



Priority 4: Consolidating the Social Wage through Reliable and Quality Basic Services

INTRODUCTION

A comprehensive, inclusive and responsive social protection system ensures the resilience of citizens. Social protection is critical for income security and protecting human capital during transition phases, as well as promoting the flexibility and competitiveness of the economy, particularly in an environment where change will accelerate as cultural, climate and technological change put traditional livelihood, solidarity and coping mechanisms under more pressure. A continuing, increased focus on this comprehensive, inclusive and responsive social protection regime will become more urgent in the next five years. This requires:

1. an effective policy framework and accompanying accessible mechanisms (norms, standards and processes).
2. an enabling economic inclusion. Therefore, the next five years will see the effective implementation of a consolidated social wage and social protection system to safeguard the livelihoods of all South Africans.
3. This requires actions to improve the reliability and quality of basic services with a focus on affordability, universality and ensuring that no one is left behind especially vulnerable individuals, households and communities. The capacity, efficiency, effectiveness, targeting and alignment of the existing social system must be improved.

South Africa's NDP 2030 accords a central role to social protection in addressing the critical challenges of eradicating poverty and reducing inequality. Social protection contributes to ensuring that no-one slips

below a minimum standard of living, as well as a more transformative and developmental role of moving towards a more inclusive growth path and to ensure more inclusive development outcomes.

In keeping with addressing the multi-dimensionality of poverty and inequality, in the South African context, social protection is an umbrella concept that brings together:

- Social security which draws on section 27 of the constitution to address income dimensions of poverty and contribute to ensuring a standard of living below which no-one falls;
- Measures to address capability poverty: support to early childhood development and investments in children;
- Labour market activation policies and measures that foster productive inclusion of the under- and unemployed – public employment programmes;
- Protective measures for nutritional and food security.
- Developmental social welfare interventions to address (i) economic and social exclusion and strengthen social cohesion; (ii) ensure that families and individuals are able to access services, entitlements, and potential economic and social opportunities; and (iii) developmental social services to reach out and provide care to the vulnerable such as those affected by HIV, women & children abuse, disabled etc.

Elements of the social wage not articulated in this chapter include:

- Provision of basic services and housing
- Provision of Health care and Basic education and Early Childhood development

Aspects of productive inclusion - as Public Work Programmes. Transformed developmental social welfare

Poverty and inequality remain a challenge for our country. Poverty persists despite the fact that social grants and public employment programmes have been scaled up to address the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment. People living in poverty often experience illiteracy, inadequate nutrition, and insufficient income and limited livelihood opportunities. These factors increase vulnerability and, if not adequately tackled, result in inter-generational poverty. There is a need for the development and implementation of programmes that help the poor and the vulnerable to build assets, capacities and capabilities to earn an income and become self-reliant, particularly on youth and women.

The right to dignity is reiterated as a founding value of our democratic state, in section 1 of the Constitution, alongside equality and freedom. Respecting the inherent dignity of people demands that a comprehensive and harmonised social protection system be created to ensure that the state is able to cushion citizens from various forms of vulnerability and dehumanising poverty. A comprehensive, inclusive and responsive social protection system is important as it builds the resilience of citizens. It is widely accepted that income from social protection programmes help build residence, assets and capabilities. It further contributes to both economic development and competitiveness of the economy, particularly in an environment characterised by rapid change due to climate and technological change. These changes often threaten the traditional and known forms of sustainable livelihoods.

Operationally, the social protection system is still not optimal, with critical breakdowns and inefficiencies that continue to undermine the delivery of quality of social services. These inefficiencies continue to undermine the delivery of quality of social services. A continuing, increased focus on social protection and notions around a basic citizen's income will become more urgent and will need to be reinvigorated in the next five years. This requires an effective social security policy framework and accompanying accessible mechanisms (norms, standards and processes) that enable economic inclusion and improved, efficient, reliable and quality of basic services with a focus on affordability and meeting the needs of vulnerable communities. The capacity, efficiency, effectiveness, deliberate targeting and alignment of the existing social systems to meet these ends must be improved.

Intended beneficiaries of state-funded social insurance and assistance are subjected to tedious, bureaucratic, cumbersome and various means tests before accessing the social entitlement. This often results in unintended exclusions and thus defeating the strategic objective of a social insurance. The need for social assistance and welfare has also been increasing since 1994. In 2018, the total uptake of social assistance increased to 17.8 million beneficiaries, with a total expenditure of R107.6 million (SASSA, 2018).

A shortage of skilled social workers

There is a chronic shortage of social welfare professionals, including child protection personnel. While the number of social workers increased from 9 072 to 18 213 between 2000 and 2014, only 9 289 are employed by the government or non-profit organisations, and only a portion of them work with children and families.

Between 1999 and 2000 South Africa experienced brain drain as many qualified social workers left the country for better employment opportunities. This migration, together with the limited number of social workers trained by universities, contributed to serious shortage of social workers in the country. In response, social work was declared a scarce skill in 2001. Between 2007 and 2017 a total of 10 929 students were awarded full scholarships. A total of 10 760 students have graduated with a degree in social work, with 7 687 graduates being absorbed into employment by the provincial departments of social development.

