



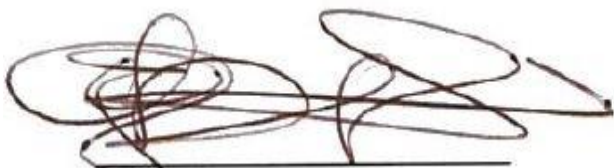
**Quarterly
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Foreword

Globalisation has not only enhanced trade and exchange of technology from one economy to the other, but has exposed the unequal endowment of resources and inequalities between nations. Due to these inequalities, some countries advanced swifter than others, which are the less developed economies. However, there is a growing emphasis that as economies develop, they must utilise environmentally friendly production methods and also enhance the lives of the people. This led to the creation of a global development programme called the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The MDGs have shown that a set of clear and measurable targets can be an important driver of change or development. On 1 January 2016, the world officially began implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the transformative plan of action based on seventeen (17) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to address urgent global challenges over the next fifteen (15) years. This agenda is a road map for people and the planet that will build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals and ensure sustainable social and economic progress worldwide

Expediently, the SDGs resonates with the National Development Plan (NDP) and the Limpopo Development Plan (LDP). This therefore does not create policy conflict but policy balance towards sustainable development. From a South African or provincial perspective, government doesn't necessarily require additional funds to implement the SDGs as resource allocation is done for provincial priorities outlined in the existing economic framework.



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LIMPOPO PROVINCIAL TREASURY

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List of Abbreviations

GDP - Gross Domestic Product
LDP - Limpopo Development Plan
NDP - National Development Plan
SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals
UN - United Nations
WHO - World Health Organisation
StatsSA - Statistics South Africa
MTSF - Medium Term Strategic Framework

1. Introduction

A global development treaty named the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was agreed upon by several countries in September 2000, mobilized the world around a common development program to overcome poverty by 2015. The eight MDGs shared by most countries around the world and by all major global development institutions had an overall objective of meeting the needs of the poorest in the world. The overall aim of these globally agreed on ambitious and measurable objectives was, amongst other development requirements, to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, prevent deadly but curable diseases and improve the educational prospects of all children.

2. Overview of SDGs

2.1. Evolution from MDGs to SDGs

Determined to complete the development progress driven by the MDGs and ensure that no country lags behind, world leaders gathered at the UN Headquarters in New York in September 2015 to adopt a new program on sustainable development. The new 2030 Development Agenda includes seventeen (17) new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which will guide the development policy and financing for implementing countries. This historic agreement is the culmination of collaborative efforts from governments, civil society and other partners in order to build on the momentum generated by the MDGs. Unlike MDGs, SDGs apply to all countries with a view to promoting peaceful and open societies, creating better jobs and addressing today's environmental challenges, including climate change.

One of the major novelties of SDGs is their universal dimension, particularly in terms of the areas covered and of the target audience. Indeed, while the MDGs are essentially addressing the social gaps of developing states (especially the poor and fragile), 2030 Agenda learns from the implementation of the MDGs by addressing the gaps of all three fundamental pillars of development (social, economic and environmental) involving all the countries in the world. In addition, the quest for a world of prosperity, equity, freedom, dignity and peace always constitutes the common base for the Millennium Declaration and for 2030 Agenda.

The South African official statistics provider, StatsSA, has commenced the process of domesticating the global goals into regional goals. The purpose of this is to ensure that the regional and national development priorities are measurable over time and are seamlessly synergised with the international declaration thereby ensuring global improvement in the lives of ordinary citizens. Albeit, the SDGs are not necessarily new development initiatives, in fact there is a seamless coherence between the SDGs and the National and Limpopo provincial development plans. The Limpopo Development Plan (LDP) aspire to tackle the triple challenges of poverty, unemployment and income inequality through inclusive economic growth which are embodied in the new SDGs.

2.2. Summary of the SDGs

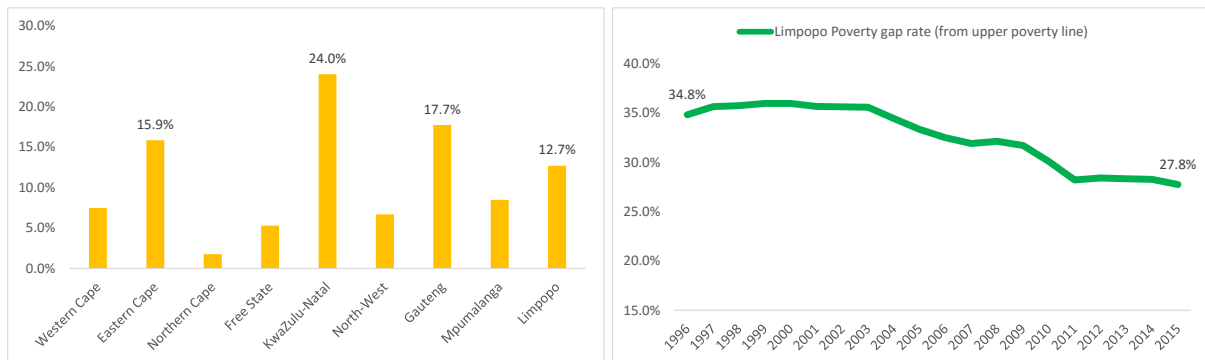
2.2.1. No Poverty - end poverty in all its forms everywhere.

The 2030 Agenda aspires to end extreme poverty in all forms by 2030. In 2000, the world committed to reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty by half in 15 years and the goal was achieved. However, more than 800 million people around the world still live on less than \$1.25 a day, that's about the equivalent of the entire population of Europe living in extreme poverty.

