

UNICEF ANNUAL REPORT for South Africa

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In October, UNICEF South Africa organised a Strategic Moment of Reflection (SMR) where experts from various fields met to deliberate on the manifestations and drivers of inequity, make policy recommendations, and sharpen UNICEF's advocacy and programming focus using the equity lens in the context of South Africa's complex programming environment and upper middle-income country status.

In Health and Nutrition, UNICEF supported the implementation of the Government's new policy on HIV and AIDS and consolidated its support to the development of models for down-referral of PMTCT and ART services, i.e. moving provision of services from hospitals to a more localised level of health care, such as district or community facilities. UNICEF also supported models for integrating PMTCT into MNCH programmes at the community and facility levels, as well as the finalising the national policy framework for community-based maternal, neonatal and child nutrition, and its roll-out in one province. UNICEF's advocacy and technical support facilitated the revision of the national position on infant and young child feeding in context of HIV.

In Education, UNICEF's support to 820 Child-Friendly Schools (CFS) is being evaluated and will inform the scale-up of the programme in 2011. UNICEF supported the incorporation of CFS components into the teacher training curriculum at the University of Limpopo and supported master trainers, trained on parenting skills, countrywide, as part of Early Childhood Development programme scale-up. UNICEF's support to Sports for Development in 285 schools has led to the development of national policy and guidelines; a scale-up is under discussion.

In Protection, UNICEF is providing technical support to develop a costed plan for the implementation of the Children's Act, which came into effect together with the Child Justice Act in April 2010. South Africa's hosting of the 2010 FIFA World Cup strengthened relationships and networks between child protection actors, and hundreds of thousands of adults and children were reached with safety and rights messaging.

In Social Policy, UNICEF worked with Government to complete the country's first public expenditure tracking study on ECD, and continued to be active in the impact evaluation of the Child Support Grant. UNICEF also supported a study on the Impact of the International Financial Crisis on Child Poverty in South Africa and the first child-centred budget analysis.

2 COUNTRY SITUATION AS AFFECTING CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Significant progress has been made since the end of Apartheid in 1994 in fulfilling the rights of children in South Africa. Yet, inequity exists in very strong ways, affecting how children access the opportunities that the country has for the fulfilment of their rights. Nationally, nearly 12 million children are considered to be poor. With a Gini coefficient of 0.70, inequality in South Africa is among the highest in the world. The economy is gradually recovering from the global financial crisis, which had significant negative impact on children and the poorest families, although the Child Support Grant provided an important cushioning effect (over 10 million children benefitted from the grant). The labour market remains weak; unemployment reached 25.3% in the third quarter of 2010. Youth and women were particularly affected by job losses.

South Africa is unlikely to achieve the health MDGs. According to UN estimates in 2009, the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) was 62 and the infant mortality rate was (IMR) 43. The main causes of deaths of children under the age of five are: AIDS (35%), neonatal causes (30%); diarrhoea (11%). The maternal mortality ratio has increased sharply,

from an estimated 230 in 1990 to 410 in 2008 (WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA/World Bank, 2010, "Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2008") mainly due to AIDS, TB and pneumonia (44%).

With 5.2 million people living with HIV and 413,000 new infections in 2009, the country continues to have the largest burden of HIV/AIDS in the world. The HIV prevalence rate is 17% in the adult population (15-49 years) and 29% among pregnant women attending antenatal clinics, and the epidemic appears to have stabilised at these very high levels. On average, around 250,000-300,000 newborns are exposed to HIV annually, and thus at risk of being infected through mother-to child transmission of HIV. An estimated 1.99 million children have been orphaned due to AIDS. Data show, however, that the country is finally making progress against a number of indicators. HIV prevalence among children 2-14 years old decreased from 5.6% in 2002 to 2.5% in 2008, indicating the effectiveness of the national PMTCT programme. HIV prevalence among youth aged 15-24 year decreased from 10.3% in 2005 to 8.6% in 2008. President Zuma's announcement on the 2009 World AIDS Day came into effect in April 2011. The plan includes counselling and testing of 15 million people; referral to PHC facilities and early initiation of PMTCT and maternal and paediatric ART.

The country is on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goal on access to primary education (MDG 2). Gross enrolment rate in primary education (grade 1-7) is 98% and in secondary (grade 8-12) is 85%; the gender parity index is 1.00 and 0.99 in primary and secondary school, respectively, suggesting that girls and boys have equitable access to education (Statistics South Africa, "General Household Survey 2009", 2010). South Africa has made good progress in enrolment of young children in ECD stimulation activities since the beginning of the millennium. While in 2001 only around 16% of children 0-4 years were exposed to some form of ECD stimulation activities (Department of Education, "The National Audit of ECD Provisioning in South Africa", 2001), in 2009 this percentage had increased to 43%.

Violence against children and women is pervasive. Reported crimes against children increased by 16% between 2008/09 and 2009/10 reaching around 57,000. Nearly half relate to sexual offences and often involve young children under the age of ten. In school, despite the ban on corporal punishment, 17% of learners have experienced physical chastisement, while nearly one-third feels unsafe. Some 14,000 children are residents in registered Child and Youth Care Centres, two-thirds of whom are victims of abuse, abandonment or neglect.

Publications supported by UNICEF and contributing to on-going Situation Analysis of children and women include:

- = The Health of our Children based on the 2008 HIV incidence survey (HSRC);
- = The Child Gauge 2009/2010 – Child Health (Children's Institute);
- = The Impact of the International Financial Crisis on Child Poverty (The Financial and Fiscal Commission (FFC))

3 CP ANALYSIS & RESULT

3.1 CP Analysis

3.1.1 CP Overview

UNICEF South Africa organised a Strategic Moment of Reflection at which experts from various fields met to deliberate the manifestations and drivers of inequity, make policy recommendations and sharpen UNICEF's advocacy and programming focus, using the equity lens, in the context of South Africa's complex programming environment and upper middle-income country status.

In Health and Nutrition, UNICEF supported the implementation of the Government's new policy on HIV and AIDS and consolidated its support for the development of models for down-referral of PMTCT and ART services, from hospitals to community-level health facilities. UNICEF also supported models for integrating PMTCT into MNCH programmes at the community and facility levels, as well as finalising the national policy framework for community-based maternal, neonatal and child nutrition, and its roll-out in one province. UNICEF's advocacy and technical support led to changes in the national position on infant and young child feeding in context of HIV.

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3.1.2 Programme Strategy

3.1.2.1 Capacity Development

Capacity development (CD) was a strong theme in SACO's support to South Africa in 2010. CD support was provided in three ways: to strengthen national frameworks and strategies, to enhance the provision and dissemination of data on child well-being, and to strengthen operational support for delivering services for children.

CD for national frameworks and strategies included support for preparing a Monitoring and Evaluation Guide for the Social Development Department (the Department responsible for child protection, community-based ECD and social grants), strengthening national guidelines for ART and PMTCT, preparation of a teacher development strategy, a sports for development policy, and a framework for the provision of psychosocial support to children affected by HIV and AIDS as well as violence and abuse.

CD for data availability and dissemination included training some 150 officials in the use of DevInfo and 26 officials in the administration of the software, and subsequently to maintain the country's own database, which is expected to be complete in 2011. CD support was also provided for both CRC and MDG reporting by the State.

CD for service delivery included training in C4D to facilitate progress towards child outcomes, integration of MNCH and PMTCT at provincial and district levels, accelerating IMCI, BANC and PMTCT at the facility level, training some 300 medical doctors on in-patient management of severe and acute malnutrition, and incorporation of child-friendly school principals in teacher training courses. In addition, officials from 27 districts were trained in succession planning for vulnerable children and their families. Officials from all nine provinces were also trained in oversight of child care forums. Furthermore, support

for costing and budgeting was provided for the scaling-up of cluster foster care as well as high-impact MNCH interventions in two provinces.

3.1.2.2 Effective Advocacy

UNICEF employs evidence-based advocacy strategy to address the realisation of children's rights for all children in South Africa. The strategy has four dimensions: political interventions, high-level technical inputs, operational interventions, and mobilisation and public education.

The Strategic Moment of Reflection served as a platform for UNICEF to advocate with high-level government officials, academia and civil society regarding the need to ensure equity in the implementation of children's rights across races, geographic areas and wealth groups.

A dialogue initiated this year with National Treasury and the Parliament around social budgeting is based on a rigorous child-centred budget analysis commissioned earlier by UNICEF. The analysis provides evidence and suggests that line departments need to plan and allocate resources better, to ensure equity in the implementation of children's rights.

An ECD Knowledge-Building Seminar for Government officials, civil society and academia, supported by UNICEF, provided a platform to advocate for provisioning of quality early learning and development programmes for young children. Further, UNICEF's partnership with ABSA bank for the National ECD Awards created media space to promote quality ECD and keep it on the national agenda.

