

People's Scorecard on SDG Progress from 2015 to 2024

Results



african monitor
African voices for Africa's development



ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT

Action for Sustainable Development



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Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD) is a civil society platform dedicated to advancing sustainable development. Its members collaborate to support one another in creating a prosperous, healthy, secure, and peaceful world.

African Monitor



african monitor
African voices for Africa's development

African Monitor (AM) was founded in 2006 as an independent Pan African continental body to monitor development commitments, delivery as well as the impact on grassroots communities. AM is registered as a not-for-profit organisation in SA with PBO Status and works towards bringing strong additional African voices to the development agenda, by making sure that citizens have the capacity, platforms and opportunity to participate in decision-making processes. Its vision is of an African continent rapidly achieving its development potential, whose people live in dignity, in a just society where basic needs are met, human rights are upheld, and good governance is entrenched. The organisation focuses on mobilising the grassroots to be at the centre of development policy and practice.

People's Scorecard on SDG Progress Survey

The survey invited civil society groups to independently assess progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The aggregated scores informed national and global assessments of SDG implementation through 2024, following the 2023 midpoint.

Respondents provided a score for each of the 17 Goals, ranging from -5 (highest regression) to +5 (highest progress), using 2015 as the baseline.

Responding Organisations

Human Rights Institute of South Africa (HURISA)
Cape Peninsula University of Technology
ISIZIBA Community Based Organizations of South Africa
USALAMA REFORMS FORUM
Protiro Care Givers
Mbulelo Dili
Grassroots Edge
ONG ASEFCE BENIN
Mpumelelo Youth Movement
Free State COGTA
Passover Community building organization
Kwanele Sishi
Cape Town Tv
Mogale City LM

Ha stands Fundraising
Uplifting Lives Group
Lediistars Creatives and Ent
Kwantu Community Development
Baamogetswe Fresh Start Organization
Community Empowerment Committee
Together United
Remmoho Women's Forum
Young leaders
Siyakha youth foundation
Trees and clouds
Passover Community Building Organisation
Masibambane Community Development
Labour Resource and Research Institute (LaRRI)

Responding Organisations

Vimba
The Greater Alexandra Chamber of Commerce and Industries (GALXCOC)
Self Worth Centre
Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation
Dept of health
Commission for Gender Equality
Hands On Bafazi
Sonke Gender Justice
DHEWA (Development foe Health, Education, Work & Awareness) Welfare Society Chakwal Pakistan
Africa Unite
Unemployed
Planact
Golden Youth Club
SSA

London school of economics
Unisa (University of South Africa)
Kgoro Organisation
350Africa.org
SK Agricare
Rose caring center
Omang Youth Orgaisation

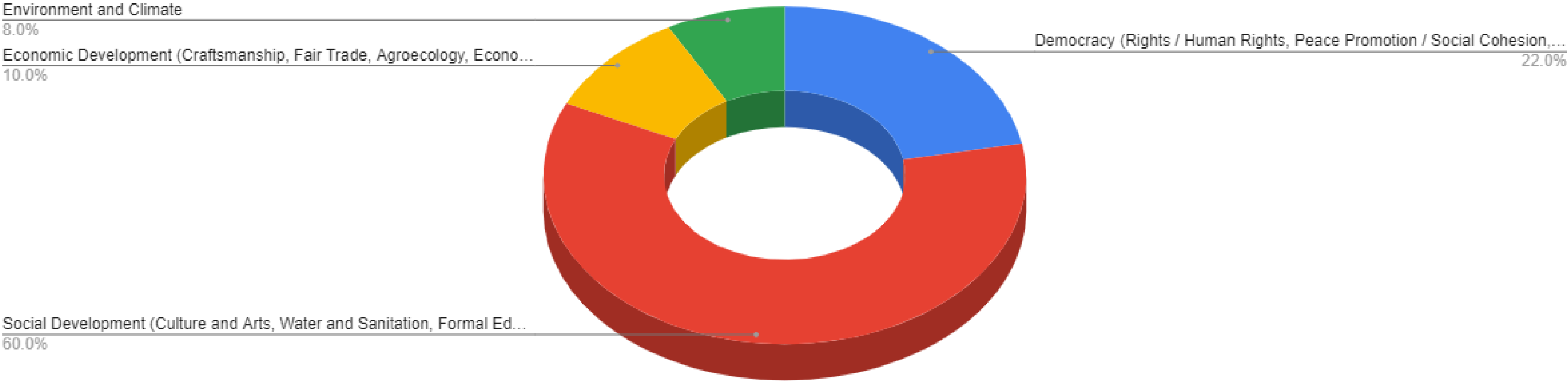
Total Respondents: 49

Unique Respondents: 48


Respondents not from South Africa: 2 (Kenya & Benin)

Area of Work

Area of Work



Scoring Guide

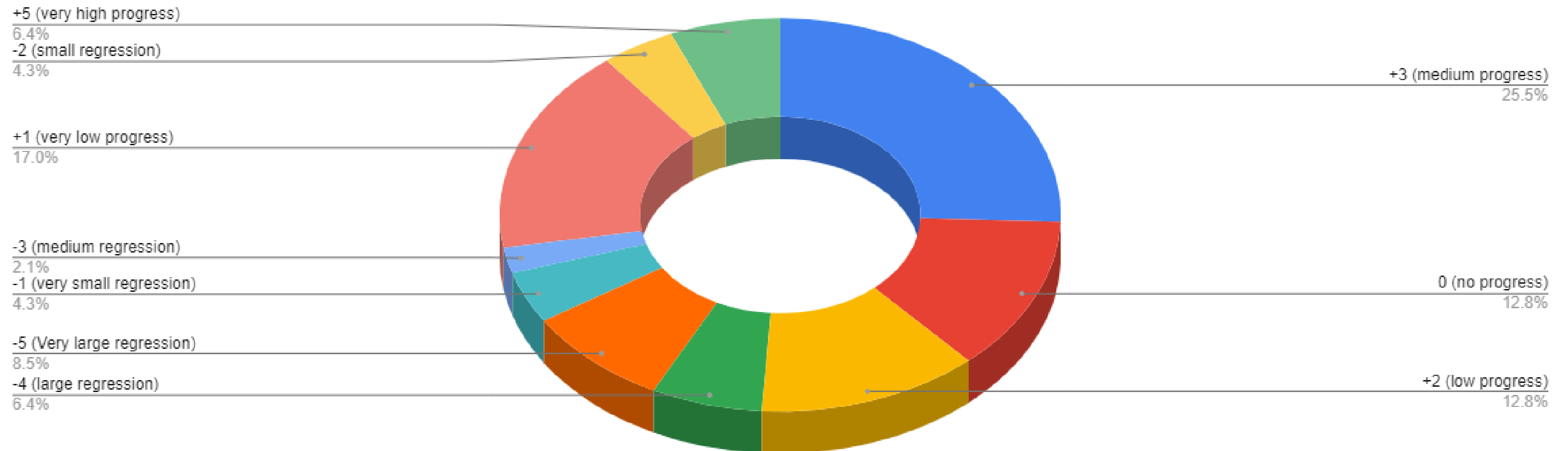
-5 (very significant regression)	Policy frameworks have either never been developed or fundamentally changed, and/or their implementation has been abandoned ; this SDG has thoroughly regressed
-4 (large regression)	Policy frameworks have not been developed or applied for most targets, and consequently the implementation of this SDG has regressed considerably
-3 (medium regression)	Policy frameworks not yet in place for some targets, and the implementation of most of the targets under this SDG hasn't progressed significantly and start to show regressions
-2 (limited regression)	This SDG shows progress for one target at most, but the rest of the targets are either stagnating or regressing
-1 (very limited regression)	Policy frameworks have not started to be implemented or haven't been significantly implemented for most targets. There's limited progress on one or two targets, but this SDG is starting to backslide
0 (no progress)	
+1 (very low progress)	Policy frameworks are being developed or updated in light of the SDGs for most targets; progress on this SDG is still minimal but showing positive early trends
+2 (low progress)	Policy frameworks are starting to be meaningfully implemented; progress is slowly starting to be seen for some of the targets in this SDG
+3 (medium progress)	Policy frameworks are starting to show positive outcomes for most targets; progress for this SDG shows a positive trend
+4 (high progress)	Policy frameworks are consolidated and their implementation shows continuous positive outcomes for most targets; most of the targets for this SDG are on track to be achieved
+5 (very high progress)	Strong and successful policy frameworks guiding government programs effectively and in line with SDG principles; Statistical indicators show that all of the targets for this SDG will be achieved 

Overall Average Scores

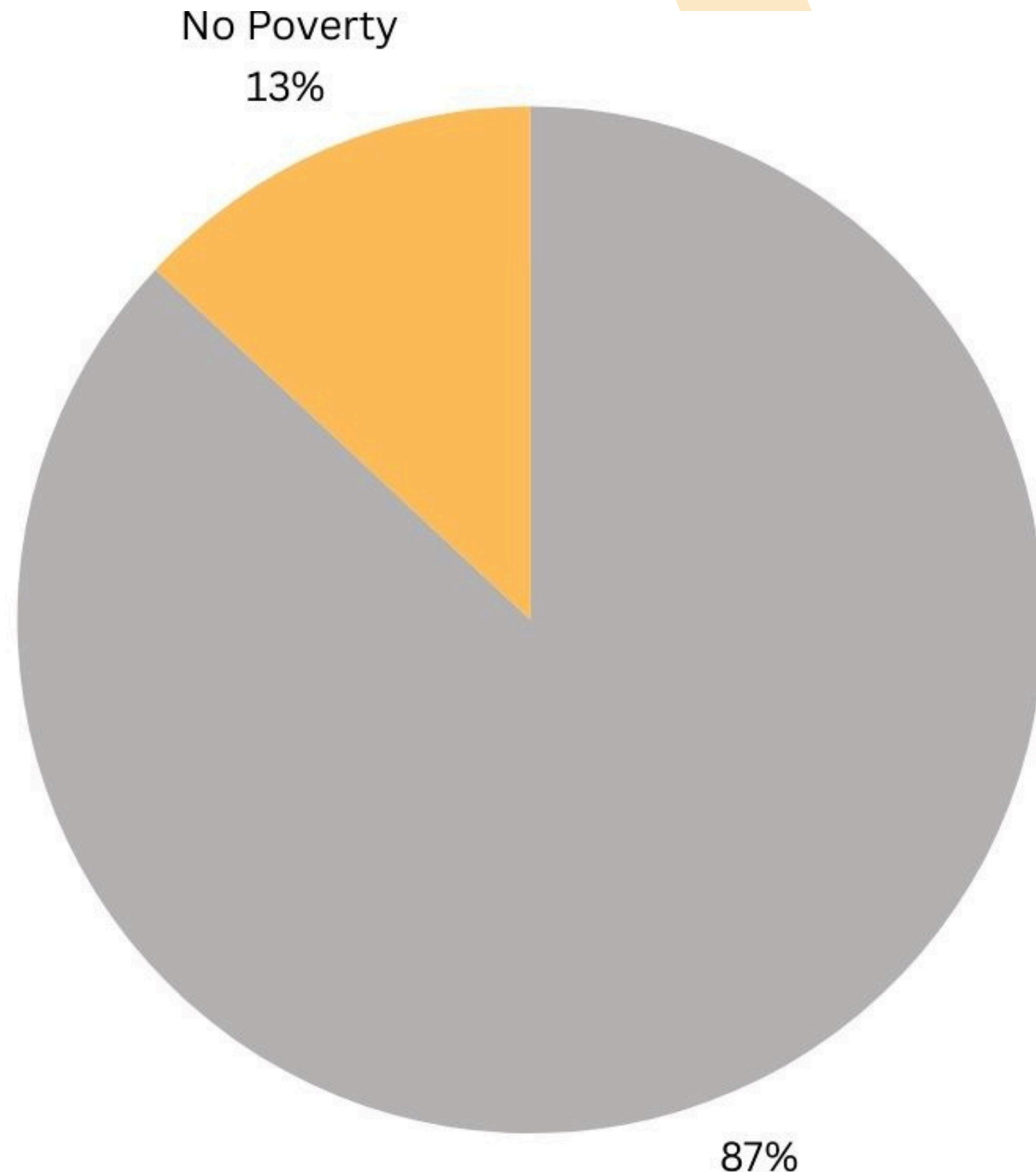


SDG 1 - No Poverty

SDG 1 - No Poverty



SDG 1 - No Poverty Average Score



After tabulating all the responses, SDG 1 - No Poverty, received an average score of 0.64.

When converted to a percentage, this amounts to 12.77%, rounded to 13%.

This indicates that the implementation of SDG 1 in South Africa is currently averaging at 13%.

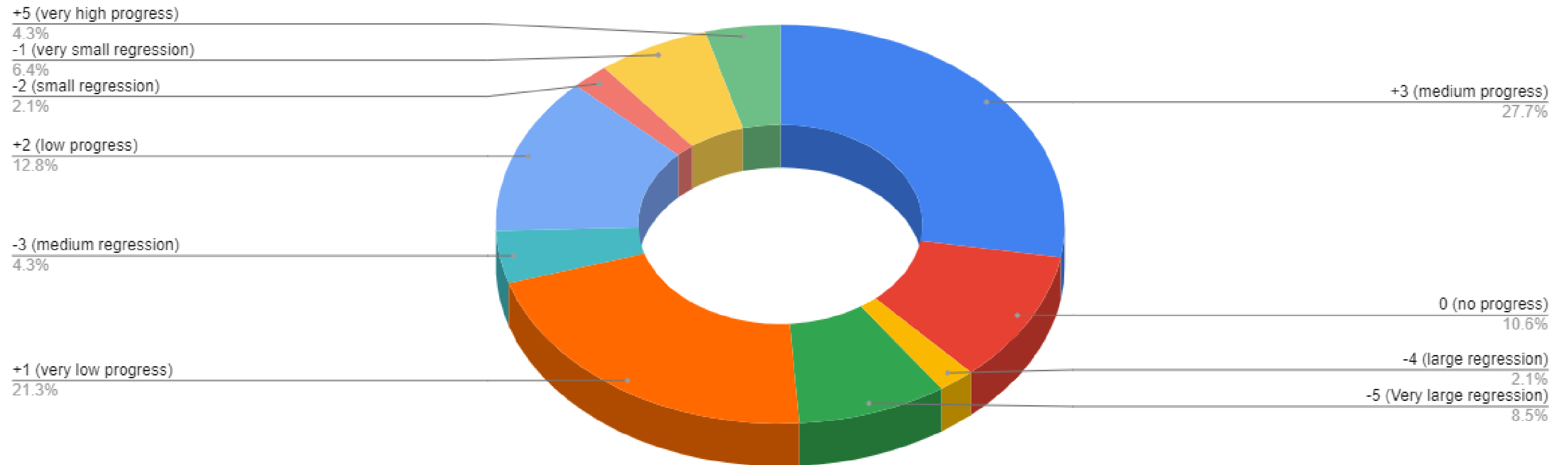
SDG 1 - No Poverty

Qualitative Responses

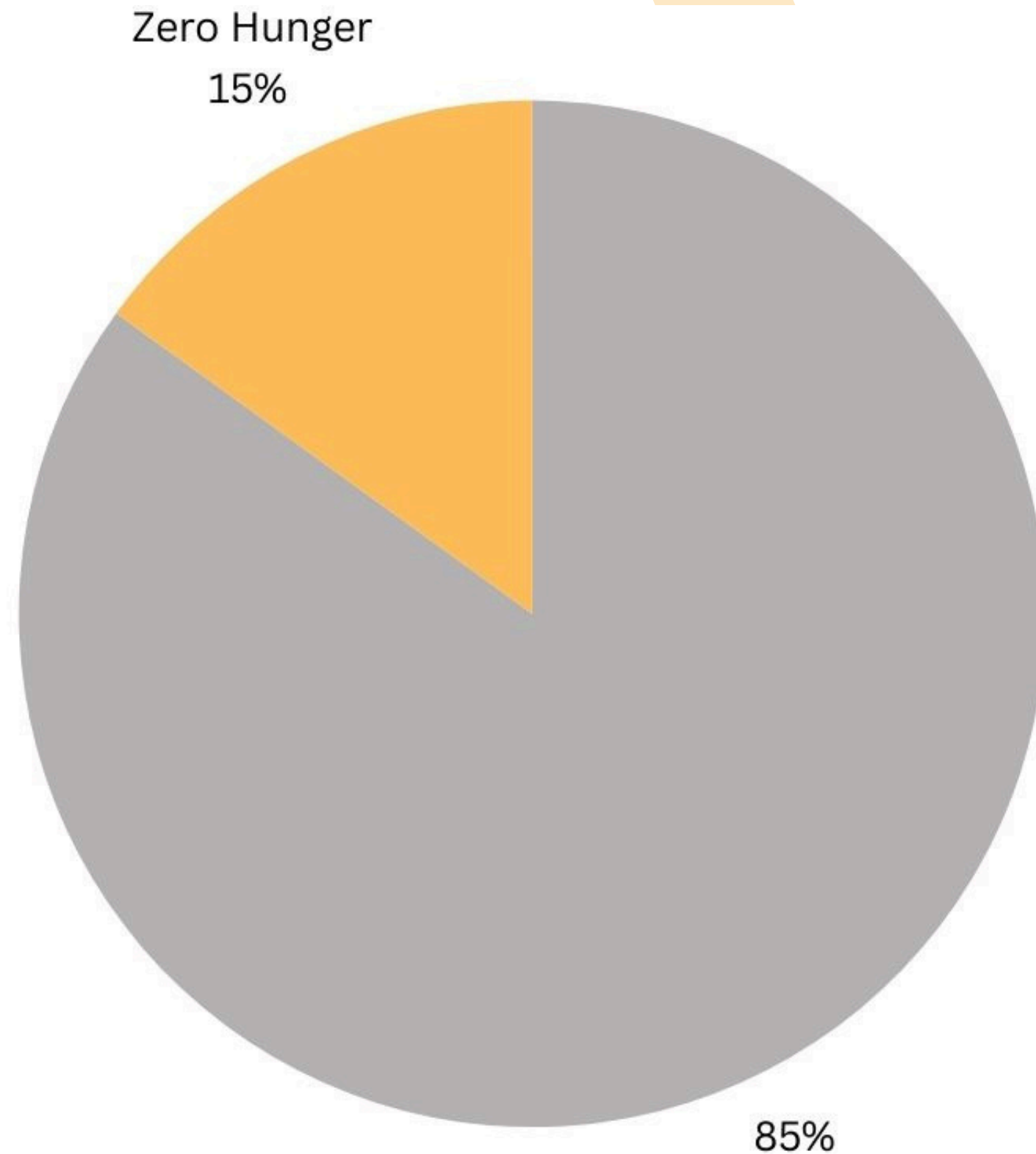
- The significant increase in the success of students in primary and higher education
- Efforts are very minimal and fraught with mismanaging of public resources
- Communities are in dire poverty conditions
- High unemployment, no adequate income or business has been taken by foreign and corruption of government leaders
- Social grants are below the food basket except for pension and disability, grants for unemployment are a ridiculous R370 a month and a threshold of R624 below the food basket.
- Community-based organisations fight hard to close the gap
- People are still struggling with a lack of access to nutritional foods, social grants are below food basket
- Significant investments in social safety nets, including old age and disability grants, and the establishment of food banks and drought relief programs, have helped reduce extreme poverty levels. However, only beneficial to those who have national documents.
- South Africa has the highest levels of inequality in the world, and people living in poverty are increasing.
- There is a high rate of unemployment
- youth or young adult poverty is rampant in South Africa
- https://www.statssa.gov.za/MDG/SDG_Country_report.pdf
- Inflation is very high and poverty is also very high
- According to the Poverty and Equity Brief of April 2023, there has been a lack of progress about poverty and reducing inequalities. The cause of this has been the lack of job opportunities, a bad business environment, and slow economic growth. Over the previous ten years, unemployment rates have ranged between 25 and 29 per cent. During the COVID-19 pandemic, these rates grew worse, and by the fourth quarter of 2021, they had reached an all-time high of 35.3%. Youth and women remain the most vulnerable groups; the unemployment rates for the 15–24 and 25–34 age groups are 60 and 41 percent, respectively, and the unemployment rate for women is 35.1% compared to 31.0 per cent for men.
- Several sources including the public statistical agency, the World Bank and others recognise that poverty has increased in South Africa and that hunger and food security have become a serious issue. Other issues such as education and health register serious shortcomings while unemployment has soared driving high poverty levels.
- Increase in employment rates, particularly among marginalized groups.Reduction in the number of people experiencing food insecurity.
- Improvement in nutritional status and dietary diversity."
- There are many still living in poverty and the unemployment rate is still high in South Africa, however, there is progress.
- There's no progress regarding SDG1 because people are facing retrenchments and poverty.
- Employment opportunities (albeit part-time) via public works programmes
- Despite numerous initiatives, a significant portion of our population still lives below the poverty line.