The number of people living below the lower poverty line between 1996 and 2015 has reduced due to rise in employment numbers and extensive government intervention through social security. However KwaZulu Natal, Gauteng, Eastern Cape and Limpopo province have the largest share of the number of people living in poverty accounting for 24.0, 17.7, 15.9 and 12.7 percent. The provincial poverty gap ¹has also seen a gradual decline from 34.8 percent in 1996 to 27.8 percent in 2015. More sustainable methods that exert less pressure on the fiscus are necessary to eliminate poverty levels in the province varying from labour intensive programmes to supporting rural development community projects that are labour absorbing.

¹ The poverty gap is the average shortfall of the total population from the poverty line. This measurement is used to reflect the intensity of poverty. The poverty line is indicated by the widely accepted international standard for extreme poverty. This standard is \$1.25 daily.

Figure 1: People below the lower poverty line (StatsSA defined) and Poverty gap rate (from upper poverty line)



Source: Regional Explorer 2015

The main sources of income in the province are salaries, income from businesses, grants and pensions. Out of all the people that receive grants in the province, 54 percent of them constitutes females and 46 percent constitute males.

Figure 2: Sources of income for households, by province and Population that received social grants, relief assistance or social relief, by and sex in Limpopo, 2015



Source: General Household Survey (GHS) 2015

2.2.2. Zero Hunger - end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

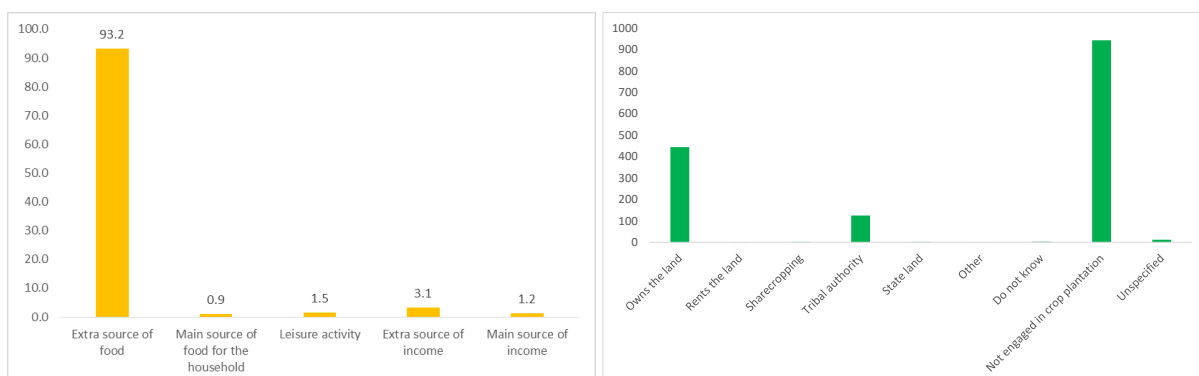
Many countries that used to suffer from hunger can now meet the nutritional needs of their most vulnerable people. During severe drought periods, promoting sustainable agriculture and supporting small farmers can be a mammoth task for many countries, particularly

developing countries. Nevertheless, for the sake of the nearly 1 out of every 9 people on earth who go to bed hungry every night, this requires efficient and effective solutions to address.

Agriculture in the province has a central role to play in building a strong and diversified economy and, in the process, reducing inequalities by increasing incomes and employment opportunities for the poor and low income population that are concentrated in rural areas. A substantial degree of subsistence farming occurs in semi - rural and rural areas. Most of these farmers still utilise traditional farming methods with heavy reliance on rain as the main source of irrigation. The El Niño phenomenon has adversely dented sustainable subsistence farming particularly for households whose main source of food is farming. The drought therefore risks food security in the province and compromises the development of small scale farmers; upsurge in bankruptcy cases which forced many off their newly redistributed farmland.

Figure 3 indicates that in Limpopo 93.2 percent of households engage in agricultural activities to supplement their source of food. Meanwhile 3.1 percent engage in agriculture to supplement their income and about 1.5 percent are practising agriculture for the leisure. Furthermore, 1.2 percent are engaged in agriculture as the main source of income and 0.9 percent are doing it as a main source of food for their households. There is a considerable number of households in the province that are not engaged in crop plantation, despite the high number of households owning the land. This is an opportunity cost to the communities and further jeopardises the efforts of food security in the province.

Figure 3: Main reason for agricultural involvement and Land used for crop production in Limpopo province, 2015