In October 2016, National Treasury approved a conditional grant to the value of R591 269 097 to employ 566 scholarship graduates over a period of three years. By the end of 2017/18, a total of 630 graduates were employed through the conditional grant.

The current MTSF 2019-2024 seeks to expedite the process of absorbing trained social work practitioners to address the social ills with a particular focus on vulnerable groups such as orphaned children in need of foster care, substance abuse victims and victims of gender-based violence.

Gender-based violence

Despite notable advances in gender equality and women's empowerment, the majority of women and girls still suffer from multi-dimensional poverty, inequality and discrimination on the basis of gender. This is compounded by deep-seated social problems such as gender-based violence. Almost 25 years into South Africa's democracy, women's empowerment and gender equality remains elusive. High levels of gender-based violence and other expressions of women's subordination and gender inequality have resulted in a rising tide of discontent and fear among women, especially young women.

The prevalence of gender-based violence is perpetuated by patriarchal norms and practices, a legacy of structural violence and weaknesses in the criminal justice system. The UN General Assembly resolution on 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1) required all countries to increase social investment to close the gender gap and strengthen support for institutions in relation to gender equality and the empowerment of women. All forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls will be eliminated, including through the engagement of men and boys. The systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the country's development agenda is crucial.

In the current MTSF 2019-2024, government will develop a core package of social welfare interventions, including an essential minimum psychosocial support and norms and standards for violence against women and children, families and communities.

Drugs and substance abuse

The impact of alcohol and substance abuse continues to ravage families, communities and society. The youth of South Africa are particularly affected. The fight against drugs and substance abuse needs a multipronged approach, with efforts aimed at improving parenting practices, spiritual care, knowledge, influence and a healthy mind. Recreation and reduction in the ease of accessing alcohol, enforcement of law to reduce availability of substances, and employment opportunities have been found to collectively contribute to a decrease in substance abuse incidences. Treatment and rehabilitation give people a second chance at rebuilding their lives.

Alcohol and drugs damage the health of users and are linked to rises in non-communicable diseases including HIV/AIDS, cancer, heart disease and psychological disorders. Users are also exposed to violent crime, either as perpetrators or victims and are also at risk of long-term unemployment if they drop out of school. The social costs for users are exacerbated if they are ostracised from their families and communities and in acute cases, users are at risk of premature deaths due to ill health, violent crime and suicide.

The MTSF 2019-2024 will focus on scaling up treatment and rehabilitation strategies to increase the number of people accessing prevention and treatment programmes.

Prioritising the social protection of children

South Africa has a large and mobile child-population requiring care and protection services. In 2018, the total population was estimated at 57.73 million. There are 18.5 million children between the ages of 0-18 years in the country, constituting 34 per cent of the total population.

Children are the most vulnerable as their welfare is directly impacted by the economic, educational and social statuses of those on whom they depend. They are often excluded from services offered by government due to administrative burdens, lack of information and systemic errors. Although programmes targeting children such as ECD and child support grants have been extended, a number of children remain outside of the system, including those who are two years and below; orphans; particularly those who have lost both their parents, older children who have dropped out of school; children with mothers who have no schooling; children of teen mothers; children living only with their fathers; children who experience limited mobility; and children of refugees.

A 2017 review conducted by the Children's Institute suggests that about 18 per cent of the country's children are excluded from access to the child

support grant. Children with disabilities are also struggling to access the care dependency grant, largely due to the highly stringent application and medical assessment processes. ECD funding needs to be increased for all ages, particularly for children in their first 1 000 days of life. There is also a need to resolve the foster care grant and align it with the child support grant, and further resource the foster care programme with enough social workers. This will ensure that foster care cases are swiftly resolved and children placed in stable family environments with access to the appropriate social grant. A 2017 report by the Department of Social Development noted that over 500 000 children were in foster care placements. Renewing foster care placement orders every two years has been the major challenge.

The NDP calls for sustainable, rights-based development through investments in children. It recognises that breaking historical patterns of poverty and inequality requires the provision of services that interrupt the intergenerational transmission of risks which keeps historically marginalised children trapped in a cycle of poor development.

Realising the NDP's goals, as well as the country's international and constitutional child-rights imperatives, requires the adoption of a rights-based developmental childcare and protection policy that provides a nationwide vision for driving investment in programmes that:

- Guarantee the universal rights of all children to survival, protection, development and participation
- Address the root causes of poor development among vulnerable children at risk of poor development, including violence, poverty, fractured families, malnutrition, poor education, and substance abuse.

In the next five years, policy and legislation on children needs to be optimised. Maternal support needs to be implemented and the uptake of the child support grant by eligible children under one should be improved in order to better improve the nutritional outcomes as well as improving the quality and access of ECD services to children between the ages of 0-4, and by improving access, and investing in infrastructure development.

