APRM
African Peer Review Mechanism

First Report on the Implementation of South Africa's APRM Programme of Action

January 2009

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABET	Adult Basic Education and Training
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AFSSA	Action for Safer South Africa
ANC	African National Congress
APR Forum	Committee of Participating Heads of States and Government of the African Peer Review Mechanism
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
AsgiSA	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa
AU	African Union
B-BBEE	Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
BPCMEP	Batho Pele Change Management and Engagement Programme
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
BUSA	Business Unity South Africa
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDWs	Community Development Workers
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CSAR	Country Self Assessment Report
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DoE	Department of Education
DOJCD	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
DPLG	Department of Provincial and Local Government
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECOSOCC	Economic, Social and Cultural Council
EIP	Enterprise Investment Programme
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme

FEDUSA	Federations of Unions of South Africa
FET	Further Education and Training
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GCIS	Government Communication and Information Systems
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDS	Growth and Development Summit
GEAR	Growth, Employment and Redistribution
HDIs	Historically Disadvantaged Institutions
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Planning
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Programme
IDMT	Interdepartmental Management Team
IQMS	Integrated Quality Management System
JCPS	Justice, Crime Prevention and Security
JIPSA	Joint Initiative on Priority Skills Acquisition
LED	Local Economic Development
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
NACTU	National Council of Trade Unions
NALEDI	National Labour and Economic Development Institute
NEC	National Executive Committee
NBI	National Business Initiative
NACF	National Anti-Corruption Forum
NC(V)	National Certificate (Vocational)
NEDLAC	National Economic Development and Labour Council
NEIMS	National Electronic Infrastructure Management System
NGC	National Governing Council
NICRO	National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Reintegration of Offenders

NSP	National Strategic Plan
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSD	Occupation Specific Dispensation
PALAMA	Public Administration Leadership and Management Academy
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PoA	Programme of Action
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
SACC	South African Council of Churches
SACOTU	South African Congress of Trade Unions
SADC	South African Development Community
SALRC	South African Law Reform Commission
SANCO	South African National Civic Organisation
SANGOCO	South African NGO Coalition
SE	Systemic Evaluation
SETAs	Sector Education and Training Authorities
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro-Enterprise
SMS	Senior Management Service
StatsSA	Statistics South Africa
SISP	Schools Infrastructure Support Programme
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis
THETA	Tourism, Hospitality and Sport Education and Training Authority
TCCs	Thuthuzela Care Centres
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
URP	Urban Renewal Programme
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
WSE	Whole School Evaluation

FOREWORD BY THE FOCAL POINT

We take pride in submitting South Africa First Report on the Implementation of the Programme of Action following the country review in terms of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). The Report is a response to the Programme of Action we developed to address the issues raised in the Country Review Report.

We acceded to the African Peer Review Mechanism instrument in March 2003 thereby voluntarily subjecting ourselves to a review by our peers in the areas of Democracy and Political Governance, Economic Governance and Management, Corporate Governance as well as Socio-Economic Development. Accordingly, we went through the review process in July 2007 after the submission of our Country's Self Assessment Report. The African Peer Review Forum, having considered our Self-Assessment Report, conducted a further assessment and produced a Report regarding compliance in respect of the identified thematic areas in November 2007.

This Annual Report is a reflection on progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action focusing on issues identified in the Country Review Report, as well as other relevant developments reflecting South Africa's activities in the various thematic areas recorded during the period under review. It is a product of a consultative process involving Government, business and the broader civil society formations, as represented in the National Governing Council.

As an on-going debate on issues emanating from the Country Review Report, the National Governing Council took a decision to further engage on some of the cross-cutting issues that we believe require more attention so as to give a clear meaning to those issues, such as xenophobia, corruption, racism, the role of media as well as the role of civil society in a democratic dispensation. We will always revert to the APRM Forum on the results of this work.

