

12 National Objectives

The following tables contain the **targets and activities** set by national government to measure the 12 outcomes. The measurements/sub-outputs/activities in **bold**, are those we believe either resides entirely with local government or have a shared responsibility/impact.

Outcome 1: Improve quality of basic education

Output	Measurement	Sub-output / activities
Improve the quality of teaching and learning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure teaching and learning: Teachers should be present at school for at least seven hours a day, should arrive at school on time, and should spend at least as many hours in the classroom teaching per day as is necessary to fulfil the minimum contact times specified in the curriculum. Ensure the provision of teaching support material with detailed daily/weekly lesson plans for all grades in all languages for grades R to 12. Provide learning support materials work books for grades 1 to 7 for key subjects and a standard set of textbooks for grades 10 to 12 on time to all learners and teachers in every school within the bottom 4 quintiles. Agree a way of measuring improvement in teacher quality which must be used to regularly assess teacher quality. Detailed proposal by July 2010. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve teacher capacity and practices Increase access to high quality learning materials Establish a world class system of standardised national assessments Universalise access to Grade R Strengthen school management and promote functional schools Strengthen the capacity of district offices.
Undertake regular assessment to track progress.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct curriculum coverage assessment by visiting each of the 25 000 schools at least once a year and providing a national auditable written report that covers curriculum coverage, functionality of schools and any issues that need attention. Conduct assessment of literacy and numeracy through an annual independently moderated test for all children (independently administered at 200 schools per province) at Grades 3, 6 and 9 and providing the results to parents. A national assessment for grade 3 will be initiated in 2010, and thereafter, an annual national assessment will occur every year beginning in 2011. In 2010 there will also be a comprehensive evaluation of the first of such assessments which occurred in 2008 and 2009, and a piloting of re-designed materials during 2010. 	
Improve early childhood development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that virtually all public schools offers Grade R and all children participate in Grade R before entering school. Increase the number of children who participate in ECD prior to Grade R level. (We would need to develop measures and precise targets that allows us to measure the percentage of children that participated in Grade R prior to Grade 1, and, similarly, participated in ECD prior to Grade R). Increase the number of ECD staff trained. Improve provisioning of material for ECD institutions 	
Ensure a credible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalise during 2010, a long-range plan for the schooling sector which includes a new set of indicators for tracking progress and a schedule for monitoring the achievement 	

<p>Planning and accountability system.</p>	<p>• Ensure that all bureaucracies are capable of direct support, ensuring accountability and undertaking required interventions.</p>	<p>S. resources and capacity in districts to schools.</p>
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Outcome 2: A long and healthy life for all South Africans

Output	Measurement
Increasing life expectancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of new patients initiated on Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) • Initiate people with HIV and AIDS and Tuberculosis (TB) co-morbidity at a CD 4 count of 350 or less on ART • Strengthen the integrated TB Control Programme • Increase the national average TB cure rate from 64% to 85% • Implement co-ordinated intersectoral interventions to reduce intentional and unintentional injuries • Halt malaria transmission nationwide and prevent re-introduction of malaria in non-endemic areas • Decrease the incidence of malaria • Enhance the implementation of the National Epidemic Preparedness and Response Plan in line with International Health Regulations
Decreasing maternal and child mortality rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the percentage of infants requiring dual therapy for PMTCT who actually receive from 10% to 60% • Increase the percentage of mothers and babies who receive post-natal care within 6 days of delivery from under 5% to 70% • Increase the percentage of maternity care facilities which review maternal and perinatal deaths and address identified deficiencies from 45% to 80% • Increase the proportion of facilities providing Basic Antenatal Care (BANC) • Increase the percentage of health facilities that have health workers trained in Emergency Obstetric Care and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care • Increase the proportion of designated health facilities providing Choice on Termination of Pregnancy (CTOP) • Increase the percentage of children under 1 year of age that are vaccinated with pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines to 90% • Increase the immunisation coverage from 88% to 95% • Increase the percentage of Nurse Training institutions that teach IMCI in pre-service curriculum from 70% to 100% • Increase the proportion schools which are visited by a School Health Nurse at least once a year from less than 5% to 20% • Conduct health screening of learners in Grade 1 in Q1 schools for eyes, ears and teeth • Increase the percentage of pregnant women who book for antenatal care before 20 weeks gestation from 20% to 50% • Enhance the clinical skills of health workers • Improve the use of clinical guidelines and protocols
Combating HIV and AIDS and decreasing the burden of disease from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen health care provider-initiated counselling and testing in health facilities, with a special focus on STI, TB, antenatal, IMCI, family planning and general curative services • Increase the proportion of pregnant women tested through health care provider-initiated Counselling and testing for all pregnant women • Provide life skills education to youth and increase the implementation of youth friendly services