Comprehensive social security

Government needs to urgently resolve fragmentation, inefficiencies and misalignments in the system. Although some progress has been made in the uniformity of the legislative framework, there are still disparities in terms of infrastructure, financing and skilled human resources across provinces, and between rural and urban areas. This disjuncture inhibits the effectiveness of existing social protection systems and hampers government efforts to provide services to those who need them most. Furthermore, increasing violence against women and children requires a concomitant response from government, civil society organisations and broader society. Training and absorption of social workers must be prioritised to address these social ills. A standardised welfare package must be provided as part of the response.

Intended beneficiaries of social insurance and state-funded social assistance are subjected to tedious, bureaucratic, cumbersome and various means tests before accessing the social entitlement. This often results in unintended exclusions and thus defeating the human rights approach of social security.

The need for social assistance and welfare services has also been increasing since 1994. In 2018, the total uptake of social assistance increased to 17.8 million beneficiaries, with a total expenditure of R107.6 million (SASSA, 2018). In order to avoid exclusions that vulnerable persons often experience, in the next five years, government should define a basket of social entitlements

that the poor should be guaranteed (through a social protection floor) and reduce the administrative barriers to access.

In the next five years, government will accelerate the finalisation of various policy and legislative initiatives to close policy and coverage gaps and fast track implementation to ensure that individuals and households become resilient, being able to withstand life cycle shocks. In line with the NDP this includes finalising the White Paper on Comprehensive Social Security and the draft social security bill that addresses gaps in coverage of both social assistance and social insurance, including cover for atypical workers and those working in the informal economy, equitable funding and subsidies and improved cost effective administration.

With a population of about 57.73 million and 10 million registered vehicles, the country experiences about 40 road fatalities a day. The annual road accident death rate per 100 000 lives is 25.1. About 58% of road fatalities are due to alcohol (USA: 31%; CAN: 34%) and it is further estimated that 8% of GDP is lost to road accidents which is above the 3% global average.

In the case of the Road Accident Fund (RAF), it is well documented that the scheme is unsustainable owing mainly to its funding model and the legislative environment. The main risk for this scheme is the liability, which is expected to be R297 billion by 31 March 2020. The current financial context and future financial scenarios clearly shows that the Road Accident Fund in its current funding model will become a significant fiscal risk for the country.

The RAF operating model is also constrained by inefficiencies because of none optimized business processes and due to the lack of an integrated claims management process there are many internal and external factors and this has seen the RAF experience high incidences of fraud and corruption, high litigation costs and service delivery challenges. Mitigation measures were implemented, including drafting a Road Accident Benefit Scheme Bill. Direct claims were introduced and seen as positive interventions but were not sufficient in putting the RAF on a sustainable trajectory. Road accidents are viewed as a huge drain on limited resources of the country and the solution to the problem of underfunded motor vehicle insurance in South Africa lies in a reduction of the burden created by such accidents.

Other factors in future may include the impact of improved spatial planning. One of the root causes for high traffic numbers on our roads is the apartheid spatial design where people stay far away from their workplaces. With the state introducing spatial planning legislation and a growing culture by the millennials of inner city living. This could have an impact in the long term. The following short to medium term measures are considered to improve the sustainability of the fund; Optimise Cash-flow Management Strategy, Implement Partial Payment, Inflation linked Fuel levy increases and Cross Border Charges.

Sustainable community development interventions

The democratic South Africa has since 1994 waged war on poverty. This is reflected in the types of policies adopted by this government as well as in the spending on social policies. The challenges inherited from apartheid are massive. This ranges from an economic structure which is anti the poor to a deliberate denial of basic services, access to infrastructure, assets, education and training to improve human capital, settlement patterns that placed the poor far from economic opportunities and that discouraged establishment of opportunities in those areas.

Much of government work is already aimed at addressing poverty and ensuring a better life for all; and significant progress has been made in this regard. Anti-poverty initiatives have been successfully mainstreamed into the planning and implementation of Government programmes and in the budgeting process.

Moreover, government policy orientation has been targeted at the poorest of the poor. However, there is still much that we need to do. Certain groups in our society continue to be vulnerable to poverty. These groups include for example, women particularly those who are single parents, children, the youth, the aged, families where one or more family member has a disability. Success in tackling poverty and social exclusion requires that every sector play its part; there needs to be a national mobilisation towards a common political and social goal.

Every South African has the right to adequate food, but many still experience inadequate access to food. Households are food and nutrition secure when they have year-round access to the amount and variety of safe foods needed to lead active and healthy lives. Although social grants play a critical role in the fight against poverty of food and income, complementary sustainable livelihood initiatives are needed.

Government will continue to gather information through evidence based research such as Community Mobilisation processes and Sustainable Livelihoods initiatives. Community development within government still remains fragmented, and therefore requires government efforts towards integration and coordination.