SDG 2 - Zero Hunger

SDG 2 - Zero Hunger



SDG 2 - Zero Hunger Average Score



After tabulating all the responses for SDG 2 - Zero Hunger received an average score of 0.76.

When converted to a percentage, this amounts to 15.31 which is rounded down to 15%.

This indicates that the implementation of SDG 2 in South Africa is currently averaging at 15%.

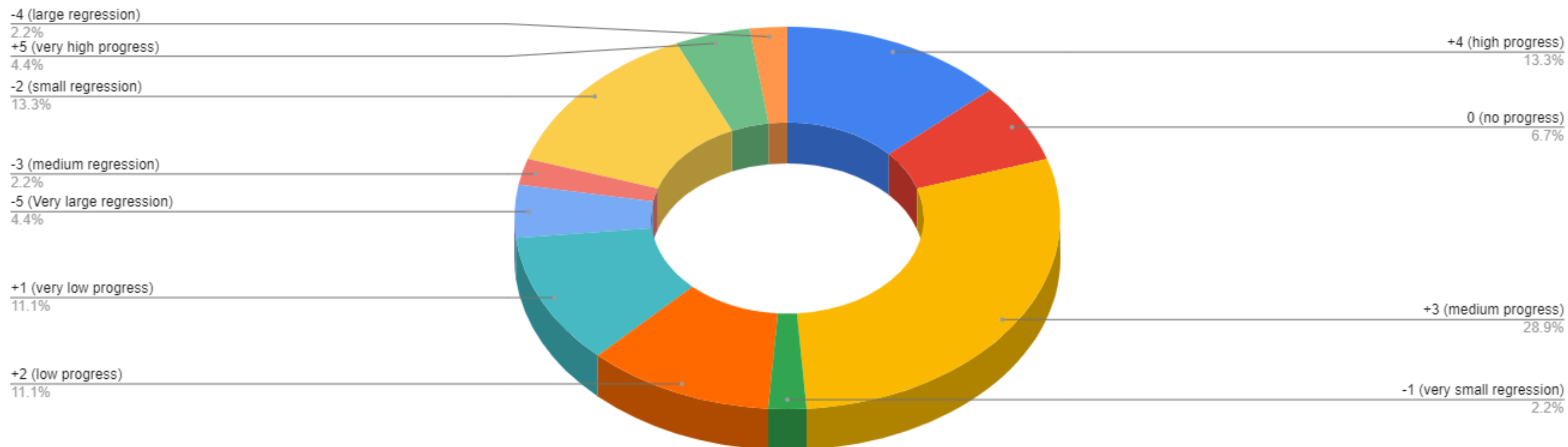
SDG 2 - Zero Hunger

Qualitative Responses

- The significant increase in the success of students in primary and higher education especially the target on "End Hunger and Ensure Access to Nutritious Food" through free access to food, water and energy in all households through Indigent Policy of South Africa :
- In the Eastern Cape Province evidence, women killed children and committed suicide because of hunger
- There are some small efforts to support farmers through fertilizer and seed subsidies
- SDG 2 is still very much evident in communities, especially rural communities
- No land for black people in South Africa and food is very expensive. People are given R350 grants which cannot buy them food, hygiene packs, water and electricity
- Citizens are not encouraged to grow their own food, a very small scale of people are being supported by given resources to work their piece of lands, malnutrition is still an issue for infants due to lack of provision of self-sustainability and support when it comes to food and skills in agriculture
- This is a department that is being neglected
- People are not well equipped with agriculture education
- Government not assisting people with the resource of growing their food "
- While there have been improvements, such as increased support for food security programs, challenges remain in addressing undernourishment, particularly in rural areas. The food security programs are not consistent in the support. The program has an invisible on-and-off switch.
- The Human Development Index ranks South Africa 109 out of 190 countries. The World Bank estimated that 49.2% of South Africans lived below the poverty line, with a monthly income of less than 1,227 South African Rands (82 USD). South Africa has high unemployment rates, with 33% of women and 29.9% of men affected. The population's total moderate or severe food insecurity prevalence is 20.3%. However, it is worth noting that the prevalence of food security in South Africa varies across provinces and affects different socio-economic classes, races and genders variably – the poorer households and regions are disproportionately affected.
- https://www.statssa.gov.za/MDG/SDG_Country_report.pdf
- Due to inflation, people are living in very suffer conditions
- 25.2% or 13.8 million South Africans live below the Food Poverty Line of R760 (as set by Statistics South Africa in March 2023. According to the Daily Maverick, millions of South African children go to bed hungry every night, and up to 20 million people experience severe food insecurity. In the Eastern Cape, at least 447,000 people ran out of money to buy food between March and September of 2023. This means that over 25% of the province's population experiences food insecurity.
- Food insecurity has worsened dramatically in South Africa and the SADC region according to Oxfam citing up to 58 million people affected. According to the to the University of the Witwatersrand. 'We found that over 20% (1 in 5) of the South African households were food insecure. But the prevalence varied widely across the provinces. The Eastern Cape province was the most affected (32% of households there were food insecure).'
- Decrease in the number of households experiencing food insecurity.
- Reduction in the prevalence of undernourishment and malnutrition among children and adults. Increase in the availability and consumption of diverse and nutritious foods.
- Reduction in the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies (e.g., vitamin A, iron) increases in market access for local farmers.
- Implementation of fair trade practices and improvement in farmers' earnings."
- The government is trying by all means to make progress in this SDG
- We started empowerment programmes on sustainable farming systems which focus on sustainable soil management which is delivered in rural and urban villages via community organic inspectors and sustainable soil management experts. This is expected to have a ripple effect nationally since for now it is implemented in six out of nine provinces in the country
- Ensuring food security and sustainable livelihoods must be prioritized.

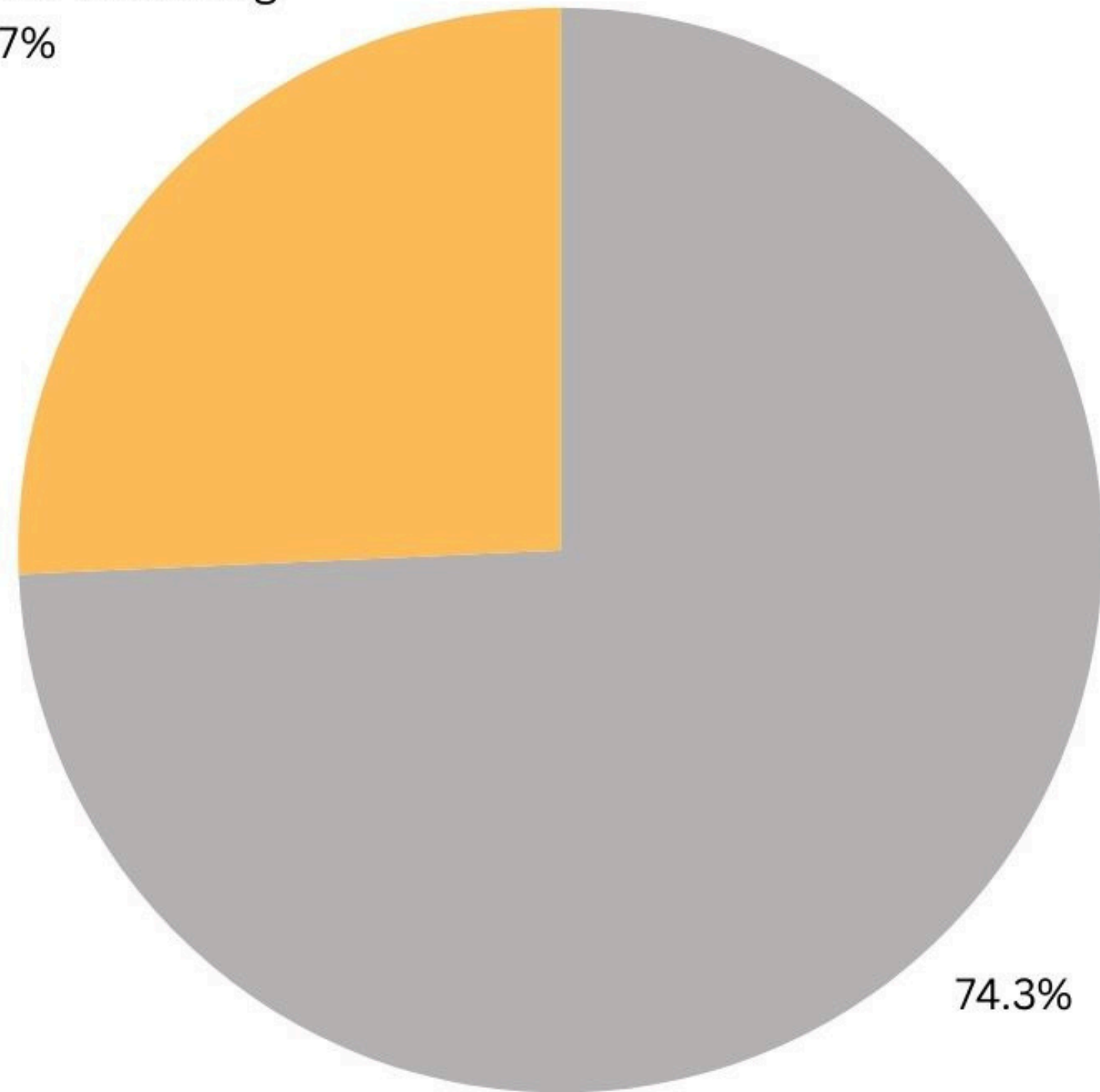
SDG 3 - Good Health & Wellbeing

SDG 3 - Good Health and Wellbeing



SDG 3 - Good Health & Wellbeing Average Score

Good Health and Wellbeing
25.7%



After tabulating all the responses SDG 3 - Good Health & Wellbeing received an average score of 1.28.

When converted to a percentage, this amounts to 25.7 %.

This indicates that the implementation of SDG 3 in South Africa is currently averaging at 25%.

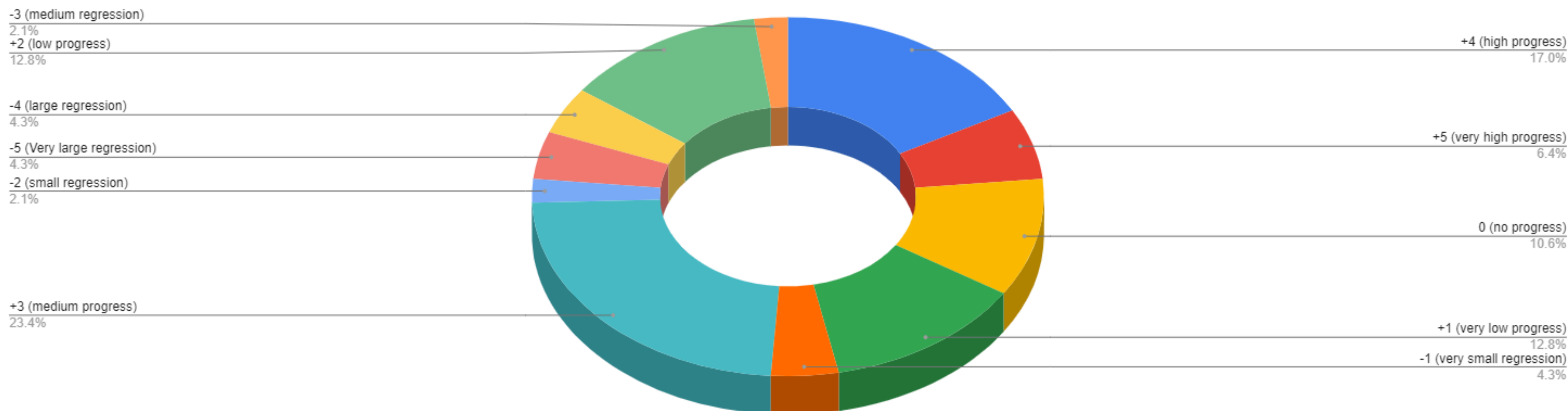
SDG 3 - Good Health & Wellbeing

Qualitative Responses

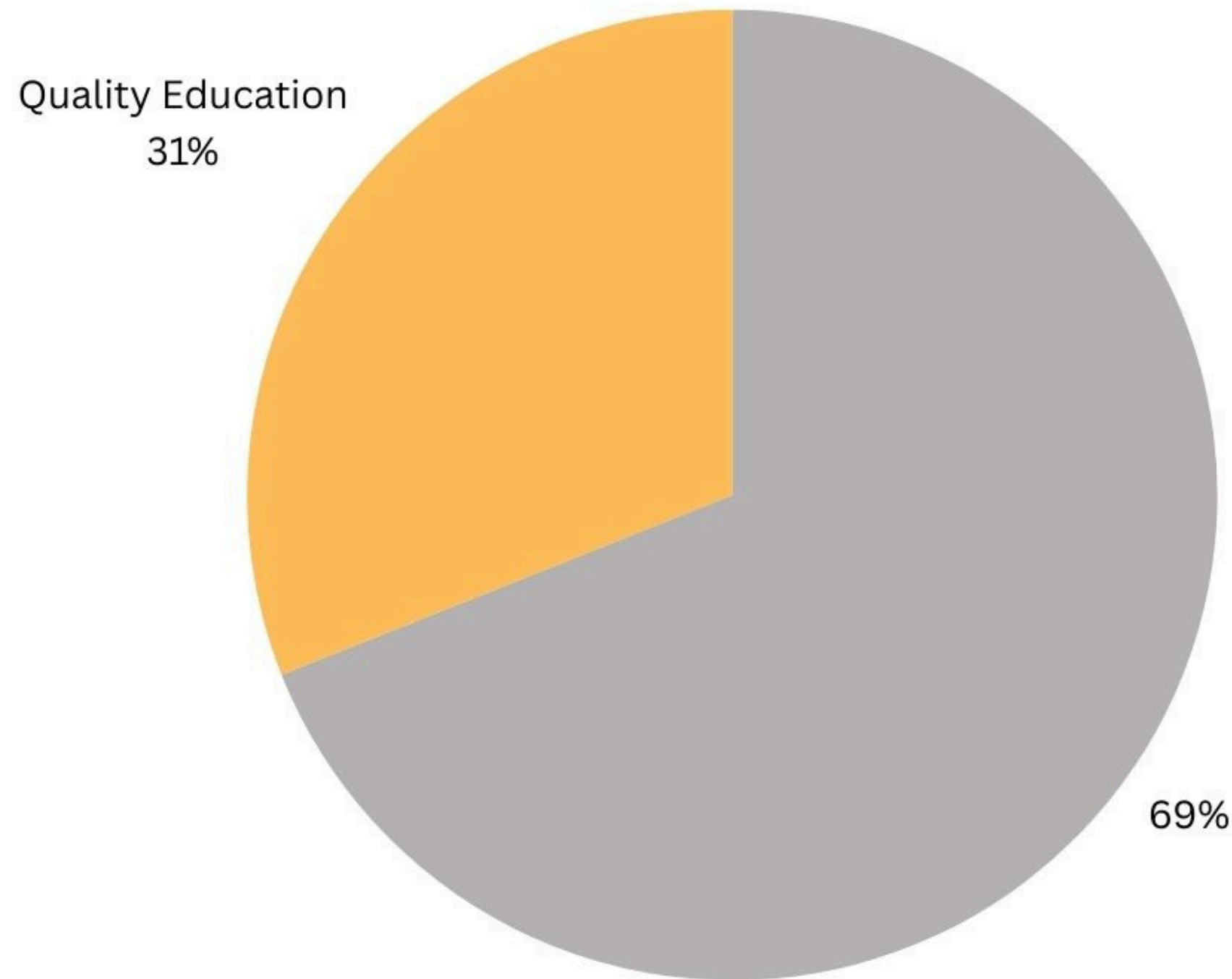
- "The implementation of the Drug and Substance Abuse Masterplan is the blueprint for the programs on alcohol and substance abuse in education (Substance Abuse Prevention)
- The development of sanitary dignity ware for girls in education and the implementation of Gender-responsive education budget for vulnerable girls (Sexual and Reproductive Health)
- Municipalities bring tractors to bury waste in streets resulting in street landfills
- Through the expansion of social health insurance programmes
- The systems at Government Health Care Facilities need improvement to cater for the needs of our people
- Poor health infrastructure for black people. No medication in clinics and high deaths and hospital litigations
- Poor health care is the main concern, no more health care facilities are established, shortage of professional health care providers, roads are not maintained resulting in ambulances available to remote rural areas, and staff shortages. Drug and substance abuse is the major problem, a high per centage of the youth is drowning in drug abuse, the government not providing rehab centres, and mental health is not prioritized, especially for the elderly resulting in pensioners being abused in the communities and accused of witchcraft when they suffer from mental illness, no mental care education, sex education is still a taboo, littering and lack of environmental education to the communities
- Climate change makes it difficult for indigenous people to sustain everyday living.
- We have a pat-a-girl program as well as a raise-a-boy child.
- "Hospitals not in good condition, shortage of professional health givers, roads not maintained in many areas
- No price control by the government resulting in expensive food products "
- Namibia has exceeded the HIV/AIDS 90-90-90 targets and implemented a robust COVID-19 relief package. Maternal and infant mortality rates have also seen improvements.
- Starting the climate change study
- Health. Nutrition
- https://www.statssa.gov.za/MDG/SDG_Country_report.pdf
- The prices of medicine are very high and people cannot afford it. there is no more policy to increase the health condition of poor people.
- In 2022, South Africa released a non-communicable disease policy with important diabetes and hypertension targets, this year saw the release of South Africa's overdue mental health policy, an obesity policy, and a new strategic plan for HIV, TB and STIs. These policy documents were generally welcomed, although most experts had questions about the state's ability to implement them. This is against poorly administered hospitals acute shortages of doctors and nurses, deep levels of demotivated staff, and serious funding shortages. Budget cuts in the public healthcare sector and the freezing of posts in some areas are leading to very poor health outcomes. The implementation of the national health insurance legislation that was signed into law will take years to be implemented. There is not nearly enough being done on environmental health issues.
- "Number of health education and awareness programs conducted.
- Increase in community knowledge and practices regarding hygiene, nutrition, and preventive health measures. improvement in child nutrition indicators, such as reduced stunting, wasting, and underweight.
- Increase in breastfeeding rates and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices.
- There's progress because we have the right to basic healthcare in our country and it's free.
- To reduce deaths and illnesses caused by hazardous chemicals, air pollution, water pollution, and soil contamination we are promoting natural (which promotes chemical-free zone creation in rural villages) and traditional practices in the sustainable farming systems delivered

SDG 4 - Quality Education

SDG 4 - Quality Education



SDG 4 - Quality Education Average Scores



After tabulating all the responses SDG 4 - Quality Education received an average score of 1.5.

When converted to a percentage, this amounts to 31%.

This indicates that the implementation of SDG 4 in South Africa is currently averaging at 31%.