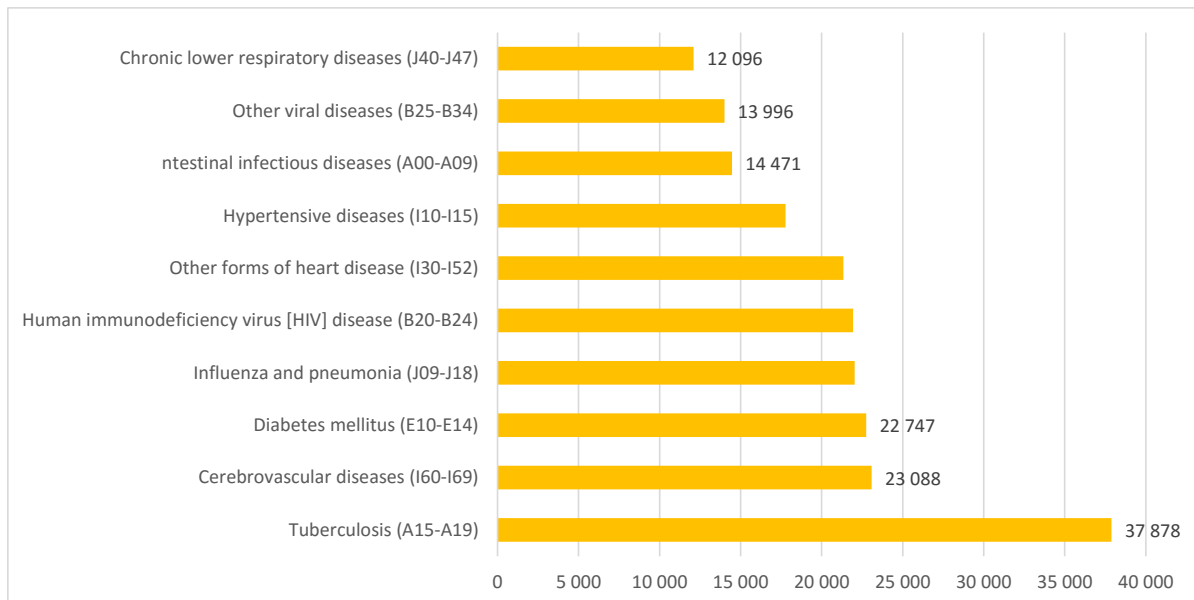
Source: StatsSA - General Household Survey (GHS)

2.2.3. Good Health and well-being - ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Health status affects everything from how much one enjoys life to what work we can perform-productivity. That's why there's a Goal to make sure everyone has health coverage and access to safe and effective medicines and vaccines. Since 1990, strides have been made with regard to preventable child deaths and maternal mortality, which have reduced significantly. And yet some other measured variables remain tragically high, like the fact that every year 6 million children die before their fifth birthday, or that AIDS is one of the leading causes of death for youth in sub-Saharan Africa.

In South Africa the top five causes of death are Tuberculosis (A15-A19), Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69), Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14), Influenza and pneumonia (J09-J18) and Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease (B20-B24).

Figure 4: Distribution of the 20 most commonly reported causes of death, 2014



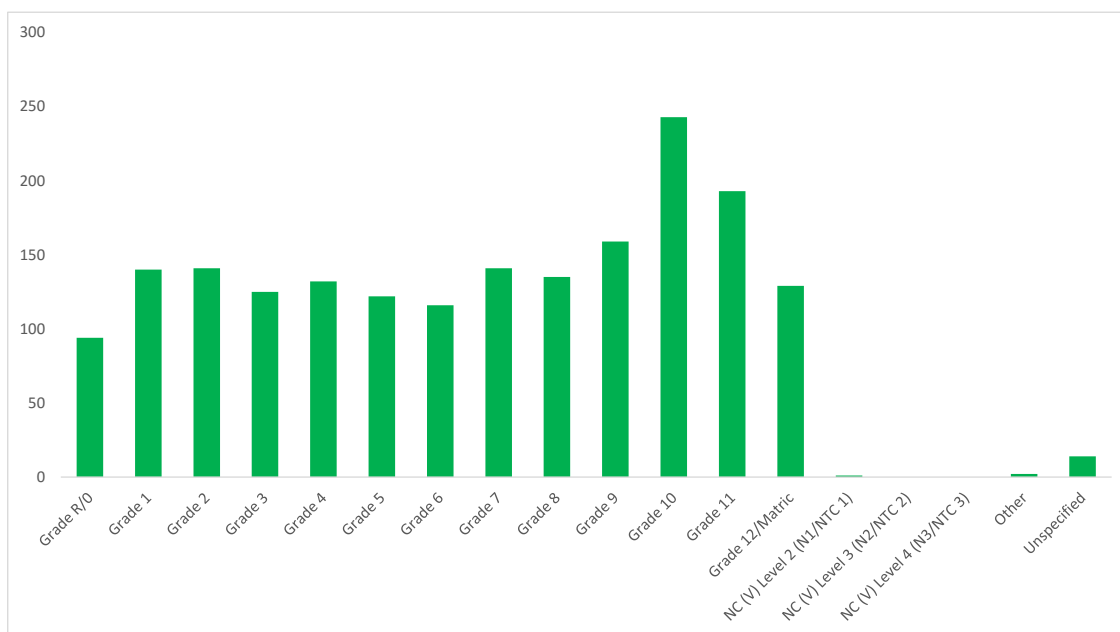
Source: StatsSA- Mortality and causes of death in South Africa 2014

2.2.4. Quality Education - ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Poverty, armed conflict and other catastrophes keep many children around the world out of school. In fact, in developing regions, children from the poorest households are four times more likely to be out of school than those of the richest households. However, since 2000, there has been enormous progress on the goal to provide primary education to all children worldwide.

A large number of people in the province possess at least grade 10 or 11. While the number of post matric qualification is very low.

