% National Women: 31.3% Male: 27.1% Youth: 56.4%	CPD: ≤ 21 for women and men ≤ 35 for youths Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 6% for National, Women, Male and Youth	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 30.8% National Women: 32.3% Male: 29.6% Youth: 55.75%	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 34.9% National Women: 37.3% Male: 32.9% Youth: 66.5%	Quantum+: 32.9% National Women: 35.1% Male: 31% Youth: 59.6%	Quantum+: 32.7% National Women: 34% Male: 31.9% Youth: 58%	
Outcome 2: By 2025, women and marginalized groups are able to participate meaningfully in decision making processes and access justice								
OCI: 2.2.1.	Voter turnout disaggregated by sex, age and excluded groups	CPD: 65.99%, 57% women, 43% male, 38% under 35	CPD: Above national average of > 70%, 60% females, 50% under 35s Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 70%, 60% women, 40% male, 50% under 35	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 65.99%, 57% women, 43% male, 38% under 35	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 46%, 57% women, 43% male, 38% under 35	Quantum+: 46%, 57% women, 43% male, 38% under 35	Quantum+: 46%, 57% women, 43% male, 38% under 35	Source: Sectoral report and studies, LCS ; DHS, Census Reports. Commissioned Studies; HDRs, CSOs, Parliamentary Reports, Aggregate Indices, 19State of the Nation Address, Frequency: Annual/biennial Responsibility: StatsSA Source: 2019 National and Provincial Elections, "Results Dashboard" (https://www.elections.org.za/NPEDashboard/app/dashboard.html) Independent Electoral Commission 2019 Annual Report Independent Electoral Commission, IEC election results portal, accessed 22 November 2021
OCI: 2.2.2.	% of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	CPD: 46% women representatives	CPD: At least 50% women	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 46%	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 47%	Quantum+: 46%	Quantum+: 46%	Source: Portfolio Committee/ Parliamentary Reports Frequency: Quarterly Responsibility: Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), UNDP Source: the World Bank, "Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)". 2020 (https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.GEN.PARL.ZS) accessed 22 November 2021 Gender Links, "South Africa: Gender and Elections". (https://genderlinks.org.za/what-we-do/sadc-gender-protocol/advocacy-50-50/south-africa-gender-and-elections/)

Outcome Indicator	Outcome Indicator Description	Outcome Indicator Baseline	Outcome Indicator Target 2025	Outcome Indicator Value 2020	Outcome Indicator Value 2021	Outcome Indicator Value 2022	Outcome Indicator Value 2023	Source on Outcome
OCI: 2.3.1.	% of population satisfied with their last experience with public services	CPD: 63%	CPD: 20% increase Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi:83%	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi:61.6%	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi:55.7%	Quantum+:62 %	Quantum+:62%	<p>Source: Status Reports on Climate Change, HDRs , Disaster Risk Management/DRR Reports, Mo Ibrahim Index Frequency: Annual/Biennial Responsibility: UNDP</p> <p>Source:Citizen Satisfaction Survey: Overview Report (https://www.gov.za/sites/default/files/gcis_document/201409/langu1.pdf) 2001</p> <p>7th South African Citizen Satisfaction Index (SA-csi), Consulta, 2020 (https://blog.consulta.co.za/citizen-satisfaction-index-remains-at-an-unprecedented-low-as-municipalities-fail-to-deliver-on-the-basics-of-public-service-delivery/)</p>
OCI: 2.3.2.	% of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, and disability	CPD: 71%	CPD: At least 20% increase Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi:91%	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi:90.1%	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi:90.1%	No data	Quantum+:90%	<p>Source: Status Reports on Climate Change, HDRs , Disaster Risk Management/DRR Reports, Mo Ibrahim Index Frequency: Annual/Biennial Responsibility: UNDP</p> <p>Source:Key drivers of citizen satisfaction with Public Service delivery: Pilot report 2009/2010, Public Service Commission. (https://www.gov.za/sites/default/files/gcis_document/201409/pscreportofcitizensatisfaction0.pdf)</p>
OCI: 2.3.3.	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (0-100)	CPD: 77.7 (2018)	CPD: >85%	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi:68%	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi:69%	Quantum+:93 %	Quantum+:93%	<p>Source: Status Reports on Climate Change, HDRs , Disaster Risk Management/DRR Reports, Mo Ibrahim Index Frequency: Annual/Biennial Responsibility: UNDP</p> <p>Source:Public Service Commission Annual Report 2019/2020. (http://www.psc.gov.za/documents/reports/2019/PSC%20Annual%20Report%202018%2019.pdf)</p> <p>Public Service Commission Annual Report 2020/2021. (https://www.gov.za/sites/default/files/gcis_document/202110/public-sservice-commission-annual-report-20202021.pdf)</p>