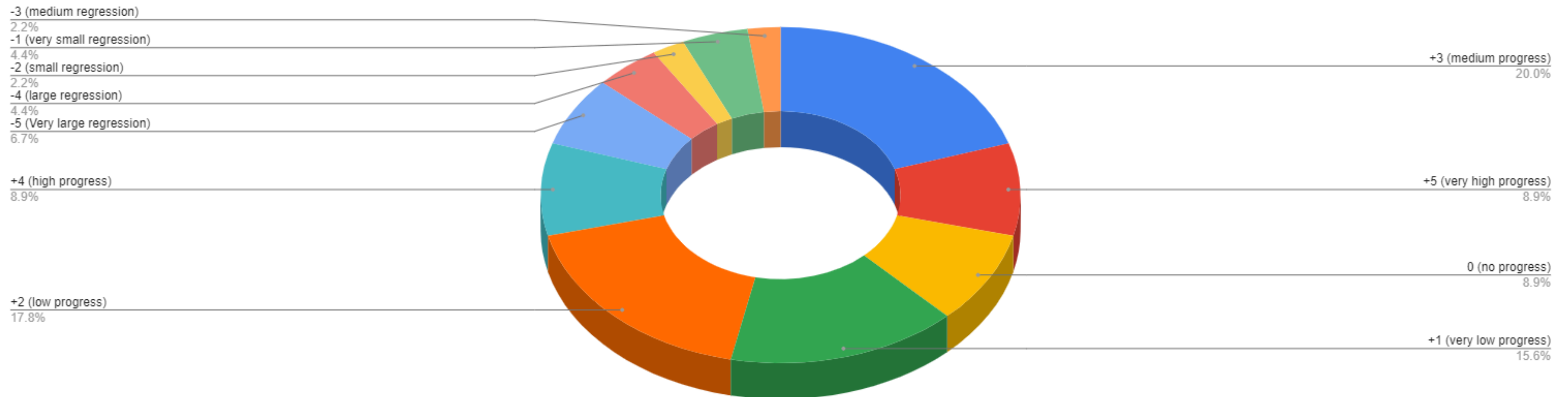
SDG 4 - Quality Education

Qualitative Responses

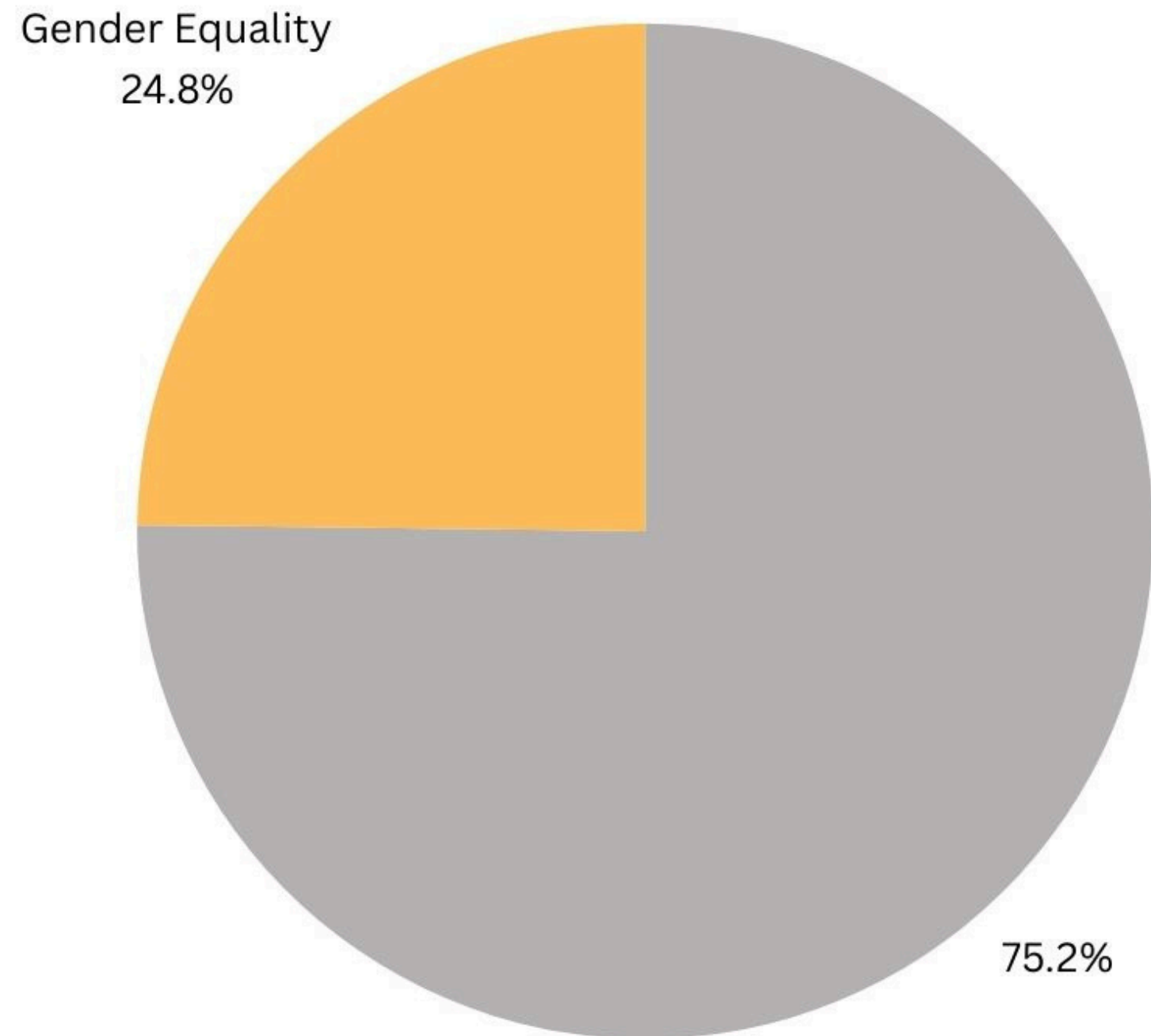
- "Quality Education for All- ; Equal Access to Higher Education; Gender Equality in Education
- (i)Development and implementation of the Policy Framework for the realisation of Social Inclusion in public higher education (1996)
- (ii)Development and implementation of the Disability Inclusivity policy in public higher education (1998)
- (iii) Development and implementation of language policy in public higher education
- (iv) Development and implementation of the policy framework for addressing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in public higher education
- Monitoring of the implementation through the following M&E Mechanisms
- - Commission for Higher Education (CHE)
- - Commission for Gender Equality (CGE)
- - South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC)
- In addition to the above the Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT)
- (a) Established the Institutional Gender-Based Violence Committee (IGBVC)
- (b) In collaboration with UN Women implemented Think -Tank on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (WEGE)
- (d) Implemented EmpowHerCPUT-SA a global CPUTs's network for girls and young women in higher education
- (e) Implemented HeforShe -Amajita - a network for CPUT's network for boys and young men in higher education
- Our Youth roam about streets and cannot find employment because of poor pass-mark
- funding for basic education is so low and inefficient
- The education system needs to be changed, skills development should start in Schools at Grade 8 it is not all learners have the capabilities to finish and complete Grade 12
- Poor education in schools and universities for blacks. More bullying, gangsterism, drugs, alcohol and school dropouts but whites get better privilege
- Free education for all is still a dream in the country, quality of education is very poor , few educational institutions offer practical and vocational skills in this country resulting in high population not skilled and a lack of employment. Boys and girls are not practically equipped thus leading in few that contribute to the country's development. The country mostly relies on foreign nationals for practical skills and development in the country. A large number of people are illiterate old and young, boys and girls
- Some gaps need to be filled they just need to reach out at a local level more
- We have ECD programs as well as all primary and high school programs and out-of-school.
- "High rate of employment due to lack of practical skills.
- Many children not going to school,no free quality education "
- Increased participation rates in pre-primary education and higher budget allocations to education are positive steps, but disparities in education quality and access persist
- Providing sources to study
- https://www.statssa.gov.za/MDG/SDG_Country_report.pdf
- Education is also same as health and other indicators
- "According to the Centre for Development and Enterprise (CDE), an independent policy research and advocacy organisation, is South Africa's leading development think tank South Africa remains at the bottom of all international tables on learning outcomes: reading, maths, science.
- As a result, the majority of poor, mainly black, children in South Africa still do not receive the education they need to escape poverty. This is a national emergency that must be addressed. "South Africa is the single biggest learning underperformer relative to GDP per capita among
- low- and middle-income countries". There are gaps in ECD. Gender equity has improved somewhat. Such serious education gaps deepen poverty and lead to serious problems in addressing high unemployment levels."
- "Improvement in literacy and numeracy rates among children and adults.
- Increased pass rates and graduation rates at various educational levels. Number of children enrolled in early childhood education programs.
- Improvement in readiness for primary education increases in the number of children with disabilities and marginalized groups attending school.
- Implementation of inclusive education practices and policies.
- We have schools that are free, and everyone can access them
- We believe we contribute to the enhancement of skills training and prepare youth and adults for employment and entrepreneurship; this is also facilitated at a higher level because the third year students that take in-service training at our Model Farm are further trained at a higher level in sustainable farming programmes that will see them contributing towards community development where skilled participants will be skilled for either self-employment or formal employment?
- Access to quality education remains uneven, with many rural areas lacking adequate resources and infrastructure. Investment in education is critical for long-term development.

SDG 5 - Gender Equality

SDG 5 - Gender Equality



SDG 5 - Gender Equality Average Scores



After tabulating all the responses SDG 5 - Gender Equality received an average score of 1.24.

When converted to a percentage, this amounts to 24.8%.

This indicates that the implementation of SDG 5 in South Africa is currently averaging at 24.8%.

SDG 5 - Gender Equality

Qualitative Responses

- (i) Development and implementation of the Policy Framework for the realisation of Social Inclusion in public higher education (1996)
 - (ii) Development and implementation of the Disability Inclusivity policy in public higher education (1998)
 - (iii) Development and implementation of language policy in public higher education
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- Prostitution is increasing because of poverty and hunger
- Strengthening gender inclusion in leadership and equal rights in workplaces
- Women and children are still being brutally harassed and murdered, and the LGBTQ+I community is still being discriminated against and bullied, harassed and killed South Africa is a sad state
- No equality at the workplace. More nepotism, discrimination and unfair dismissals. ANC and DA hire their own family members and friends.
- Patriarchy is the order of the day in this country, men are favoured more than women in leadership in work environments and political spaces. Gender-based violence is high, killings and abuse of women and children, and forced marriages are practised in most areas and are being treated as a cultural and traditional practice. Justice Favors perpetrators which are men. Sexual and production of women is determined by men, women and young girls have no say in their bodies being treated as objects
- Xenophobia is still a big part of our struggle
- "HIV-positive, people living with Disability and mental illnesses are discriminated
- Underpaid workers and lack of implementation of labour laws
- Women not given equal positions with men in work areas and bad compromised insecure working environment is still a challenge"
- Namibia has made strides in promoting gender equality, reflected in its high ranking in the Global Gender Gap Report. Efforts include increased representation of women in leadership roles and improved access to family planning.
- Protecting Who are victims
- Although South Africa has adopted progressive legislation, achieving gender equality remains a struggle. The country ranks 109 out of 170 countries for gender equality. In an alternative measure, the Women, Peace and Security Index ranked South Africa 66 out of 170 countries. While noting the absence of organised violent conflict, the country received abysmal scores regarding intimate partner violence and perceptions of community safety. According to Statistics South Africa, women comprise 51.1% of the population and men 48.9%—a study by the World Population Review Places South Africa as third in rape rates globally. Femicide and sexual violence are high in South Africa.

- https://www.statssa.gov.za/MDG/SDG_Country_report.pdf

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10091185/>

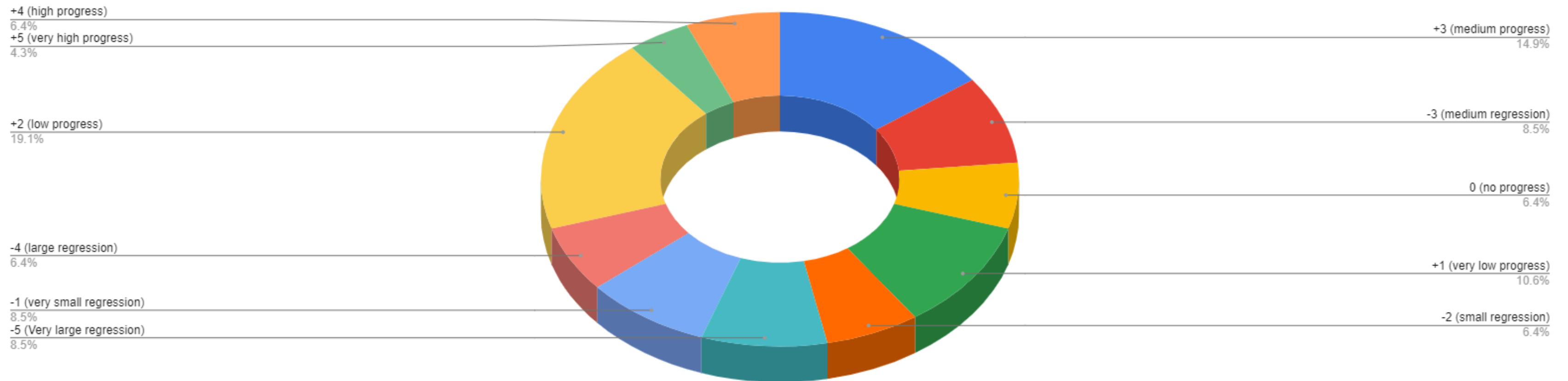
<https://cge.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/cge-gvb-project-report.pdf>

<https://assets.kpmg.com/content/dam/kpmg/za/pdf/2017/01/za-Too-costly-to-ignore.pdf>

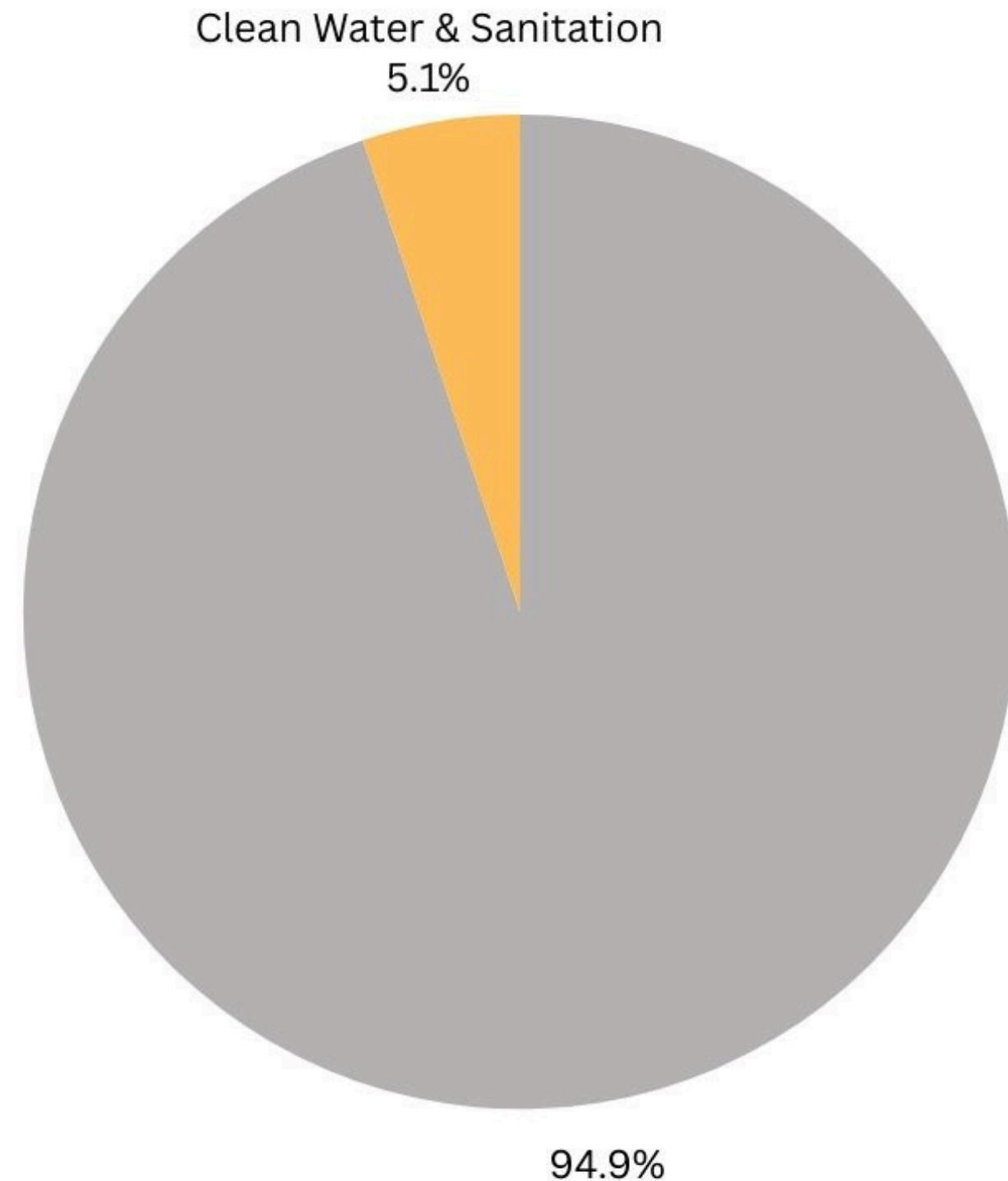
- Some laws are made for the betterment
- South Africa registered the most significant improvement in 2023 with a five percentage points + improvement score from 2022. Despite these seriously high levels of GBV plague the country.
- Number of women gaining employment or starting their businesses.
- Increase in women's income and financial independence.
- Access to microfinance and other financial services for women. Several women's organizations and networks supported or established.
- Increase in the capacity and reach of women's groups and networks."
- There's no progress because people are still facing discrimination especially the non-binary
- Large regression

SDG 6 - Clean Water & Sanitation

SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation



SDG 6 - Clean Water & Sanitation Average Scores



After tabulating all the responses SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation received an average score of 0.25.

When converted to a percentage, this amounts to 5.1%.

This indicates that the implementation of SDG 6 in South Africa is currently averaging at 5.1%.

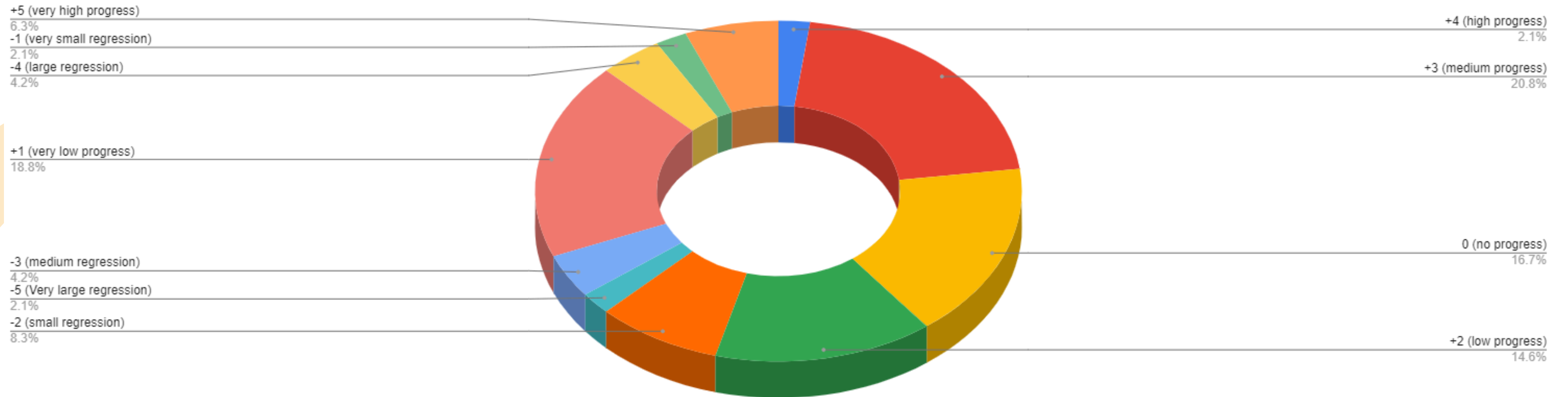
SDG 6 - Clean Water & Sanitation

Qualitative Responses

- New Minister GNU laments latrine toilets that kill children
- provision of clean water remains a big challenge in Kenya
- Rural Areas are still not all are still using the bucket system and or pit toilets which is a health hazard and dangerous because it is often reported that toddlers fall in these pot toilets
- Sewage leakage, open dams, pipes, and rivers are used to dump dead bodies to conceal evidence from police. No water and most water quality is very poor
- Although there are still areas where water at sanitization is not available for the communities mostly in remote rural areas, many can access quality water, people in this country still need to be educated about keeping the sources such as dams and rivers clean and unpolluted and protected. People are not taught the value and importance of using water carefully also institutions such as municipalities fail to maintain the infrastructure so as to avoid bursting of water pipes and the storage of water is not well maintained resulting in a shortage of water in the winter season. Lack of accountability and misuse of funds by those responsible for maintaining water quality and availability
- Water is a scarcity
- Sanitation and hygiene as well we provided for teenagers mostly does who can't afford them.
- Insufficient water in rural areas people have no access to quality clean water
- Progress has been made in increasing access to basic drinking water services, but sanitation services still require significant improvement.
- Submitting to the local government
- Poor
- <https://hsf.org.za/publications/hsf-briefs/water-scarcity-in-south-africa-a-result-of-physical-or-economic-factors>
- https://ws.dws.gov.za/IRIS/releases/BDN_2023_Report.pdf
- very low progress
- South Africa has developed serious water issues. One-third of water across the country is called "unbillable" by municipalities as it is lost due to poor and failing infrastructure (broken pipes and taps). Very poor sanitation persists with 8% of the country's residents having pit latrines most of which are broken and outmoded.
- Access to Safe Drinking Water: Improved Sanitation Facilities: Hygiene Promotion, Water Quality Monitoring: Water Resource Management:
- The government is trying by all means to make progress
- High progress