The Children's Institute's 'Child Gauge 2009/2010', dedicated to child health in South Africa, was jointly launched and UNICEF used the momentum around the launch to direct public attention to children's health challenges. The launch, including the press release and interviews by the Representative, got high media coverage (34 radio and, 8 TV mentions and 10 print media items).

UNICEF continued advocacy with Parliament, including presentations to two portfolio committees on work related to advancement of children's rights in the country, which were complemented by collaboration with the Parliament's Millennium Programme to adopt proper methods of engaging children in dialogue on issues related to realising their rights'.

3.1.2.3 Strategic Partnerships

UNICEF SACO regards strategic partnership with relevant Government departments and institutions, civil society and academia as a fundamental programming principle for achieving results for all children in South Africa.

In 2010 UNICEF worked closely with academic partners: Human Science Research Council, Medical Research Council, Children's Institute, etc. to generate evidence, with an emphasis on equity, that will impact policy changes for children. Examples include: the policy audit of statutory government funded programmes and services for vulnerable children; the impact of the global financial crisis on children; child-centred budget analysis; public expenditure tracking survey in early childhood development.

As part of plans to protect children from exploitation during the 2010 FIFA World Cup, UNICEF worked with Government departments, NGOs and the FIFA Local Organizing Committee to strengthen child protection systems ahead of the sporting event and to establish *Child Friendly Spaces* at four official FIFA Fan Fests.

2010 saw a shift toward engaging corporates as partners in child development, not exclusively as funders. The private sector was particularly mobilised on the issue of child exploitation ahead of the World Cup and was a key partner in distribution of hundreds of

thousands of materials that formed part of the "Red Card to Child Exploitation". As signatories to *The Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism*, 35 hotel and hospitality groups planned programmes and campaigns to sensitize their staff and guests about laws pertaining to the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Media and digital partners such as women's magazine 'True Love', and social networking platform 'MXit' made their resources available to UNICEF in 2010 to promote programme priorities such as protection, health and education, and strengthen the UNICEF brand in South Africa.

UNICEF is partnering with other UN agencies for more effective support to national partners towards achieving of national goals. A good example is the partnership with UNAIDS, WHO, UNFPA, and others in support to HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment and protection of those made vulnerable by HIV and AIDS.

3.1.2.4 Knowledge Management

South Africa has a wealth of research. SACO complements knowledge generation by commissioning and supporting research to enhance knowledge about disadvantaged children. Documentation of case studies and best practices was also undertaken in 2010 in several programmes (examples noted in section 5) Reports are published online on the SACO website to enhance access and dissemination. During the year 11 finalised reports were posted.

UNICEF maintains the DevInfo database to monitor the situation of children and women. Data is drawn from publications by Government and research institutions and, when available, disaggregated by province, district, sex, age, ethnic group and wealth quintile. CD-ROM copies were distributed; the online DevInfo version received over 2,200 visitors in 2010. The CO is supporting Statistics South Africa to institutionalise the use of DevInfo to monitor progress towards MDGs. In 2010, over 150 Government officials, researchers, NGO's and UN staff were introduced to DevInfo, 26 DSD officials were trained on the Users module and four StatsSA officials on the Admin module.

Within the office, relevant new knowledge and practices are shared through Programme Staff Meetings. Good examples are discussion around the use of MXiT in programmatic interventions, and presentation by an external researcher from Oxford University on children's education outcomes when living in an AIDS-affected home. The Office maintains a large document repository of information on a shared network drive accessible to all staff.

SACO supported two national officials to attend a regional workshop on Child Mortality estimates and three officials to attend workshop on Maternal Mortality estimates. National experts were introduced to methodologies applied globally and explored possibilities of their utilisation at the national level.

The SMR identified priority areas for evidence generation and knowledge management for 2011 and beyond. These include: firstly, strengthening of national capacity for data generation and analysis to enhance evidence-based planning, budgeting, targeting and prioritisation. Secondly, commission and conduct research to address service delivery bottlenecks to inform improvement of government's performance. Third, better document good practices and pilot programmes to facilitate replication/up-scaling.

3.1.2.5 C4D Communication for Development

Communication for development (C4D) activities were designed and implemented to respond to specific programme needs, not based on a solid C4D strategy.

C4D approaches were used to promote the first and second rounds of the EPI national campaign (including measles, polio, vitamin A and H1N1) as part of the integrated Child Health Weeks in March and May 2010, which benefited 3.5 million children in the 0-5-year age group. A mix of communication channels was used, such as mass media (TV and community radio programming) and community-based channels (Road Shows) to reach the following audiences: community radio (2,081 million people reached across 10 selected community radio stations), regional radio (7 million people reached across the top five African-language regional stations), as well as through TV interviews on Morning Live, SABC 2, Sunrise Breakfast Show on eTV and Shift (a talk show on SABC 1, which is broadcast nationally).

In preparation for and during the commemoration of the Global Hand-washing Day, and in line with the developed national communication strategy on hand-washing, interviews and messages were broadcast on community and regional radio, reaching over 7 million listeners; TV interviews reached an estimated audience of 15.8 million. In addition, educational road shows, door-to-door educational household campaigns were used at the community level to promote personal hygiene. IEC materials were distributed to learners in 9,000 schools throughout the country reaching over 3 million children.

As the Country Office is developing a comprehensive C4D strategy, a training programme was organised for UNICEF staff and partners on C4D. The training programme was designed to allow participants to identify priority C4D interventions by programme area, for integration into the extended Country Programme.

3.1.3 Normative Principles

3.1.3.1 Human Rights Based Approach to Cooperation

The Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) lies at the centre of the Country Office's programme planning and implementation. In 2010, 29 SACO staff attended training in the HRBA to programming, to ensure adequate knowledge and skills to apply the approach.

The situation analysis performed in preparation for the SMR applied HRBA. With regard to ensuring equal opportunities for development of children to their full potential, sub-national disparities were revealed: racial, income-related, and other disparities affecting the most deprived were identified. This analysis forms the basis for better focusing UNICEF's programme during the remainder of the extended Country Programme and beyond. Underlying and root causes affecting negatively the full realisation of children's and women's rights were identified, as well as gaps in the capacity of duty-bearers that need to be addressed.

The analysis identified underlying and root causes for low child participation, such as family practices, low level of knowledge of laws and policies, and the social construct of children in South Africa. UNICEF identified actions to ensure that children's views are heard and used – through enabling children and their parents to have access to critical information and improving mechanisms allowing them to claim their rights.

UNICEF provided technical support for finalising of the Third National CRC Report, which is overdue. The report is currently with the Cabinet for approval prior to submission to the CRC Committee

3.1.3.2 Gender Equality and Mainstreaming

The conceptualisation and analysis carried out in preparation for the SMR applied a gender lens. In this context, analysis of the main child-related indicators provided evidence of gender inequalities. This led to identifying gender-specific needs of boys and girls, which laid the basis for strengthening UNICEF's programmes to better respond to these needs.

SACO's 2010 Gender Review highlighted strong senior management commitment to addressing gender as one of the lenses through which to view equity in South Africa. The challenge is to translate this strong gender commitment into a more rigorous and streamlined set of actions through strategically thinking about how gender is messaged and programmed. UNICEF is seen by other UN agencies as having a core mandate to address gender, and could play a strong leadership role in enhancing a child-sensitive gender response as preparations are made for the next UNDAF.

The main recommendations from the review for SACO were:

- Ensure that all staff are provided with some dedicated time to translate their understanding of key gender aspects into clear desired results and practical actions
- Identify a few cross-cutting themes regarding gender that can be integrated into all sections as part of on-going work in specific areas of intervention, without creating an overarching, stand-alone 'gender programme'.

The CO used the review to orient all staff on the gender marker. The orientation was repeated during the PCR/IR workshop to ensure that the 2011-2012 programme component and intermediate results are designed and monitored through a gender lens.

Particular attention was given to programmes addressing gender-based violence, as well as education programmes, to increase girls' access to learning opportunities on subjects such as mathematics and science, ensuring equal opportunities for participation in sport activities, etc.

In 2010 UNICEF participated in the work of the UN Joint Team on Gender, which culminated in a Gender discussion meeting co-hosted with civil society and the Ministry for Women, Children and Persons with disabilities. A major outcome was the solid commitment towards joint work to achieve gender equality in various gender-sensitive areas throughout the country.

3.2 Programme Components

Title: *Social transformation and strategic leveraging*

Purpose

The Social Transformation and Strategic Leveraging (STSL) programme (or simply the Social Policy programme) supports the Government of South Africa and its partners in the development and strengthening of evidence-based policies and programmes for improving child well-being.