This requires that a unified national policy be developed on community development to standardise and unify the sector. It is for this reason that the government through the department of Social Development will be leading the process towards the development of a national community development policy that will provide strategic guidance and support to the sector. Moreover, the sector consists of a variety of community development cadres with varying conditions of service and also working closely with households and communities, without been professionalised. It is for this reason that the Department of Social Development will be leading the professionalization of Community Development Practice. This process requires participation and collaboration of other government departments with Community Development Practitioners and Workers. A national Community Development Policy will in this regard ensure that community development interventions and programmes are well-coordinated and implemented throughout the country. The professionalization of community development will contribute towards defining the scope of work, code of ethics and conduct and capacity building of Community Development Practitioners and Workers.

The Non Profit Organisations (NPO) Directorate Regulator is responsible for the registration and regulation of all NPO's and community based organisations (CBO's) that operate activities in South Africa. The NPO Directorate has an important role in increasing public trust and confidence through effective regulation. Department of Social Development (DSD) enables support to NPOs in complying with their legal obligations and take action to address non-compliance where necessary. Best practices are promoted to ensure that NPOs operate to high standards of governance, accountability and transparency.

Integrated social protection information system

Government has a number of information systems that are hosted by various departments. The Department of Social Development alone has over 10 social protection systems that are not interoperable. The departments that play a central role in the provision of social protection programmes also all have separate information systems. Poor coordination between and within different services, both at times of episodic events and in the long term, is affecting government's ability to adequately meet the needs of many vulnerable groups. These fragmented information systems create a burden for the poor as they are subjected to a variety of means tests before they are able to access social security.

With regard to the National Integrated Social Protection Information System, there is a need to explore switching from specialised services to one-stop or multi-purpose generic services and linking up programmes delivered by other departments involved in developmental social welfare service delivery more effectively. This includes strengthening norms and standards and making them consistent across various services and departments. Government departments should be encouraged to develop complementary financing policies to achieve shared social goals. Ongoing communication and information exchange on the financing of joint social programmes are needed for the division of responsibilities, eligibility and the application of monitoring procedures. The integration will also allow for the tracking of vulnerable individuals and monitoring whether they are accessing all the capability-building programmes available to them.

Implementation Plan: Transformed developmental social welfare

OUTCOME TRANSFORMED DEVELOPMENTAL SOCIAL WELFARE							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Expand the number of social services professionals	R5 100 731 269 (for 13 531 social service professionals). This projected budget will require approval of the financing strategy by Cabinet)		Private sector and CSOs	Subject to a special allocation for the appointment of social service professionals	National and provincial	Provincial DSD	DSD
Create an enabling environment for children's services through legislation, policy, effective practice, monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance.	R10 million - national Available in Baseline Budget Included in the 2020 MTEF baseline	Civil society, national and provincial departments	Designated child protection organisations	Human capital, skills	National and provincial	Provincial DSD	DSD
Review Social Development legislative framework	R12 million	Support by national and provincial DSD on the implementation of the policy and legislation	Civil society, national and provincial departments (NDOH, DBE, DOL etc.)		National and provincial		DSD

OUTCOME Transformed developmental social welfare							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Develop a core package of social welfare interventions including an essential minimum psychosocial support and norms and standards for substance abuse, violence against women and children; families and communities	R9 billion current annual allocation Included in the 2020 MTEF baseline				National and provincial	Provincial DSD and municipalities	DSD, DWYPD
Strengthen prevention and response interventions for substance abuse	R10 848 000 per annum It is Included in the 2020 MTEF baseline	National, provinces, civil society	None		None		DSD

Monitoring Framework: Comprehensive developmental social welfare

2024 IMPACT: AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Transformed social welfare	Improvement in social welfare services Index.		60% improvement in social welfare services index.	Expand the number of social services professionals	Sector strategy for the employment of social service professionals developed	Demand model for social services practitioners	Sector strategy approved by Cabinet by 2024	DSD
					Increase the number of social service professionals in the public service	18 300 social workers	31 744	DSD
				Create an enabling environment for children's services through legislation, policy, effective practice, monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance	Amendments to the Children's Act enacted	Children's Act, (Children's Act No. 38 of 2005)	Children's Act amended, costed and implemented by 2024	DSD
						Children's Act 2005 Regulations	Regulations for the Children's Amendment Bill drafted and published by 2024	DSD
						2009 Training Guidelines on the Children's Act	80% sector workforce capacitated on children Act by 2024	Provincial DSD, academic institutions and other service providers
				Review Social Development legislative framework	White Paper for Social Development implemented	Draft reviewed White Paper on Social Welfare, 1997	Approved White Paper on Social Development implemented by 2024	DSD
	Percentage decline in incidences of GBV	177 620 reported crimes against women in the 2017/18 (SAPS Annual Report, 2019)	Target: 10% decline in incidences of GBV	Develop a core package of social welfare interventions including an essential minimum psychosocial support and norms and standards for substance abuse, violence against women and children, families and communities	Core package on social welfare interventions developed	Isibindi, Mikondzo, Thuthuzela	Five core package of social welfare interventions developed	DSD