	<p>distribution for both male and female condoms of reported TB cases from 431 165 to 175 000 per rate annually</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop research programme for new TB drugs • Improve access to health institutions, especially primary care institutions • Place all eligible HIV positive individuals on TB prophylaxis • Train health professionals in TB management • Initiate TB-HIV infected patients at a CD 4 count of 350 or less • Accelerate contact tracing • Enhance compliance with treatment guidelines • Eliminate TB drug stock-outs • Provide Isonaid Preventive Therapy (IPT) to HIV positive patients with no active TB • Provide Cotrimoxazole Preventive therapy (CPT) to HIV-TB co-infected patients • Integrate TB and HIV services (including provision of ART) • Ensure proper functioning of an expanded TB DOTS programme • Initiate all MDR patients who are HIV positive on ART irrespective of CD4 count • Develop and implement a model for decentralised management of MDR, including atcommunity/household levels.
<p>Strengthening health system effectiveness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalisation of primary health care • Improved physical infrastructure for healthcare delivery • Improved patient care and satisfaction • Accreditation of health facilities for quality • Enhanced operational management of health facilities • Improved access to human resources for health • Improved health care financing • Strengthened health information systems (HIS) • Improved health services for the youth • Expanded access to home based care and community health workers

Outcome 3: All people in South Africa are and feel safe

Output	Measurement
<p>Address overall levels of crime and reduce the levels of contact and trio crimes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Crime: A 4%-7% reduction in the total number of crimes registered per annum (measured as the numbers of crimes reported per 100,000). • Contact Crimes should be reduced from the current total of 685,185 to 452,000 (or from 1,407 to 930 per 100,000 people). • Trio crimes reduced from 47,273 to 32,500 (or from 97 to 67 per 100,000 people).
<p>Improve effectiveness and ensure integration of the Criminal Justice System (CJS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase contact crime detection rate from 52.5% to 57.5%, and increase Trio Crime detection rate from 13.8% to 34% while increasing the court ready docket rate from 31.3% to 34%. • Increase number of finalised criminal cases per annum by 2%. Reduce case backlogs of all cases by 10%. • Increase cases finalised through diversion or alternative means by 20%. • Reduce average length of time in remand detention from 150 to 120 days. • Implement the Incarceration Framework. • Increase offender involvement in rehabilitation programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correctional Programmes: From 17 250 to 18 000 (by 2014). • Care Programmes - Formal : From 85 239 to 93 762 (by 2014). • Care Programmes - Informal : From 31 200 to 34 320 (by 2014). • Development Programmes - Formal : From 55 047 to 60 551 (by 2014).