Figure 5: Population aged 5 years and older currently attending school by grade Limpopo, 2015 ('000)



Source: StatsSA - General Household Survey (GHS)

2.2.5. Gender Equality - achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

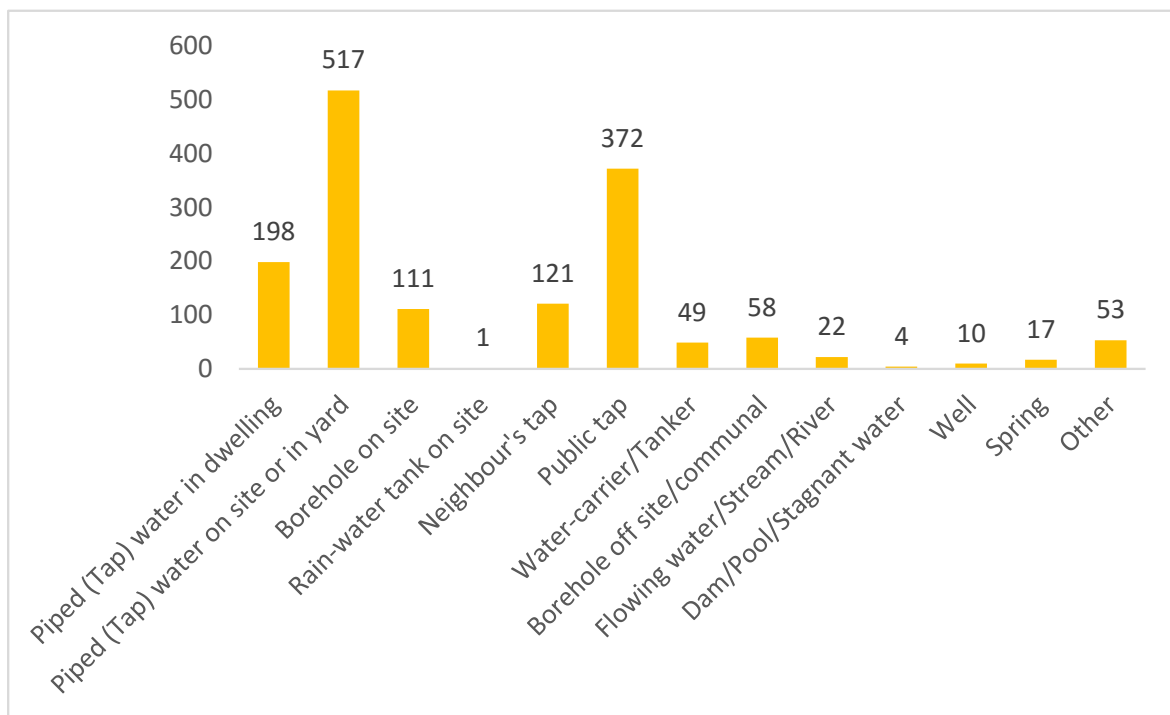
The great progress the world has made in becoming more prosperous and fair is worth celebrating. And yet, in just about every way, women and girls lag behind. There are still gross inequalities in work and wages, lots of unpaid “women’s work” such as child care and

domestic work and discrimination in public decision-making. But there are grounds for hope. More girls are in school now compared to in the year 2000. Most regions have reached gender parity in primary education. The percentage of women getting paid for their work is on the rise. The SDGs aim to build on these achievements to ensure that there is an end to discrimination against women and girls everywhere.

2.2.6. Clean water and sanitation - ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

The 2030 Agenda aspires to ensure that everyone on earth should have access to safe and affordable drinking water. While many people around the world take clean drinking water and sanitation for granted, many others don't. Water scarcity affects more than 40 percent of people around the world, and that number is projected to go even higher as a result of climate change. If we continue the path we're on, by 2050 at least one in four people are likely to be affected by recurring water shortages.

Figure 6: Main source of water for households, by province, 2015



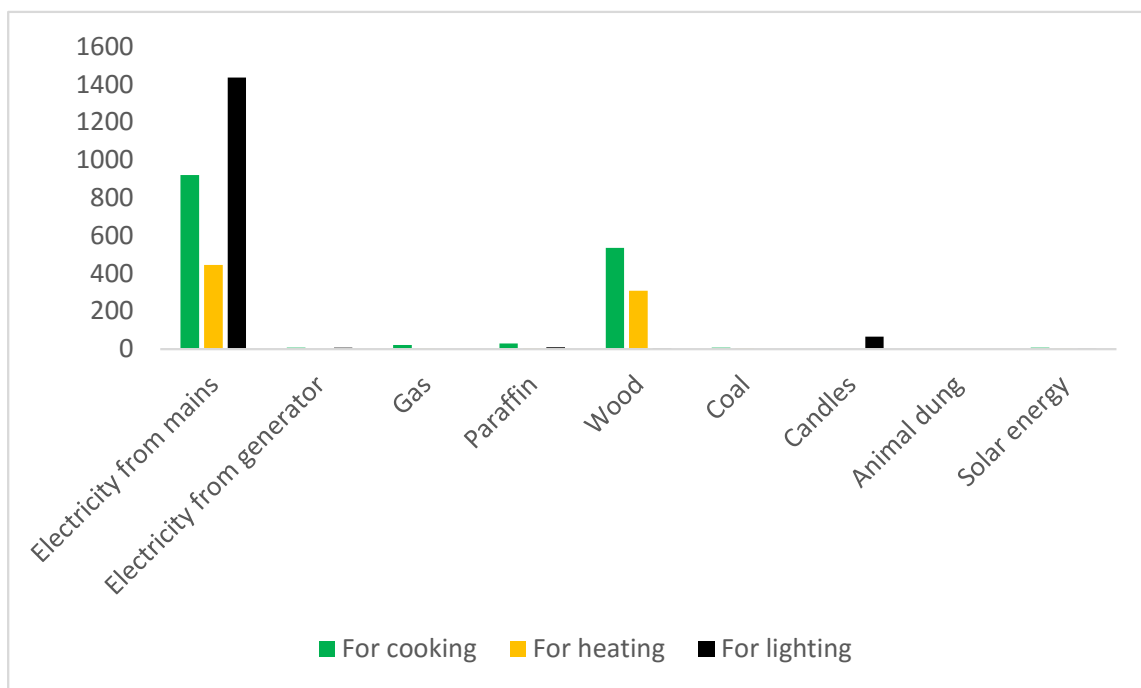
Source: StatsSA - General Household Survey (GHS)

Much strides have been made in increasing access to water in the province, yet there are still households that source water from springs, wells, dams, rivers and water tankers. The persistent drought has exacerbated water supply shortages in the province, particularly in rural areas. Sustainable methods need to be implemented to preserve and harvest water to ensure constant supply of water. Limited water supply jeopardises livelihoods and also compromises economic growth.