2024 IMPACT: AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
					Number of victims of Substance abuse accessing support Programmes	10 047 admitted for treatment (SANCA, 2017)	15% increase in the number of victims of Substance abuse accessing support programmes doubled by 2024	DSD, DWYPD
					National Strategic Plan for Gender Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) - Implementation Plan	Reviewed Programme of Action on No Violence Against Women and Children/ Draft National Strategic Plan for GBVF	Approved Implementation Plan for National Strategic Plan for GBVF by 2022	DWYPD
				Strengthen prevention and response interventions for substance abuse	Increase the number of people accessing prevention programmes	282 760 (2013-2017)	10% increase in the number of people accessing substance abuse prevention programmes by 2024	DSD

Implementation Plan: The social protection of children

OUTCOME INCREASED ACCESS TO QUALITY EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (ECD) SERVICES							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Provide quality ECD services to children (0-4).	ECD conditional grant subsidy expansion and infrastructure: 2019/20 R518 228 2020/21 R552 949 2021/22 R583 361 ECD Equitable Share Subsidy: 2019/20 R3 052 749 2020/21 R3 191 098				National, provinces and municipalities	Provincial DSD and municipalities	DSD
Migrate the responsibility for pre-schooling to the Department of Basic Education	The costing will be finalised by end of December 2019	All departments that have a responsibility in ECD are affected as well as the entities like SETAs	ECD Stakeholder groups and some business entities		National, Provincial, District and Local Municipality.	All levels	DBE PEDs DSD
Develop and operationalise an ECD planning, funding, registration and information systems	The costing will be finalised by end of December 2019	All departments that have a responsibility in ECD are affected as well as the entities like SETAs	ECD Stakeholder groups and some business entities		National, Provincial, District and Local Municipality.	All levels	DBE PEDs DSD

OUTCOME INCREASED ACCESS TO QUALITY EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (ECD) SERVICES							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Develop and operationalise school readiness assessment system	2019/20 R9 million 2020/21 R9.5 million 2021/22 R9.6 million	National Treasury	Research Institution	Experts on digital online platforms	National, Provincial, District and Local Municipality.	All levels	DBE PEDs DSD
Address social grants exclusions to CSG by increasing access of the CSG for 0- to 1-year-olds							DSD
Improve coverage and efficiency							

Monitoring Framework: The social protection of children

2024 IMPACT: AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Increased access to quality ECD services and support	Access to ECD universalised for 4-year-olds and above	Children's Act of 2007	90% of all 4-year olds accessing ECD by 2024	Provide quality ECD services to children (0-4)	Quality assurance system in place	Children's Act of 2007	Quality assurance system approved by Cabinet by 2022	DSD
					Number of children accessing ECD services	2 487 599	3.6 million children accessing ECD services by 2024	DSD
					Number of new centers constructed.	51	53 new centres constructed by 2024	DSD
					Number of ECD centres maintained/upgraded	1023	656 ECD centres maintained/upgraded by 2024	DSD
				Migrate the responsibility for pre-schooling to the Department of Basic Education	Amendment of legislation to regulate the new ECD landscape	New indicator	Amendment of NEPA,SASA and Children's Act completed within 9 months of Cabinet proclamation on change	DBE, PEDs, DSD NGOs CBOs
				Develop and operationalise an ECD planning, funding, registration and information systems	Develop new funding models for ECD delivery.	New indicator	Approved costing plan by 2021.	DBE, PEDs, DSD
					Operationalise an ECD Education Management Information System (EMIS)		Approved funding model by 2023 ECD EMIS operational by 2024.	
Develop and operationalise school readiness assessment system	School readiness assessment system	New indicator	School Readiness Tool Assessment system operational by 2021.	DBE, PEDs, DSD,				

2024 IMPACT: AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
				Address social grants exclusions to CSG by increasing access of the CSG for 0- to 1-year-olds	% of eligible children between 0-1 year receiving CSG	New Indicator	80 % of eligible children between 0-1 year receiving the CSG	DSD
				Improve coverage and efficiency	Policy on maternal support	Draft policy on maternal support	Policy on maternal support approved by 2022	DSD

Implementation Plan: Comprehensive social security

OUTCOME								COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments								
Define a social protection floor – a basket of services that all should access.	R8 million	None	NPC in partnership with DPME	Human capital, skills	National and provincial	None	DPME (in partnership with NPC, UIF)								
Implementation of the comprehensive social protection system by 2024	R13 million	None	None	Human capital, skills	National and provincial	None	DEL UIF								