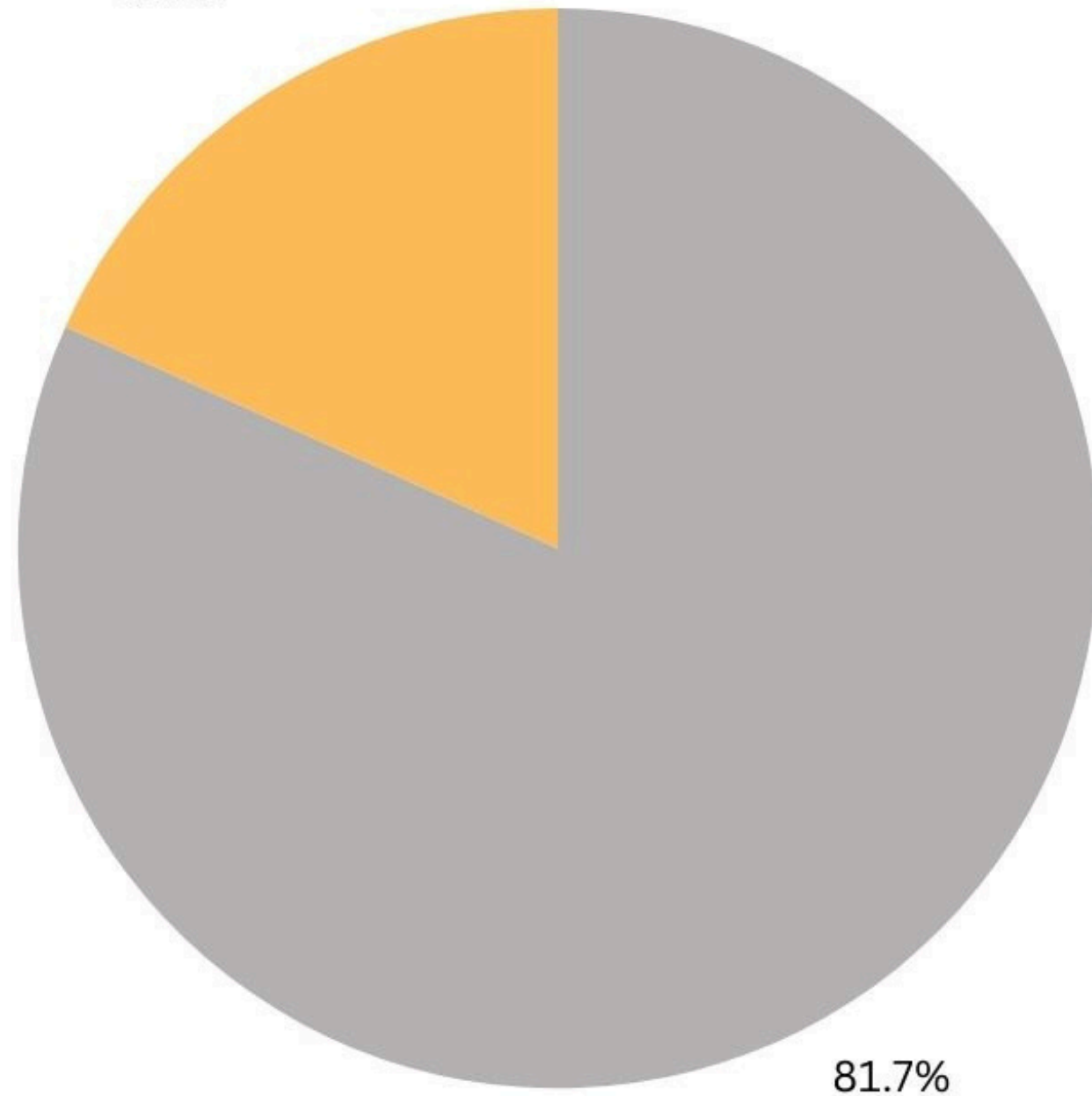
SDG 7 - Affordable & Clean Energy

SDG 7 - Water and Sanitation



SDG 7- Affordable & Clean Energy Average Scores

Affordable & Clean Energy
18.3%



After tabulating all the responses SDG 7 - Affordable & Clean Energy received an average score of 0.91.

When converted to a percentage, this amounts to 18.3%.

This indicates that the implementation of SDG 7 in South Africa is currently averaging at 18.3%.

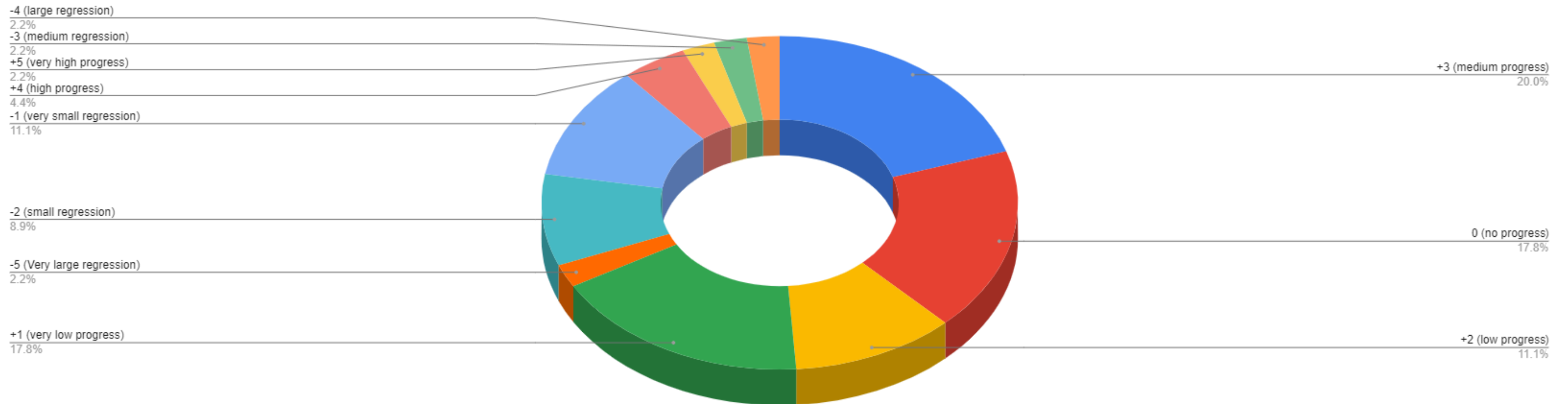
SDG 7 - Affordable & Clean Energy

Qualitative Responses

- Experience load shedding with business closures
- Efforts to improve access to clean energy have been attempted but Kenya government including geothermal and wind projects
- No progress on this SDG 7, load shedding even made it worse for the poor
- Load shedding and experience prepaid electricity R1000 give only 35 units which is us usable for 3 days only
- We are currently suffering when it comes to the availability of renewable energy, loadshedding is part of our lives in this country. There is little improvement but many companies have lost huge sums of money due to the unavailability of energy and electricity. People are suffering and businesses have closed resulting in loss of jobs and lack of employment.
- Electricity continues to increase
- Many areas are experiencing power cuts and load shedding some have 0 power supply
- There has been substantial investment in renewable energy projects, including a major green hydrogen initiative, improving access to clean energy sources. The latter, however, is yet to be profiled for beneficiation (benefit at home or benefit another country's economy?)
- <https://www.iisd.org/story/south-african-energy-subsidies/>
- some improvement in this sector and provide the solar energy to some people
- Insufficient and rapid solutions are taking place to provide all residents with affordable and reliable energy. Costs are rising and becoming unaffordable. Progress has been registered in renewable energy, but it is not rapid enough and remains very unaffordable with few incentives. Massively high levels of pollution is caused by non-compliant power - most of which is still provided by coal-fired power stations.
- Increase in the percentage of energy derived from renewable sources (e.g., solar, wind, hydro).
- A number of renewable energy installations, such as solar panels or wind turbines, established. implementation of energy-efficient appliances and lighting in households and public spaces.
- Reduction in energy consumption due to efficiency measures. Training programs are conducted for community members on the installation, maintenance, and use of renewable energy systems.
- Increase in the number of local technicians and engineers skilled in renewable energy technologies.
- The energy is just not affordable when we think of our economy
- While the new GNU in SA seems to be taking "aggressive action" on rolling out RE, there is still talk about nuclear energy and little action on phasing out fossil fuels.
- High

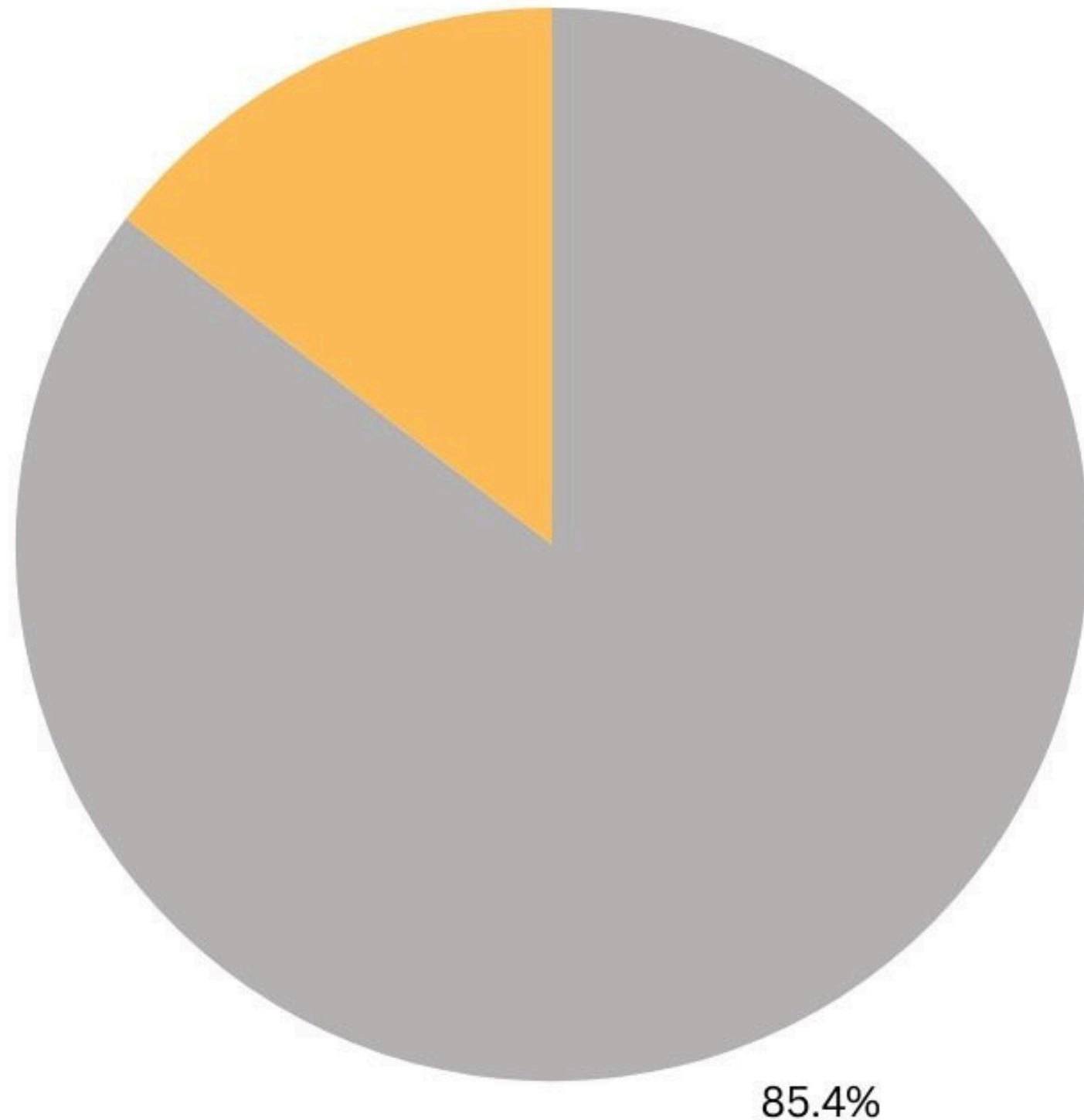
SDG 8 - Decent Work & Economic Growth

SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth



SDG 8 - Decent Work & Economic Growth Average Score

Decent Work & Economic Growth
14.6%



After tabulating all the responses SDG 8 - Decent Work & Economic Growth received an average score of 0.73.

When converted to a percentage, this amounts to 14.6%.

This indicates that the implementation of SDG 8 in South Africa is currently averaging at 14.6%.

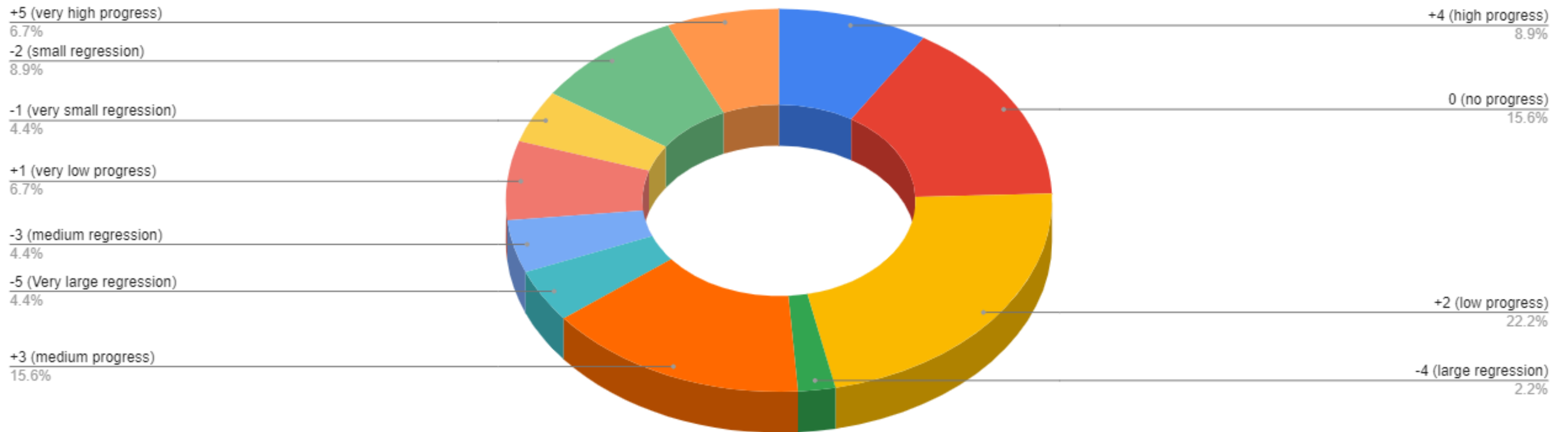
SDG 8 - Decent Work & Economic Growth

Qualitative Responses

- Companies continue to lay workers off
- Labour laws remain archaic creating avenues for corruption by government workers
- Stats SA is still reporting high unemployed numbers, there is a vacuum for skills transfer to address this gap
- Very bad conditions of service high litigation in labour courts and white color crime for blacks. Whited are more privileged
- Currency has lost power because this country promotes secondary production, raw materials are being exported and imported them at higher prices. The government is failing to equip people for primary production and encourage local support for those striving to produce which would have resulted in the availability of employment in this country. Salary payments are very low due to labour laws not being implemented people are underpaid,unsafe working environment and modern slavery is common
- There is less support for the small-scale farmers and street vendors
- High rates of unemployment for the Youth and middle-aged are not recognized
- You find graduates sitting at home not employed "
- Economic growth has resumed post-COVID-19, and job creation initiatives are underway. However, high unemployment rates remain a challenge.
- Safety environment
- SMMEs have lots of challenges, especially when it comes to Access to the Market, which makes it difficult for their business to grow and to create job opportunities so to bridge the economic gap
- The economy over the last decade has not grown at all.
- https://www.scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1727-37812012000200013
- <https://www.saica.org.za/news/sdg-8-decent-work-and-economic-growth>
- <https://www.ajol.info/index.php/pej/article/view/81292>
- no improvement
- The official unemployment rate stands at 32,1 %, an increase of 0,2 of a percentage point in
- Q4:2023 compared to Q3:2023 according to Stats SA. The Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) indicates that the number of unemployed persons increased by 330 000 to 8.2 million during the first quarter of 2024
- Number of jobs created, including for vulnerable and marginalized groups.
- Increase in employment rates within the community.
- Several people transitioning from informal to formal employment implementation of fair labor practices and standards.
- Reduction in the incidence of child labour and forced labour.
- Improvement in workplace safety and health conditions."

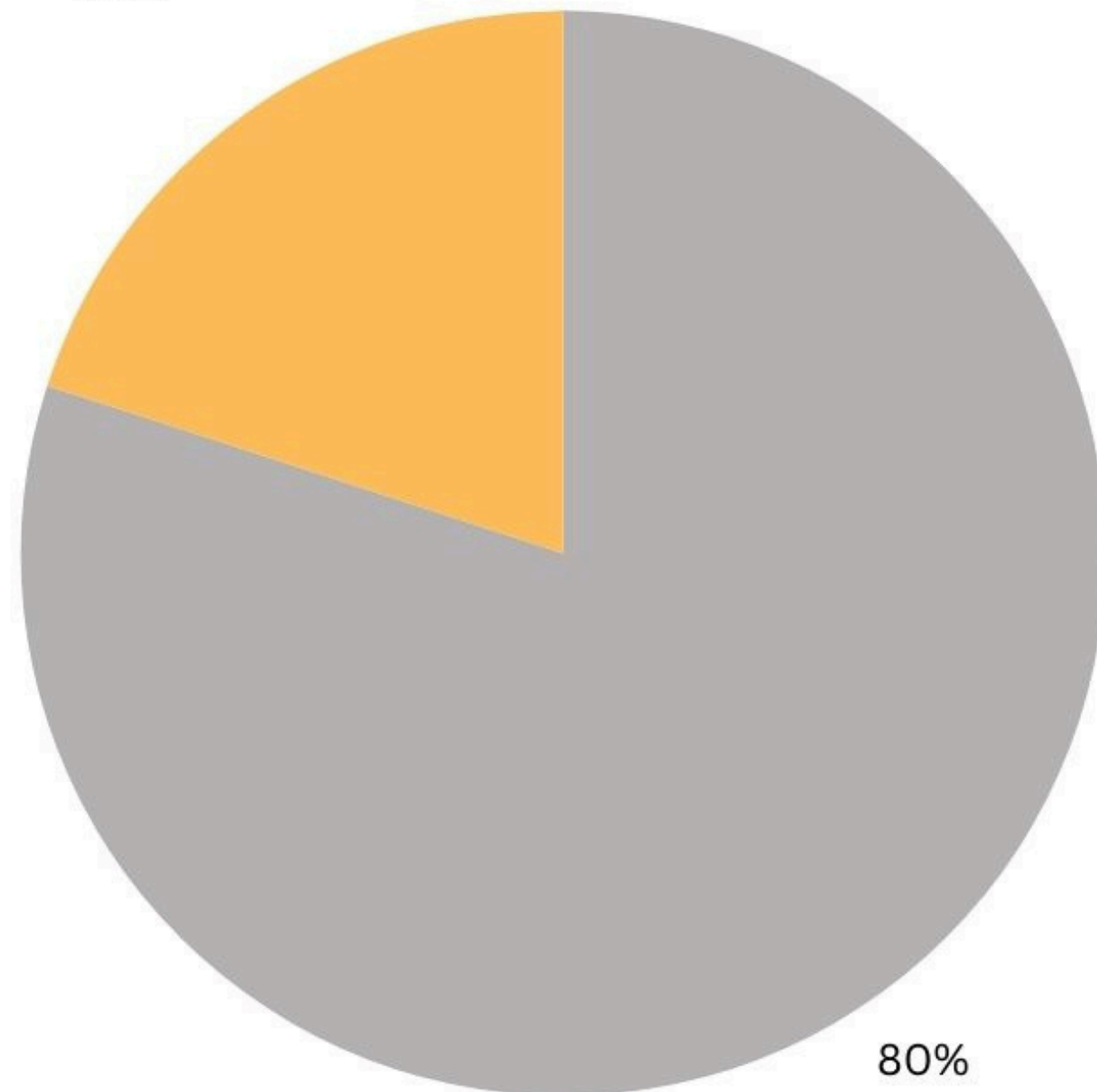
SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure

SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure



SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure Average Scores

Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure
20%



After tabulating all the responses SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure received an average score of 1.

When converted to a percentage, this amounts to 20%.

This indicates that the implementation of SDG 9 in South Africa is currently averaging at 20%.