The key results for 2010 were: (1) increased effectiveness and efficiency of state spending on children, and (2) analysis and policy dialogue on child wellbeing conducted. During the year the focus was on enhancing social protection, child-centred budget analysis, economic policy analysis related to child poverty, and rejuvenating partnerships to strengthen oversight for child rights realisation.

Resources Used

Social Policy and Strategic Leveraging	US \$ 2010
Total approved Budget as per CPD	1,027,000
Total available for 2010 from all sources	958,227
RR Funds	250,000
OR Funds	708,227

Funds utilised	869,226
RR	240,530
7% RR	10,800
Netherlands NatCom	41,428
Finnish NatCom	38,028
UK Government	216,587
Consolidated NatCom	47,995
Donor Pooled Funds	13,892

Results Achieved

In 2010 a public expenditure and quality service delivery study on ECD, the first of its kind in the country, was completed. The study involved tracking financial resources from point of allocation to the level of service delivery in communities and addressed quality of ECD services provided in some 790 centres. UNICEF is working with the Government and its partners to revise the country's National Integrated Plan on ECD in the context of the study's recommendations.

Child-centred analysis of national and provincial budgets captured trends, distribution and disparities in resource allocation for child-related services. Findings show that government is spending relatively less on district- and community-level interventions that are key to improving child survival, quality education and protection. Significant inter-provincial and inter-sectoral disparities exist. The findings were discussed with National Treasury, key government departments and Parliament. Advocacy around recommendations will continue in 2011.

Support for South Africa's first impact evaluation of the Child Support Grant (CSG) proceeded well. The qualitative component was completed. The quantitative component will be completed in 2011, and will reflect the increase from 7.8 million children in 2006/2007 to over 10 million in 2010. The evaluation will provide knowledge of pathways for translating the grant into child outcomes, and insight into how to address exclusion errors. Meanwhile, material has been developed to assist children to learn about their social security rights in schools. A school-based programme will be launched in 2011 to ensure use of the material.

Analysis around the impact of the economic recession on child poverty was completed. Simulation of macro and micro impacts revealed the unequivocal influence of the CSG in keeping poor families and children afloat during the crisis. A survey of coping strategies of some 300 families affected by the crisis revealed that poor children with no state support have suffered through withdrawal from school and less quality health care. UNICEF organised a policy event around the findings. Advocacy will continue in 2011 on complementary social protection programmes for those most affected by the recession.

Policy consultations and advocacy, including roundtables on policy priorities for children, were carried out in 2010, with regard to a reprioritisation of Government expenditures for children, coping with economic shock and expenditure tracking. One of the consultations resulted in a subsequent joint publication with the Human Sciences Research Council on the nature and scope of child-focused services in South Africa. It will inform future work on poverty reduction.

Child rights oversight is being strengthened through training of Parliamentary researchers in monitoring of child-related indicators and provision of budget policy briefs.

SACO supported the participation of South African parliamentarians in an Inter-Parliamentary Union conference on the social protection response to children affected by AIDS. The parliamentarians have since committed to playing a more substantive role in

the legislative process and exercising their oversight role in the social protection of vulnerable children. Due to a strengthened partnership with the South Africa Human Rights Commission, UNICEF was invited to provide direct technical assistance to its work on child rights in 2011. Furthermore, UNICEF brought together top experts to agree on concrete steps to advance child participation. The recommendations will feed into an advocacy publication on rights planned for 2011.

Constraints

With the progressive Government and newly signed service delivery agreements, UNICEF sees major opportunities to work with the Government on social budgeting and equity and bottleneck analysis. A constraint, however, is the difficulty in raising funds for policy and data-related work; that is, MTSP Focus Area Five-related activities.

Partnerships

Strategic partnerships were established with National Treasury, Fiscal and Financial Commission, Department of Social Development, Department for Women, Children and Persons with Disabilities, South African Local Government Association and several leading civil groups.

Future Workplan

Plans for 2011 include:

- Evidence generation and policy advocacy around structural causes of inequality and poverty among children, including supporting the publication of *Child Gauge*, the only annual publication providing snap-shot on children’s status, using an equity framework
- Analysis and advocacy around bottlenecks that cause disparities in the delivery of basic services for children
- Advancing child rights monitoring and oversight.

Title: *Child survival and development*

Purpose

The Child survival and development programme seeks to contribute to the reduction of under-five mortality and secure HIV-free survival for HIV-exposed infants through improved access to neonatal care and paediatric HIV prevention, care treatment and support.

Key results planned for or 2010 include:

1. Increase access to and quality of PMTCT and Paediatric HIV&AIDS Prevention, Management and Treatment services
2. Increase coverage of high-impact interventions for Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health
3. At least 95% of children six months to 15 years reached with immunisation (measles and polio) and 80% of children between 12 months and 60 months reached with Vitamin A supplementation and deworming.

Resources Used

Child Survival and Development	US \$ 2010
Total approved Budget as per CPD	5,082,500
Total available for 2010 from all sources	3,506,602
RR Funds	60,000
OR Funds	3,446,602

Funds utilised	2,813,608
RR	57,557
7% RR	71,718
UK Government	440,021
US Government	200
Donor Pooled Funds	1,591,046
Netherland NatCom	193,776
UK NatCom	104,062
US NatCom	

Result Achieved

Nationwide, 88% of HIV+ pregnant women get ARVs and 54% of children in need of treatment have access to ART; an estimated 60% of HIV-exposed infants are tested for HIV at six weeks. UNICEF supported the development and piloting of models of 'down-referral' of maternal ART and paediatric ART to the community level, which are now being scaled-up nationally. Technical assistance was provided to guide changes in National ART and PMTCT guidelines that promote earlier ART for pregnant women, more efficacious preventive regimens and immediate ART for all infants with HIV.

Support was provided to 16 of the 18 districts identified by NDoH as most deprived, to increase access for mothers to MCH and PMTCT services including to paediatric care and treatment. Integration of MNCH and PMTCT was supported in three provinces, contributing to improve PMTCT coverage, regular participation in facility-based perinatal mortality audits and improved provincial reporting. Training of district teams on IMCI, BANC and PMTCT was supported. UNICEF also supported an evaluation of the effectiveness of the national PMTCT programme. Preliminary results suggest that six-week MTCT transmission is around 5%, down from previous programme estimates of around 9%.

UNICEF supported finalisation of the national strategy for maternal, neonatal and child health and nutrition. A national review of Community IMCI was also completed; the results were used to finalise the framework of community MNCH&N (C-framework) and inform an NDoH review of the scope of practice for community health workers.

Integration and scale-up of comprehensive, quality, community-based MNCH services supported in Illembe district led to improved MNCH and PMTCT performance. The framework (C-framework) guiding this, developed with UNICEF support, is being implemented at scale in one province and is planned for implementation nationwide. A neonatal quality care initiative piloted in Limpopo, with UNICEF support, is now being rolled out to a national programme.

UNICEF provided technical assistance to the NDoH to revise National Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding in the context of HIV; to develop a national strategic plan for nutrition; to introduce and implement revised policy recommendations in KwaZulu Natal, where training of master trainers and lay counsellors and programme communication were also supported. UNICEF supported finalisation and dissemination of 3.3 million new Road to Health cards, which now include HIV status of the child, separate cards for boys and girls with new WHO growth standards. During 2010 UNICEF undertook advocacy and provided support for the measles and polio campaign that reached a total of 3.5 million children, targeting under-5-year-olds, with high-dose vitamin A supplementation. UNICEF partnered with University of Western Cape to develop the capacity of 300 medical doctors on in-patient management of severe and acute malnutrition and conducted a workshop as part of the International Paediatric Association Conference held in South Africa.

Constraints

Quality of supervision, oversight and reporting of implementing partners could be strengthened, permitting a clearer identification of best practice and successful models for scaling-up. Protracted restructuring and freezing of posts in DOH has weakened the capacity of the department to lead the PMTCT and child health agenda.

Monitoring, studies, evaluations

In addition to the national PMTCT programme evaluation mentioned above, reviews of the UNICEF child survival programme and the nutrition programming were conducted.

Partnerships

UNICEF coordinates a technical working group on IYCF with DoH and convenes working groups on community MNCH and neonatal care and nutrition; allowing UNICEF to increasingly exert a positive influence on the work of the Department. UNICEF has engaged with HSRC and the MRC to provide technical expertise around surveys. A new partnership with PEPFAR is being established. Within the joint UN team on HIV, UNICEF leads the work on PMTCT and paediatric care.

Future Workplan

In 2011 UNICEF will support the Government to:

- Improve quality of maternal and child health care in health facilities to reduce hospital-based maternal, neonatal and child mortality
- Build capacity of national, provincial and district health authorities to undertake evidence based planning and programming, and secure high coverage of high-impact interventions
- Scale-up community-based maternal, neonatal and child health and infant and young child feeding interventions
- Strengthen primary care services capacity and down-referral mechanisms to provide efficacious ARV regimens for HIV+ pregnant women.