OUTCOME COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Optimise the social security legislative framework and develop appropriate norms and standards for service delivery.	R175 billion currently available for social assistance R24 billion in tax expenditure subsidies R2 billion on social rebates	SASSA, UIF, RAF, Compensation Fund, Commissioner of NDOH, CCOD, FSCA, SARB	International Labour Organisation NEDLAC WITS		National		DSD
Payment of social grants to eligible beneficiaries	R222 790 billion budget available	SASSA			National and provincial		DSD
Improve coverage and efficiency of social insurance	Mandatory contributions for pensions Voluntary contributions from participants		ILO NEDLAC		National		DSD
Improve process flow with computer aided diagnosis and new information technology administration system	R1.2 billion available for benefits due .(Compensation Fund)	Compensation Commissioner for Occupational Diseases	Mines, Employer Representative and Government	Professional nurses, legal, HR, IT and Finance	National	Focus is at Limpopo , Northwest, Northern Cape and Eastern Cape Occupational Health Centres	MBOD/ CCOD

Monitoring Framework: Comprehensive social security

2024 IMPACT: AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
Comprehensive social security system	Consolidated social protection system		A single means test for all forms of social protection by 2024	Define a social protection floor – a basket of services that all should access	Define social protection floor defined	Report by Taylor Committee for a Comprehensive Social Security Inquiry (2002)	Cabinet approved definition on a social protection floor by 2024	DPME (in partnership with NPC)
				Optimise the social security legislative framework and develop appropriate norms and standards for service delivery	White Paper on Comprehensive Social Security approved by Cabinet	Discussion paper on comprehensive social security	White Paper on Comprehensive Social Security approved by Cabinet by 2022	DSD
					Draft Social Security Bill	Discussion paper on comprehensive social security	Draft Social Security Bill approved by 2024	DSD
				Payment of social grants to eligible beneficiaries	% of eligible grant beneficiaries receiving grants per grant type	17.8 million people registered on social grants	95% of eligible CSG by 2024	DSD SASSA
							95% of eligible persons with disability by 2024	DSD
				Improve coverage and efficiency of social insurance	Policy on atypical and informal workers	Discussion Paper on Voluntary Inclusion of Informal workers	Policy on atypical and informal workers approved by Cabinet in 2024	DSD
					Policy on Maternal Support Moved to “The social protection of Children”	Draft policy on maternal support	Policy on Maternal Support approved by 2022	DSD

2024 IMPACT: AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
Comprehensive social security system	Consolidated social protection system		A single means test for all forms of social protection by 2024	Improve coverage and efficiency of social insurance	Integrated claims management System (ICMS) implemented.	Development, testing and deployment of release 1 reports not done	Support and maintenance system developed by 2023	DEL-UIF
					Number of employees newly registered by the Fund	838 922	4 500 000 by 2024	DEL-UIF
					Percentage of new companies created with registration document (UI54) within specified timeframes.	99% within 2 working days (UI54) 64 577	100% within 5 working hours	DEL-UIF
					Percentage of applications with complete information issued with compliance certificates, tender letters or non-compliance letters within specified timeframes	79% within 10 working days 4 975	100% within 2 working days	DEL-UIF
					Percentage of valid claims (Unemployment benefit) with complete information approved or rejected within specified time frames.	94% within 15 working days 671 188	98% within 8 working days	DEL-UIF
					Percentage of valid claims (In-service benefits; Maternity, illness and adoption benefits) with complete information approved or rejected within specified time frames.	92% within 10 working days 132 158	98% within 5 working days	DEL-UIF
					Percentage of valid claims (Deceased benefit) with complete information approved or rejected within specified time frames.	92% within 20 working days 14 397	98% within 10 working days	DEL-UIF
					Percentage of benefit payment documents created after receipt within specified time frame	99% within 6 working days 2 750 601	99% within 3 working days	DEL-UIF

2024 IMPACT: AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing department
	Improve access to compensation for benefits defined by the ODMWA (Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act) Ensure the sustainability of the Compensation Fund	Provision of Occupational health services at the Occupational Health Centres in Kuruman, Burgersfort , Umtata and Carltonville	90-day turnaround from claims submission to certify and finalise by 2024	Improve process flow with computer aided diagnosis and new information technology administration system	Number of claims certified at the Medical Bureau for Occupational Diseases (MBOD)	12 000	15 000 claims certified	CCOD/ MBOD
				Implementation of the comprehensive social protection system by 2024	Number of claims finalised by Compensation Commissioner (CCOD) of Department of Health (other than pensioners) per year	8 000	9 600 claims paid	CCOD/ MBOD

Implementation Plan: Community development interventions

OUTCOME							
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Develop state and CSO partnership model	None	NDA	Private investments needed	Human, finance and capital	National and NDA regions		DSD
Optimise NPO legislative framework to promote good governance and accountability	None	None	CSI funding to strengthen the NPO sector	HR - none.	National and provinces		
Create vibrant and sustainable communities	R10 million	Institutions of higher learning and research institutions Provinces and NDAs to communities Creation of job opportunities through CSOs, provinces, districts and NDAs	DCOG, DALRRD, NDOH, DHWS, DBE, CSOs Private sector, donor organisations and government departments	Human and capital needs to implement the programmes	National, provincial, district and local municipality		
Contribute and provide employment opportunities for vulnerable and poor citizens	R100 million	NDA and SASSA	Private sector contribution in providing capacity building and development funding	Human and technology skills needed	National, Provinces, (priority districts) and local governments	Yes	
Implement food and nutrition security Initiatives for vulnerable individuals and households	R333 million for 4.5 million people and 1.9 million households (R56 million will be transferred by national DSD to provinces. National DSD believes the rest will come from provinces)	Provinces and NDA to communities, SASSA	Private sector and civil society in the food industry to participate or involved in the feeding programme	Human, financial and technological resources needed	National, Provinces, (priority districts) and local governments	National and provinces	