	ent Programmes - Informal : From 76 157 to 83 772 (by the percentage of parolees without parole violations from 71.9% to 80%.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved capacity across the JCPS cluster departments and strengthened cluster coordination. Need to establish intelligence operations against domestic and transnational crime syndicates, provide actionable intelligence to enable prosecutions, intelligence analysis to scope the extent and impact of syndicated violent crime and annual assessment of strategic crime trends in the National Intelligence Estimate.
Combat corruption within the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster to enhance its effectiveness and its ability to serve as deterrent against crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To focus on the personnel of the CJS
Manage perceptions of crime among the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide the public with accurate information on the state of crime and justice Conduct an annual crime victim survey Increase the number of contact and trio crimes reported by victims/members of the public from approximately 48.9% to 80%. Increase number of victims who attend parole hearings. Increase number of Thuthuzela Care Centres by 50% from 17 to 35. Increase number of SAPS victim friendly facilities from 802 to 1 116.
Ensure security at the border environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the security at the border environment. Counter the illegal movement of goods and people through the ports of entry and across the borderline. Coordination between the Border management Agency and SANDF to ensure management of the borderline.
Secure the identity and status of citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that appropriate and consistent sentences be given for identity theft by monitoring the percentage increase in appropriate consistent sentences given to offenders convicted of crimes related to identity fraud and theft. Take action against perpetrators of identity theft by ensuring that a system is developed that can monitor convictions resulting from joint operations (DHA, SAPS, NIA, Social Development) against perpetrators involved in identity fraud and theft.
Integrate ICT systems and combat cyber crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate ICT systems through a phased implementation of the CJS Business information System as approved by Cabinet. Address Cyber crime by developing and approving a cyber crime policy.
Corruption	Draft a detailed plan on how we will aim to successfully convict 100 people by 2014 who have assets of more than R5 million restrained

Outcome 4: Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

Output	Sub-output
Faster and sustainable inclusive growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development a growth path Measurement of income distribution Stable and competitive exchange rate

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase private savings • Monetary approach that supports balanced and sustained growth • Counter cyclical fiscal policy • Agreement with social partners
More labour absorbing growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing for industrial development • Improved state procurement practices • Sector strategies to support growth and labour intensive industries • Spatial programmes • Green economy
Multi-pronged strategy to reduce youth unemployment	
Increased competitiveness, to raise net exports, grow trade as a share of world trade and improve its composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for export and import competing sectors • Increased share of world trade • Increased R&D to support growth and development
Improve cost structure in the economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interventions to promote appropriate cost structure
Improve support to small business and cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced constraints and improved support to SMMEs and Co-Ops • Improved integration of the 2nd economy activities into the mainstream economy
Implementation of the expanded public works programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of the scope and duration of public employment opportunities • Expansion of employment in the social sector • Expansion of employment in the infrastructure sector • Expansion of employment in the environmental sector

Outcome 5: A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path

Output	Measurement	Activities
Establish a credible institutional mechanism for skills planning	Develop a standardized framework for the assessment of skills shortages and vacancies in the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop standardised frameworks for the assessment of skills supply, shortages and vacancies
Increase access to programmes leading to intermediate and high level learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide young people and adults with foundational learning qualifications. Increase ABET level 4 entrants from a baseline of 269 229 to 300 000 per annum. • Improve NCV success rates, prior to massification of the programme. NCV enrolments across levels 2 and 3 and in 2009 were 122 921, of which 8.9% achieved certification at level 2, 9.9% at level 3 and 21.5% at level 4. • Create "second-chance" bridging programmes (leading to a matric equivalent) for the youth who do not hold a senior certificate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop mechanisms to interface operational systems • Develop strategic management information systems • Align 'training'

<p>Increase access to occupationally-directed programmes in needed areas and thereby expand the availability of intermediate level skills (with a special focus on artisan skills)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of learnerships to at least 20 000 per annum by 2014. • Produce at least 10 000 artisans per annum by 2014. • Put in place measures to improve the trade test pass rate from its 2009 level of 46% to 60% by 2014. • Increase the placement rate of learners from learnership and apprenticeship programmes, as well as learners from NCV programmes, who require workplace experience before being able to take trade tests or other summative assessments. At least 70% of learners should have placement every year. • By 2011, establish a system to distinguish between learnerships up to and including level 5, and level 6 and above. • Increase the proportion of unemployed people, as compared to employed people, entering learnerships from the current level of 60% to 70%. 	<p>component of skills development to 'ABE' component to enhance sustainable incomes after training for those learners unable to secure formal economy employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a National Senior Certificate (Adult Matric) designed to serve the needs of adults and out-of-school youths
<p>Increase access to high level occupationally-directed programmes in needed areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the graduate output in Engineering Sciences to 15 000 per annum by 2014 • Increase the graduate output in Animal and Human health to over 15 000 per annum by 2014 • Increase the graduate output in Natural and Physical Sciences to 8 000 per annum by 2014 • Increase the graduate output in Teacher Education to 12 000 per annum by 2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the higher education and training system is highly integrated and articulated in the form of a pipeline from institutions to workplace and from workplace into institution.
<p>Research, development and innovation in human capital for a growing knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the output of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • honours graduates to 20 000 per annum by 2014, • research masters to 4 500 per annum by 2014, • doctoral graduates to 1 350 per annum by 2014 and • post-docs to 100 per annum by 2014. • Provide increased support to industry-university partnerships • Increase investment in research and development, especially in the science, engineering and technology sector. 	