As we present this Report, we are proud to indicate that we have a functional democratic political dispensation characterised by the following:
- Vibrant political environment with political parties capable of taking decisions within the confines of their respective Constitutions;
- Prevalence of conditions conducive for politicians to freely associate and/or dissociate with existing political parties and/or organisations or forming and joining new ones;
- Full compliance with the rule of law in terms of which the law enforcement agencies and the entire criminal justice system have freedom to discharge their mandate to the extent of their jurisdiction and capabilities;
- Observance of free and fair democratic political contestations in a multi-party democracy; and
- Compliance with the doctrine and practise of separation of powers.

South Africa recognises that the implementation and monitoring of the PoAs by reviewed member States is an important collective effort for advancing and attaining the objectives of the APRM. We remain committed to the processes of the Mechanism and we will continue to account accordingly in terms of the APRM agenda.

FOCAL POINT: M R BALOYI, MP
MINISTER FOR PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION

PART A

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Report

This is the first comprehensive Report since the release of the Country Review Report in November 2007. This annual Report covers the period from November 2007 to December 2008. It deals with the overall assessment of South Africa's implementation against the country's APRM Programme of Action (PoA).

Issues raised

- Civil society structures seek increased opportunities to contribute to and participate in the delivery and monitoring of public services;
- Racism, sexism, marginalisation, lack of awareness and poor access to information impair the full enjoyment of human rights;
- Racism prevents many citizens from realising their human potential and contributes to violence and acute social inequities;
- Corruption undermines national integrity;
- Violence and crime, in particular against women and children, and ensuring the active engagement of all communities in the fight against crime and violence;
- Marginalised and vulnerable groups experience difficulties making use of the institutions of justice;
- Blockages to service delivery;
- Unemployment;
- Public consultation, education and feedback in policy making is inadequate;
- Underdeveloped capacity and skills in public expenditure management;
- Lack of deeper economic integration in Southern African Development Community (SADC);
- Companies legislation is not transformative and needs to be reviewed;
- The national development imperatives need to inform the planning and conduct of companies in the private sector;
- Key institutions and certain social groups are underdeveloped and need to become more effective;
- Consumers and shareholders fail to assert their rights, are ill-informed and inactive;
- Governance in civil society needs development;
- Definitions and measurement of poverty are agreed upon and applied;
- Land reform contributes to sustainable livelihoods;
- Improved effectiveness and efficiency of the education system at all levels;
- Strategies and programmes to improve children's nutrition and ensure their healthy development are successfully implemented;
- An integrated and holistic approach to combating HIV and AIDS, as well as diseases such as TB and malaria and other communicable diseases;

- Universal access to constitutionally mandated basic rights and services; and
- Social capital is built at local levels, particularly in vulnerable and marginalised communities, and participation of civil society organisations in socio-economic development processes is improved.

Summary of key responses

Democracy and Political Governance

Major achievements have been made to support the principles of participatory democracy and people-centred government. Mechanisms and processes exist to ensure continuous engagement with communities and organs of civil society. Communities and various organs of civil society have been able to participate in the formulation and implementation of development programmes through initiatives such as the Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and Provincial Growth and Development Strategies (PGDS).

The country continues to advance towards a cohesive society which is underpinned by values of respect for human dignity, the achievement of equality, the advancement of human rights and freedoms, and the recognition of the supremacy of the Constitution and the rule of law. In order to achieve these democratic ideals, the country has undertaken to eradicate corruption wherever it arises, promote and protect the rights of women as well as enable marginalised and vulnerable groups to access and make use of institutions of justice.

The National Anti-Corruption Forum (NACF) convened the 3rd National Anti-Corruption Summit from 5 to 6 August 2008. The Summit emerged with resolutions that seek to consolidate the national integrity system.

Economic Governance and Management

South Africa has acceded to and ratified all the economic governance and management standards and codes in the quest to promote sound economic growth and development. High levels of unemployment and blockages to service delivery are some of the challenges that need to be addressed. In order to improve service delivery, South Africa has introduced initiatives such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Urban Renewal Program (URP), the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) and Local Economic Development (LED). While these initiatives primarily seek to address issues of service delivery, they will also have a positive impact on reducing the level of unemployment.