Monitoring Framework: Sustainable community development interventions

2024 IMPACT: AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Sustainable community development interventions	Reduction in the rate of poverty	55% poverty level (StatsSA, 2017)	5% reduction of LBP and FPL and in the rate of income poverty by 2024	Develop state and CSO partnership model	State and CSO partnership model	NPO and DSD partnership model	State and CSO partnership model approved by Cabinet by 2024	DSD
				Optimise NPO legislative framework to promote good governance and accountability	NPO Amendment Act	NPO Amendment Bill	NPO Amendment Act enacted by 2022	DSD
					NPO Policy	NPO Act	Approved NPO Policy by 2024	DSD
				Create vibrant and sustainable communities	National Community Development Policy Framework submitted for approval..	Community Development Practice Policy	Approved National Community Development Policy by Cabinet by 2022	DSD
					Number of CSOs capacitated	15 000 CSOs	17 000 CSOs by 2024	DSD
					Reviewed sustainable livelihoods framework.	Sustainable livelihoods toolkit	Reviewed sustainable livelihoods framework approved by cabinet by 2022	DSD
					% of households profiled empowered through sustainable Livelihood programmes	1 038 840 households profiled	10% profiled households accessing sustainable livelihoods initiatives by 2024	DSD

2024 IMPACT: AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
				Implement food and nutrition security initiatives for vulnerable individuals and households	% of food insecure vulnerable households accessing food through food and nutrition security initiatives	11.8% households vulnerable to hunger	Reduce household vulnerability to hunger to 5.7% by 2024	DSD
					% of Individuals vulnerable to hunger accessing food through food and nutrition security initiatives	13.4.% of individuals vulnerable to hunger (GHS 2016)	Reduce individuals vulnerability to hunger to 6.6%	DSD
				Contribute and provide employment opportunities for vulnerable and poor citizens	% of CSG recipients below 60 linked to sustainable livelihoods opportunities	New	2% of CSG recipients below 60 linked to sustainable livelihoods opportunities by 2024	DSD
					Number of EPWP work opportunities created through DSD Programmes	New Indicator	137 000 work opportunities created through DSD Programmes by 2024	DSD

Implementation Plan: Integrated social protection information system

OUTCOME								INTEGRATED SOCIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION SYSTEM							
Interventions		Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)		Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities		Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society		Human capital, skills and technology requirements		Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF		Provincial and district municipality		Lead and contributing departments	
Integrate the social protection information systems for better delivery of services				SITA		IT private companies		Technicians, software developers, system maintenance		National and Provinces Outcome 13 Contributing departments: DBE, DHA, NDOH, SASSA, DSD, DHET, DEL, DCOG				DSD DBE, DHA, NDOH, SASSA, DHET, DEL, DCOG	

Monitoring Framework: Integrated social protection information system

2024 IMPACT: AN INCLUSIVE AND RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
National Integrated social protection information system (NISPIIS)	Core Social Protection Systems integrated	Fragmented social protection system: LURITS HANNES SOCPEN DHIS IR (indigent registers) NISIS NSFAS Siyaya Umehluko CCOD system	Single view of Social protection system operating by 2024	Integrate the social protection information systems for better delivery of services	NISPIIS developed	Fragmented social protection system: LURITS HANNIS SOCPEN DHIS IR (indigent registers) NISIS NSFAS Siyaya Umehluko CCOD system	NISPIIS fully operational by 2024	DSD, DBE, DHA, NDOH, SASSA, DHET, DEL, DCOG



CROSS-CUTTING FOCUS AREAS

WOMEN

YOUTH

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Implementation Plan: Increased access to development opportunities for children, youth and parents/guardians including access to menstrual health and hygiene for all women and girls

OUTCOME INCREASED ACCESS TO DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHILDREN, YOUTH AND PARENTS/GUARDIANS INCLUDING ACCESS TO MENSTRUAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE FOR ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Provide sanitary towels to indigent girls and women in schools (quintile 1, 2 and 3; farm schools, rural schools and special schools) and TVET colleges and public universities.		DWYPD will engage with relevant partners	DWYPD in partnership with SGBs, LRCs, women's organisations, and other relevant partners	DWYPD will coordinate with relevant departments, civil society organisations and other entities to utilise their human capital, skills and technologies in driving this intervention	All 9 provinces	National, provincial, district and local municipalities as defined by key departments and partners	DWYPD, NT, DBE, DHEST, All 9 provinces
Introduce measures to ensure early development screening for all children, and clearly defined eligibility criteria to reduce exclusion errors for social assistance support for children with disabilities	NDOH existing baselines SASSA existing baselines DBE existing baselines (SIAS & school health services)	Not applicable	Significant CSI and civil society investment in impairment specific community-based screening and intervention programmes	Shortage of rehabilitation professionals to do screening and evaluations in particular in more rural settings	Not applicable	All provinces All district municipalities	NDOH, DSD, DBE