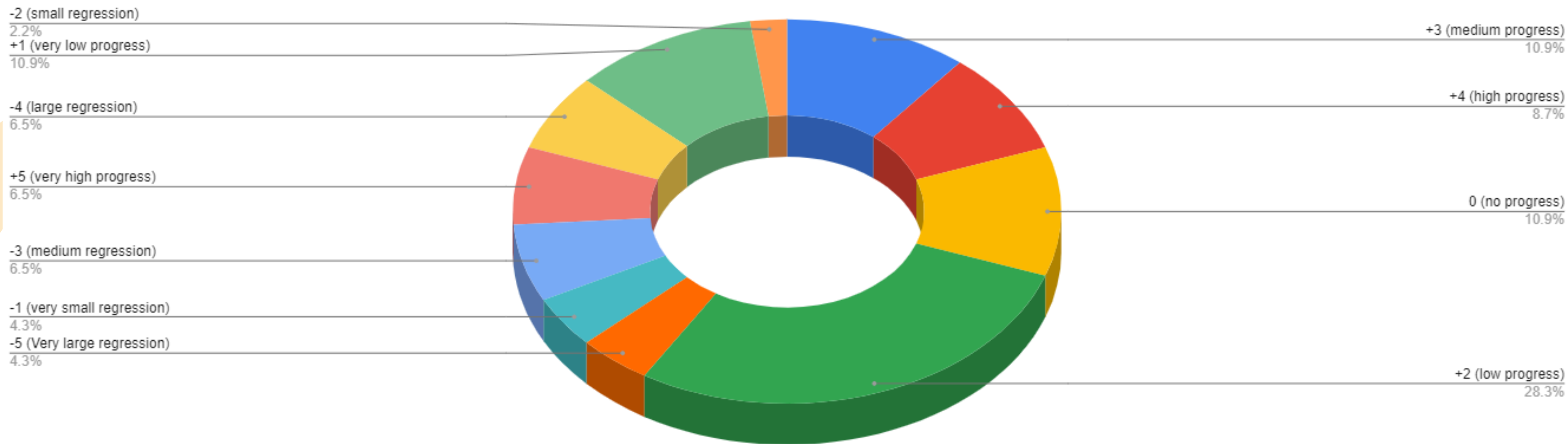
SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure

Qualitative Responses

- Struggling to collect scraps from the motor industry because traditionally the business is for the corporate mainstream industry
 - Heavy taxation and corruption have not created an ample environment for industrial growth
 - Infrastructure is collapsing due to maladministration and not enough maintenance
 - Expensive data, airtime and wifi. Low network and connection other places have no network
 - Corruption is leading this country to the gutters, tenders are given to those who are politically affiliated and nepotism resulting in infrastructure quality being compromised and lack of employment.
 - They build to fix not for sustainability
 - Infrastructure is not well maintained
 - Less industrial factories would have been employed due to low economy and corrupted government "
 - Infrastructure development, particularly in road networks, has been strong, but there is a need for more innovation and industrial growth.
 - Developing quality
 - https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/working_paper_160_-_infrastructure_investment_and_economic_growth_in_south_africa_a_granger_causality_analysis.pdf
 - <https://www.iej.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/IEJ-policy-brief-29jan2021.pdf>
 - Due to energy services this sector is suffering
 - Infrastructure and industry are still performing poorly with serious fiscal constraints. There is still a lack of confidence in the country and a resulting lack of investment. Upgrading for sustainability is patchy. Most of the country's citizens are locked out of the financial sector.
 - "Infrastructure Development:
 - Construction and improvement of roads, bridges, and transportation networks.
 - Development of reliable and sustainable energy infrastructure.
 - Enhancement of water supply and sanitation systems.
 - Access to Technology and Innovation:
 - Increase in the availability of information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure, such as internet access and mobile connectivity.
 - Establishment of innovation hubs, technology parks, and research centres.
 - Support for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs):
 - Number of SMEs supported through grants, loans, and capacity-building programs.
 - Increase in the productivity and competitiveness of local businesses.
 - Industrial Development:
- Establishment of new industries and manufacturing units.
- Increase in industrial output and employment opportunities.
- Sustainable and Inclusive Practices:
- Adoption of sustainable and environmentally friendly practices in infrastructure and industrial projects.
- Implementation of policies promoting inclusive industrial growth.
- There's progress but moving at a small pace
 - Progress

SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities

SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities

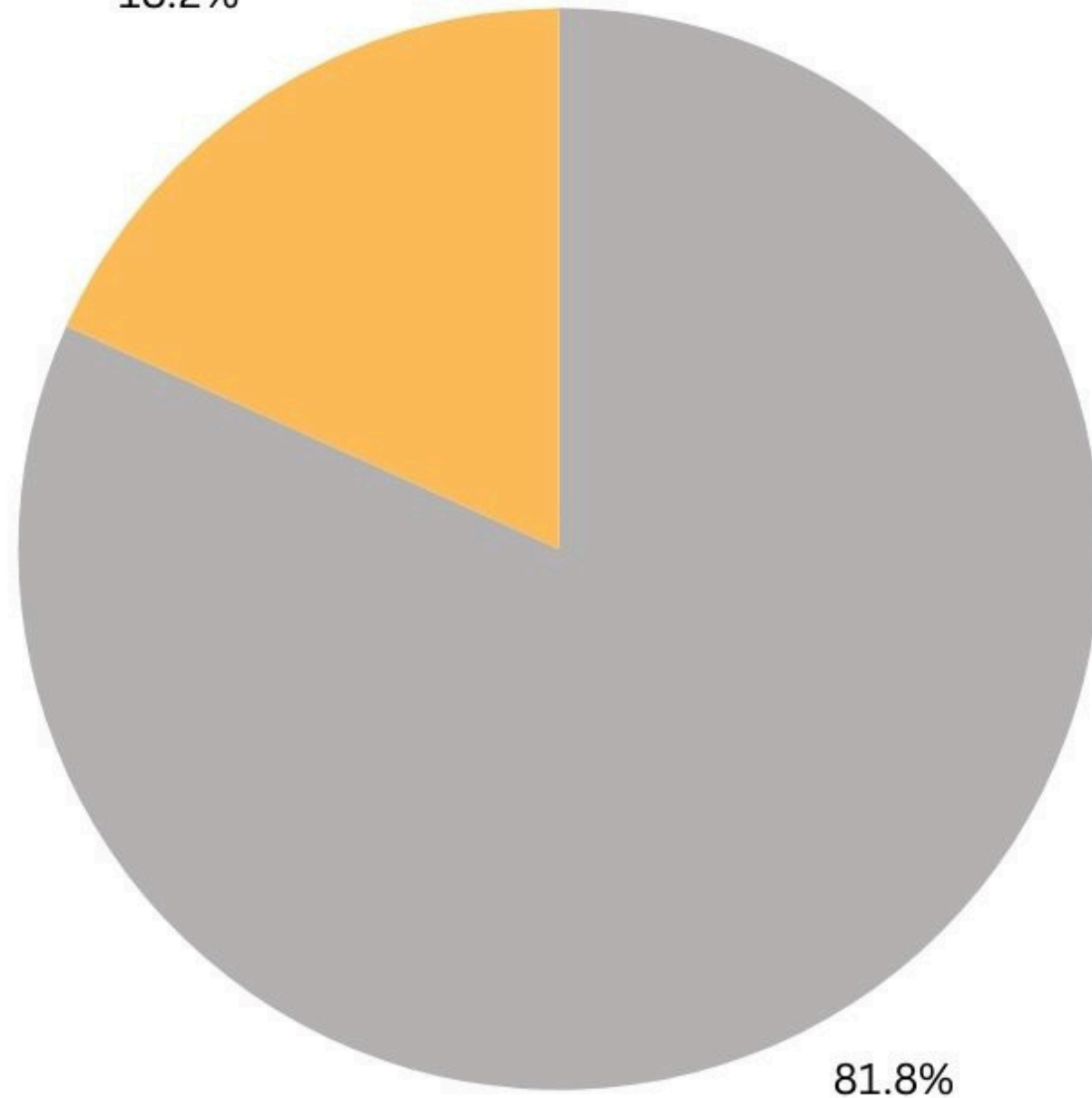


SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities Average Scores

After tabulating all the responses SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities received an average score of 0.9.

When converted to a percentage, this amounts to 18.2%

Reduced Inequalities
18.2%



81.8%

This indicates that the implementation of SDG 10 in South Africa is currently averaging at 18.2%.

SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities

Qualitative Responses

- "(i) Development and implementation of the Policy Framework for the realisation of Social Inclusion in public higher education (1996)
- (ii) Development and implementation of the Disability Inclusivity policy in public higher education (1998)
- (iii) Development and implementation of language policy in public higher education
- (iv) Development and implementation of the policy framework for addressing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in public higher education
 - Monitoring of the implementation through the following M&E Mechanisms
- Commission for Higher Education (CHE)
- Commission for Gender Equality (CGE)
- South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC)

- In addition to the above the Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT)

(a) Established the Institutional Gender-Based Violence Committee (IGBVC)

(b) In collaboration with UN Women implemented Think -Tank on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (WEGE)

(d) Implemented EmpowHerCPUT-SA a global CPUT's network for girls and young women in higher education

(e) Implemented HeforShe -Amajita - a network for CPUT's network for boys and young men in higher education

- For more than ten years Department of Justice has failed to implement its developed NAP to fight discrimination
- cultural biases has never been properly addressed through govt policies hence big inequalities are still rampant in Kenyan society

- SDG 10 needs improvement to make meaningful progress and impact

- Undocumented People from other countries living in South Africa are not paying taxes.

- "Corruption in this country is hindering this country's potential to develop and flourish.

- Citizens are not equipped to partake in this country's development through financial education and practical skills.

- Inequality is high whereby those who are rich get richer and the poor get poorer, politicians drive expensive cars while the citizens are struggling to live in slums the politicians are living in mentions and their children living in developed countries abroad.

- Immigration laws are not practiced resulting in the influx of illegal immigrants due to corrupt officials"

- They continue to make decisions for the poor without knowing what

- We provide food parcels to the community as we give back to our community that we live in

- The percentage of inequality in South Africa is high, 5% are politically affiliated 95% are poor and getting poor every day

- Civil workers highly taxed

- Migration is one of the huge challenges we are experiencing a huge influx of foreign nationals due to corruption in their countries and ours as well"

- Efforts to reduce income inequality through social programs have shown some progress, but Namibia still faces significant disparities.

- Marketing regulations

- Inequality is increasing

- <https://www.wider.unu.edu/publication/reducing-inequalities-south-africa>

<https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2020/01/29/na012820six-charts-on-south-africas-persistent-and-multi-faceted-inequality>"This remains the country's Achilles heel with the highest levels of inequality that remains stubbornly high. Shocking immigration policies and outcomes mean that the country makes it impossible for people to obtain work permits and despite being married to a

South African the hoops, red tape and delays are mind boggling.

- "Income Equality:

Reduction in income disparities between different socioeconomic groups.

Increase in the average income of the poorest segments of the population.

Access to Quality Education:

Increase in enrollment and completion rates for marginalized and disadvantaged groups.

Implementation of scholarships and financial aid programs for low-income students.

Equal Employment Opportunities:

Increase in employment rates among disadvantaged groups, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities.

Implementation of fair recruitment practices and equal pay policies.

- Social Protection Programs:

Development and implementation of social protection programs, such as unemployment benefits, pensions, and healthcare subsidies.

Increase in the number of people benefiting from social protection measures.

Political and Social Inclusion:

Increase in the representation of marginalized groups in decision-making processes and leadership positions.

Implementation of policies promoting the social inclusion of vulnerable groups.

- Access to Basic Services:

Improvement in access to healthcare, clean water, sanitation, and housing for disadvantaged groups.

Implementation of community-based programs to provide essential services to underserved areas.

Legal and Policy Frameworks:

Development and enforcement of laws and policies aimed at reducing inequality and protecting the rights of marginalized groups.

Advocacy efforts to change discriminatory laws and practices.

Capacity Building and Training:

Training programs conducted for marginalized groups to enhance their skills and employability.

Strengthening local institutions and organizations working on inequality reduction.

- Financial Inclusion:

Increase in access to banking and financial services for low-income and marginalized groups.

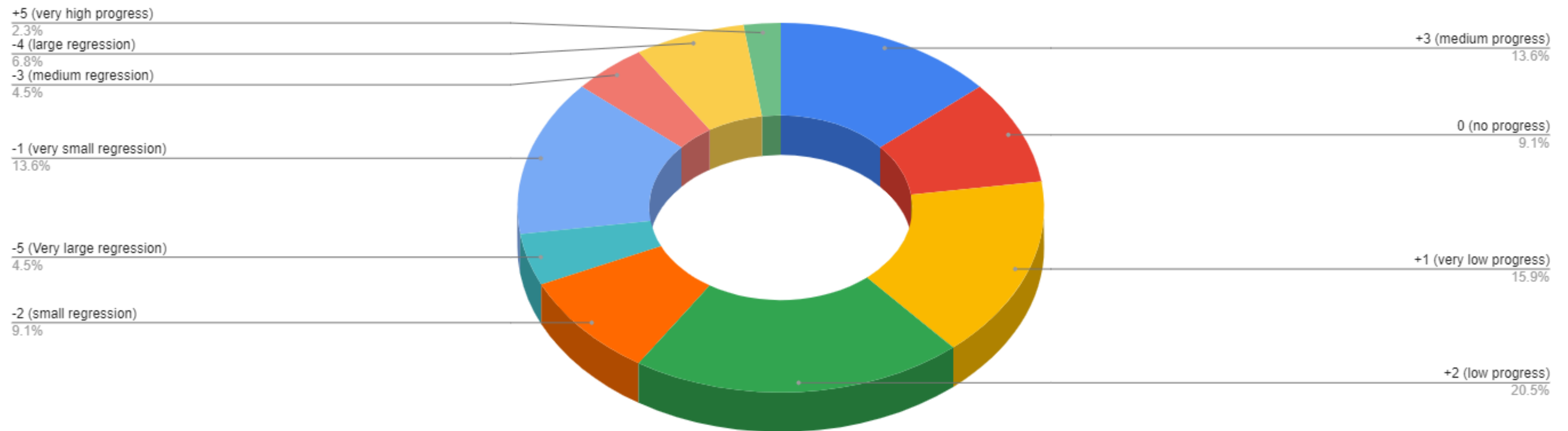
Implementation of microfinance and credit programs to support economic activities.

People are now starting to treat others equally

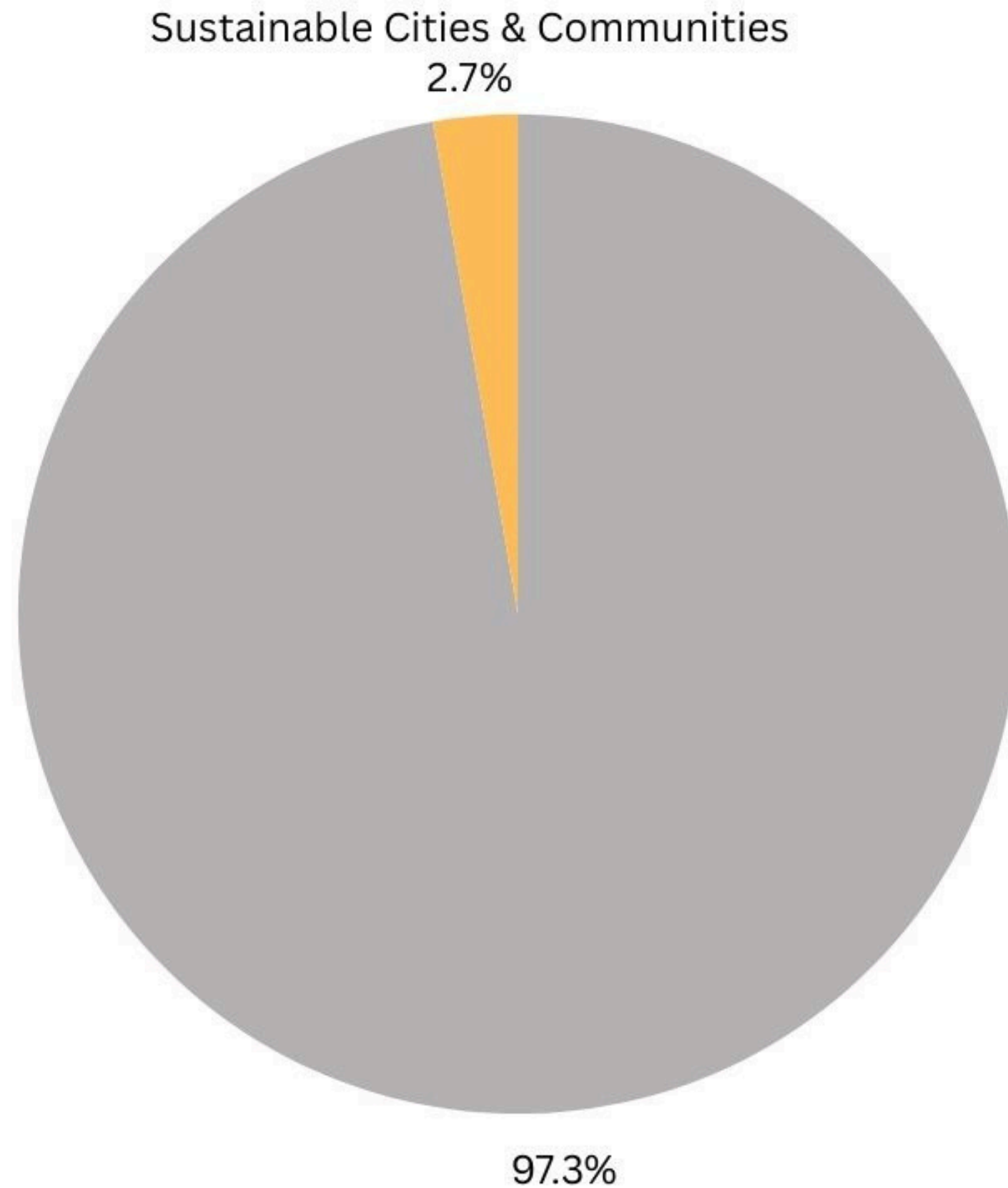
Law progress

SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities & Communities

SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities



SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities & Communities Average Scores



After tabulating all the responses SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities & Communities received an average score of 0.13.

When converted to a percentage, this amounts to 2.7%

This indicates that the implementation of SDG 11 in South Africa is currently averaging at 2.7%.

SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities & Communities

Qualitative Responses

- CBD buildings in our cities have become criminal havens, businesses is migrating from CBDs to suburban areas
- The absence of clear policies for rural=urban migrations has created unsustainable cities
- Global warming has become a pandemic,
- No contingency plans and dilapidated cities where black people live. Whites are given better privilege
- The vulnerable poor of the poorest are not catered many are victims of natural water disasters resulting in loss of many lives. The government does not prioritize safe communities for women, children and the elderly. Many people live in fear due to the high crime rate in this country
- They coming along very slowly. Only a few cities and areas are well-maintained and safe in this country
- Public transportation is not safe due to bad road maintainance
- Our cities are filthy due to mismanagement of municipality funds "
- Investments in urban infrastructure and housing have improved living conditions in cities, but informal settlements continue to pose challenges.
- Transport system
- <https://hsrc.ac.za/uploads/pageNews/62/UrbanisationandDevelopmentCP.pdf>
- <https://unhabitat.org/south-africa>
- <https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/sustainablecities/beating-heat-south-african-cities-lessons-citizen-science-assessment>
- [https://repository.nwu.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10394/36115/Van%20der%20Berg_A.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y"](https://repository.nwu.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10394/36115/Van%20der%20Berg_A.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)
- Despite efforts transport is inequitable and expensive, with very poor access to green public spaces. Far too little is done to address waste management and air quality is very poor. Inclusive urbanization is way off track as is DRR.
- Affordable Housing:

Increase in the number of affordable housing units constructed or renovated.

Improvement in housing conditions for low-income and marginalized groups.

- Infrastructure and Services:

Development and enhancement of public infrastructure, such as roads, public transport, and sanitation systems.

Improvement in access to essential services, including healthcare, education, and clean water.

- Sustainable Urban Planning:

Implementation of sustainable urban planning practices, such as green spaces, energy-efficient buildings, and eco-friendly transportation options.

Development of policies and strategies for sustainable land use and urban development.

- Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction:

Measures taken to enhance the resilience of urban areas to natural disasters, such as flood defences and earthquake-resistant buildings.

Implementation of disaster risk reduction plans and community preparedness programs.