During the period under review, the Auditor-General presented the outcomes of the financial management of 34 national departments; 201 national related entities; 9

constitutional institutions; 120 provincial departments and 122 provincial entities. In total, 463 (95%) of national and provincial entities were covered.

South Africa hosted the 28th SADC Summit in August 2008. Eleven SADC members agreed to enter into a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) which was launched during the Summit. The goal of the FTA is to eliminate tariffs and trade barriers among member countries. This agreement is part of the SADC effort to deepen long term regional integration in order to accelerate economic growth and reduce poverty for people living in the region.

Corporate Governance

The South African APRM Country Review Report acknowledged the existence of a sound legislative and regulatory framework to ensure good corporate governance. During 2008, the companies' legislation was reviewed and approved by Parliament. The Bill makes provision for the incorporation, registration, organisation and management of companies. The Bill also paves the way for the establishment of a Companies and Intellectual Property Commission, Takeover Regulation Panel, Companies Tribunal, and Financial Reporting Standards Council to administer and regulate company registration, mergers, takeovers, legal redress for investors, and other applicable matters.

Another piece of legislation that was approved during the period under review is the Competition Amendment Bill. This Bill is designed to create an efficient competitive environment, promote the interest of all role players, reinforce the Competition Act of 1998 and further empower the role of competition authorities in South Africa to ensure market transparency. The most important part of the Bill is the criminalisation of anti-competitive practises, specifically, cartel behaviour.

Socio-Economic Development

South Africa remains committed to accelerating socio-economic development to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication. South Africa's Social Security Assistance Programme remains the most significant anti-poverty strategy. Cash transfers in the form of Old Age Pensions, Disability, Child Support and Foster Care Grants and Grants in Aid have made a positive impact on the lives of the poor.

The re-distribution of land is one of South Africa's key objectives that forms part of the anti-poverty strategy. There is progress in implementing land reform through the settlement of claims. By March 2008, 95% of the claims submitted since December 1998 had been resolved. A Settlement Implementation Support Strategy launched in February 2008 is geared towards ensuring a holistic settlement process that draws on Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) to ensure the long term sustainability of settled communities.

PART B

1   INTRODUCTION

South Africa herewith submits its first annual Report on the implementation of the APRM Programme of Action (PoA). This Report is a response to the Country Review Report, which was considered by the Committee of Participating Heads of States and Government of the African Peer Review Mechanism in Accra, Ghana in July 2007. It provides progress on the implementation of the PoA and reviews the extent to which the strategic objectives of the APRM have been advanced.

It is a product of a wider consultation process with stakeholders. It used data obtained from the Cluster[1] annual Reports, and research commissioned by independent bodies and NGOs. Content analysis of these Reports and further research were undertaken.

The Report is divided into three parts. Part A is the Executive Summary. Part B deals with the overall assessment of the implementation of the PoA and provides an overview of achievements, challenges and emerging issues flowing from the implementation process.   Part C is presented in the form of a table, which provides the progress achieved against the four thematic areas, namely:

- Democracy and Political Governance
- Economic Governance and Management
- Corporate Governance
- Socio-Economic Development

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[1] Cabinet committee clusters viz Economic, Social, Governance & Administration , Justice& Crime Prevention, International relations, peace and stability clusters

MAIN REPORT

2   DEMOCRACY AND POLITICAL GOVERNANCE

In this thematic area, the Country Review Report identified the following issues to be addressed:

(a)   Civil society structures seek increased opportunities to contribute to and participate in the delivery and monitoring of public services.
(b)   Racism, sexism, marginalisation, lack of awareness and poor access to information impair the full enjoyment of human rights.
(c)   Racism prevents many citizens from realising their human potential and contributes to violence and acute social inequities.
(d)   Corruption undermines national integrity.
(e)   Violence and crime, in particular against women and children, and ensuring the active engagement of all communities in the fight against crime and violence.
(f)   Marginalised and vulnerable groups experience difficulties making use of the institutions of justice.