Outcome 6: An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

Output	Measurement	Activities
<p>Improving Competition and Regulation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the current industry structure • The establishment of an independent systems operator from Eskom, and the finalisation of the framework that allows of independent power producers. • The full implementation of the Ports Act and the introduction of competition within ports. • The completion of the Rail Act which establishes the framework for economic and safety regulation within the rail sector as well as competitors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase market share of total rail freight • Implementation of the Ports Act • Secure adequate funding for Integrated Rapid Public Transport Networks (rail passenger and road based transport)
<p>Ensure reliable generation, distribution and transmission of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of the independent system operator separate from Eskom Holdings by 2011 • Regulatory and institutional structures for the introduction of viable Independent Power Producers (IPP) be created and start the process for participation by IPPs during 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household access to

	<p>and implementation plan to reduce infrastructure maintenance backlogs of by 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household access to electricity should be 92% by 2014 • Funding model for Eskom build programme 	<p>electricity and protection of the poor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement new water augmentation schemes
<p>To ensure the maintenance and strategic expansion of our road and rail network, and the operational efficiency, capacity and competitiveness of our sea ports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the market share of total freight to rail to an annualised 250 million tons from the current 177 million per annum by 2014. • Benchmarking cost of building and maintenance of roads to assess our efficiency and developing an appropriate funding model to ensure adequacy of supply and maintenance. An agreed methodology for assessing adequacy of supply is crucial to this output. • Implementation of the Road Infrastructure Strategic framework for South Africa (RIFSA). • Implementation of the approved Rural Transport Strategy for South Africa. • Road accident fatalities to come down from 14 600 by 2014 (a 5% per annum reduction) adjusted for total vehicle kilometres travelled. • Completion of the Rail Policy and Rail Act • Implementation of the National Freight Logistics Strategy • Increases in rail freight tariffs currently differ for each commodity. This need to be standardised and linked to inflation by 2012. • Introduce private operation at branch level (secondary rail network). • Introduce private sector investment in rail. • Establishment of a Rail Economic Regulator. • Implement the National Ports Act and create transparent cross-subsidies between port and rail infrastructure • Introduce competition for the management of container terminals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop new regional bulk water infrastructure systems • Maintain existing water resource infrastructure • Improve regulation of water sector • Review raw water pricing strategy and funding model • Increase broadband penetration.
<p>Maintenance and supply availability of our bulk water infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce backlog on rehabilitation/refurbishment of the national water resources infrastructure from 15% of asset value to 10% of asset value by 2014 and the implementation of 7 proposed water augmentation schemes. Baseline report on this challenge with detailed data to be submitted by July 2010. • Revising of raw water pricing strategy and funding model to take into account irrigation water needs linked to food production • Reduce unaccounted for water from approximately 30% of supply to 18%. • Remove backlog in issuing of water licences to mining, agriculture and industrial sectors. • The establishment of the water economic regulator. 	
<p>Communication and Information technology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuing of a policy directive for the unbundling of the local loop (which is now several years overdue). • That the cost of voice calls that is mobile wholesale (interconnection Mobile Termination Rates) and fixed-public access be reduced by 30% by 2014 • Broadband: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • speed to improve from 128 kbit/s to 256kbit/s, through broadband policy intervention by March 2011 • increase penetration from 2% to 5% by 2014 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • requirements for Telecoms by March 2011 • Implementation of 2010 ICT guarantees as per FIFA requirements for satellite back-up by March 2011 • Implementation of 2010 ICT guarantees as per FIFA requirements for the IBC by March 2011 • Implementation of 2010 ICT Legacy Plans by March 2011. 	<p>total for ADSL to be reduced by 10% by through policy intervention</p> <p>f 2010 ICT guarantees as per FIFA</p>
Develop a set of operational indicators for each segment	To enhance the quality of regulation across the infrastructure network, a study of the possibility of a Single Regulatory Coordinator under the Competition Commission should be conducted and brought to Cabinet for finalisation	