Title: Education and adolescent development

Purpose

This programme aims to support national efforts to provide a quality basic education for all children in South, following the life cycle approach. Its three sub-components are: (1) *Early Childhood Development*, focused on new areas of research and the development of good practice for the delivery of ECD services as nodes of care and support for vulnerable children; (2) *Child-Friendly Schools*, emphasising the learner and teacher being at the heart of the learning process and the school as the centre of the educational system; and (3) *Adolescent Development*, focusing on support to innovative and participatory Life Skills-based education programmes to curb the spread of HIV.

The programme component's key results for 2010 were:

- 1) Improved quality of learning and teaching in the foundation phase, and primary education leading to an increase of the overall performance rate from 58% in 2005 to 70% in 2010 as part of the sector reform
- 2) Increase by 10% the number of ECD models as nodes of care and support established by province
- 3) Revise the National Adolescent/Youth HIV prevention strategy.

Resources Used

Basic Education and Adolescent Development	US \$ 2010
Total approved Budget as per CPD	8,192,500
Total available for 2010 from all sources	4,521,588

RR Funds	60,000
OR Funds	4,461,588
Funds utilised	4,303,037
RR	59,500
UK Government	8,992
UNAIDS	130,629
UNFPA	60,062
Donor Pooled Funds	50,214
Consolidated NatCom	1,304,213
Finnish NatCom	166,719
German NatCom	1,200

Results Achieved

In alignment with Government's overarching goal of improving the quality of learning and learner achievement in its 2010 - 2013 Strategic Plan; UNICEF provided support to the following key results areas:

1. Improved quality of learning and teaching in the foundation and primary phase, with increases in performance rates from 58% in 2005 to 70% in 2010
2. Increased by 10% ECD models as nodes of care and support from a base line of 16% in 2007
3. Revised the National Adolescent HIV prevention strategy

Results in the sector did not reach the anticipated improvements, given the restructuring with the new Government, challenges of the World Cup and two major public sector strikes since 2006. Learning performance was 62% in 2009 (4% increase compared to 2005). With lessons learnt from the modelling of good practice on nodes of care and support, the Children's Act included alternative modes of ECD service delivery – leading to increased access, to 30%, in ECD centres and 40% in community sites. The Adolescent HIV prevention strategy was revised and will be shared at a national seminar in early 2011.

Specific outputs for 2010 include:

- Finalised a teacher training diploma incorporating CFS principles with the University of Limpopo for implementation in 2011
- Developed a 'Simplified How To' guide on monitoring the implementation of education sector policies for managers at national and provincial levels, following the finalisation of an M&E framework
- Finalised an M&E strategy and framework on ECD for Gauteng province; DBE will replicate the ECD M&E framework, into a national framework in 2011 to ensure effective and efficient implementation of ECD nationally
- Forty middle-level managers (70% female) from key departments, civil society and private sector were trained on leadership skills for ECD
- To complement the revised National Adolescent/Youth HIV prevention strategy, a national strategy on the prevention and management of teenage pregnancy was finalised, based on the UNICEF-supported teenage pregnancy study
- UNICEF and DBE established a national task team to support the roll-out of Sports for Development (S4D); physical education (PE) and S4D policy was finalised, providing a legislative framework for: the inclusion of PE and S4D in all 26,000 schools across the country and budgetary allocations to support implementation and interventions appropriate for children with special needs and inclusion of girls.

Constraints

Weak capacity persists at all levels, along with challenges in filling key vacancies with qualified candidates. The Minister of Basic Education recently signed a service delivery agreement in the context of the newly instituted outcome-based performance delivery system, to address poor performance, monitoring and accountability.

The prolonged school holiday during the World Cup and a public sector strike that spanned five weeks both slowed performance.

Future Workplan

- Revise the National Integrated Plan for ECD and establish mechanisms to facilitate effective implementation and monitoring
- Support establishment of an E-learning (technology based) In-Service Educator Training, including educator mentoring support, with a focus on math, science and technology subjects and on increasing girls' participation
- Strengthen capacity at the planning, monitoring and evaluation branch of DoBE to plan and manage for results
- Promote gender-sensitive, life skills-based education for adolescent girls and boys in and out of school, with a focus on GBV/HIV and teenage pregnancy prevention

Title: Protection for orphans and vulnerable children

Purpose

The Protection for Orphans and other Vulnerable Children (OVC) programme prevents and responds to violence against women and children; it also supports children who are at risk due to the challenges faced by families caring for children in a context of HIV/AIDS.

The key results planned for 2010 include:

- 1) Proportion of OVC receiving quality family, community and government support is increased
- 2) Department of Social Development (DSD) assisted to better coordinate and monitor OVC services
- 3) Governmental structures strengthened to target integrated prevention and response to abuse and sexual violence.

Resources Used

Protection of Orphans and Vulnerable Children	US \$
Total approved Budget as per CPD	8,635,000
Total available for 2010 from all sources	5,256,885
RR Funds	60,000
OR Funds	5,196,885
Funds utilised	4,131,199
RR	53,305
UNAIDS	82,017
UK Government	566,596
Danish Government	1,962,516
French NatCom	189,886
Netherlands NatCom	661,890
UK NatCom	273,439
US NatCom	203,026

Results Achieved

Community capacities to provide quality services to orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) were strengthened in 2010. With the conclusion of the training programme, all nine provinces have the capacity to establish, strengthen and oversee child care forums. Children facing the death of caregivers are now in a better position to access their inheritance rights through the completion of succession planning training and advocacy in 27 districts. A national framework for psychosocial support was agreed upon by Government and NGO partners. The establishment of three Isibindi sites in the Northern Cape strengthened provincial capacity to develop a social development workforce to address the needs of vulnerable children in highly deprived communities

With the enactment Children's Act, OVC are protected by statutory provisions that complement community-based services. The DSD was supported in the identification and costing of foster care models to inform scale-up and inclusion in provincial departmental budgets. Baseline information is available on all 306 registered child care facilities to inform their transformation into centres that are compliant with legislation. In order to prepare a national strategy and operational plans to roll out prevention and early intervention programmes, comprehensive research was conducted that includes 20 case studies of promising practice models. Sustainable, standardised systems to protect unaccompanied migrant children are being implemented by Government and other key partners through the establishment of national guidelines; capacity building of social workers and other key partners in Limpopo and Gauteng provinces; and improving vulnerable boys' and girls' access to information on reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and human rights.

Children's protection from violence, abuse and exploitation was strengthened with implementation of the new Children's Act, Child Justice Act and Sexual Offences Act. Six of the 12 planned 'Thuthuzela' centres are now operational, which will serve some 22,500 survivors annually. Evidence was generated on the effectiveness of the Thuthuzela model in improving conviction rates, compared to non-integrated settings. Child safety concerns related to the World Cup were addressed through the preparation of child protection plans in all nine provinces. An innovative 'Child Friendly Spaces' model was implemented in four FIFA Fan Parks, providing services to 3,778 children in situations of risk. Provincial capacities were established to equip all probation service providers to implement national guidelines on the provision of services to children in conflict with the law. Some 20 million parents, children and tourists/football fans were reached by child protection awareness-raising in the lead up to the World Cup through a multi-stakeholder 'Red Card' campaign. Thirty-two of the largest tourism operators, catering to some 10 million travellers annually, have committed to the Code of Conduct designed to protect children from sex tourism.

Constraints

The evaluation of the social welfare service delivery model was not completed, despite its critical importance for the child protection system. The extended leave of the Child Protection specialist (six months without replacement) impacted the quality of some work.

Monitoring, studies, evaluations

Reviews of the child protection programme and OVC programme were commissioned to inform UNICEF's positioning for the Strategic Moment of Reflection.

Partnerships

The inter-sectoral National Child Care and Protection Forum facilitated UNICEF engagement in implementation plans for the Children's Act. New partnerships were established around the World Cup, notably with a consortium of child protection NGOs; the travel industry through Fair Trade in Tourism; and the International Labour Organization.

A partnership with Johns Hopkins Health and Education has allowed UNICEF to positively influence the 'Brothers for Life' campaign.

Future Workplan

In 2011, Government will be supported in:

- Planning and budgeting for prevention and early intervention programmes
- Overseeing inter-sectoral home- and community-based care programmes
- Revising protocols for the management of child abuse, neglect and exploitation
- Implementing mechanisms to improve the care and protection of separated and unaccompanied children
- Implementing systems that ensure that all formal care placements are compliant with the Children's Act
- Strengthening social mobilisation to address violence against children
- Improving women's and children's access to justice through extension of Thuthuzela programme.