Outcome Indicator	Outcome Indicator Description	Outcome Indicator Baseline	Outcome Indicator Target 2025	Outcome Indicator Value 2020	Outcome Indicator Value 2021	Outcome Indicator Value 2022	Outcome Indicator Value 2023	Source on Outcome
OCI: 2.4.1.	% 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 age	CPD: 23%	CPD: halve to 11.5%	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi:9.9%	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi:26%	Quantum+:21%	Quantum+:21%	Source: LCS: Social Grants Statistics: DSD, HDRs, Gender and HIV Reports, SDG reports, Mo Ibrahim Governance Index, Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index, Special Perceptions Surveys Frequency: Annual/Biennial Responsibility: StatsSA Source: Institute of Health Metrics & Evaluation (IHME). https://vizhub.healthdata.org/sdg/ South Africa Demographic and Health Survey 2016 https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR337/FR337.pdf
OCI: 2.4.2.	Mo Ibrahim Governance Index by Gender Score	Overall: CPD: 68% (2018) Gender: CPD: 71% (2018)	Overall: CPD: >85% Gender: CPD: >85%	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi : Overall: 68% Gender: : 55.2%	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi : Overall: 65.8% Gender: 55.2%	No data	Quantum+: Overall: 65% Gender: 55%	Source: LCS: Social Grants Statistics: DSD, HDRs, Gender and HIV Reports, SDG reports, Mo Ibrahim Governance Index, Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index, Special Perceptions Surveys Frequency: Annual/Biennial Responsibility: StatsSA Source: IBRAHIM INDEX OF AFRICAN GOVERNANCE 2018 Index Report https://www.tralac.org/documents/resources/africa/2363-2018-ibrahim-index-of-african-governance-index-report/file.html Mo Ibrahim. 2020 IIAG Index Report. https://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/downloads
OCI: 2.2.9.	Gender Inequality Index	CPD: 0.389 (2017)	CPD: < 0.200	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi:0.406	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi:0.406	No data	Quantum+:0.05%	Source: LCS: Social Grants Statistics: DSD, HDRs, Gender and HIV Reports, SDG reports, Mo Ibrahim Governance Index, Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index, Special Perceptions Surveys Frequency: Annual/Biennial Responsibility: StatsSA Source: Human Development Report 2020. http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/ZAF.pdf
Outcome 3 :By 2025, South Africa is on a just transition to a low-carbon society and vulnerable & marginalized communities are more resilient to adverse effects of climate change (and access to sustainable nature-based solutions).								
OCI: 3.1.1.	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption.	CPD: 26.2%	CPD: > 35%	No data	No data	No data	Quantum+:13.7%	Source: Annual reports, national plans and strategies, regulations, standards, commissioned reports; SDG reports, feasibility, socioeconomic and market expert studies; Integrated Resources Plan Frequency: Annual Responsibility: Departments of Energy, Environment, Trade and Industry, Higher Education, Science and Technology Source: Baseline from South Africa's SDG report 2019 based on 2015 data. http://www.statssa.gov.za/MDG/SDGs_Country_Report_2019_South_Africa.pdf

Outcome Indicator	Outcome Indicator Description	Outcome Indicator Baseline	Outcome Indicator Target 2025	Outcome Indicator Value 2020	Outcome Indicator Value 2021	Outcome Indicator Value 2022	Outcome Indicator Value 2023	Source on Outcome
OCI: 3.1.2.	% of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem types that are well protected (domesticated indicator)	CPD: Terrestrial 28%, Fresh water 23%	CPD: TBC Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi:Terrestrial 30%, Fresh water 24%	No data	No data	No data	Quantum+:9.2%	<p>Source: Annual reports, national plans and strategies, regulations, standards, commissioned reports; SDG reports, feasibility, socioeconomic and market expert studies; Integrated Resources Plan</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Responsibility: Departments of Energy, Environment, Trade and Industry, Higher Education, Science and Technology</p> <p>Source: Baseline from South Africa's SDG report 2019 based on 2018 data. http://www.statssa.gov.za/MDG/SDGs_Country_Report_2019_South_Africa.pdf https://www.goaltracker.org/countries/south-africa/explorer</p>