Outcome 7: Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all

Output	Measurement	Activities
Sustainable agrarian reform,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a result of the continued success of commercial farming, the number of employees on commercial farms should rise from 780 000 to 800 000 • The number of smallholder farmers should rise from 200 000 to 250 000 and those producing for sale should rise from 4% to 10% • In order to reduce water demand from irrigation, agriculture's use of water should be reduced from 85% to 75% • Acquire and redistribute 283592 ha of strategically located land and acquire and warehouse 152653 repossessed properties from financial institutions • Recapitalising and developing 1307 farms in distress acquired since 1994 and facilitated the provision of agricultural infrastructure on identified farms order to improve production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the effective development and beneficiation of land reform beneficiaries, creation of decent jobs on farm and establishing agri-villages for local economic development • Stimulate interest in agriculture through amongst others mentorship programmes and reviving agricultural colleges • Protect the rights of farm workers and dwellers • Implement programmes for more sustainable production, with a particular focus on effective use of water, e.g. water harvesting etc
Improved access to affordable and diverse food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The % of the total population that experiences hunger from 52% to 30% using national food consumption survey data% • The rate of under-nutrition of children falls from 9.3% to 5% • The CPIX for poor people (which is heavily dependent on the price of food) does not rise more than the average level of inflation • Establishing 67 929 community, institutional and school gardens to enable at least 30% of poor households to produce some of their food and improve income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training programs for beneficiaries of land and agrarian reform • Ensure that small farmers are able to access production programmes (credit, water, mechanization, etc) • Ensure that small farmers have secure access to land in communal areas • Improve land use to preserve high potential agricultural land
Rural services and sustainable livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative service models eg paraprofessional and community-based models of services delivery enable agriculture, health, adult literacy, ECD services to be available in 80% of rural municipalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support farmer associations, commodity groups and cooperatives • Resuscitate failing land reform projects

	<p>departments including on, Agriculture, Social and COGTA are promoting better adapted service delivery models as a result of work with DRDLR on service models, including the use of ICT to improve services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 65 E Centres established in the CRDP sites • Scale up government services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of households with clean water rises from 74% to 90%. • The proportion of households with access to improved sanitation rises from 45% to 65% • The proportion of households with access to electricity rises from 55% to 70% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the establishment of home, community and institutional gardens • Assist households to reduce their expenditure • Develop realistic models for rural service delivery • Ensure accessibility to information • Provide adequate and reliable rural transport services • Effectively exploit the range of economic drivers including tourism • Improve access to economic services e.g. banks, post offices, transport, using new service models where needed • Develop a clear vision for sustainable development in rural areas which is applied in planning at different levels • Ensure competent staff in key post in local institutions and section 57 vacancies in rural municipalities • Ensure that political leadership understand and play their role effectively in rural municipalities • Ensure coherent and integrated planning and implementation across government in partnership with all relevant stakeholders • Adopt a common definition of rural areas/municipalities and identify common geographical areas of focus by all stakeholders • Evaluate existing regulatory frameworks and institutional arrangements • Establish a Council of Stakeholders.
<p>Rural job creation linked to skills training and promoting economic livelihoods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment falls from 73.4% (in the current poverty nodes) to 60% • Jobs created by Community Works Programme and EPWP in rural areas rises to 2m by 2014, and these jobs are largely providing value added services in rural areas ranging from working on fire, working for fisheries, land care, farmer-to-farmer extension, fencing etc • Increase jobs in agri-processing from 380 000 to 500 000, of which 60% are in rural areas including small towns • Establishment of 39 agri-parks and 39 trade agreements linked to agriparks • % of small farmers producing for sale rises from 4.07% to 10% (joint target with DAFF) 	
<p>Enabling institutional environment for sustainable and inclusive growth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All rural local governments have the top 4 posts (section 57) filled with suitably qualified persons by 2011 (COGTA target); • By 2012 20% of rural local governments and by 2014 80% of rural local governments have established coordination structures (such as Councils of Stakeholders, or district development coordinating committees) involving key stakeholders in the area to contribute to development of the IDP, to coordinate and monitor implementation; • By 2014 50% of rural wards have developed participatory and community-based ward plans, and have been funded to take forward community action arising from those; • At least 30% of small farmers are organized in producer associations or marketing co-ops to give collective power in negotiating for inputs and marketing; • Establishing of community structures to support social cohesion and development (530 enterprises and 1590 cooperatives) 	