Title: *Programme planning, monitoring and evaluation*

Purpose

The aim of this programme, which has a cross-cutting function, as stated in the CPD, is ensuring effective programme coordination as well as addressing the need for data to enhance evidence-based programming.

The key results planned for the programme component are as follows:

- 1) Results based planning and programme performance is improved;
- 2) Research and evaluative work is improved;
- 3) National policy, planning, reporting and advocacy supported by analysis, presentation and dissemination of information.

Implementation was performed in collaboration with Statistics South Africa (StatsSA), as well as with all programme sections within the office.

Resources Used

Program Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	US \$ 2010
Total approved Budget as per CPD	990,000
Total available for 2010 from all sources	650,757
RR Funds	55,265
OR Funds	595,491
Funds utilised	611,249
RR	55,265
7% RR	30,507
UK Government	127,883
Donor Pooled Funds	20,435
Consolidated NatCom	14,816
Finnish NatCom	1,386
Netherlands	81,965
Swedish NatCom	103

Results Achieved

Planning

The 2007-2010 UNDAF was extended for a second year (to 2012) to allow more time for discussions between the UN System and the Government of South Africa (GoSA) on the role of the UN in South Africa, based on the findings and recommendations of the UNEG evaluation. The Government will convene a high-level consultation with the UN during the first quarter of 2011, after a joint GoSA/UN study tour to comparable middle-income countries. Preparation of the new UNDAF will start immediately after the consultation. In the interim, some adjustments were made to the results matrices and M&E framework of the existing UNDAF to better align UN programmes during the extension period with GoSA's new priorities and targets.

In line with the decision to extend the UNDAF to 2012, the CO will submit to the June 2011 session of the Executive Board a request for another one-year extension of the existing Country Programme.

To reach collective agreement on strategies for longer-term country engagement, UNICEF organised a Strategic Moment of Reflection on 11 and 12 October 2010. The SMR is informed by three related factors: a) UNICEF's organisational intention to refocus its work even more strongly on supporting development with equity, and to promote and support the most disadvantaged children and their families in the achievement of their rights; b) the need for UNICEF to redefine its core roles in Middle Income Countries such as South Africa; and c) an increasingly favourable policy environment in South Africa for the realisation of children's rights. The SMR provided an opportunity for UNICEF to make use of the best advice from Government, academia, civil society and other development partners to strengthen, within the framework of the cooperation between the UN System and GoSA, its strategic position as an essential partner for the realisation of child rights in the country.

Monitoring & Evaluation

In 2010, UNICEF significantly improved national capacity to use DevInfo. Technical support was provided to Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) to institutionalise DevInfo as a tool for monitoring progress towards the MDGs and other national goals. Over 150 Government officials, academics and NGO and UN staff were introduced to DevInfo, while 26 DSD officials were trained in the User Module, and four StatsSA staff benefitted from advanced training in Administration and Web-enabling. It is expected that the country's first nationally owned database will be launched in the first quarter of 2011.

Furthermore, UNICEF's DevInfo database on the situation of children and women was updated with the latest available statistics in the country. Special attention was paid to incorporating disaggregated data by province, district, sex, age, ethnic group and wealth quintile. The system now contains 125 indicators with more than 8,000 data entries sourced from 84 publications for the period 1994-2010. Around 100 CD-ROM copies were distributed to Government partners and NGOs, while the online DevInfo version received over 2,200 visitors. Moreover, the CO completed a statistical review of inequities in the fulfilment of children's rights, drawing on existing research and secondary analysis of General Household Survey data.

UNICEF also strengthened national capacity to track progress towards the MDGs. South Africa finalised its third MDG progress report in 2010. During the preparations, UNICEF provided technical support through sectoral working groups and national /provincial consultation workshops. Furthermore, key national partners from StatsSA, DoH, MRC and HSRC were trained in the UN child and maternal mortality estimates methodology.

Future Workplan

In 2011 focus will be placed on strengthening the Country Office's planning, monitoring and reporting on performance, with the main focus on UNDAF preparation and monitoring of results of the current Country Programme.

Title: *Communication/external relations*

Purpose

The programme focuses on leveraging partnerships with corporate donors, civil society, high-profile individuals, sports champions and media to build and strengthen public awareness of UNICEF's programmes in South Africa, in order to create an environment for sustainable fundraising to achieve results for children and the MDGs.

Two main results were planned for 2010:

- 1) Increased awareness of UNICEF's brand and programmatic work, through external relations, advocacy and partnerships
- 2) Building sustainable and strategic partnerships with the private sector and increasing National Committee funding by supporting Committees through field visits and human interest materials.

Resources Used

Communication/External Relations	US \$ 2010
Total approved Budget as per CPD	600,000
Total available for 2010 from all sources	187,396
RR Funds	60,000
OR Funds	127,396
Funds utilised	170,146
RR	53,927
UK Government	22,597
Donor Pooled Funds	2,882
French NatCom	222
Japanese NatCom	1,000
Netherlands NatCom	50,543
UK NatCom	184
Private Company - Total SA	17,367

Results Achieved

For many South Africans, 2010 came to symbolise the FIFA Football World Cup™. Hosting of this event was the focus of the entire country during much of the year, providing UNICEF with a platform to raise awareness about the situation of children.

UNICEF remains a leading source of information about children's issues in South Africa's media; there was a steady increase in requests for interviews from national and community media. In 2010 brand awareness was strengthened and programme priorities were showcased through various partnerships and co-branding exercises with multiple stakeholders – Government, media, civil society, private sector, academia, celebrities advocates, and FIFA™. UNICEF featured child safety, exclusive breastfeeding, hand-washing and child participation advertorials in one of South Africa's leading women's magazines – True Love – with over 3 million readers. 'Child-Friendly Spaces' at four official FIFA™ Fan Fests were a powerful branding platform, particularly at the community level.

Although social media and internet penetration in South Africa is limited, SACO complemented traditional media outreach with the use of social media and digital

platforms. The SACO website was a vital source of information about child safety for many during the World Cup; the average number of daily hits increased from 1,593 in 2009 to 2,287 in 2010. The official SACO Facebook site is updated regularly; the number of people interacting with UNICEF via this medium continues to grow – from 240 'fans' in early January to 1,400 in December 2010.

Cellular phone penetration in South Africa is as high as 80% and holds substantive potential for development practitioners. The most popular social network is MXit – a mobile-based application that allows its millions of users to exchange messages at a very low cost and to download news, information, games and music. Ahead of the World Cup, as part of the *Red Card to Child Exploitation* campaign, SACO partnered with MXit to raise awareness on issues of safety with its predominantly youth audience; since June, over 21,000 users made use of the *Red Card* contact.

Through partnerships and interest in the situation of children UNICEF was able to leverage hundreds of thousands of Rands worth of free exposure in print and broadcast media. UNICEF representatives took part in over 15 interviews on issues of child labour, exploitation, trafficking and sport for development prior to the World Cup. The launch of the *Child Gauge* also resulted in extensive media coverage. Partnerships with True Love and MXit resulted in exposure valued at over ZAR 300,000 (appr. US\$43,000).

National Committees continued to demonstrate support for the Country Programme. With many high-profile ambassadors and National Committee donors coming for the FIFA World Cup, as well as interest in the situation of children in the country, the Office received over 25 requests for visits and materials, and hosted nine field visits with National Committees.

Future Workplan

In 2011 focus will be on:

- Engaging strategically with the private sector and exploring opportunities for resource leveraging for children
- Promotion of evidence-based programme priorities building on the interest in children's issues generated in 2010
- Engaging the media on ethical reporting and meaningful involvement of children
- Working with all the sections to incorporate children's voices and meaningful participation in our programmatic work.

4 OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT

4.1 Governance & Systems

4.1.1 Governance Structure

The annual management plan (AMP) 2010 includes key programme results and operations priorities, governance committee membership, management indicators and, as an annex, annual work plan for the operations section. The CMT met ten times during the year; minutes were distributed and posted in the shared drive and key issues were disseminated by the section chiefs and staff representative to all staff. The office AMP identified a set of programmatic and operational performance indicators to guide the Office in measuring progress against results. Office performance was discussed at CMT meetings and other governance committee meetings.

The CRC committee met 41 times and reviewed 94 submissions that included amendments and resubmissions, of which 46 were for SACO supplies and services and 31 for other countries. A PCA review committee was established in January 2010 and met eight times. In addition to the requisite committees, the Office established an internal control committee to review critical work processes, monitor the implementation

of audit and peer review recommendations and report on progress to the CMT. The Office has 23 specific standard operating procedures to guide work practices. The Regional Chiefs of Operations, ICT, HR and Supply conducted peer reviews during 2010 and the recommendations are followed up.