- Public Transportation:

Improvement in the availability and accessibility of public transportation options.

Increase in the use of sustainable transportation modes, such as cycling and electric buses.

- Green Spaces and Environmental Quality:

Creation and maintenance of green spaces, parks, and recreational areas.

Improvement in air and water quality through pollution control measures and environmental management.

- Community Engagement and Participation:

Involvement of community members in the planning and implementation of urban projects.

Feedback and satisfaction levels of residents regarding improvements in their living conditions.

- Safety and Security:

Measures to improve public safety and reduce crime rates, such as enhanced lighting and community policing.

Implementation of programs to address issues of violence and insecurity in urban areas.

- Cultural and Social Inclusion:

Promotion of cultural heritage and inclusive social activities within urban areas.

Support for marginalized and vulnerable groups in accessing urban services and opportunities.

- Monitoring and Evaluation:

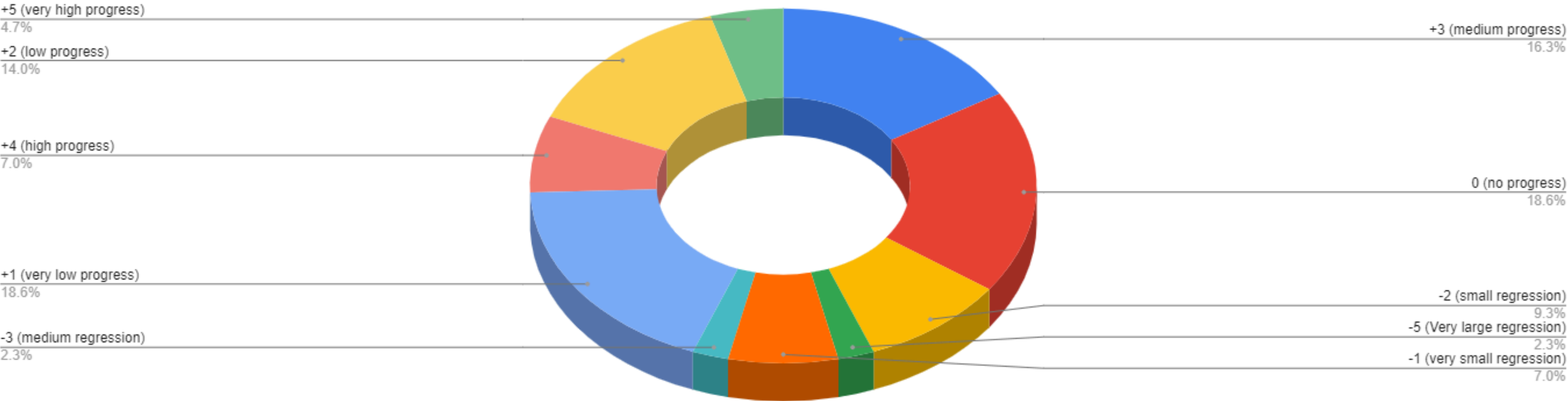
Regular monitoring and evaluation of urban development projects and their impacts.

Use of data and indicators to assess progress and effectiveness of interventions."

- There's a regression when thinking of the abandoned buildings and potholes
- Progress

SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption & Production

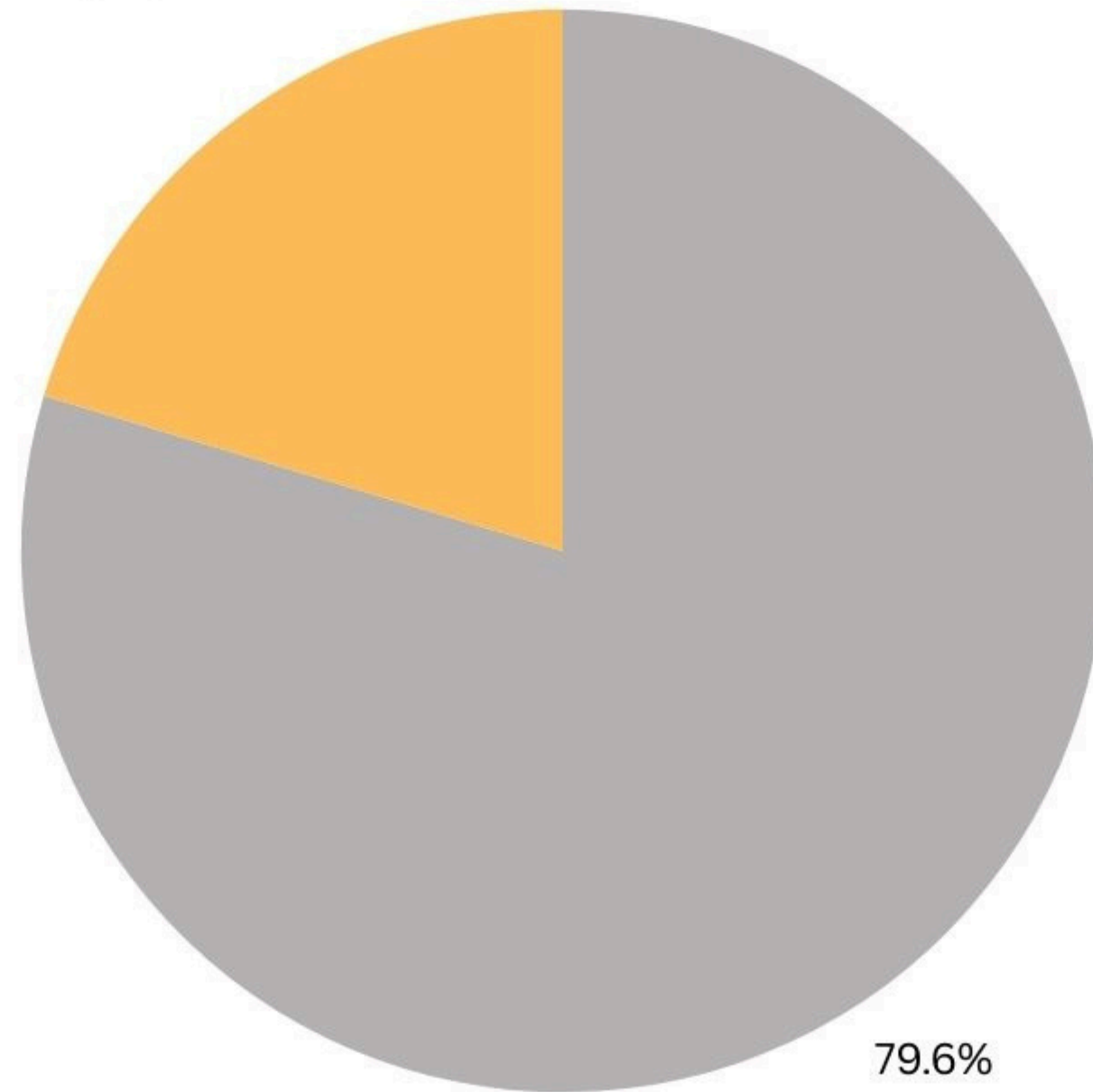
SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production



SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption & Production

Average Scores

Responsible Consumption & Production
20.4%



After tabulating all the responses SDG 12-Responsible Consumption & Production received an average score of 1.0.

When converted to a percentage, this amounts to 20.4%

This indicates that the implementation of SDG 12 in South Africa is currently averaging at 20.4%.

SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption & Production

Qualitative Responses

- Children continue to be poisoned of spaza shop biscuits
- Unsustainable practices like farming have been a challenge for a long time. Farmers lose 26% of the harvest to poor storage and management
- Recycling Recycling Recycling, is the solution
- High pollution and damage to the environment. Whites live in smart cities. Blacks are slaves
- There is a little improvement in recycling thus preventing wastage of foods and raw materials. Many big companies such as Coca-Cola are practising recycling also the lack of recycling laws being unfollowed result in high crime rate whereby Cooper and steel are being stolen increasing the crime rate in the country
- Our space is polluted everywhere by mines
- We recycle most of the materials at the centre
- Natural resources are only for the politicians and minority white individuals, citizens are not benefitting anything from Natural resources as they are being exported to Europe
- No food wastage as food is lacking "
- Efforts to manage waste and promote sustainable practices have shown progress, but there is still a need for greater awareness and implementation.
- Reducing waste
- <https://www.wwf.org.za/?21641/Food-Loss-and-Waste-Facts-and-Futures-Report>
- No Progress
- Far too little is being done on SDG 12 with way too little attention on these issues. Waste management, food waste sustainable practices by companies. Some efforts are being made but not nearly enough to and not rapidly enough.
- Waste Management and Recycling:

Increase in the amount of waste collected and processed through recycling programs.

Implementation of waste separation and composting initiatives.

Reduction in the amount of waste sent to landfills.

- Resource Efficiency:

Improvement in the efficiency of resource use, such as water and energy conservation practices.

Adoption of technologies and practices that reduce resource consumption in households and businesses.

- Sustainable Practices:

Promotion and adoption of sustainable practices in agriculture, such as organic farming and sustainable land management.

Support for sustainable product and service choices, including eco-friendly products and practices.

Education and Awareness:

Conducting workshops and educational campaigns on sustainable consumption and production.

Increase in community awareness and engagement in sustainable practices.

- Reduction of Single-Use Plastics:

Implementation of initiatives to reduce the use of single-use plastics, such as bans on plastic bags or straws.

Increase in the use of reusable alternatives and reduction in plastic waste.

- Sustainable Supply Chains:

Support for businesses in adopting sustainable supply chain practices, including ethical sourcing and reducing environmental impact.

Increase in the number of businesses certified for sustainability practices.

- Energy Efficiency:

Implementation of energy-efficient technologies and practices in community facilities and homes.

Reduction in energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions due to efficiency measures.

- Sustainable Urban Development:

Integration of sustainable consumption and production principles into urban planning and development projects.

Development of green infrastructure and sustainable public transportation options.

- Policy and Regulatory Frameworks:

Development and enforcement of local policies and regulations supporting sustainable consumption and production.

Advocacy efforts to promote sustainable practices and reduce environmental impact.

- Monitoring and Evaluation:

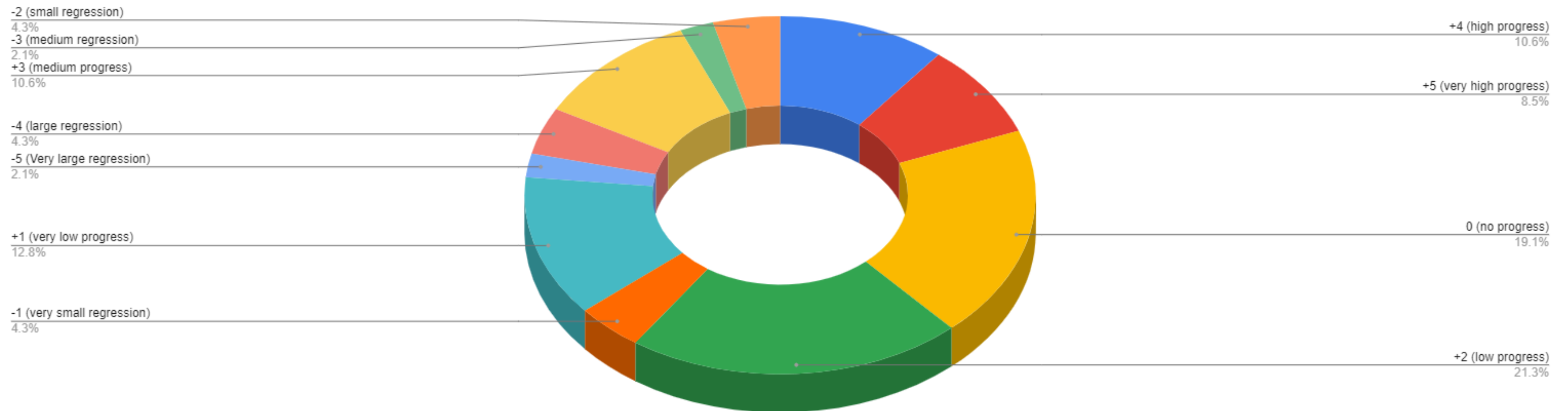
Regular monitoring and evaluation of sustainability initiatives and their impacts.

Use of data and indicators to assess progress towards sustainable consumption and production goals.

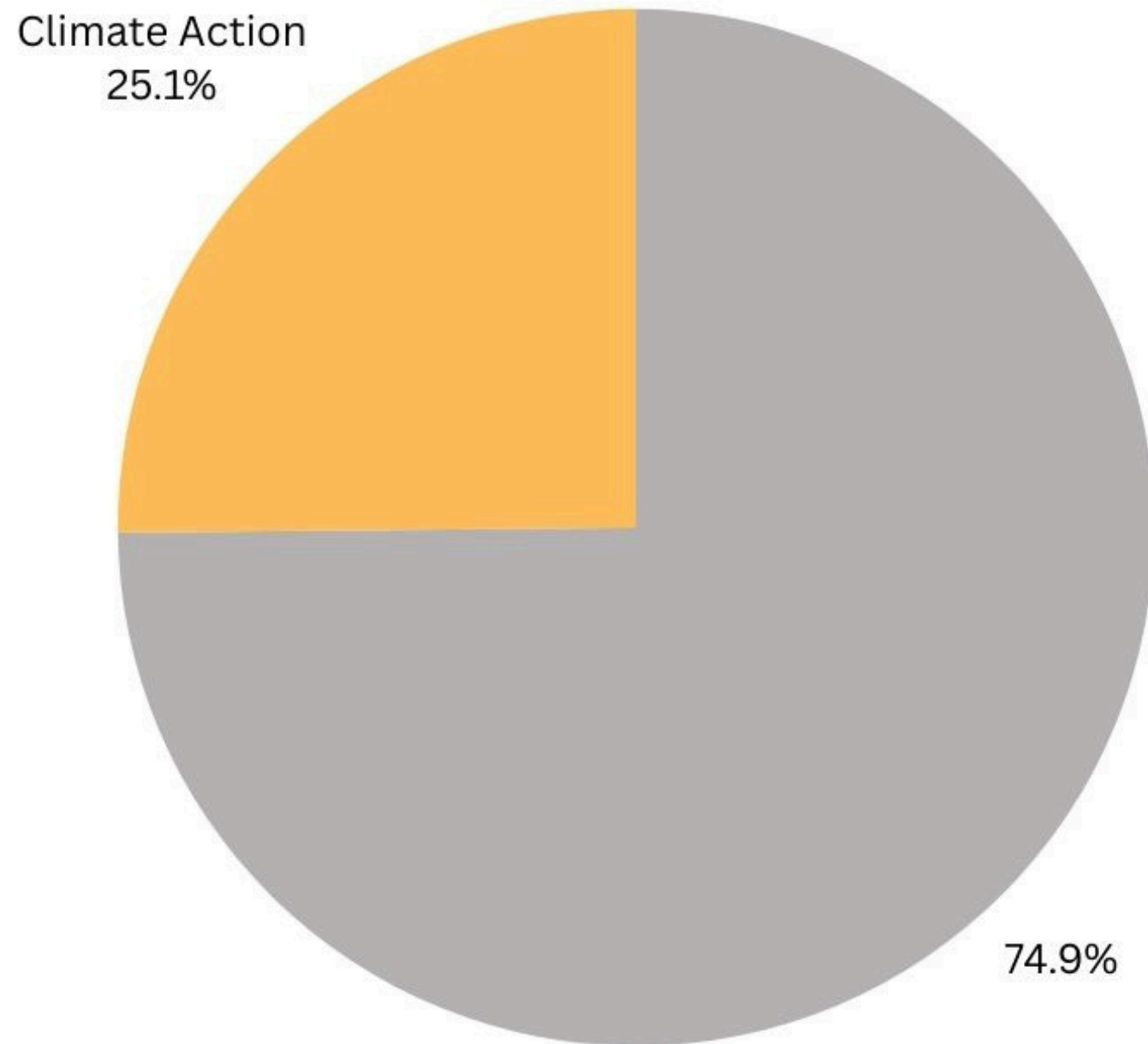
- There's no progress

SDG 13 - Climate Action

SDG 13 - Climate Action



SDG 13 - Climate Action Average Scores



After tabulating all the responses SDG 13 - Climate Action received an average score of 1.2.

When converted to a percentage, this amounts to 25.1%

This indicates that the implementation of SDG 13 in South Africa is currently averaging at 25.1%.

SDG 13 - Climate Action

Qualitative Responses

- Establishment of Research Focus Area on Environment and Climate change
- Participation in Gender and climate change research agenda and conferences"
- The initiative by the President is not broad enough to reach out to the Community at the grassroots
- The government of Kenya has been rhetorical in its approach to climate
- Civil Society has been analyzing these patterns and immediate concerted efforts with a multisectoral approach is what will work
- High pollution
- As a country, we still lack climate change education.
- Not sure where they are here
- We improve education because our organization is more of literacy and learning as much information as a person can get.
- Lack of education on climate change, most of us don't even know how climate change impacts the world
- Namibia has made strides in climate action through renewable energy projects and conservation efforts, but climate vulnerability remains a concern.
- Awareness raising on climate change
- <https://www.dpme.gov.za/keyfocusareas/gwmeSite/Documents/International%20Dialogue%20series%20FINAL%20PRESENTATION%20FINAL%2017%20APRIL%202023-%20Dr%20Sithole%20NDMC.pdf>
- https://www.scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0011-85162022000500002
- Previous governments taken some action to improve the climate
- We do have a Presidential Climate Commission staffed by very qualified and impressive staff. The fact that it sits in the Presidency does suggest that it is a priority area. The fact that its siting are public is important but how many access these. Efforts are being made but not sufficiently and not timeously.
- Climate Action Plans:

Development and implementation of local climate action plans or strategies.

Integration of climate change considerations into community planning and policies.

- Reduction in Greenhouse Gas Emissions:

Data showing reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from community activities and projects.

Implementation of measures to reduce emissions, such as energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy adoption.

- Climate Resilience and Adaptation:

Projects aimed at enhancing community resilience to climate change impacts, such as flood defences, drought-resistant agriculture, and climate-resilient infrastructure.

Assessment of community vulnerability and adaptation measures taken to address identified risks.

- Renewable Energy Adoption:

Increase in the use of renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, and hydropower, within the community.

Implementation of renewable energy projects, including solar panel installations and wind turbines.

- Climate Education and Awareness:

Conducting educational campaigns and workshops to raise awareness about climate change and its impacts.

Increase in community knowledge and engagement in climate action.

- Sustainable Land Use and Agriculture:

Adoption of sustainable land management and agricultural practices to mitigate climate change impacts.

Implementation of reforestation and afforestation projects to sequester carbon and restore ecosystems.

Energy Efficiency Measures:

Adoption of energy-efficient technologies and practices in homes, businesses, and public facilities.

Reduction in energy consumption and associated greenhouse gas emissions.

- Climate-Resilient Infrastructure:

Development of infrastructure designed to withstand the impacts of climate change, such as flood-resistant buildings and drought-resistant water systems.

Improvement in the community's ability to recover from climate-related disasters.

Policy and Regulatory Frameworks:

Development and enforcement of local policies and regulations that address climate change and promote sustainability.

Advocacy efforts to strengthen climate action and support climate-friendly policies.

- Monitoring and Evaluation:

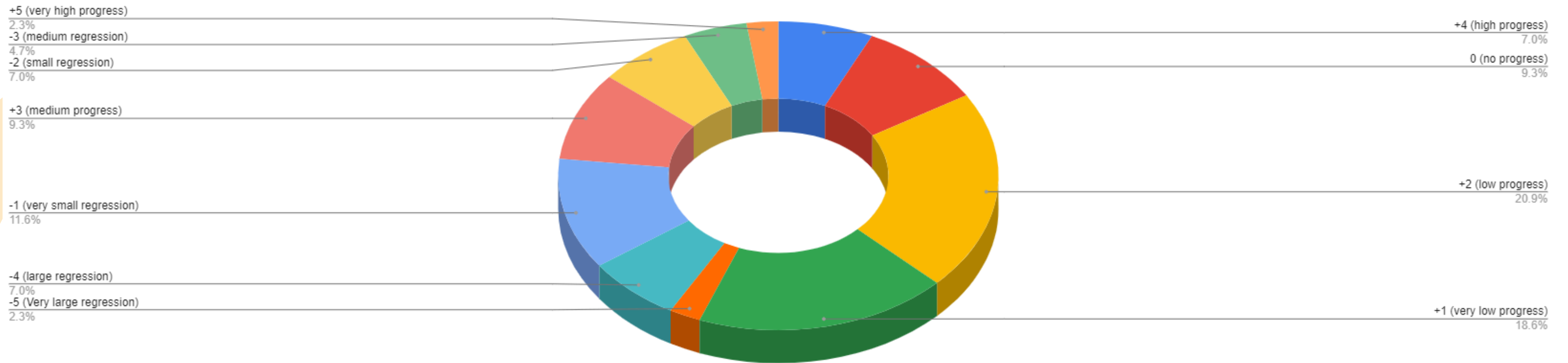
Regular monitoring and evaluation of climate action initiatives and their effectiveness.