OUTCOME INCREASED ACCESS TO DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHILDREN, YOUTH AND PARENTS/GUARDIANS INCLUDING ACCESS TO MENSTRUAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE FOR ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Ensure roll-out of basket of social services to families caring for children and adults of disabilities regardless of geographical location	Current DSD national and provincial baselines for respite care services, family support services, peer support and counselling services insufficient for equitable coverage regardless of geographical location	RAF Compensation Fund	Disability organisations contribute the bulk of family support services through CSI funded programmes JICA Partnerships with national & international institutions/ donors (JICA)	Large scale development of personal assistance professionals, caregivers Existing DSD personnel to coordinate and manage family support and counselling as well as respite care services	Not applicable	All provinces All district municipalities	DSD
Ensuring access to all persons with disabilities to integrated community-based personal assistance services supporting independent living in community regardless of geographical location	SASSA (Grant-in-Aid allocations) No DSD baseline allocations for personal assistance services	RAF Compensation Fund	Partnerships with national & international institutions/ donors JICA (Independent Living Programme) Medical care givers	Large scale development of care givers. Existing DSD personnel to coordinate and manage family support and counselling inclusive of SASL interpreters, guides, note-takers, lip readers etc. will be required Technology innovation for rendering communication support	Not applicable	All provinces All district municipalities	DSD DSAC

Monitoring framework: Increased access to development opportunities for children, youth and parents/guardians including access to menstrual health and hygiene for all women and girls

2024 IMPACT: HUMAN DIGNITY FOR PERSONS WITH SEVERE DISABILITIES, WOMEN AND GIRLS' ACHIEVED THROUGH FREEDOM OF CHOICE AND DECENT LIVING CONDITIONS								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Menstrual health and hygiene management for all women and girls achieved	Level of compliance with Sanitary Dignity Framework	0% of indigent girls and women in schools (quintile 1, 2 and 3; farm schools and special schools) and TVET colleges and public universities receiving free sanitary towels from the Sanitary dignity programme	100% by 2024	Provide sanitary towels to indigent girls and women in schools (quintile 1, 2 and 3; farm schools and special schools) and TVET colleges and public universities	Percentage of indigent women and girls in quintile 1, 2 and 3; farm schools and special schools; TVET colleges and public universities receiving free sanitary towels	0% of indigent girls and women in schools (quintile 1, 2 and 3; farm schools and special schools) and TVET colleges and public universities receiving free sanitary towels from the Sanitary dignity programme	100% by 2024	DWYPD, NT, DTI, DBE, DSBD, DHEST
Increased access to development opportunities for children, youth and parents/guardians	Percentage of screened children with disabilities receiving individualised support	New indicator	All children between the ages of 0-8 years screened for developmental delays and/or disability are receiving individualised support	Introduce measures to ensure early development screening for all children, and clearly defined eligibility criteria to reduce exclusion errors for social assistance support for children with disabilities	Percentage of Early multi-sectoral screening conducted on all children 0-8 years to identify developmental delays and/or disability that will determine intervention and support needs	New indicator Screening currently ad hoc and not documented on central database	All children between the ages of 0-8 years are screened for developmental delays and/or disabilities and are receiving individualized support.	NDOH, DSD DBE

2024 IMPACT: HUMAN DIGNITY FOR PERSONS WITH SEVERE DISABILITIES, WOMEN AND GIRLS' ACHIEVED THROUGH FREEDOM OF CHOICE AND DECENT LIVING CONDITIONS

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Increased access to development opportunities for children, youth and parents/ guardians	Number of persons with disabilities receiving personal assistance services support by 2024	New indicator	All persons with severe disabilities, regardless of impairment type, living arrangement or geographical location have access to a range of personal	Ensure roll-out of basket of social services to families caring for children and adults of disabilities regardless of geographical location	Number of families caring for children and adults with disabilities who have access to a well-defined basket of social support services by 2024	New indicator	A well-defined basket of social support services to families caring for children and adults with disabilities available to at least 350 000 families by 2024	DSD
				Ensuring access to by all persons with disabilities to integrated community-based personal assistance services supporting independent living in community regardless of geographical location	Number of persons with disabilities receiving personal assistance services support by 2024		233 382 grant-in-aid recipients for June 2019	Persons with severe disabilities, regardless of impairment type, living arrangement or geographical location have access to a range of personal assistance services to prevent isolation and segregation from the community