2.2.7. Affordable and clean energy - ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Between 1990 and 2010, the number of people with access to electricity increased by 1.7 billion. And yet, as the world’s population continues to rise, still more people will need affordable energy to light their homes and streets, use phones and computers and do their everyday business. The way we get that energy is at issue; fossil fuels and greenhouse gas emissions are making drastic changes in the climate, leading to big problems on every continent. Instead, countries can become more energy-efficient and invest in clean energy sources such as solar and wind.

Figure 7: Main source of energy for households, by province, 2015



Source: StatsSA - General Household Survey (GHS)

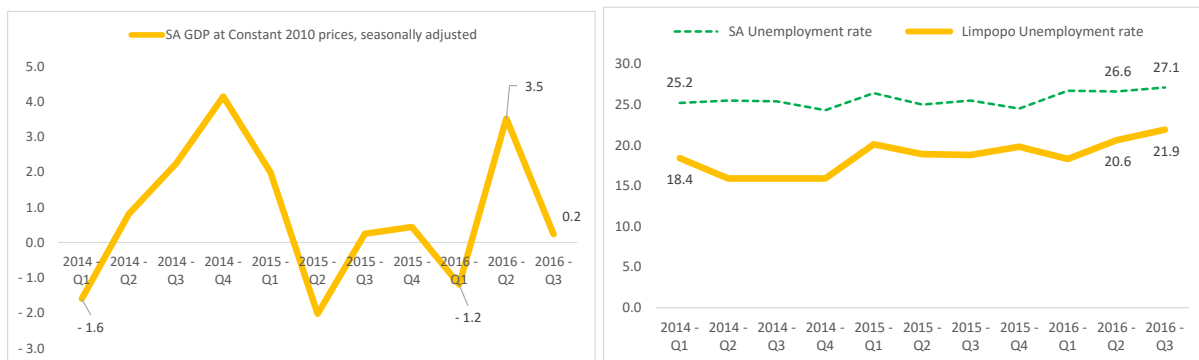
The main source of energy in the province for cooking, heating and lighting is from the grid. The second common source of energy is wood, which is used by many households for mainly cooking and heating. Candles are still being used for lighting purposes, this is prevalent in rural areas.

2.2.8. Decent work and economic growth - promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

An important part of economic growth is that people have jobs that pay enough to support themselves and their families. The middle class is growing worldwide, almost tripling in size in developing countries in the last 25 years, to more than a third of the population. But in 2015, there is also widening inequalities, and job growth is not keeping pace with the growing labour force. Over 200 million people in the world don't have jobs. Governments should promote inclusive economic growth policies that encourage entrepreneurship and job creation.

South Africa's real gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 0.2 percent in the third quarter of 2016, following an increase of 3.5 percent in the second quarter of 2016. The largest positive contributor to growth in GDP in the third quarter was mining and quarrying, which increased by 5.1 percent. Followed by General government services which increased by 1.8 percent. Four industries contracted in the third quarter, namely agriculture, forestry and fishing; manufacturing; electricity, gas and water; and trade which is linked to the lacklustre growth performance in the third quarter.

Figure 8: SA GDP Constant 2010 prices, seasonally adjusted, and Unemployment rate



Source: StatsSA- Quarterly Labour Force Survey

Due to low economic growth and prevailing uncertainties, investor confidence has been low and thereby firms were shy in committing their planned capital expenditure to extend their businesses. This has led to increasing unemployment rates in the country. Unemployment rate in the third quarter of 2016 was 27.1 percent nationally and 21.9 percent in Limpopo province.

2.2.9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure - build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Technological progress aids general productivity and helps in addressing global challenges such as creation of jobs and becoming more efficient. The world is becoming ever more interconnected and prosperous owing to the internet. The more connected economies are, the more countries benefit from the wisdom and contributions of people everywhere on earth. And yet four billion people have no way of getting online, the vast majority of them in developing countries.

Africa has witnessed a fast penetration of telephone technologies and increased access to ICT services in the last ten years. A study done by the United Nations (UN) proved that in 2010, global coverage of land lines was only 2 percent, compared to a global level of 80 percent for mobile coverage. Access to fixed phone lines in Africa remains very low at less than 0.2 percent.

A South African study by Fedderke et al. (2005) show that causality between infrastructure investment and economic growth appears to run in both directions. Specifically, they find a forcing relationship running from infrastructure fixed capital stock to GDP suggesting that infrastructure leads growth. Economic theory and empirical research suggest that investment in economic infrastructure spurs economic growth. It is also expected to generate employment directly through the actual construction, operation and maintenance requirements but also through indirect multiplier effects across the economy.