The table of authority (TOA) incorporating delegated financial control authorities from the Representative to staff was updated on 7 March and 1 September 2010. All staff exercising responsibilities as per FC34 have signed the delegation of authority memorandums issued by the Representative. The Office completed the reconciliation of the TOA/DAT for each quarter in 2010.

Weekly All Staff Meetings were well-attended and ensured that the SACO team worked together towards the common mission of delivering results for children. This forum reviewed weekly alerts on key management indicators, including outstanding cash advance, status of cash forecasts, expiring PBAs and donor reports.

The office received a 'satisfactory' audit rating in governance, five areas were identified for improvement.

4.1.2 Strategic Risk Management

The Office is currently building on its informal risk management processes to establish a structured approach to risk identification, management and monitoring for its overall Country Programme, using guidance provided by the UNICEF Global ERM Secretariat in November 2010.

Following the ERM Orientation and training provided by the Global ERM focal point, the Office is performing a risk-control self-assessment to assess its work processes, identifying the optimal level and balance of controls, ensuring that staff members understand the purpose and importance of controls and the roles and responsibilities of staff members involved in the process.

The Office has drafted the risk control library, Country Office Risk Profile and Action Plan to improve ERM processes, which were presented to the CMT in December for endorsement by the representative. It is expected to result in clearly defined management risk tolerance levels for various activities and encourage concurrence by staff. The ERM report was submitted to the ERM Secretariat in late 2010.

Business Continuity Plans were drawn up in 2009 and updated in 2010. Crisis Management Team members and Critical Operations Staff have been adequately oriented on BC Plans. A simulation exercise to test the BC plans is planned for the first quarter of 2011.

The Office is ensuring that staff members from different functional areas are participating in Webex training and completing recommended online courses in preparation for SAP HR Payroll implementation, IPSAS Compliance and Vision-One ERP, envisaged for implementation in 2011.

The steady decline in ODA due to the global economic downturn, South Africa's middle-income country status and competing priorities due to emergencies in other countries (e.g., Haiti and Pakistan) has adversely affected fundraising results. The Office has planned multi-pronged approaches-- mapping of potential donors, adopting creative methods to communicate the upstream work UNICEF SA is currently engaged in and considering additional channels, such as the use of digital platforms and engagement with philanthropic organisations.

4.1.3 Evaluation

The annual IMEP and progress toward its implementation was discussed at quarterly and annual reviews. Four programme component evaluations were planned for 2010; three are on-going (Child-Friendly Schools, Sport for Development, OVC programme component), while the evaluation of school-based HIV prevention programmes was postponed. In collaboration with Government and other partners, the Office supported a number of major evaluations of national programmes, including an impact evaluation of the Child Support Grant and an evaluation of the effectiveness of the National Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission of HIV programme.

Key programme components, Young Child Survival and Development and Nutrition were reviewed in 2010. The recommendations are being used to sharpen the focus of these components. Evaluation of the OVC programme component is on-going; it is also expected to contribute to better strategic positioning of UNICEF in this critical programme area. The on-going evaluation of the Child-Friendly School Initiative led by UNICEF is expected to provide evidence of its outcomes and to lead to a nationwide scale-up.

While recognising that the Office has a strong understanding of the programmatic importance of research, project assessments and evaluation activities, the 2010 Internal Audit did recommend enhancing procedures and accountabilities for quality assurance of evaluations and improving systems to respond to evaluation recommendations. Mechanisms were being put in place to address these audit recommendations in late 2010.

4.1.4 Information Technology and Communication

The Office is staffed by a national ICT specialist and ICT assistant. The structure is in line with DFAM Budget guidelines. For connectivity, SACO uses a SITA connection to the UNICEF private network and an ISP for load balancing and Internet browsing. No long-term preventive maintenance agreements exist, as most UNICEF equipment brands – HP, Lenovo etc. – have local representatives accessible via world-wide warranty. For the Research in Motion (RIM) Blackberry Server, high-level support is available from RIM SA on a per-incident payment basis.

At present 42 staff members are using laptops and docking stations, while 21 use desktops; 25 have high-speed 3G internet connections and about 50 are also using Blackberry handsets with Lotus Notes, which ensures mobility and enables key staff members to work from anywhere, anytime, including remote access to the corporate office LAN data such as ProMS, through the use of Citrix.

Resources, especially computers, were upgraded in readiness for the upcoming corporate migrations to MS Windows 7, MS Windows 2008 Operating Systems as well as the MS Exchange Enterprise Messaging System. SACO is piloting point-to-point bandwidth connectivity testing as well as SAP HR Payroll in readiness for migration to the One ERP (VISION) system.

Infrastructure and systems were maintained to ensure availability at all times, including the installation of a state-of-the-art fire detection and suppression system in the server room. ICT continues to be the single point of contact with NYHQ, through the Global Help Desk. Disposal of obsolete equipment was carried out on-time in 2010 by the PSB Committee.

The Office has secured the Local Network from intrusions with a corporate firewall, Antivirus systems are in place and are updated, no unauthorised remote management tools exist. The firewall is managed by NYHQ ITSS.

SACO maintains a website through standard Red Dot technology. Ownership of the website rests solely with the External Relations Section.

4.2 Fin Res & Stewardship

4.2.1 Fund-raising & Donor Relations

To ensure positive relationships with donors the Country Office has continued the trend of timely and quality donor reporting. All 37 donor reports due (100%) were submitted on time in 2010. Moreover, the Office performed well in the 2010 Donor Reporting Quality Assurance Exercise. The randomly selected report received a rating of 79%, or "Good", and the self-selected "best practice" report received a rating of 81%, or "Exemplary", according to ESARO's exercise rating system.

The Country Office mobilised 63% of the resources of the OR ceiling in the CPD over the extended Country Programme cycle 2007-2011. Utilisation levels of funds from PBAs expiring in 2010 was 96%.

In 2010 the Office received US\$7.6 million from Other Resources, of which US\$354,000 came from the private sector.

Alerts of PBAs expiring within 90 days are given on weekly basis at All Staff Meeting (ASM). PBAs that expire after 90 days are captured in a report submitted monthly to the Country Management Team and shared with programme staff. The Office submitted two PBA extension requests in 2010, of which one was approved.

PBA expenditure and donor reports are discussed weekly at the ASM, to avoid delays or strenuous last-minute workload when several reports are due simultaneously.

SACO continued to grow its alliances with major corporate entities in 2010, with the renewal of key partnerships with TOTAL South Africa, Mr. Price, Mango and Informa Communications. UNICEF received continued support at the local level from global partners Sheraton and Pampers. New opportunities for strategic collaboration with the private sector are being explored continually. The telemarketing campaign, which began in 2009, proved challenging although it did demonstrate potential for engaging with individuals. The Country Office is in the process of establishing the most effective resource mobilisation strategy for the Country Programme.

4.2.2 Management of Financial and Other Assets

The Office received a 'satisfactory' internal audit rating for operations.

The Support Budget and cross-sectoral allocations are meagre, therefore use of resources is carefully planned and expenditures are closely monitored.

The Office prepared bank reconciliations for January to November 2010 within deadlines. The closer follow-up and clearing of outstanding items on bank reconciliations was sustained in 2010. Current bank reconciliations do not reflect any outstanding items over six months.

The bank signatory panel was kept up-to-date during the year. Transactions were coded to correct GL accounts. Amounts transferred tallied with amounts requested and payments were made to the correct payees. The Office effectively utilised e-banking facilities. Segregation of duties among finance staff was maintained. Requisitions were authorized as per the ToA. The cash assistance liquidation process was streamlined, especially after implementation of HACT.

The CRC met 41 times to review the appropriateness of obligations in excess of the limits established. All supplies (over US\$20,000) were reviewed by CRC; the recommendations were approved by the Representative. Control systems were in place to ensure that the most appropriate suppliers are selected for the provision of goods and services. Procedures for bid solicitation, opening and tabulation were strictly followed.

PCARC was established in 2010 to provide independent, unbiased reviews of proposals for PCA and SSFA. Ten PCAs were reviewed and recommended for approval by the Representative. The total PCA amount is US\$12.6 million; UNICEF contributed US\$3.1 million towards the PCAs, the remaining amount came from partners.

As of December 15, 2010 the RR requisitions and obligations rate was 99% and the expenditure rate was 93%. There are no outstanding Direct Cash Transfer over nine months. The Office adopted a number of measures to reduce costs; e.g., reducing and reallocating communication devices (mobile phones and internet data cards) based on business needs. The Office leads an inter-agency effort to select common UN service providers for travel and transportation to leverage combined volumes and reduce travel-related costs.