2.1   Increased civil society participation

There are mechanisms and processes that currently exist to ensure continuous public and community engagement.   These include mandatory community consultations in formulating municipal IDP, *Izimbizo*[2] where the executive interacts with communities on issues of services and development, ward committees, *Thusong* Service Centres previously known as Multi-Purpose Community Centres and Community Development Workers (CDWs). The National Governing Council (NGC) for the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) in South Africa is another example of a multi-sectoral structure that provides space for interaction between Government and civil society.

In terms of providing access to services and information, 127 *Thusong* Service Centres have been established. Over 3 000 CDWs have been trained and deployed in 2000 wards to help communities access services and development opportunities. Ward Committees have also been established in 96% of the wards. *Izimbizo* were also held in all nine provinces to understand service delivery blockages.

In spite of the existence of these fora, other groups of people prefer different forms of public engagement such as protests and demonstrations. Some of these groups even take it to the extent of being violent.

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[2] A community gathering for public engagement

2.2 Racism, sexism, marginalisation as factors obstructing full enjoyment of human rights

South Africans continue to enjoy full human rights in a country that was previously plagued by racism, sexism and other forms of discrimination. Municipal boundaries have been delineated and new wards were created to allow for racial integration. Schools are now open for enrolment of learners from all races and there is continuing racial integration within communities as well.

In spite of these advances, there are isolated cases where the country has witnessed racial incidences such as those that happened in Skierlek where a white youth shot and killed several people for and because they were black and University of the Free State where white youths mistreated black staff members . These incidents have been condemned as acts of barbarism by both whites and blacks and perpetrators have faced the full might of the law.

Furthermore, it is necessary to empower people not only to understand racism in all its forms but to enable them to access justice in cases where their rights have been infringed. In this regard, a Constitutional Education Programme focusing on, amongst others, awareness campaign on the Bill of Rights has been rolled out to seven out of the nine provinces.

South Africa is also moving fast to address issues of sexism and the empowerment of women. During December 2007 the ruling party, the African National Congress (ANC), passed a resolution that set a new target of a minimum 50% representation of women in all structures of government.

2.3 Corruption

In order to intensify the fight against corruption in all levels, support was provided to municipalities in the development of fraud prevention plans and anti-corruption strategies. These plans have a specific focus on the risk areas identified, namely employment practices, procurement procedures, financial controls and allocation of subsidized houses.

In addition, the NACF convened the 3rd National Anti-corruption Summit on 4 and 5 August 2008. This Summit which included Government, civil society and business adopted resolutions that will form the basis for the second National Anti-Corruption Programme. These relate to ethical practices in social and economic life, strengthening accountability, co-ordination and oversight, access to services through participatory governance, and strengthening of the NACF.

The fight against corruption is ongoing. In this regard, South Africa is prioritising anti-corruption work including the development of a policy on conflict of interests that will, amongst others, address post-employment restrictions. The ruling party, ANC, has adopted as a priority the need to intensify the fight against corruption. The fight against corruption will be informed by the continual review processes in order to address challenges as they arise. There are challenges relating to perceptions and reality of the prevalence of corruption the country has put in place effective law enforcement mechanisms to deal in this regard.

2.4   Violence and crime, in particular against women and children

The strategic response to trafficking in women has assumed a three-pronged approach. Firstly, the strengthening of international relations especially with neighbouring States with a view to enhancing the fight against organised and other forms of trafficking in women and children, including trafficking for the purposes of sexual and labour exploitation, pornography, prostitution and sex tourism.

Secondly, the Government's approach involves the prosecution of human traffickers using existing administrative mechanisms and legal provisions such as the Prevention of Organised Crime Act (121 of 1998) which introduces measures to combat organised crime, money laundering and criminal activities. The Act also provides for seizure of proceeds of crime. This is backed by high-level special investigation Units within the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA).