Output Description	Output Indicator #	Output Indicator Description	Output Indicator Baseline	Output Indicator Target 2025	Output Indicator Value 2020	Output Indicator Value 2021	Output Indicator Value 2022	Output Indicator Value 2023	Source on Output
Outcome 1 :By 2025, all people in South Africa particularly women, youth and other marginalized groups have access to equitable social and economic opportunities									
Social protection programme expanded to include informal workers especially women as part of social security reforms.	OP I: 1.1.1.	% increase in coverage for women especially informal and domestic workers for policy options on social insurance/protection .	CPD: 21%	CPD: 42%	No data	No data	No data	Quantum+: 21%	Source: The Presidency. Department of Monitoring and Evaluation. Department of Social Development. Department of Small Business Development
	OP I: 1.1.2.	% of social transfer payment to target vulnerable groups (especially rural women) not currently covered	CPD: 0	CPD: 45%	No data	No data	No data	Quantum+: 0%	Source: South African Social Security Agency (SASSA). 2021. Annual Report 2020/21. https://www.sassa.gov.za/statistical-reports/Documents/Annual%20Report%20-%202021.pdf
Capacities of key national institutions enhanced to design and implement inclusive17 and integrated national policies and programmes on equitable land reform and local sustainable development	OP I: 1.2.1.	# of gender-responsive and innovative policies, programmes and solutions developed and implemented at national and subnational levels to address land ownership inequality, improved livelihoods and increase access to land by the rural poor, esp. women and youth	CPD: 0	CPD: 4	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 2	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 2	Quantum+: 2	Quantum+: 2	Source: 1. Beneficiary Selection and Land Allocation Policy. 2020. 2. Donations Policy. 2020
	OP I: 1.2.2.	Proportion of people at the local level benefiting from solutions developed to address land ownership disaggregated by women and youth	CPD: 0	CPD: 75% (50% women; 20% persons with disabilities)	No data	No data	No data	No data	Source: SA Government News Agency, Over 34 000 hectares of land allocated to women. 2021. https://www.sanews.gov.za/south-africa/over-34-000-hectares-land-allocated-women
Institutional capacities at national and subnational levels improved to plan	OP I: 1.3.1.	Existence of integrated policies and strategies to reduce the multidimensional poverty	CPD: No	CPD: Yes	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: Yes	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: Yes	No data	No data	Source: 1. 2020 Presidential Employment Stimulus http://www.thepresidency.gov.za/download/file/fid/1910 2. 2020 Reconstruction and Recovery Plan http://www.thepresidency.gov.za/download/file/fid/1909

Output Description	Output Indicator #	Output Indicator Description	Output Indicator Baseline	Output Indicator Target 2025	Output Indicator Value 2020	Output Indicator Value 2021	Output Indicator Value 2022	Output Indicator Value 2023	Source on Output
innovative delivery and accelerate redress of multidimensional poverty, unemployment and inequalities	OP I: 1.3.2.	# of networking, exchanges platforms between private and public sectors on business development to address inefficient labour market information system, including digital skills created:	CPD: 0	CPD: 10	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 3	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 5	Quantum+:5	Quantum+:5	Source: 1. June 2020, Sustainable Infrastructure Development Symposium. 2. September 2020, Launch of South Africa SDG Investor Map. 3. November 2020, South Africa Investment Conference. 4. 2021, SAYouth platform 5. 2021, Automotive career platform (to be launched in 2022)
	OP I: 1.3.3.	# of national and subnational public institutions with data-informed policies and plans in place to strengthen decision-making, social cohesion and prevent risk of conflict	CPD: 0	CPD: National 2; Subnational 9	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: National 0; Subnational 0	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: National 0; Subnational 4	Quantum+: National 2; Subnational 5	Quantum+: National 4; Subnational 6	Source: 1. Rapid Needs Assessment for Digital and Future Skills for Decent Jobs for Youth in OR Tambo District Municipality, Eastern Cape 2. Rapid Needs Assessment on TVET Colleges in the Post-COVID Economy and Strengthening Ties to the Automotive Industry Labour Market
Comprehensive business, youth entrepreneurship and supplier development programme initiated for rural and off-farm enterprises with potential to enhance quality of business development services ¹⁸ for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and value chains	OP I: 1.4.1.	# and type of MSMEs owned by youth and women that transition beyond stabilization to the growth stage as a result of business development services	CPD: 0	CPD: 100 (Youth-owned 50, Women-owned 50)	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi : 20 (Youth-owned 17, Women-owned 9)	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi : 56 (Youth-owned 26, Women-owned 30)	Quantum+ : 146 (Youth-owned 113, Women-owned 69)	Quantum+ : 146 (Youth-owned 113, Women-owned 69)	Source: Reports from: Branson Centre for Entrepreneurship; Agricultural Research Council (ARC); Department of Small Business Development (DSBD); Tshimologong;
	OP I: 1.4.2.	# of new youth and women-led/owned rural and off-farm enterprises benefiting from business development support.	CPD: 0	CPD: 100 (Youth-led/owned 50, Women-led/owned 50)	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 0	No data	Quantum+: 0	Quantum+: 0	Source: National Youth Development Agency Reports, Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities, Department of Rural Development and Land Reform