Use of data and indicators to assess progress towards climate goals and identify areas for improvement.

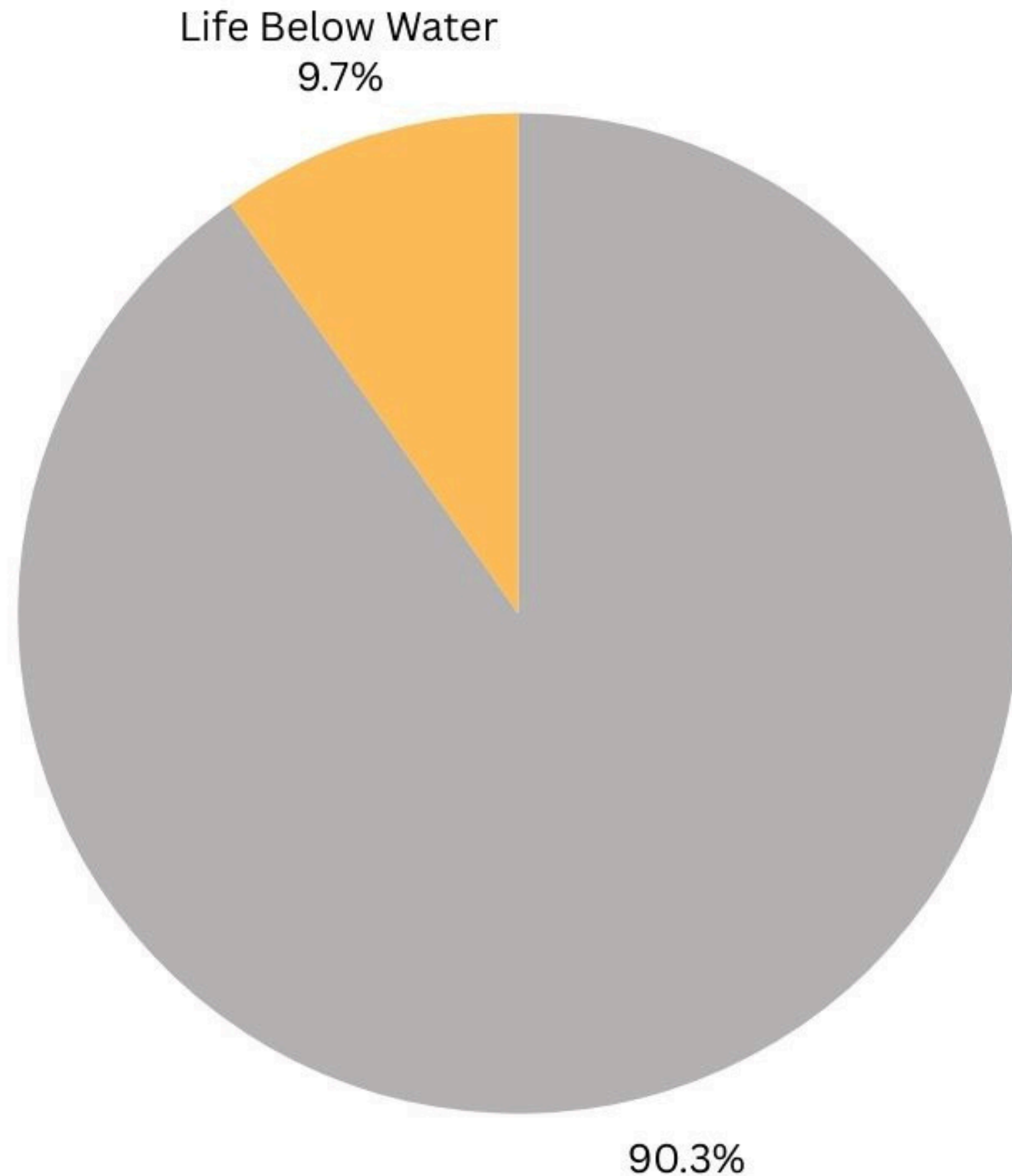
- We don't have anything to do with the climate
- While the climate bill has been signed, it needs to be implemented and strengthened.
- Small progress
- South Africa is vulnerable to the effects of climate change, which threatens food security, water availability, and health. Robust climate action plans and sustainable practices are imperative.

SDG 14 - Life Below Water

SDG 14 - Life Below Water



SDG 14 - Life Below Water Average Scores



After tabulating all the responses SDG 14 - Life Below Water received an average score of 0.4.

When converted to a percentage, this amounts to 9.7%

This indicates that the implementation of SDG 14 in South Africa is currently averaging at 9.7%

SDG 14 - Life Below Water

Qualitative Responses

- The notorious case of Hamanskraal north of Pretoria
- The lack of capacity and policies to undertake marine conservation has been a serious challenge
- We are not clued up around this SDG
- Water mines and damage to water creatures
- Illegal fishing and marine abuse are high , many are illegally selling ocean products, and marine conservation is a little prioritized
- Control of Unauthorized or illegal fishing
- Oceans not protected and maintained "
- Measures to protect marine biodiversity and manage fisheries have shown positive impacts, though challenges in enforcement and overfishing persist.
- Protecting the sea life
- <https://sarva.saeon.ac.za/marine-protected-areas/>
- <https://issafrica.org/iss-today/lack-of-funding-could-sink-africas-ocean-protection-efforts>
- little bit action

Overfishing, sustained levels of fossil fuel emissions, attempts to mine on fragile marine ecosystems and competing priorities often mean marine issues are simply forgotten. Despite this, There are currently 42 marine protected areas (MPAs) in South Africa that were established to protect, preserve and conserve marine resources. The protection of marine resources is directly addressed by sustainable development goal (SDG) 14 “Life Below Water”.20 Jan 2023. This is according to the South African Risk and Vulnerability Atlas is an open access data platform an initiative of the Department of Science and Innovation and forms a 10-year Global Change Grand Challenge.

- Marine Conservation Initiatives:

Establishment or expansion of marine protected areas (MPAs) and conservation zones.

Implementation of measures to protect marine biodiversity, such as coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass beds.

- Sustainable Fisheries Management:

Adoption of sustainable fishing practices and regulations to prevent overfishing and protect fish stocks.

Monitoring and reporting on fish stock levels and the effectiveness of fisheries management measures.

- Pollution Reduction:

Implementation of projects to reduce marine pollution, including plastic waste management and oil spill response initiatives.

Improvement in water quality through measures to control runoff, waste disposal, and pollution.

- Community Engagement and Education:

Conducting educational campaigns and workshops to raise awareness about marine conservation and sustainable practices.

Increase in community involvement in marine protection activities and advocacy for sustainable ocean use.

- Research and Monitoring:

Conducting research on marine ecosystems, species, and environmental changes.

Regular monitoring of marine environments to assess health, biodiversity, and impacts of conservation efforts.

- Sustainable Coastal Development:

Implementation of coastal development projects that minimize environmental impact and protect marine habitats.

Adoption of practices that ensure sustainable land use and prevent coastal erosion and habitat destruction.

- Restoration Projects:

Initiatives to restore degraded marine ecosystems, such as coral reef restoration and mangrove replanting.

Evaluation of the success and impact of restoration efforts on marine biodiversity and ecosystem health.

- Policy and Regulatory Frameworks:

Development and enforcement of local policies and regulations to support marine conservation and sustainable ocean use.

Advocacy efforts to strengthen marine protection laws and regulations.

- Collaboration and Partnerships:

Formation of partnerships with local, national, and international organizations to support marine conservation and sustainable use.

Participation in collaborative projects and initiatives to address marine and coastal issues.

- Monitoring and Evaluation:

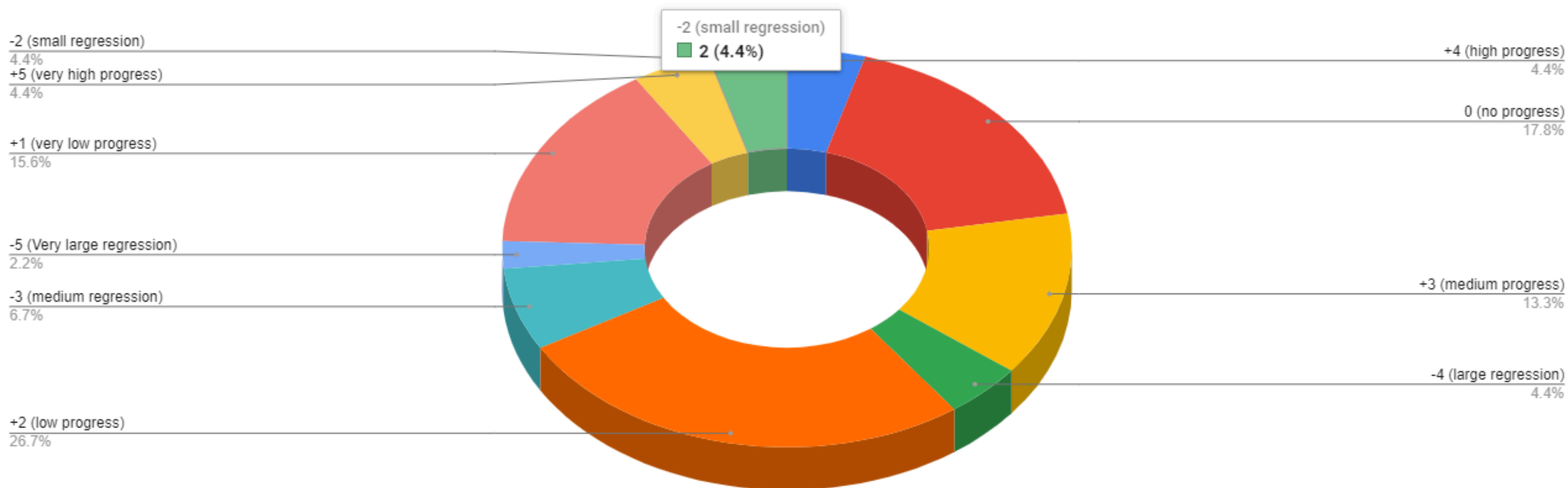
Regular monitoring and evaluation of marine conservation projects and their impacts.

Use of data and indicators to assess progress towards marine conservation goals and identify areas for improvement."

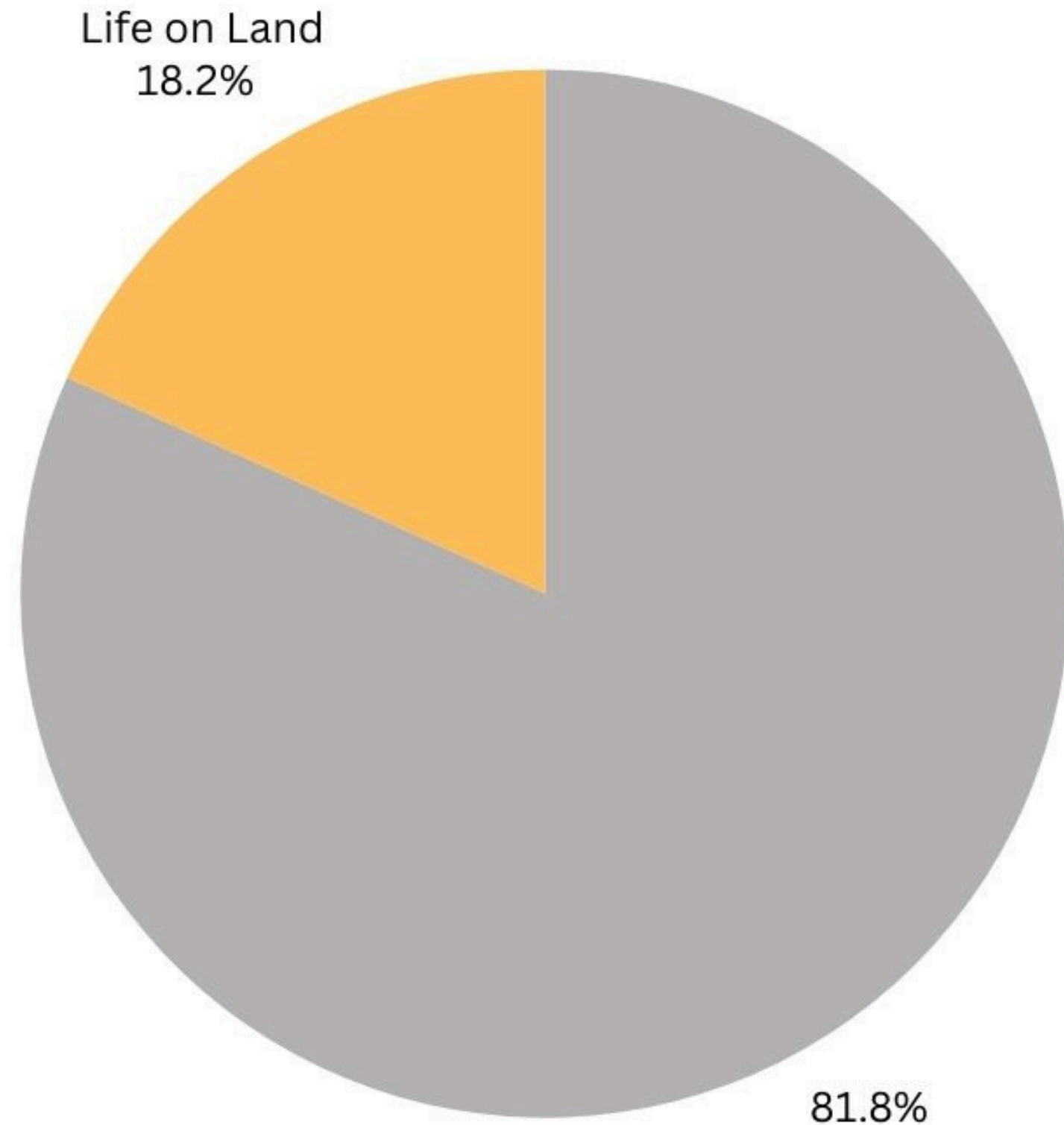
- There's regression when we think of the pollution and draught
- Medium progress

SDG 15 - Life on Land

SDG 15 - Life on Land



SDG 15 - Life on Land Average Scores



After tabulating all the responses SDG 15 - Life on Land received an average score of 0.9.

When converted to a percentage, this amounts to 18.2%

This indicates that the implementation of SDG 15 in South Africa is currently averaging at 18.2%.

SDG 15 - Life on Land

Qualitative Responses

- People's desperation lead them to build on Cemeteries and flood lines
- There have been efforts for environmental conservation in the last 3 years to combat desertification
- Land should belong to the people
- High GBV also high animal cruelty
- Due to lawlessness in this country, poaching is still criminally practised. Too Less is being done to restore degraded land due to natural disasters.
- Many animals are facing extinction due to uncontrolled hunting and trafficking "
- The poaching continues and nobody gets arrested
- Natural species are not protected.
- Extinction of wild natural species due to illegal hunting practised and unmonitored by the law"
- Significant progress in conservation and biodiversity protection, with effective management of conservation areas and reduced poaching rates.
- Protecting
- https://www.dffe.gov.za/sites/default/files/docs/part2_land.pdf
- Very small
- Not nearly enough is being done on conservation poaching and wildlife trafficking. Invasives ravage the country. Biodiversity and species protection appear to register insufficient progress.
- Forest Conservation and Management:

Establishment or expansion of protected forest areas and sustainable forest management practices.

Implementation of reforestation and afforestation projects, including the number of trees planted and area covered.

- Biodiversity Protection:

Conservation efforts for endangered and threatened species, including habitat protection and species recovery programs.

Increase in the number of species monitored and the success of biodiversity conservation initiatives.

- Land Degradation and Desertification:

Projects aimed at combating land degradation and desertification, such as soil conservation and land restoration activities.

Improvement in land health and productivity through sustainable land management practices.

- Ecosystem Restoration:

Restoration of degraded ecosystems, including wetlands, grasslands, and forests.

Monitoring and reporting on the success of ecosystem restoration efforts and their impact on biodiversity and ecosystem services.

- Sustainable Land Use:

Adoption of sustainable land use practices in agriculture, forestry, and urban planning.

Implementation of land use policies that promote conservation and prevent further degradation.

- Water Management:

Improvement in water management practices to support healthy ecosystems and prevent water pollution.

Implementation of projects to restore and protect freshwater habitats and watersheds.

- Community Engagement and Education:

Conducting educational programs and workshops on conservation, sustainable land use, and ecosystem management.

Increase in community participation in environmental protection activities and conservation efforts.

- Policy and Regulatory Frameworks:

Development and enforcement of local policies and regulations supporting forest conservation, biodiversity protection, and land restoration.

Advocacy efforts to strengthen environmental regulations and conservation practices.

- Research and Monitoring:

Researching ecosystems, species, and environmental changes.

Regular monitoring of environmental indicators and the effectiveness of conservation and restoration projects.

- Partnerships and Collaboration:

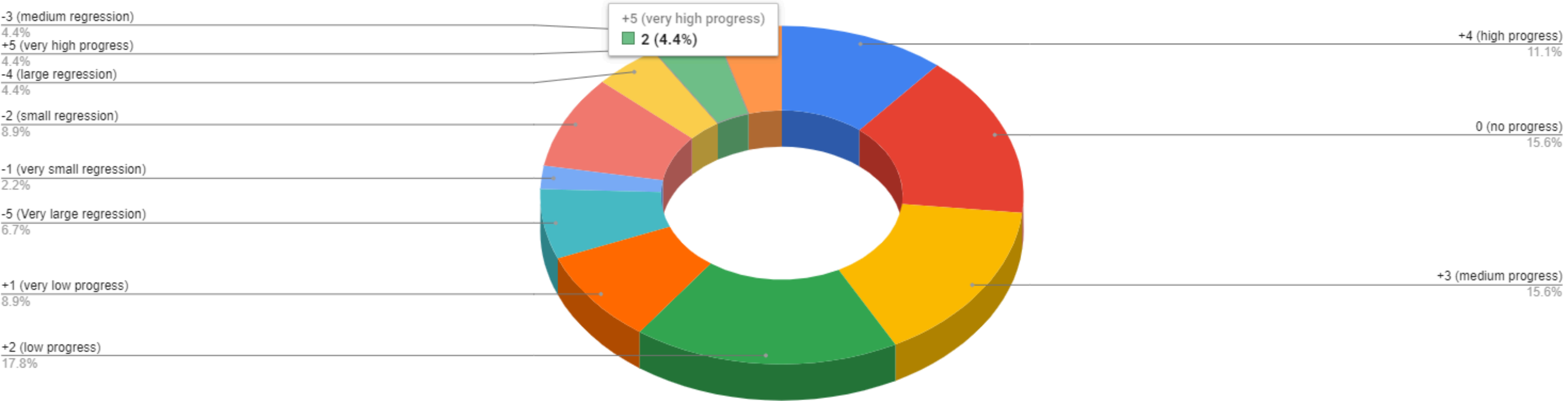
Formation of partnerships with local, national, and international organizations to support environmental conservation and sustainable land management.

Participation in collaborative projects and initiatives addressing land degradation, biodiversity loss, and ecosystem restoration.