Thirdly, the approach involves a law reform process aimed at creating an integrated and holistic legal framework that facilitates the fight against human trafficking. Key measures to date include inter-disciplinary research on the causes, patterns and influencing factors relating to human trafficking and the South African Law Reform Commission's (SALRC) investigation with a view to developing a comprehensive legislative and administrative response to the problem of trafficking. Furthermore, legislation is being considered with regard to 'stalking' flowing from the recommendations of the SALRC.

Other initiatives in this regard include the establishment of a Task Team on Human Trafficking in KwaZulu-Natal province. The Provincial Task Teams will be rolled out to the rest of the provinces. The Programme focuses on the following areas:

- Improving the response of the criminal justice system on trafficking;
- Improving preventative initiatives for human trafficking; and
- Research to establish the extent and trends in human trafficking within the country.

2.5   Marginalised and vulnerable groups

In order to bring services and justice nearer to the people, branch courts have been established in various provinces in partnership with communities. Furthermore, Family

Court Centres have also been established in Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Lebowakgomo. Branch courts were established in Nyanga and Cape Town. Other courts in Wynberg and Newland are being revamped with the view to increasing court services to the previously disadvantaged areas. This will improve access to courts and bring services closer to the people. It will also alleviate congestion at the main courts and ensure faster turnaround in court cases.

In addition, processes are underway to replace the 116 of the 227 periodical courts located in private farms, police stations, prisons with accessible courts within the community settlements. Other initiatives aimed at improved access to justice for all, especially to the poor and those in rural and outlying areas of the country, is not only the building of new court facilities, but also giving the courts in these areas new jurisdictional mandates to deal with certain civil matters. In this regard, the implementation of the Jurisdiction of Regional Courts Amendment Act, 2008 (Act 31 of 2008) which confers civil jurisdiction on regional courts, has been enacted. This has been done in recognition that the denial of civil jurisdiction to regional courts by the previous *apartheid* regime resulted in the denial of access to civil justice to the majority of South Africans who could not afford to pursue legal redress at the High Courts. The immediate impact of the legislation will be to ease the hardship of the vulnerable and poor members of the society who are compelled by the previous system to seek redress in remote areas and in some cases beyond the provinces where they reside.

In addition, the functioning of the Small Claims Court has been improved. In this regard, the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DOJCD) has developed a National Action Plan to Re-engineer Small Claims Court, through which the poor and the vulnerable members of society are able to access civil justice in respect of claims at the lower end of the spectrum. During the Reporting period, there were 28 additional Small Claims Courts that were established taking the number from 156 in 2007 to 184 in 2008 leading to an increase in the number of cases dealt with by these courts.

The DOJCD has also commenced with a pilot project to conduct criminal court proceedings in all indigenous languages. It is envisaged that at least one court in a magisterial district should be designated for the multilingual language of record. The pilot will be used to draw lessons that will guide and improve the implementation process in order to enhance access to justice.

Another initiative to support the fight on 'No Violence against Women is the annual campaign of 16 Days of Activism on 'No Violence against Women and Children'. Various community outreach programmes have also been held such as Constitutional Week, Youth Day, International Anti-Drug Day, National Women's Day Celebrations, NICRO Whistle Week on the Anti-Crime Campaign, World Aids Day, Children and the Law, and International Human Rights Day.

Facilities meant to assist victims of crime have been built in the following provinces: Eastern Cape, Free State, Northern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo. These facilities were designed with emphasis on the needs of victims and community members.

2.6 General Issues

During the period under review, South Africa ratified and acceded to the following codes and standards:

- International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, ratified on 30 November 2007.
- Optional Protocol to the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, ratified on 30 November 2007.
- Protocol on the Facilitation of the Movement of Persons (SADC) ratified on 04 February 2008.

3   ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

In this thematic area, the Country Review Report identified the following issues to be addressed:

(a)   Blockages to service delivery
(b)   Unemployment
(c)   Public consultation, education and feedback in policy making is inadequate
(d)   Underdeveloped capacity and skills in public expenditure management
(e)   Lack of deeper economic integration in SADC

3.1   Blockages to service delivery

Unblocking service delivery was identified as a priority area of intervention. Initiatives such as the Free Basic Services, Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) and Local Economic Development (LED) are evidence of Government's commitment to improving service delivery. Government has also acknowledged the importance of improving integration and co-ordination of these programmes by continuing to build capacity in local government through well coordinated national and provincial interventions such as Project Consolidate[3].