Output Description	Output Indicator #	Output Indicator Description	Output Indicator Baseline	Output Indicator Target 2025	Output Indicator Value 2020	Output Indicator Value 2021	Output Indicator Value 2022	Output Indicator Value 2023	Source on Output
Capacities developed across Government to integrate the 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement and other international agreements in development plans and budgets, and to analyze progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, using innovative and data-driven solutions	OP I: 2.1.1.	# of new collaborative knowledge products produced on priority Goals, COVID-19 and South-South initiatives.	CPD: 0	CPD: 5, incl. national human development report	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 4	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi:5	Quantum+: 5	Quantum+: 10	Source: o South Africa SDG Investment Map 2020 (https://www.za.undp.org/content/south_africa/en/home/library/sa-sdg-investor-map-2020-/) o Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (https://www.za.undp.org/content/south_africa/en/home/library/socio-economic-impact-of-covid-19-on-south-africa.html) o Rapid Emergency Needs Assessment (https://www.za.undp.org/content/south_africa/en/home/library/rapid-emergency-needs-assessment.html) o Social and Governance Impacts of COVID-19 in South Africa o The Impact of COVID-19 on Micro and Informal Businesses in South Africa (https://www.za.undp.org/content/south_africa/en/home/library/the-impact-of-covid---19-on-micro-and-informal-businesses-in-sou.html)
	OP I: 2.1.2.	# of innovative funding solutions for the advancement of Sustainable Development Goals20	CPD: TBC Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 0	CPD: 4	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 3	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi:3	Quantum+: 4	Quantum+: 4	Source: YOMOBI Youth Activation Project JOINT PROJECT SUPPORTING INNOVATIONS THAT ADDRESS WATER CHALLENGES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC UNDP Covid-19 Detect and Protect Makerthon Challenge: Programme UNDP Makerthon Innovations: Monitoring and Reporting Requirements UNDP-WRC Water Innovation Challenge: Selected Innovators
Constitution-making, electoral and parliamentary processes and institutions strengthened to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability	OP I: 2.2.1.	# of electoral management bodies with strengthened capacity to conduct inclusive and credible elections	CPD: 1	CPD: 6 Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 1	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 1	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 1	Quantum+: 1	Quantum+: 1	Source: U Count: Support to the Electoral Commission of South Africa. UNDP SA Project Document UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME REGIONAL BUREAU FOR AFRICA MISSION REPORT SUMMARY http://www.elections.org.za/SEIDA2020/ www.elections.org.za
	OP I: 2.2.2.	Increase in women's participation in the democratic electoral process: (a) Proportion of women on the voter registry; (b) Proportion of women in local councils, provincial and national legislatures	CPD: (a) Proportion of women on the voter registry; (b) Proportion of women in local councils, provincial and national legislatures (a) CPD: 52% (b) CPD: 41% Intranet	CPD: (a) Proportion of women on the voter registry; (b) Proportion of women in local councils, provincial and national legislatures (a) CPD: 55% (b) CPD: 50%	Intranet (CPS)/Power B (a) CPD: 55.1% (b) CPD: 46%	Intranet (CPS)/Power B (a) CPD: 55.17% (b) CPD: 46%	No data	No data	Source: Electoral Commission of South Africa, "Registration Statistics " accessed 22 November 2021. Gender Links, "South Africa: Gender and Elections".