	<p>municipalities have faster management and facilitate rapid response to rural disasters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels of alienation and anomie have fallen from 25% (figures from the rural nodes for 2008) to a maximum of 15% 	
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Outcome 8: Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

Output	Measurement	Activities
Upgrading 400 000 units of accommodation within informal settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide 400 000 households with adequate basic services and an improved shelter by 2014, the securing of some form of land tenure for these families so they have a real asset and access to universal services • Provision of at least 20 000 units per annum of well located and affordably priced rental accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate existing regulatory framework, institutional arrangements, management systems, processes and skills regarding the provision of housing
Improving access to basic services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving universal access to services by 2014 as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water from 92% to 100% • Sanitation from 69% to 100% • Refuse removal from 64% to 75% • Electricity from 81% to 92% • Give consideration must be given to the establishment of a Bulk Infrastructure Fund • A special purpose vehicle for municipal infrastructure should be established in collaboration with other departments to assist in mobilizing private sector infrastructure funding for municipalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accreditation of municipalities • Consider to use the consolidated Bulk Infrastructure Fund to support municipalities outside of the current MIG arrangements • Ensure an integrated approach for conditional grants in the Division of Revenue Act (DORA) to align the funding streams of all conditional grants
Facilitate the provision of 600 000 accommodation units within the gap market for people earning between R3 500 and R12 800	Establish a guarantee scheme to provide underwriting and first loss cover to commercial lenders for housing finance a proper functioning land use management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and adopt criteria to inform identification of suitable land and its development • The Housing Development Agency (HDA) must identify the required land and produces a single periodic list of prioritised publicly-owned land to be released for human settlements
Mobilisation of well located public land for low income and affordable housing with increased densities on this land and in general	An agreement with key public landowners to release 6250 ha of land over the next four years and utilise densities of 60 units per ha to deliver 400 000 units must be developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and adopt a single and seamless state land release procedure • Develop and

implement a mortgage insurance programme.

Outcome 9: A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system

Output	Measurement	Activities
Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning and support	The acceleration of the implementation of the MIG-City programme to the top 21 municipalities and acceleration of the housing accreditation process in the metros and 21 municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce the proposed Municipal Spatial Classification System develops municipal profiles according to functionality, socio-economic profile and backlog status • Provide more autonomy to certain municipalities in respect of infrastructure and housing delivery • Recognize and support the potential and the capacity of the metros and the top 21 municipalities to become direct agents for the assignment of built environment functions • Support the direct funding for the built environment through the MIG Cities grant • Facilitate legislative and institutional arrangements to facilitate land release for higher density urban infrastructure • Establish the coordinating framework for the applications, usage and monitoring of the multiple infrastructure grants • Align the differentiated approach to human settlement typologies • Support rezoning and formalization procedures of the national upgrading support programme • Establish a Bulk Infrastructure Fund (BIF) to establish mechanisms to unlock the delivery of reticulation services, fund bulk infrastructure and procure well located land • Allow grants to be utilised for <i>all</i> the municipal service needs • Ensure effective infrastructure planning and provisioning through the services of a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) • Local communities to participate in local economic development
Improving access to basic services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Outcome 8 	
Implementation of the Community Work Programme	Implement the CWP in at least 2 wards per local municipality	
Actions supportive of the human settlement outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions supportive of the human settlement outcomes need to initiated such as increasing densities in metros and large towns, release of public land for low income and affordable housing to support the delivery of 400 000 housing units on "well located land" with a 30 to 45 minute journey to work and services and using less than 8% of disposable income for transport by 2014. • Expansion of the national upgrading support programme in 45 priority municipalities to facilitate the upgrading of informal settlements • A national coordination grant framework should be developed and monitored by COGTA • The current process facilitated by the Presidency to finalise new national legislation on spatial and land use planning must be completed urgently. Clear national norms and standards should be developed for different types of municipalities and settlement areas to support our overall objective of creating well functioning, integrated and balanced urban and rural settlements 	
	Deepen democracy through a refined Ward Committee model	