Over 3 000 Community Development Workers (CDWs) are employed in municipalities and *Thusong* Centres to bring Government services closer to the people.

One of the measures of unblocking service delivery relates to improving capacity especially at local level, for the provision of quality services. A National Capacity Building Framework was launched in June 2008. Currently, a Capacity Building Implementation Plan is being developed and consultations are underway to ensure its finalisation. Furthermore, skills and competency assessments of municipal managers and senior managers are being undertaken in order to ensure that these officials have the necessary skills and expertise. With the necessary skills and expertises, these officials will be in a position to provide improved services to the people.

At a practical level, 1 283 technical experts in the area of engineering, town planning, finance, project management, and human resource management and development were deployed to 268 municipalities by December 2008. These experts assist in ensuring the effective implementation of programmes in the municipalities thus resulting in improved services delivery.

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[3] Project Consolidate was launched in 2004 as a two year intervention to mobilise service delivery

The other measure of improving service delivery relates to educating citizens about their service rights. A 'Know Your Rights Campaign' was launched in May 2008. As part of this campaign, a booklet which responds to the *Batho Pele*[4] principles by educating citizens about their rights when accessing Government services was developed. In addition, Government officials are also being trained on *Batho Pele* principles not only to ensure that they understand their role in service delivery but also that the provision of services of high standard and quality. In this regard, a total of 1 530 officials from 274 (95%) municipalities have been trained on the Batho Pele Change Management Engagement Programme (BPCMEP). Further practical assistance and support is provided on an ongoing basis to municipalities that are experiencing problems in implementing the BPCMEP.

One of the measures for improving service delivery relates to tackling maladministration, mismanagement and corruption. The Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) launched a massive five year anti-corruption capacity building programme. The programme is aimed at enhancing the capacity of the public sector in fighting corruption.

3.2   Unemployment

According to recent statistics produced by Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) between the second quarter (April – June) and third quarter (July – September) of 2008, the working age population rose from 30,7 million in the second quarter to 30,8 million in the third quarter– an increase of 96 000 persons, and equivalent to a rise of 0,3% over the period. Over the same period, the labour force (i.e. the sum of the employed and the unemployed) decreased by 0,4% to 17,8 million in the third quarter. During the same quarter, the number of employed persons was 0,5% lower than in the second quarter (a decline of 74 000). This was largely on account of a fall in informal sector employment (non-agricultural) from 2,3 million in the second quarter to 2,2 million in the third quarter – down 165 000 (7,1%). Formal sector employment gains of 24 thousand (up 0,3%) in the third quarter, were therefore more than offset by employment contraction in the informal sector.

Following the quarterly decline of 77 000 among persons who were unemployed, in the second quarter, the third quarter results indicate that the number of unemployed persons rose by 8 000 to 4,1 million. The number of persons not economically active rose by 163 000 from 12,9 million in the second quarter to 13,0 million in the third quarter – a quarterly increase of 1,3%. This increase suggests that some persons who had previously been employed in the second quarter may have become 'not economically active' during the third quarter of the year.

In addition, during the period under review, 1 500 graduates were placed in private companies and Government departments. A further 20 000 graduates received placement offers nationally.

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[4] Policy on putting People First

The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) aimed at providing hands on experience and creating employment opportunities reached its target of providing one million work opportunities. However, further job losses are anticipated due to the recent global financial crisis. However, Government remains optimistic that the target set of halving unemployment by 2014 will be met through fast tracking the implementation of all initiatives aimed at creating jobs.