Output Description	Output Indicator #	Output Indicator Description	Output Indicator Baseline	Output Indicator Target 2025	Output Indicator Value 2020	Output Indicator Value 2021	Output Indicator Value 2022	Output Indicator Value 2023	Source on Output
			(CPS)/Power Bi: (a) CPD: 52% (b) CPD: 46%						
	OP I: 2.2.3.	# of Constitution-making bodies with mechanisms for civic engagement, including the participation of women and other marginalized groups	CPD: 4	CPD: 10	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 4	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 4	Quantum+: 6	Quantum+: 6	Independent Electoral Commission 2019 Annual Report (used for 2020 CPD reporting) Independent Electoral Commission 2021 Annual Report (used for 2021 CPD reporting)
	OP I: 2.2.4.	# of gender-responsive innovations introduced in civic education, voting processes and reporting,	CPD: 0	CPD: 5	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 0	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 0	Quantum+: 2	Quantum+: 3	
Capacities of core government institutions at the national and subnational levels improved to plan for inclusive and innovative delivery of high-	OP I: 2.3.1.	# of locally developed innovations/solutions identified and tested towards enhancing public services delivery, reaching young people, women and persons with disabilities	CPD: 0	CPD: 3	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 12	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 12	Quantum+: 14	Quantum+: 14	SOURCE: YOMOBI Youth Activation Project JOINT PROJECT SUPPORTING INNOVATIONS THAT ADDRESS WATER CHALLENGES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC UNDP Covid-19 Detect and Protect Makerthon Challenge: Programme UNDP Makerthon Innovations: Monitoring and Reporting Requirements UNDP-WRC Water Innovation Challenge: Selected Innovators

Output Description	Output Indicator #	Output Indicator Description	Output Indicator Baseline	Output Indicator Target 2025	Output Indicator Value 2020	Output Indicator Value 2021	Output Indicator Value 2022	Output Indicator Value 2023	Source on Output
quality interventions and services to deepen democracy	OP I: 2.3.2.	# of adopted legal, policy and institutional reforms to remove structural barriers to women's empowerment (SP2.6.1.1)	CPD: 3	Target CPD: 10	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 5	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 5	Quantum+: 5	Quantum+: 5	Source: National Gender-Based Violence and Femicide Strategic Plan Gender Responsive Planning & Budgeting Framework, Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disability.
	OP I: 2.3.3.	Level of compliance by government departments to standard public administration ethical practices and accountability (rating scale: 1=low (25%) compliance; 2 = Moderate (50%) compliance; 3 = High (>75%) compliance)	CPD: 60%	CPD: 75%	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 60%	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 75%	No data	No data	Source: Public Service Commission 2018/19 Annual Report. Public Service Commission 2020/2021 Annual Report.
	OP I: 2.3.4.	# of public sector/departments with gender-responsive budgeting systems in place	CPD: 0	CPD: 10	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 1	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 1	Quantum+: 1	Quantum+: 10	Source: FRAMEWORK ON GENDER-RESPONSIVE PLANNING, BUDGETING, MONITORING, EVALUATION AND AUDITING (http://www.women.gov.za/images/GRPB-framework-250119A.pdf)
	OP I: 2.3.5.	# of private sector that implemented Gender Equality Seal	CPD: 0	CPD: 10	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 0	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 0	Quantum+: 0	Quantum+: 0	Source: UNDP/UNWOMEN Concept Note on Gender in the Private Sector
	OP I: 2.3.6.	Persons with disability engaged to integrate disability into UNDP's programmes	CPD: 0	CPD: 1	No data	No data	No data	No data	