	<p>ce various support nsure that at least 90% Committees are fully functional by 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipalities with unqualified audits to increase from 53% to 100% • The average monthly collection rate on billings to rise to 90% • The percentage of municipalities with debtors more than 50% of own revenue to be reduced from 24% to 12% • The percentage of municipalities that are overspending on opex to improve from 8% to 4% • The percentage of municipalities under-spending on capex to be reduced from 63% to 30% • The percentage of municipalities spending less than 5% of opex on repairs and maintenance to be reduced from 92% to 45%. 	<p>through cooperatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase densities in large towns • Facilitate the acquisition of land for low income and affordable housing • Upgrading of informal settlements in 45 priority municipalities • Review and strengthen the legislative framework for ward committees and community participation • Ensure that ward committees become fully functional • Improve audit outcomes of municipalities • Reduce municipal debt and overspending on opex with less spending on repairs and maintenance • Improve the administrative and human resource management practices • Review local government legislation • Coordinate support, monitoring and intervention in provinces and municipalities.
Output 6: Administrative and financial capability		
Output 7: Single window of coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review local government legislation, finalise changes in relations to powers and functions and review the intergovernmental fiscal framework before the 2011 local government elections 	

Outcome 10: Environmental assets and natural resources that is well protected and continually enhanced

Output	Measurement	Activities
Enhanced quality and quantity of water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of water loss from distribution networks from current levels of approximately 30% to 18% by 2014 coupled with encouraging users to save water • To preserve groundwater reserves and prevent further loss of wetlands, the number of wetlands rehabilitated should increase from 95 to 150 per year. Furthermore, action needs to be taken to increase the number of wetlands under formal protection from the current level of 19 as well ensuring that the number of rivers with healthy ecosystems increases significantly • To improve current capacity to treat wastewater, 80% of sewage and wastewater treatment plants should be upgraded by 2015 and the percentage of wastewater treatment plants meeting water quality standards should be increased from 40% to 80% by 2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the focus on water conservation and water demand management • Protect water resources through formal protection, restoration and rehabilitation of wetlands • Improve the monitoring of both raw and drinking water quality and build on public awareness campaigns such as the Blue Drop and Green Drop initiatives • Reduction in the emission of CO₂
Reduced greenhouse gas emissions, climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To begin reducing South Africa's footprint with regard to greenhouse gas emission, the percentage of power generation from renewable sources should increase from 	