4.2.3 Supply

The UNICEF Pretoria Procurement Centre continued to provide a wide range of goods and services for children's programmes in a number of African countries. In 2010 the volume and value of commodities declined compared to 2009, especially because procurement for Zimbabwe was reduced from US\$14 million in 2009 to US\$3.8 million in 2010. UNICEF Zimbabwe placed purchase orders directly against LTAs established for a number of suppliers in South Africa.

The Centre purchased a total of US\$8 million worth of quality supplies using 220 purchase orders from South African manufacturers, with US\$3.8 million for Zimbabwe and US\$ 4.2million for another 16 countries on the continent. The main commodities, in terms of value, were water treatment chemicals, buckets, jerry cans and school furniture. Printing remained a strong demand due to South Africa's significant paper production and high-quality printing. In support of these essential and frequently required commodities, the Centre has focused on Long-Term Arrangements (LTAs). In line with the regional procurement strategy, the Centre established a regional Long-Term Arrangement for submersible pumps.

Procurement of goods for the UNICEF South Africa programme decreased from US\$1.2 million in 2009 to just under US\$1 million. This included support for the Vitamin A campaign, clothing and sports equipment for the Sports for Development (S4D) programme, and a variety of support materials for the Child-Friendly Spaces at four FIFA World Cup Fun Fest sites. The Centre supported the contracting of numerous services to support the South Africa Country Programme, mostly notably construction and installation services for the Thuthuzela Care Centres, in addition to the equipping of the facilities. Additionally, the Centre coordinated nearly US\$1.5 million in freight forwarding and clearance services.

The Pretoria Procurement Centre continues to expand its supplier database, to include not only suppliers of goods but also individual and institutional contractors. This database helps to streamline the procurement and contracting processes of the Centre, and serves as a source of technical assistance to neighbouring country offices.

4.3 Human Resource Capacity

The Office submitted a one-year extension of the 2007-2010 Country Programme to the PBR following the South Africa UN Country Team's decision to prolong the duration of the South Africa UNDAF. Whilst there were no major changes to the programme strategies, focus or structure of the Country Programme, the Office proposed some adjustments to the office management and staffing structure with a view to increasing UNICEF's capacity to deliver results for children. In total, ten new posts were created and five were discontinued.

The Office training plan is based on global, regional and programme priorities. Of 14 group training initiatives, 13 took place; all staff attended at least one training.

The Office completed 100% of 2009 PERs, of which 79% were completed before the deadline. International staff performance planning and evaluation was done on E-pas in 2010.

Though a staffing gaps assessment for emergency response was not carried out, all staff members were trained on Emergency Response Preparedness and the Office has a data recovery plan as part of the Business Continuity Plan. The communication tree was developed and shared with all staff. Nine wardens were appointed and trained on how to deal with emergency situations. The simulation exercise for the BCP is yet to be completed.

All staff members are aware of the PSV, and about 30 have used their services.

The Office achieved 100% implementation of 10 minimum standards on HIV in the workplace. Nine activities were completed in 2010. The Office also embarked on the VanBreda and Right To Care wellness screening initiative. Fifty-nine UNICEF staff members covered by VanBreda, irrespective of contract type, were tested by medical professionals on the following: Height, Weight, Body Mass Index, Abdominal Girth, Resting Pulse, Cholesterol, Glucose, TB Questionnaire and HIV Testing. Pre-test counselling on HIV was also offered during this initiative.

4.4 Other Issues

4.4.1 Management Areas Requiring Improvement

As endorsed by the CMT, the office reduced and reallocated 3G internet cards from 40 to 25, rationalised the service provision packages for Blackberry users and discontinued the roaming facility. This resulted in savings of about US\$218,000, as of October 2010.

SACO is a part of common premises that is rent- and utilities-free, provided by the Government. The Office contributes around US\$200,000 annually towards common services for maintenance, security, cleaning services etc. The assumed cost savings in terms of rent and utilities at prevailing market rates is around US\$200,000 per year.

4.4.2 Changes in AMP

- 100% of 2010 audit recommendations implemented by 30 June 2011 and sustained
- Strategies for Pretoria Procurement Centre to consolidate and streamline supply activities, in coordination with ESARO Supply Section
- CPMP/IBCS documentation prepared and submitted to the PBR incl. Support Budget biennium submission
- Internal Control Committee to focus on implementing, closing and sustaining all previous SACO peer review recommendations in the areas of Operations, Supply, Human Resources and ICT
- SACO to follow processes and steps to implement SAP HR Payroll, IPSAS compliance and Vision as per Roll-Out Plan.

5 STUDIES, SURVEYS, EVALUATIONS & PUBLICATIONS

5.1 List of Studies, Surveys & Evaluations

1. *Best practices in Prevention of Mother-to-Child transmission of HIV*
2. *Gender Review in South African Basic Education*
3. *A National Review of the Household and Community Component of the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (HHCC) in South Africa*

4. *Social Mobilisation and Communication to Prevent Mother-To-Child Transmission of HIV*
5. *Child Survival and Development Programme Review 2007-2010*
6. *Achieving greater influence for UNICEF's Child Protection Programme in South Africa*
7. *Analysis, Appraisal and Costing of a Range of Cluster Foster Care Models*
8. *Baseline Study on Registered Child and Youth Care Centres*
9. *Cost-effectiveness study of the Thuthuzela Care Centre model*
10. *An investigation into educator leave in the South African ordinary public schooling system*
11. *The Impact of the International Financial Crisis on Child Poverty in South Africa*
12. *Vulnerability of children and poor families to the economic recession of 2008-2009 in South Africa*
13. *UNICEF Nutrition Programme Review*
14. *Tracking Public Expenditure and Assessing Service Quality in ECD in South Africa*
15. *Development and Documentation of Development and Implementation of the Business Plan for iLembe District in KwaZulu-Natal*
16. *Child Support Grant Evaluation 2010: Qualitative Research Report*
17. *An audit of government funded programmes and services for vulnerable children*
18. *Mainstreaming HIV and AIDS into the Primary Health Care System: A Review of Current and Potential Community Care Worker Roles*
19. *Child Centred Analysis of Government's Budgets 2010 - 2012*

5.2 List of Other Publications

1. *Movers' Forum Newsletter*
2. *Fundraising cards*
3. *Sports for Development exhibition posters*
4. *Tracking public expenditure and assessing service quality in Early Childhood Development in South Africa (PETS)*
5. *2010 FIFA World Cup – UNICEF South Africa Programmes*
6. *Guidelines for Probation Officers, Assistant Probation Officers and Child and Youth Care Workers to Provide Appropriate Services to Children in Conflict with the Law*
7. *Gender Based Violence poster and brochure*
8. *Maternal orphan count maps*
9. *Succession planning training material*
10. *Baseline Study on Child and Youth Care Centres*
11. *What choice will you make: Talking with young people about choices for life*
12. *Government funded programmes and services for vulnerable children in South Africa*
13. *Vulnerability of children and poor families to the economic recession of 2008-2009*
14. *The Impact of the International Financial Crisis on Child Poverty in South Africa*
15. *Social Mobilisation and Communication to Prevent Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV*
16. *National Review of the Household and Community Component of the Integrated Management of childhood illnesses (HHCC)*
17. *South African National HIV prevalence, incidence, behaviour and communication survey, 2008: The health of our children*
18. *Surveillance system report on maternal orphans in South Africa: Using vital registration data (2003 – 2010)*
19. *Awareness raising material for migrant children engaging in survival sex*
20. *Child Care Forum Manuals*
21. *Little Red Card*
22. *Red Card to Child Exploitation collateral*
23. *Training Manuals for Probation Services*
24. *UNICEF South Africa Fundraising Kit*
25. *2009 Annual Report – Public*
26. *Infant and young Child Feeding training manuals and teaching aids*
27. *South African Child Gauge 2009/2010*

6. INNOVATION & LESSONS LEARNED

Title: *Techno Girls*

Contact Person: *Iliana Nadi Albino (nalbino@unicef.org)*

Abstract:

Techno Girls, an offshoot of the Girl's Education Movement programme, is an exciting programme challenging the stereotype that girls cannot perform well in the sciences. Techno Girls identifies committed and good achievers aged 15–18 from disadvantaged communities, especially rural areas. The girls are placed with corporate entities for mentorship and skills development programmes. Many have benefited from academic scholarships for tertiary education, or were provided with learner-ships. They are then placed in the companies for a week, three times a year over a three-year period. This programme was piloted in 2006 but did not progress as expected at the time. It was revitalised with the help of UNICEF in 2010 and has expanded from two provinces to five, with over 4,000 girls participating.

Innovation or Lessons Learned

Emphasis has been laid on identifying careers where women are under-represented, particularly in the field of science. Career guidance supplements the job shadowing/mentoring programme to motivate girls to identify career opportunities and to prioritise their studies in Mathematics, Science and Technology.