Output Description	Output Indicator #	Output Indicator Description	Output Indicator Baseline	Output Indicator Target 2025	Output Indicator Value 2020	Output Indicator Value 2021	Output Indicator Value 2022	Output Indicator Value 2023	Source on Output
Policy frameworks and institutional mechanisms enabled at national and subnational levels for the peaceful management of emerging and recurring conflicts, tensions and rising levels of gender-based violence and femicide.	OP I: 2.4.1.	Frameworks in place to prevent and respond to sexual and disabilities and gender-based violence.	(a) Multisectoral policy and legislation, CPD: 1 (b) Multisectoral services including justice and security, CPD: 1 (c) Platforms for raising awareness and social mobilization CPD: No	(a) Multisectoral policy and legislation, CPD: 3 (b) Multisectoral services including justice and security, CPD: 3 (c) Platforms for raising awareness and social mobilization CPD: Yes	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: (a) Multisectoral policy and legislation, CPD: 7 (b) Multisectoral services including justice and security, CPD: 1 (c) Platforms for raising awareness and social mobilization CPD: Yes	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: (a) Multisectoral policy and legislation, CPD: 7 (b) Multisectoral services including justice and security, CPD: 1 (c) Platforms for raising awareness and social mobilization CPD: Yes	No data	No data	Source:National Strategic Plan for GBV and Femicide (pages 33-34 and Appendix 1) Government of South Africa (www.gov.za/disability) Mogale, R. S., Burns, K. K., & Richter, S. (2012). Violence Against Women in South Africa. Violence Against Women, 18(5), 580–594. https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801212453430 . Goal Tracker South Africa, "Goal 5 Gender Equality" (https://www.goaltracker.org/countries/south-africa/goals/5) The Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act Amendment Bill 2021 (https://www.gov.za/documents/criminal-law-sexual-offences-and-related-matters-amendment-act-amendment-bill) Domestic Violence Amendment Bill 2021 (https://pmg.org.za/bill/966/?via=homepage-card) Criminal and Related Matters Amendment Bill 2021 (https://www.parliament.gov.za/bill/2292541)
Outcome 3 :By 2025, South Africa is on a just transition to a low-carbon society and vulnerable & marginalized communities are more resilient to adverse effects of climate change (and access to sustainable nature-based solutions).									
Solutions adopted to achieve universal access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy	OP I: 3.1.1.	# of renewable energy technologies and energy-efficient solutions developed and applied to accelerate uptake at the local level (municipalities and residential households) with 50% beneficiaries being women-headed households	CPD: 0	CPD: 2 Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 3	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 1	Intranet (CPS)/Power Bi: 4	Quantum+: 4	Quantum+: 4	Source:South African Wind Energy Programme (SAWEP) Quarterly Progress reports 2020; GEF5 Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Quarterly
	OP I: 3.1.2.	% of households (women-headed, rural, urban and peri-urban) benefiting from clean and affordable energy access	CPD: 5%	CPD: 10%	No data	No data	No data	Quantum+: 5	

Output Description	Output Indicator #	Output Indicator Description	Output Indicator Baseline	Output Indicator Target 2025	Output Indicator Value 2020	Output Indicator Value 2021	Output Indicator Value 2022	Output Indicator Value 2023	Source on Output
Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources	OP I: 3.2.1.	# of nature-based solutions that contribute to enhancing sustainable livelihoods, especially for women and other vulnerable groups	CPD: 0	CPD: 5	Intranet (CPS)/Power BI: 4	Intranet (CPS)/Power BI: 6	Quantum+: 6	Quantum+: 7	Source:GEF 5 Protected Areas project PIR June 2020 and progress reports 2020; BIOFIN South Africa Strategy; Global ABS progress reports. Progress reports, PIRs, BLU TE report, BIOFIN strategy
	OP I: 3.2.2.	Natural resources that are managed under sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime (area under improved management and sustainable use)	CPD: 400 hectares	CPD: 480 hectares	Intranet (CPS)/Power BI: 259,093 hectares	No data	No data	No data	Source: GEF 5 Protected Areas project PIR June 2020. GEF 5 SLM M&E Spreadsheet. GEF 5 BLU progress reports (Q3 2020). GEF 5 BLU progress reports (Q3 2020 ORASECOM Progress). report 2020.

Data Sources:

1. Results and resources framework for South Africa (2020-2025) of the Country Programme Document for South Africa(pages 9-14)

2. IRRF / CPD Outcomes/output indicators baselines, milestones, targets and report on actuals

<https://app.powerbi.com/groups/me/reports/f9a30509-da37-4cc1-b971-8f17c0c5ba30/ReportSection2ddca29762bc1276521c?experience=power-bi>

3. Corporate Planning System(CPS) Link used as data source for South Africa Indicators Matrix:

<https://intranet-apps.undp.org/UNDP.HQ.CPS2018/app/ZAF/programmes-indicators>

4. Quantum+

https://undp.lightning.force.com/lightning/r/ROAR__c/a2w6N000000R4sPQAS/view

Date of Data Extraction: 29 February 2024

Black Font : Results and resources framework for South Africa(2020-2025) of the Country Programme Document for South Africa(pages 9-14)

Green Font data adapted from IRRF Website and Quantum+ (different from the one in the original CPD)

Red Font : No figure on actuals in CPS, Power BI, and Quantum+