3.3   Public consultation, education and feedback in policy making is inadequate

There is a constitutional mandate that requires consultation with all stakeholders. In this regard, there are mechanisms and processes that currently exist to ensure continuous public and community engagement and these include mandatory community consultations in formulating IDPs, *izimbizo* where the executive interacts with communities around issues of services and development, ward committees, *Thusong* Service Centres previously known as Multi-Purpose Community Centres and Community Development Workers.

In the period under review a total of 597 Mayoral and 23 Premiers' *izimbizo* were held. These mechanisms are used to consult with communities and provide a platform for feedback in relation to issues that were raised. Approximately 791 issues were raised of which 359 (45%) were successfully resolved. The *izimbizo* programme has brought capacity, governance and policy related issues aimed at improving service delivery into sharper focus.

 Over 127 *Thusong* Service Centres have been established. Over 3 000 CDWs have been trained and deployed in 2 000 wards to help communities access services and development opportunities. Ward Committees have also been established in 96% of the wards. Although the quantity of these measures has increased there is still room for improvement.

The processes around the development of IDPs also provide a platform for engagement of communities and civil society. The adoption of IDP's shows a remarkable improvement from 52% in 2005 to 100% for 2008/9. This is also indicative of the improved levels of avenues available to communities and civil society for engaging with Government. The South African National Civic Organisation (SANCO) encourages its local structures participation in IDPs hearings and ward committees processes. However, there are still challenges in the quality of these plans.

Furthermore, institutions such as the National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC) and the Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETAs) for skills development were strengthened in an effort to promote participatory democracy. In addition, there are Presidential Working Groups in which organised sectors interface regularly with the Executive.

The Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG) undertook an assessment of the effectiveness of these structures and the study has identified a need to further enhance these structures. The National Policy Framework for Public Participation was developed for adoption by municipalities. This Framework will assist municipalities with the practical implementation of a well planned, resourced and structured participation programme in order for communities to actively contribute to the decision-making process within their communities.

3.4 Underdeveloped capacity and skills in public expenditure management

During the period under review, the Auditor-General presented the outcomes of the financial management of 34 national departments; 201 national related entities; 9 constitutional institutions; 120 provincial departments and 122 provincial entities. In total, 463 (95%) of national and provincial entities were covered.

The outcomes of the audit were as follows: 9 received adverse audit opinions; 21 had disclaimer; 105 received qualified audit opinions; 216 departments received unqualified financial opinions although concerns were raised in relation to "other matters" and 112 received an unqualified financial opinion. The outcomes of the audit highlighted an improvement from the previous years.

In order to assist departments to improve their audit outcomes, the National Treasury will develop appropriate strategies and provide implementation support. In addition, annual Reports and financial statements will be tabled in the legislature no later than six months after the end of the financial year.

3.5 Lack of deeper economic integration in SADC

South African Development Community (SADC) requires collective commitment to deepen and achieve regional economic integration. South Africa has identified the need to further deepen integration by developing a framework for building productive supply capacity in the region. In addressing this matter, South Africa hosted the 28th SADC Summit in August 2008 during which 11 of 14 SADC members agreed to enter into a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) launched during the Summit.

The agreement ushers in a new era of economic integration and industrialization for the sub-region with the goal of eliminating tariffs and trade barriers among member countries. According to the Agreement, producers and consumers will not pay import tariffs on an estimated 85% of all trade on goods between 11 countries: Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Seychelles will join the FTA later. It is envisaged that the Agreement will create a regional market worth about $360-billion benefiting a total population of 170-million people.

South Africa, as part of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), has removed duties in over 95% of imports from other SADC countries.

The accession of the remaining SADC member to the FTA will assist in strengthening this area. South Africa is preparing a smooth handover of the SADC chair to the Democratic Republic of Congo in August 2009.