According to Fedderke and Galick 2008, economic theory identifies five channels through which infrastructure can positively impact on economic growth:

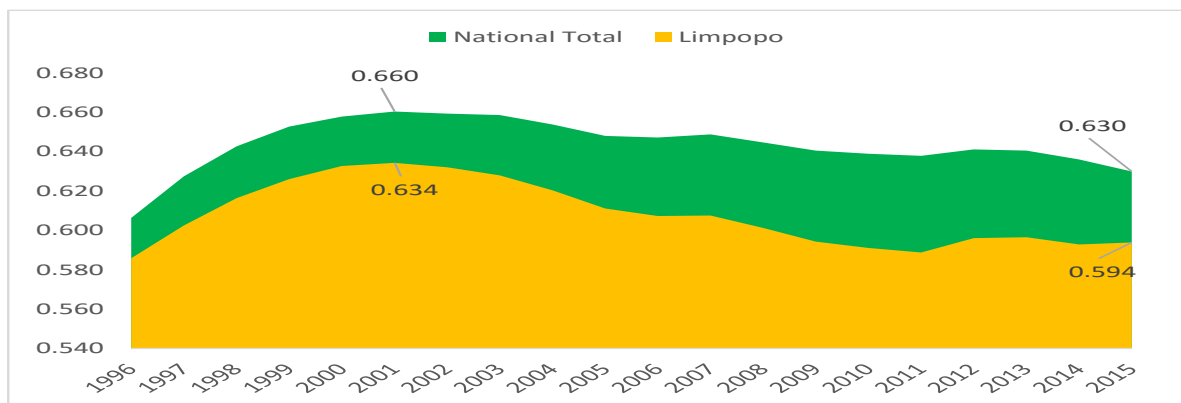
1. Infrastructure as a factor of production
2. Infrastructure as a complement to other factors
3. Infrastructure as a stimulus to factor accumulation
4. Infrastructure as a stimulus to aggregate demand
5. Infrastructure as a tool of industrial policy

2.2.10. Reduced inequalities - reduce inequality within and among countries

The divide between the rich and the poor has never been starker. Governments can and must adopt policies that create opportunity for everyone, regardless of who they are or where they come from. Income inequality is a global problem that requires global solutions. That means improving the regulation of financial markets and institutions, sending development aid where it is most needed and helping people migrate safely so they can pursue opportunities.

The provincial Gini coefficient of 0.59 is less than the national average of 0.63. This implies that on average, the province is less unequal compared to the country. There is an improvement in the level of income inequality in the province. Income inequality reduced from 0.63 in 2001 to 0.59 in 2015. However, more still needs to be done to close the gap.

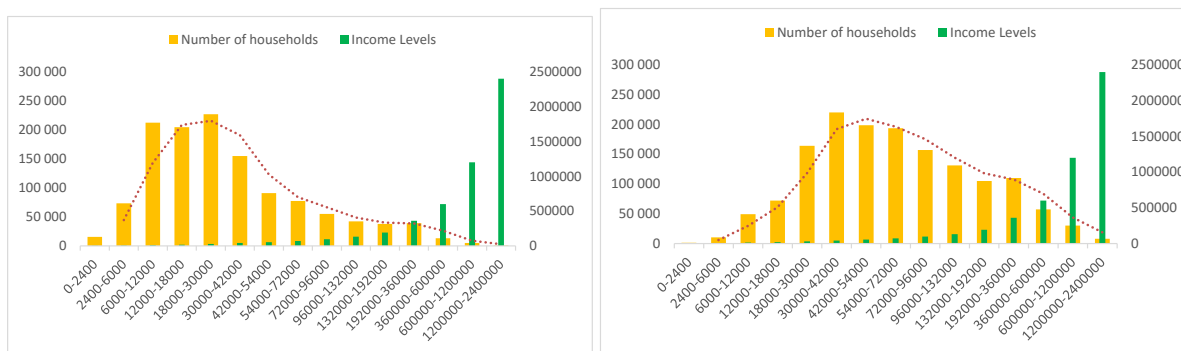
Figure 9: Gini coefficient



Source: Regional Explorer 2015

Income distribution has undergone a structural change in the province. There is a growing number of households that are falling within the middle income class. In 2005, a large proportion of households in the province were in the low income category, however, with increased labour force participation in the job market, the structure has changed with a number of households falling between low income and high income groups.

Figure 10: Limpopo number of households by income category 2005 and 2015



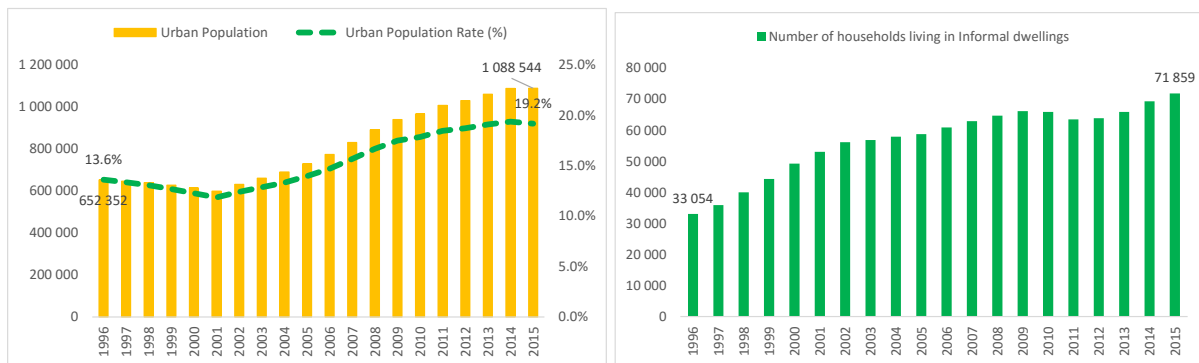
Source: Regional Explorer 2015

2.2.11. Sustainable cities and communities - make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

More than half the world’s population now lives in cities, and that figure will go to about two thirds of humanity by the year 2050. In 1990 there were ten “mega-cities” with 10 million inhabitants or more. In 2014, there were 28 mega-cities, home to 453 million people. People

are attracted to dwell in cities; they're centres of job opportunities, business and life. They're also often centres of extreme poverty. To make cities sustainable for all, governments can create good, affordable public housing, upgrade slum settlements, invest in public transport, create green spaces and get a broader range of people involved in urban planning decisions.