- People are not starting to respect life on land
- Our contribution to combating desertification, and striving for a land degradation-neutral world is slow but gaining momentum since we got recognition and conditional accreditation by the United Nations Convention to combat desertification. We aim to catapult sustainable land management programmes to achievement of the goal by 2030

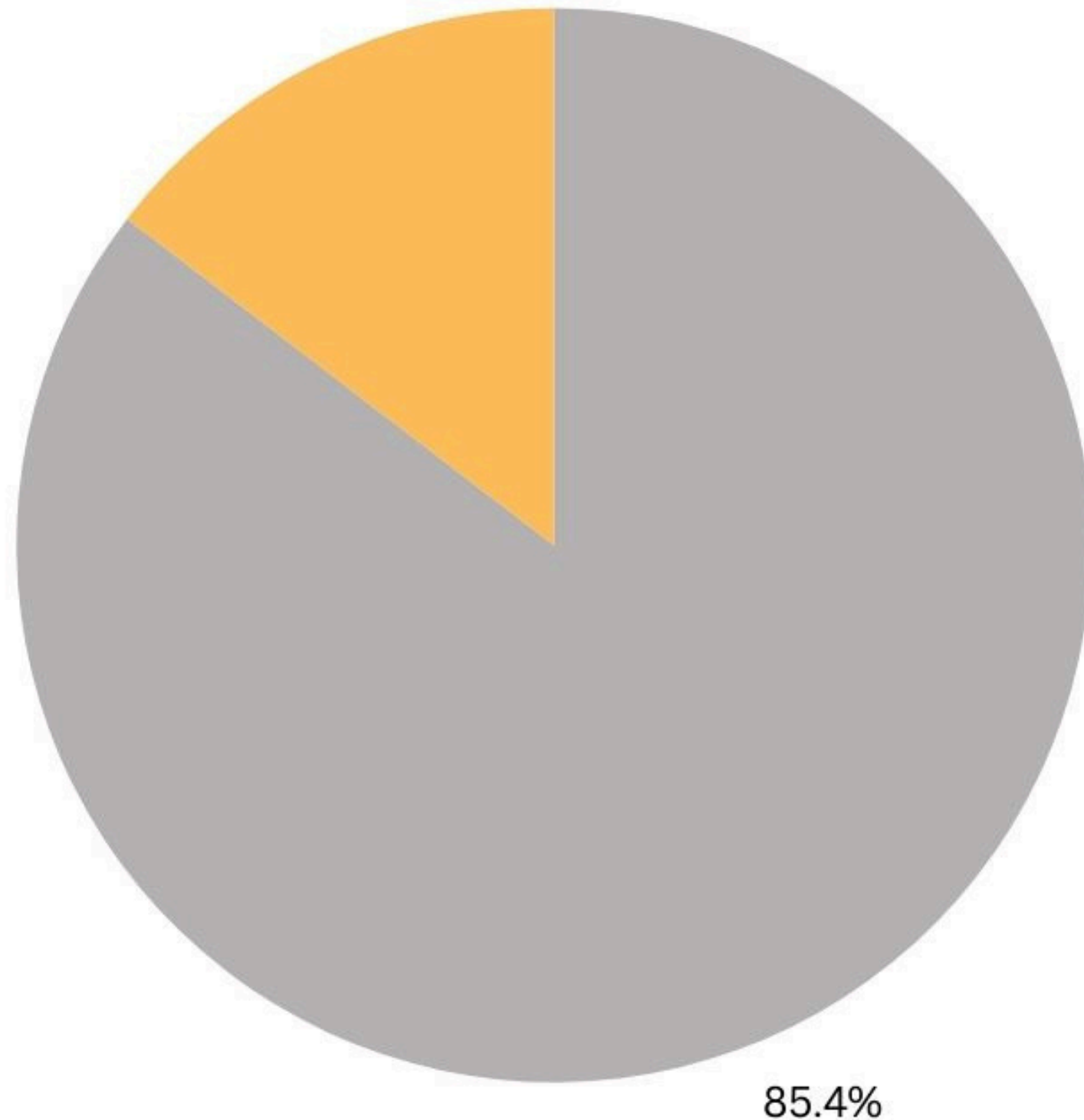
SDG 16 - Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions

SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions



SDG 16 - Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions Average Scores

Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions
14.6%



After tabulating all the responses SDG 16 - Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions received an average score of 0.73.

When converted to a percentage, this amounts to 14.6

This indicates that the implementation of SDG 16 in South Africa is currently averaging at 14.6%.

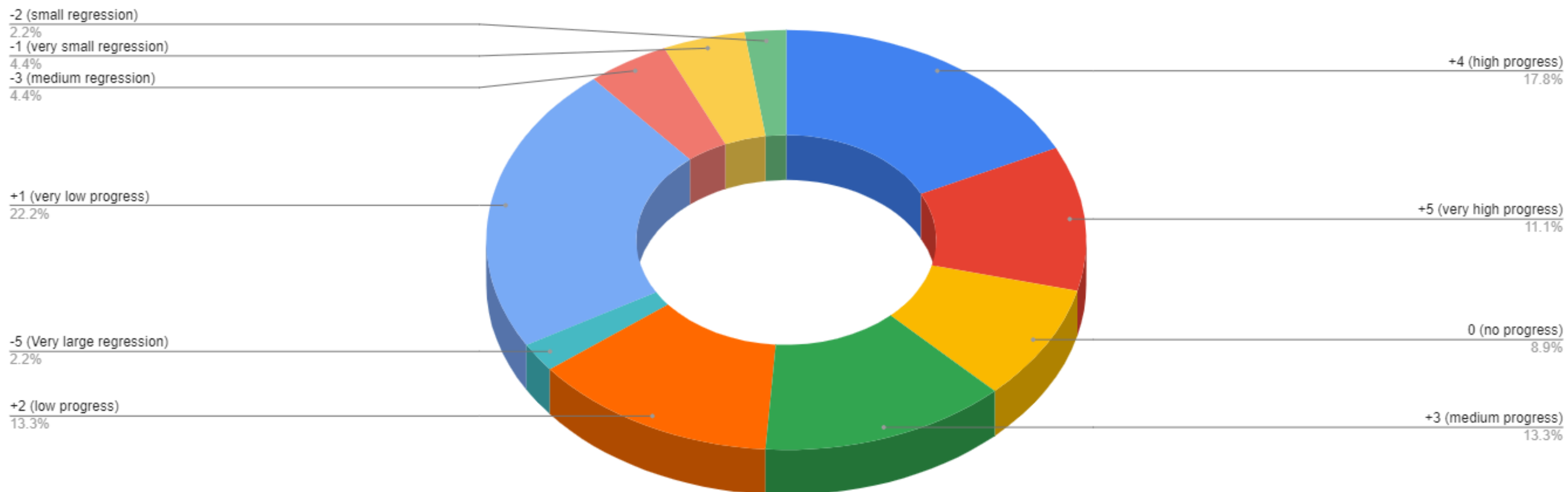
SDG 16 - Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions

Qualitative Responses

- Integration of gender in UN Resolution 1325
 - Participation in Women and Peace Women's Network of South Africa"
 - Cases are on more than 10 years of backlog
 - Good progress has been made in terms of strengthening institutions of governance but a component of accountability
 - South African justice systems are only serving the elite
 - High fraud and corruption and GBVFon blacks
 - Corruption, illicit financial flows, and identity theft are the main problems in this country.
 - Corrupt use of state funds by politicians and government officials is high.
 - Government officials demand bribes in many sectors including in border management resulting in an influx of illegal immigrants and identity theft for citizens and some citizens sell their identity documents.
 - Not yet there but it's not bad
 - Not everyone has legal documentation and they seek refugee
 - "Criminality and crime rate is high
 - The Home Affairs department is filled with corrupt officials
 - Citizens are deprived of legal identity many citizens can't access social rights due to lack of identity documentation resources being unavailable"
 - Namibia ranks high in governance indices, with improvements in public administration, rule of law, and press freedom. Efforts to enhance safety and security are ongoing.
 - Peace and Justices
 - Despite not experiencing active/ongoing conflict, South Africa remains affected by different forms of insecurity and a lack of peacefulness: the 2023 Global Peace Index ranked South Africa 130 out of 160 countries worldwide, dropping eight places from the previous year. Within the safety and security index – which zooms in on criminality, political instability, violence and unrest – South Africa has consecutively scored low on these domains. In the 2023 ranking, South Africa is in the bottom 20 (144th of 163); this is due to the persisting high rates of violent crimes, perceived criminality, high murder rate and astronomical levels of violent demonstrations. The country ranks 78th in the Fragile States index
 - https://www.dffe.gov.za/sites/default/files/docs/part2_land.pdf
 - Very bad condition
 - Crime and insecurity levels are very high in South Africa. Organised crime levels are frightening - kidnapping is on the rise. Everything under this goal is going in the wrong direction.
 - Peace and Security:
- Reduction in incidents of violence, crime, and conflict within the community.
- Implementation of community safety programs, such as neighbourhood watch schemes and conflict resolution initiatives.
- Access to Justice:
- Improvement in access to legal services and support for marginalized and vulnerable groups.
- Increase in the number of legal aid programs and support services provided to individuals in need.
- Rule of Law:
- Strengthening of legal and judicial institutions, including training for law enforcement and judiciary members.
- Implementation of measures to ensure fair and impartial legal processes and protect human rights.
- Anti-Corruption Measures:
- Development and enforcement of anti-corruption policies and practices within local government and institutions.
- Increase transparency and accountability in public administration and financial management.
- Institutional Capacity Building:
- Enhancement of the capacity and effectiveness of local institutions and organizations through training and resources.
- Improvement in the performance and efficiency of public services and administration.
- Public Participation:
- Promotion of citizen engagement and participation in decision-making processes and governance.
- Implementation of mechanisms for community feedback and involvement in policy and project development.
- Human Rights Protection:
- Implementation of programs to promote and protect human rights and address discrimination and inequality.
- Increase in awareness and education on human rights issues within the community.
- Conflict Resolution and Mediation:
- Establishment of community-based conflict resolution and mediation services.
- Documentation of successful conflict resolution cases and their impact on community harmony.
- Monitoring and Evaluation:
- Regular monitoring and evaluation of peace-building, justice, and institutional development projects.
- Use of data and indicators to assess progress and effectiveness in achieving SDG 16 goals.
- Partnerships and Collaboration:
- Formation of partnerships with local, national, and international organizations to support peace, justice, and institutional development.
- Participation in collaborative projects and initiatives to address issues related to SDG 16.
- I feel like some other cases are not treated fairly

SDG 17 - Partnership for the Goals

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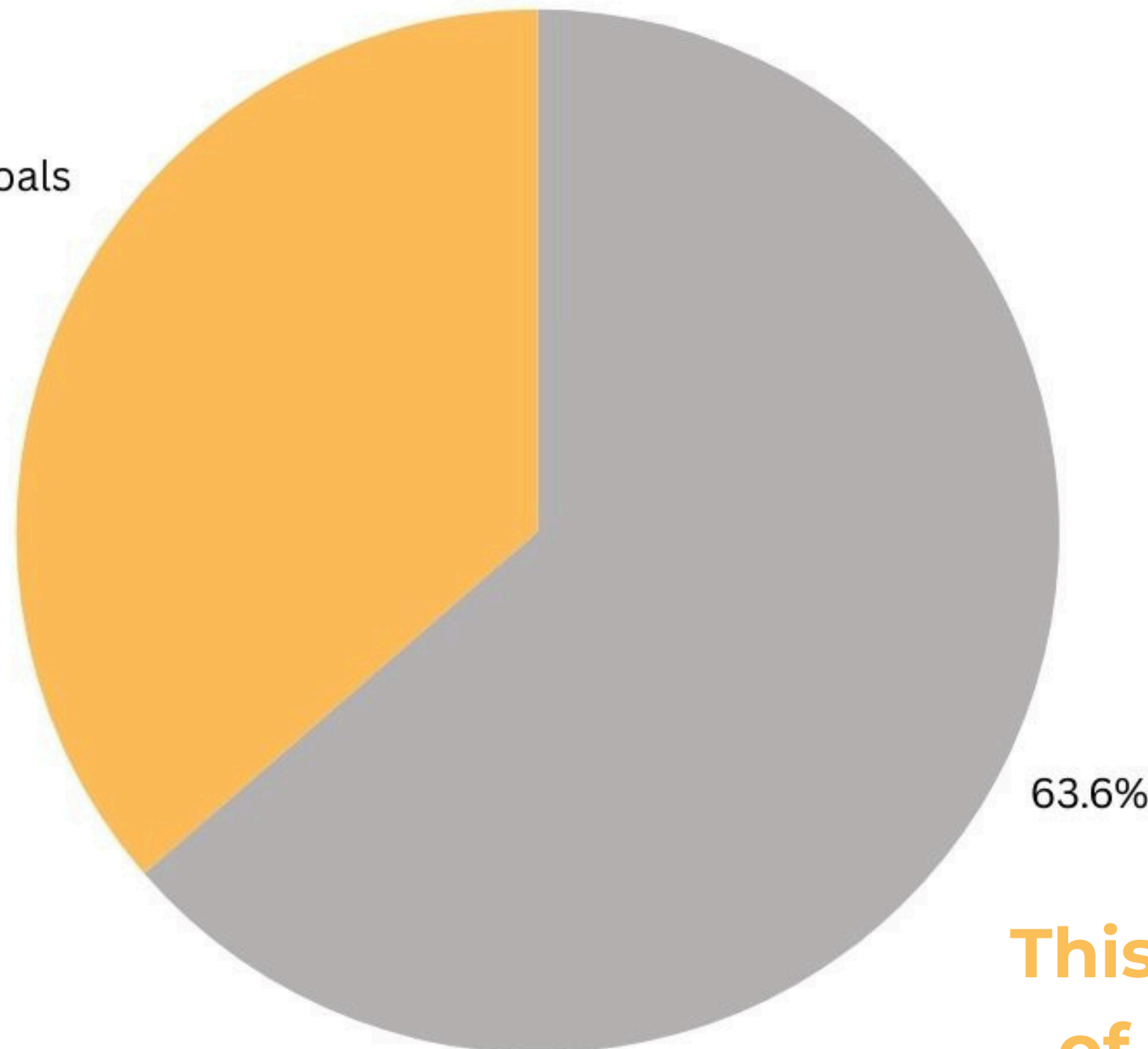


SDG 17 - Partnership for the Goals

After tabulating all the responses SDG 17 - Partnership for the Goals received an average score of 1.82.

When converted to a percentage, this amounts to 36.4%

Partnership for the Goals
36.4%



This indicates that the implementation of SDG 17 in South Africa is currently averaging at 36.4%.

SDG 17 - Partnership for the Goals

Qualitative Responses

- Strategic partnership with other universities, local and national government, public sector, private sector, industries, donor, development partners, SADC, AU and global partners on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE)
- Government rejects Civil Society involvement with itself No CSOs Partnerships Agreements
- Establishing long terms framework frameworks for partnerships remain a challenge
- South Africa and the current GNU Government is far from achieving the SDG's and challenging the status quo in providing the people of SA a better life
- System being used in government sectors is unreliable, many have been denied their rightful eligibility to access certain services due to the compromised data in their systems. Less improvement is identified regarding the monitoring, and support from the developed countries
- Not many people are there to influence policy a local level
- Lack of support for stakeholders and SMEs by the government
- Corruption is delaying development all funds are given to those that are political affiliated
- Effective partnerships and international cooperation have supported SDG implementation, with significant progress in resource mobilization and strategic frameworks.
- Development assistance
- <https://www.devinit.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Investments-to-End-Poverty-Chapter-9-South-Africa.pdf>
- https://www.statssa.gov.za/MDG/SDG_Country_report.pdf
- only on international level but not at local level
- Domestic resource mobilization is hard under a seriously fiscally constrained State and South Africa has seen a diversion of ODA away from the country in favor of what are regarded as more needy countries. Policy coherence needs more efforts.

- Partnerships for Development:

Formation of partnerships between local governments, businesses, non-profits, and community organizations to achieve project goals.

Documentation of collaborative efforts and joint initiatives that have contributed to the success of the project.

- Resource Mobilization:

Successful mobilization of financial resources, including grants, donations, and funding from international organizations and private sector partners.

Evidence of in-kind contributions, such as volunteer time, expertise, and materials provided by partners.

- Capacity Building:

Implementation of training and capacity-building programs to strengthen the skills and knowledge of local stakeholders.

Improvement in the effectiveness and efficiency of local institutions and organizations involved in the project.

- Data and Information Sharing:

Development and use of systems for collecting, analyzing, and sharing data related to project outcomes and impacts.

Collaboration with other organizations to exchange knowledge and best practices.

- Policy and Advocacy:

Advocacy for policies and reforms that support sustainable development and project objectives.

Engagement with policymakers to influence and implement supportive policies and regulations.

- Monitoring and Evaluation:

Regular monitoring and evaluation of the project's progress and effectiveness.

Use of data and indicators to assess achievements, challenges, and areas for improvement.

- International Cooperation:

Participation in international initiatives, forums, and conferences related to sustainable development.

Collaboration with international organizations and stakeholders to enhance the project's impact and reach.

- Sustainable Development Goals Integration:

Integration of SDG 17 principles into project planning and implementation, including alignment with other SDGs.

Evidence of how the project contributes to broader sustainable development goals and objectives.

- Community Engagement:

Involvement of community members in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the project.

Feedback from the community on the project's impact and effectiveness.

- Success Stories and Impact:

Documented success stories and case studies demonstrating the positive impact of the project on achieving SDG 17.

Evidence of how the project has contributed to strengthening global partnerships and enhancing development efforts."

- The partnership is moving slowly



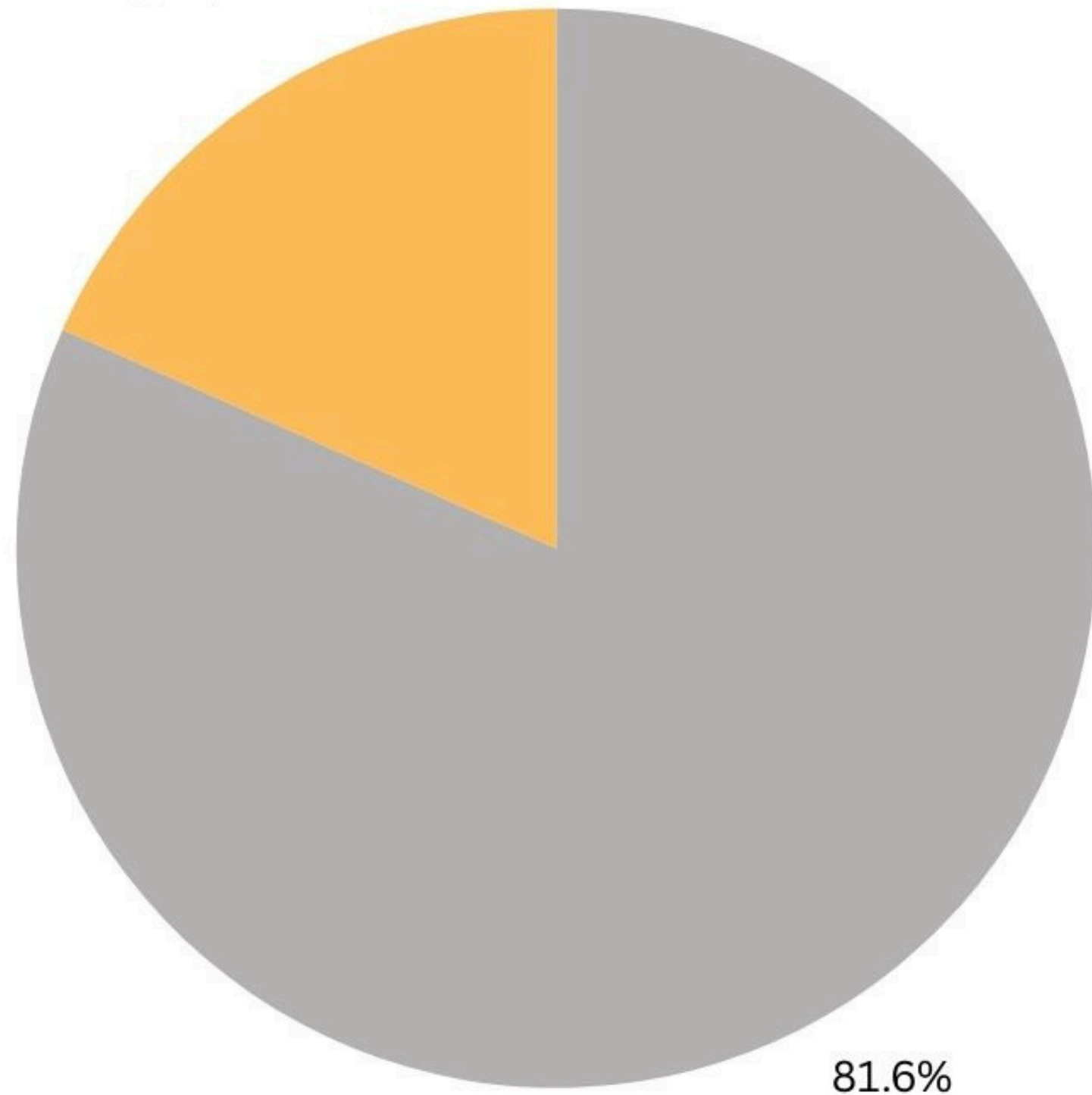
TOTAL AVERAGES

in %

Average Percentage of SDG Implementation in South Africa

Average Implementation %

18.4%



This indicates that the implementation of all 17 SDGs in South Africa is currently averaging 18.4% and can use improvement.

As we are just over halfway to the deadline and improvement in implementation will assist in achieving the Agenda 2030!