Corporate SA benefits from this programme as it boosts their scorecard compliance in the categories of Corporate Social Responsibility, gender equity, skills development and socio-economic development. For the girls, the primary benefit is that the programme provides them with a sense what the professional world is like and the quality of work expected – they learn more from practical application than they would only through textbooks.

Potential Application

The programme expanded from two to five provinces and the partnership with the National Youth Development Agency will scale it up nationwide to include another four provinces. The beauty of this partnership is that with the establishment of the Trust, UNICEF will no longer have to provide financial support, although technical support will continue to be a part of the package. Partnerships with regional bodies will also help to expand the programme in the region and perhaps the continent. The Presidency has also recently requested a presentation on the programme and a date was set for early February.

Issue/Background

South Africa has a skills-crisis, particularly among women, since many young people leave school without the necessary competencies. According to Merrill Lynch (2007), South Africa's economy has to create no less than 510,000 jobs a year to halve unemployment by 2014. To become qualified in fields such as science, math and technology means to study and get good grades in the subjects, but South African students do poorly. Girls are particularly disadvantaged when it comes to technical professions. They are not encouraged to study or do well in traditionally male-dominated subjects, especially the sciences.

Strategy and Implementation

The 2006/7 piloting revealed the need for stronger government coordination, particularly around managing the public/private partnership relationships. The need for more rigorous monitoring was also noted.

The programme entails building private/public partnerships around enhancing scarce skills where women are under-represented such as engineering, aviation, etc. This entails advocacy about the intent of the programme with corporate firms and securing commitments to placing girls within their workplace during holidays for a specified period over three years. The programme follows a systematically structured job-shadowing and mentoring modality. The girls enter the programme from grade 10 and complete at grade 12. The annual intakes are preceded by an orientation workshop for all the girls and participating companies, which explain the purpose, objectives, conduct and self-development activities. As the girls exit from the programme, recognition events are held –financed through sponsorships; showcasing bursary awards, scholarships and employment opportunities. An annual career guidance exposition is held in a select province each year to provide more knowledge for a wider audience about the in-demand careers. The girls play a critical role in supporting the provincial department of Education to organise and manage the exposition.

Progress and Results

The 2006/7 pilot placed 937 (of a targeted 900) girls in two provinces in job shadowing and mentorship programmes; of which 20 girls secured full scholarships for tertiary education. The current programme aims to place 4,000 girls in five provinces and has so far placed 2,020 girls in four provinces with over 300 participating firms. Regional bodies such as the Southern African Women in Aviation (SWAIA) group have committed to taking 20 South African girls on board this December, as a start, and will expand to other countries in the region.

A number of reports/guides have also been produced, namely:

- A mapping of economic and critical skills growth sectors per province
- An M&E/tracking framework
- Guide for public/private partnerships
- A manual for learners on conduct, etc

It is worth mentioning that the present success follows a lot of hard advocacy, mobilisation and negotiation, not to speak of the challenges posed by the protracted public sector strike. The success of the initiative, however, lies in its innovativeness and the champions at provincial level, e.g. in one province it is led by the premier's wife.

Next Steps

Plans are under way with the National Youth Development Agency to set up a Techno Girls Trust Fund to ensure its sustainability in years to come. Tracker, a renowned security company, plans to partner with Techno Girls next year. They will use the same structure for job-shadowing and mentoring to start a Techno Boys programme. 'Destiny' magazine, a widely circulated magazine for professional women, has committed to feature human interest stories in the first half of 2011.

Title: Child Friendly Spaces at the FIFA World Cup Fan Fests

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Abstract:

Although the establishment of Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) for children at risk is often seen as an emergency intervention, UNICEF South Africa and partners established an adapted version for four FIFA Fan Fests during the World Cup. They were designed to improve the protection of children who may be drawn to the events, allowing them to enjoy the festivities in safety. The adapted CFS model has been tested and can be rolled out at large-scale events taking into account the lessons learned. Participating organisations are even now being approached to implement the programme at South African provincial festivals and other events. Overall, South Africa's hosting of the 2010 FIFA World Cup had positive spin-offs for child protection in the country.

Innovation or Lessons Learned

The legacy of the Child Friendly Space programme included:

- Relationships and networks were strengthened between the Department of Social Development, child protection NGOs, and other key child protection actors, such as the South African Police Service and Emergency Management, for a stronger child protection system. Child protection actors worked effectively together in multi-disciplinary teams that positively encouraged people to work out of their 'silos'.
- This CFS exercise served as a practical orientation for child protection actors on how to move from a reactive approach to a more pro-active, child-friendly approach to child protection work, as now outlined in the newly amended Children's Act.
- The repositioning of welfare organisations as credible and effective resources in communities and a move away from seeing nongovernmental and community-based organisations as contactable only when things go wrong. The Fan Fest community and parents assisted by CFS personnel were complementary and the families of children returned home at night highly appreciative.
- The programme uncovered strengths in staff that even they were not aware of. To get their message across to children staff had to learn 'to play again', to shake off the professional image and reconnect with the children they once were.

These lessons learned have been documented and are available to guide replication in other contexts.

Potential Application

The adapted CFS model has been tested and can be approximated in large-scale events taking into account the lessons learned. Participating organisations are even now being approached to implement the programme at South African provincial festivals and other events.

Issue/Background

Concerns about the potential increase in child abuse and exploitation during the tournament convinced child protection authorities and other social and welfare services to prepare for the worst-case scenario. UNICEF South Africa and partners decided to establish an adapted version of the child-friendly space as part of its national child protection programme at four FIFA Fan Fests for the duration of the World Cup to serve children at risk of child abuse, neglect and exploitation during event.

Strategy and Implementation

The objectives of the UNICEF CFS were:

1. To provide a safe, supervised environment where children at risk could enjoy child-appropriate activities
2. To provide emergency care and tracing services for unattended children in and around the Fan Fests
3. To provide a base for specialised child protection workers to ensure early identification of at-risk children and referral to appropriate services
4. To raise awareness among children and parents on how they can protect themselves while enjoying the games.

UNICEF worked with the following partners in the development of programmes, processes, training of human resources and management of the CFS:

- Department of Social Development developed a Child Protection Action Plan. UNICEF also supported the DSD to train 415 social workers and CFS personnel on child protection standard operating procedures based on the new Children's Act through nine provincial and one national workshops.
- Approved non-government organisations such as Childline, Child Welfare South Africa, Johannesburg Child Welfare, National Association of Child Care Workers

(NACCW), World Vision and the OLIVE LEAF Foundation provided trained social workers, child and youth care workers and additional trained volunteers.

Progress and Results

CFS were established in municipalities that were willing to provide land, fencing, utilities, and security to UNICEF for the Fan Fests. Planning figures related to projected numbers of people expected at the Fan Fests were provided by FIFA. In all four locations, the actual figures were far lower.

The expected outcome was that 10,000 to 15,000 children at risk would be protected during World Cup matches. The actual result included:

- 161 children who were left unattended, became separated from their caregivers in and around the Fan Fests, or required statutory services received either family reunification services or were referred to a place of safety
- 3,778 children received services by CFS personnel, including early identification of at-risk children, awareness raising activities, psychosocial support, recreational activities, and food
- 28,907 children had their identification details programmed onto wristband tags that corresponded with their parent's details. This strategy was enormously successful in authenticating the parentage of children and simplifying the reunification process
- CFS personnel conducted awareness-raising, directly engaging 39,094 children and parents in and around the Fan Fests
- 464 child protection actors were trained in CFS procedures.

Next Steps

With the completion of the World Cup, the implementation of the World Cup Child Protection Programme was subject to a national review that included the Child-Friendly Space experience. Action plans to build on this experience to strengthen the child protection system will be carried forward in 2011.

7 SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

SACO, in partnership with the China CO, played an important role in South-South cooperation around the introduction of child benefits. Through direct facilitation by UNICEF, South Africa hosted a 15-member delegation from the Government of China to study South Africa's policies and operational approaches to the delivery of social grants, in particular the Child Support Grant that reaches about 80% of deprived children in the country. The study included national and provincial level discussions as well as on-the-ground review of operations.

Furthermore, SACO, in partnership with the Thailand CO, arranged for a direct exchange of knowledge with the National Planning Board of Thailand for the possible introduction of a child grant in that country. An official from South Africa assisted Thai counterparts to explore the feasibility of introducing a child grant.

In partnership with the Ghana CO, SACO facilitated a visit by officials from Ghana's Ministry of Finance to learn about programme-based budgeting from South Africa's National Treasury.

SACO also supported the participation of South African parliamentarians in a conference in Windhoek sponsored by the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the social protection response to children affected by AIDS. The parliamentarians have since committed to playing a more substantive role in the legislative process as well as in exercising their oversight role in the social protection of vulnerable children in South Africa.