Figure 11: Urban Population and Number of households living in Informal dwellings



Source: Regional Explorer 2015

The urban population in the province has risen gradually from 652 352 in 1996 to 1. 088 million in 2015. This possess both pros and cons to the cities. The cities actually gain marginal human capital in terms a wide pool of people. However the challenge of rapid urbanisation it exerts pressure of the public goods such as roads leading to congestion, clinics and schools.

2.2.12. Responsible consumption and production - ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Although consumption patterns and levels vary from household to household, yet a significant share of the world population is consuming too little to meet even their basic needs. There can exist a situation where citizens can obtain what they need to survive and thrive. Consumption can be in such a way that preserves our natural resources so that coming generations can enjoy them, and their children and their children after that. The hard part is how to achieve that goal. Responsible consumption can be achieved by managing natural resources more efficiently and dispose of toxic waste better. Cut per capita food waste in half globally. Get businesses and consumers to reduce and recycle waste.

2.2.13. Climate action - take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Every country in the world is seeing the drastic effects of climate change, some more than others. On average, the annual losses just from earthquakes, tsunamis, tropical cyclones and flooding count in the hundreds of billions of dollars. The impact of global warming is getting worse. We're seeing more storms, more droughts and more extremes than ever before. The Sustainable Development Goals lay out a way for countries to work together to meet this urgent challenge.

Food security has always been a policy priority in South Africa which has led government to support small emerging farmers and rural development projects with the intention of augmenting food production in the country. The dawn of El Nino weather phenomenon has compromised food production and employment creation in the Agricultural sector. More rural farmers who still utilise traditional farming technology will barely survive the drought conditions. From an economic perspective, shortage in food supply will fuel food prices disadvantaging poor and low income households who will pay more for fewer consumable commodities.

The country will need to import at least 5 to 6 million tons of maize needed to mitigate the effects the drought has had on crop production in the country. This is on the backdrop that South Africa is currently producing 9.67 million tonnes in 2015, a drop from 14.25 million in 2014. Combining with the predicted regional needs such as Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Namibia, Botswana and Swaziland, import needs will be at 10.9 million tons.

2.2.14. Life below water - conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

The oceans make human life possible. Their temperature, their chemistry, their currents, their life forms. For one thing, more than 3 billion people depend on marine and coastal diversity for their livelihoods. But today we are seeing nearly a third of the world's fish stocks overexploited. That's not a sustainable way of life. Even people who live nowhere near the ocean can't live without it. Oceans absorb about 30 percent of the carbon dioxide that

humans produce; but we're producing more carbon dioxide than ever before and that makes the oceans more acidic - 26 percent more, since the start of the industrial revolution.

2.2.15. Life on land - protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Humans and other animals rely on other forms of life on land for food, clean air, clean water, and as a means of combatting climate change. Plant life makes up 80 percent of the human diet. Forests, which cover 30 percent of the Earth's surface, help keep the air and water clean and the Earth's climate in balance. That's not to mention they're home to millions of animal species. But the land and life on it are in trouble. Arable land is disappearing 30 to 35 times faster than it has historically. Deserts are spreading. Animal breeds are going extinct. This calls for urgent government intervention. Fortunately, the Sustainable Development Goals aim to conserve and restore the use of terrestrial ecosystems such as forests, wetlands, drylands and mountains by 2020.

Table 1: Land cover

Land cover (% of area)	National Total		Limpopo
Shrubland and low Fynbos	34.03%	Thicket & bushland (etc)	39.62%
Unimproved grassland	21.28%	Forest and Woodland	32.38%
Thicket & bushland (etc)	17.60%	Cultivated: temporary - semi-commercial/subsistence dry land	6.46%
Cultivated: temporary - commercial dry land	8.00%	Cultivated: temporary - commercial dry land	5.43%
Forest and Woodland	5.77%	Degraded: forest and woodland	4.94%
Cultivated: temporary - semi-commercial/subsistence dry land	2.43%	Degraded: thicket & bushland (etc)	4.25%
Degraded: thicket & bushland (etc)	1.86%	Cultivated: temporary - commercial irrigated	1.80%
Degraded: unimproved grassland	1.53%	Unimproved grassland	1.58%
Forest plantations	1.47%	Urban / built-up land: residential	1.27%
Urban / built-up land: residential	0.89%	Forest plantations	0.74%
Cultivated: temporary - commercial irrigated	0.89%	Cultivated: permanent - commercial irrigated	0.47%
Degraded: forest and woodland	0.79%	Cultivated: permanent - commercial dry land	0.33%
Wetlands	0.48%	Forest	0.29%
Degraded: shrubland and low Fynbos	0.46%	Mines & quarries	0.14%
Cultivated: permanent - commercial sugarcane	0.38%	Degraded: unimproved grassland	0.13%
Waterbodies	0.35%	Waterbodies	0.10%
Cultivated: permanent - commercial irrigated	0.34%	Urban / built-up land: residential (small holdings: woodland)	0.07%
Forest	0.33%	Dongas & sheet erosion scars	0.07%
Barren rock	0.21%	Urban / built-up land: residential (small holdings: bushland)	0.05%
Herbland	0.20%	Barren rock	0.04%
Dongas & sheet erosion scars	0.15%	Shrubland and low Fynbos	0.02%
Mines & quarries	0.14%	Urban / built-up land: industrial / transport	0.02%
Urban / built-up land: residential (small holdings: grassland)	0.11%	Wetlands	0.01%
Improved grassland	0.11%	Urban / built-up land: commercial	0.01%
Cultivated: permanent - commercial dry land	0.07%	Improved grassland	0.00%
Urban / built-up land: industrial / transport	0.05%	Urban / built-up land: residential (small holdings: shrubland)	0.00%
Urban / built-up land: residential (small holdings: woodland)	0.03%	Herbland	0.00%
Urban / built-up land: commercial	0.03%	Degraded: shrubland and low Fynbos	0.00%
Urban / built-up land: residential (small holdings: bushland)	0.02%	Degraded: herbland	0.00%
Urban / built-up land: residential (small holdings: shrubland)	0.01%	Cultivated: permanent - commercial sugarcane	0.00%
Degraded: herbland	0.00%	Urban / built-up land: residential (small holdings: grassland)	0.00%