<p>quality</p>	<p>change it is imperative that we reduce total CO2 emissions by 34% by 2020 and 42% by 2025.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of atmospheric pollutants is also critical and targets should be set that comply with Ambient Air Quality Standards. To better cope with the unpredictable and severe impacts of climate change, adaptation plans for key sectors of the economy must be developed (i.e. agriculture, water, forestry, tourism, human settlements). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of atmospheric pollutants Renewable energy deployment Adapting to the impacts of climate change Energy efficiency Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems Deforestation and forest management Less and better managed waste Management of environmental impacts from mining and related activities Sustainable land use management Expansion of the conservation estate Reduced climate change impacts on biodiversity Protected ecosystem and species Valuing of ecosystem services Protection of agricultural land.
<p>Sustainable environmental management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of land affected by soil degradation to decrease from 70% to 55% Net deforestation to be maintained at not more than 5% by 2020 and protection of indigenous forest assets be transferred to appropriate conservation and relevant agencies by 2014 Solid waste management to ensure waste minimization, improved collection and disposal and recycling by ensuring that the percentage of households with basic waste collection and disposal facilities increases from 50% to 80% by 2012; percentage of landfill sites with permits increased to 80% by 2015 and that 25% percent of municipal waste gets diverted from landfill sites for recycling by 2012 To ensure integrated planning, develop a clear plan that will ensure that environmental issues are integrated into land use planning and incorporated into national, provincial and municipal plans 	
<p>Protected biodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land protection and rehabilitation by increasing the percentage of land mass under conservation from 6% to 9% and the hectares of land rehabilitated per year should increase from 624ha to 1000ha by 2014 Consistent with the draft National Biodiversity Framework, the percentage of coastline prohibiting fishing and any form of harvesting and extraction should increase from 9% to 11%, the percentage of coastline with partial protection to increase from 12% to 14% and clear targets set for the number of kilometers of coast, rivers and lakes to be cleaned and rehabilitated To preserve our biodiversity and protect ecosystems and species the number of species under formal protection should increase and the proportion of species threatened with extinction should decline from current levels of 6.5% 	

Africa and contribute to a better and safer Africa and

Not considered

Outcome 12: An efficient, effective and development orientated public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship

Output	Measurement
Service delivery quality and access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve current satisfaction level of 58% to 75% by 2014 • To develop citizen scorecards for a sample of communities and begin tracking with 2010 as the base year • Develop a set of measures to assess if we being responsive and improving turnaround times, i.e. measure waiting times at hospitals, home affairs offices and vehicle licensing offices amongst others • Develop baseline information on the unit cost of services, set realizable targets for improvements in the unit cost of services, develop plans for how these improvements will be achieved, and produce reports on the degree to which these targets are being achieved • Develop targets for the maximum distance to be travelled by citizens to obtain access to key government services, develop plans for the progressive realization of these targets, and produce reports on progress with the achievement of these targets
Human resource management and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measuring the performance of public service managers, including health and education institution manager, who have the ultimate responsibility for delivery • Develop a strategy for improving the management of poor performance of DG, DDG and Municipal Manager level management • Measure the ability of the public service to attract top-ranking skills, set targets in this regard for various professional categories, and report on progress against them • Measure the duration of employment per grade of employment for the SMS levels, with a target to increase the duration, and develop a strategy to achieve the target. In addition, the strategy should ensure that SMS managers achieve minimum competency levels before moving to a higher grade • Measure and improve the period it takes to fill a vacancy. Target to reduce from the current 16 months to 3 months. Reduce the "real" vacancy rate. Develop a methodology to measure funded posts which are vacant and target a reduction in the vacancy rate from the estimated 11% to 5%. • Measure the number of SMS managers who are disciplined and/or discharged, with the aim of ensuring

- **Service user satisfaction**
- **Access to government services**
- **Responsiveness and effective government programmes and competitive unit costs for services**
- **Human resource management and development**
- **Performance development, performance agreements and assessments**
- **Recruitment, retention and career-pathing**
- **Discipline**
- **PERSAL functionality**
- **SETA effectiveness**
- **Supply chain management including procurement**
- **Implementation of PAIA (Promotion of Access to Information Act)**
- **Delegations and decision rights**
- **Financial management**
- **Organisational design**
- **Business processes**
- **Anti-corruption capacity**
- **Enforcement, monitoring and**

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	of discipline and appropriate hours	evaluation measures.
	th in skills (both the extent and the depth of skill) within the public service	
Business processes, systems, decision rights and accountability management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve PERSAL functionality and accuracy and measure improvement • Improve SITA efficiency and effectiveness • Improve supply chain management (SCM, including procurement) • Carry out a review of financial, human resource, and administrative delegations in departments • Identify indicators to measure the implementation of the Promotion of Access to Information Act and the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act • Set targets for increasing unqualified audit reports • Review of the current status of organization design of departments • Measure the efficiency and effectiveness of business processes in departments 	
Tackling corruption in the public service	Set a target for the number of payroll and tendering corruption related disciplinary cases and convictions that are successfully completed, and a plan developed and implemented for achieving this target	