Source: Regional Explorer 2015

2.2.16. Peace, justice and strong institutions - promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Some regions of the world enjoy relative peace and justice. Other regions seem to be plagued by armed conflict, crime, torture and exploitation, all of which hinders their development. The SDGs aim to reduce all forms of violence and propose that governments and communities find lasting solutions to conflict and insecurity. That means strengthening the rule of law, reducing the flow of illicit arms and bringing developing countries more into the centre of institutions of global governance.

Table 2: Crimes reported by detailed categories

Crimes reported by detailed categories - financial years			
2015/2016	National Total	2015/2016	Limpopo
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	340 372	All theft not mentioned elsewhere	19 881
Drug-related crime	259 165	Burglary at residential premises	16 199
Burglary at residential premises	250 606	Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	14 137
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	182 933	Drug-related crime	11 262
Common assault	164 958	Common assault	9 831
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	139 386	Malicious damage to property	7 606
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	132 527	Burglary at business premises	7 380
Malicious damage to property	119 901	Robbery with aggravating circumstances	6 710
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	76 159	Theft out of or from motor vehicle	5 560
Burglary at business premises	75 008	Sexual crimes - Total	4 364
Commercial crime	69 917	Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	4 138
Shoplifting	68 786	Shoplifting	3 795
Aggravated robbery	56 447	Commercial crime	3 730
Common robbery	54 110	Common robbery	3 543
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	53 809	Aggravated robbery	3 463
Sexual crimes - Total	51 895	Stock-theft	1 755
Stock-theft	24 715	Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	1 150
Murder	18 673	Murder	896
Attempted murder	18 127	Attempted murder	873
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	14 772	Arson	614
Arson	4 903	Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	454

Source: Regional Explorer 2015

2.2.17. Partnerships for the goals - strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The world is more interconnected today than ever before, thanks to the internet, travel and global institutions. There's a growing consensus about the need to work together to stop

climate change. And the SDGs are no small matter either. 193 countries agreed on these Goals. The final Goal lays out a way for nations to work together to achieve all the other Goals.

Intergovernmental cooperation is at the centre of the global partnership for development. It has a vital role to play in the achievement of global development goals, in terms not only of the resources and technical assistance it can provide, but also in the areas of policy decision-making and norm-setting.

3. Conclusion

Statistical evidence indicates that South Africa has made inspiring progress in reducing extreme income poverty, largely as a result of a progressive, pro-poor tax system which supports the provision of social assistance such as healthcare, education and other free basic services. Although some goals were not met it's not indicative of government's failure but multidimensional and complexity of development programmes that compete for limited resources at a given time.

Rural development programmes, industrialisation programmes, social security, increased delivery of basic houses, connection to water and electricity have all contributed towards the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger in the province. Furthermore, the extension of school infrastructure and training of educators has improved educational access, however, the educational outcomes are an area of concern and require exploration.

Generally, the SDGs are a strategic tool in promoting universal development of the lives of people and ensuring environmental sustainability. Tiers of government are by virtue of having development programmes, implementing the SDGs. However, there needs to be a clear adjustments or realignment of the regional development priorities to the SDGs to make measurability and monitoring feasible.

4. Recommendations

4.1. Synchronising provincial priorities to the SDGs

It is important that the provincial development plan is modelled in such a fashion that it converges with the international development agenda. This will ensure seamless multidimensional implementation of development programmes to ensure the enhancement of the lives of people globally.

4.2. Incorporate new developmental gaps into the MTSF

The Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) is government's medium term implementation plan with existing monitoring and evaluation system that gauge implementation outcomes. It is therefore essential to fuse the SDGs in the national or provincial MTSF as this will ensure effective and efficient implementation and evaluation of the global development agenda.

4.3. Maintain strong Monitoring and evaluation

The goals and indicators at all tiers has to be measurable, realistic and attainable especially over the anticipated time frame. Anything that is not measured cannot be managed, therefore very strong and effective monitoring tools and systems need to be strengthened to ensure the attainment of the SDGs in 2030. Of course there are exogenous circumstances and events that could create a variation from this target, such instances should be appropriately managed through strong risk mitigating mechanisms.