4   CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

In this thematic area, the Country Review Report identified the following issues to be addressed:

(a)   Companies legislation is not transformative and needs to be reviewed
(b)   The national development imperatives need to inform the planning and conduct of companies in the private sector
(c)   Key institutions and certain social groups are underdeveloped and need to become more effective
(d)   Consumers and shareholders fail to assert their rights, are ill-informed and inactive
(e)   Governance in civil society needs developments

4.1   Companies legislation is not transformative

The companies' legislation was reviewed and culminated in the Companies Bill approved by Parliament in 2008. The Bill simplifies the registration process of companies, introduces corporate governance provision for the organisation and management of companies. It seeks to overhaul the regulatory framework for companies as enshrined in the Companies Act No. 61 of 1973 and the Close Corporations Act, No. 69 of 1984. The Bill also paves the way for the establishment of a Companies and Intellectual Property Commission, Takeover Regulations Panel, Companies Tribunal and Financing Reporting Standards Council to administer and regulate companies' registration, mergers, takeovers, legal redress for investors and other applicable matters[5]. Furthermore, the Bill also addresses the need for the promotion of shareholder activism, which will be implemented once the Companies Bill of 2008 is signed into law.

Another related piece of legislation that was approved during the period under review is the Competition Amendment Bill of 2008[6]. The Competition Amendment Bill 'is designed to create an efficient competitive environment, promote the interest of all role players, reinforce the Competition Act of 1998, and further empower the role of competition authorities in South Africa by ensuring competitiveness and market transparency. In addition, the Bill seeks to harmonise provisions on concurrent

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[5] http://www.dti.gov.za/bills/bills.htm accessed 23 December 2008
[6] Ibid

jurisdiction by clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the competition authorities and the sector regulators. Lastly, the Bill introduces criminal sanctions against directors found guilty of price fixing, market allocation and collusive tendering.

The development of these pieces of legislation involved participation of major stakeholders such as the business sector.

4.2   The planning and conduct of companies in the private sector

During the period under review, greater attention was given to economic investment, corporate social responsibility, job creation and promoting codes of good business in the private sector. In the area of economic investment and social corporate responsibility, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) launched Enterprise Investment Programme (EIP) in July 2008. The EIP is an incentive grant which comprises the Manufacturing Investment Programme and Tourism Support Programme The incentive is accessible to both local and foreign owned entities intending to locate their projects in South Africa

In the area of corporate social responsibility, a number of Public-Private Partnerships were forged during the period under review. In this regard, an Annual Small Business Summit was held in Pietermaritzburg in 2008. The Summit highlighted current efforts in building partnerships for improved service delivery in support of enterprise development and identifying further areas of cooperation.

In the area of job creation to sustain economic growth, a number of jobs have been created as part of the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa (AsgiSA). The adoption of AsgiSA has facilitated the increase of an expansionary R482 billion infrastructure expenditure plan.

In the Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) sector, the overall roll out of government support and assistance programme has created about 9 000 jobs and R500 million in investments. The rolling out of the second economy strategy has also attracted investors in the call centre sector. In the tourism sector, six satellite accounts are expected to be completed by March 2009. Maintaining the momentum in the implementation of AsgiSA sectors remains a priority for the government.

Government, in partnership with business, is also intensifying its commitment to building an ethical business sector through promoting the adoption of business codes of conduct. Following the adoption and implementation of the King I and II Reports on corporate governance, the Institute of Directors will release the King III Report in 2009. The King II Report identified seven characteristics critical for promoting good corporate governance and against which companies can be assessed. These are discipline, transparency, independence, accountability, fairness and social responsibility. These elements have been incorporated into the Companies Bill of 2008. In addition, Directors of companies are increasingly being held liable for breach of good corporate governance. It is envisaged that the implementation of the King III Report will advance these requirements.

In addition, tackling corruption and bribery remains another key priority for Government and business. Following the ratification and accession to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Anti-Bribery Convention in 2005 and 2007 respectively, Government and business are jointly implementing a three-year Business Anti-corruption Training Programme. The Programme seeks to strengthen application of these anti-corruption legal instruments and enhance compliance with good corporate governance measures. The programme will commence in 2009.

A study on the existence and efficacy of corporate governance measures was completed in September 2008. The study affirmed the strength of South Africa's corporate governance framework but noted the need for improvement in compliance.

4.3   Key institutions and certain social groups

In September 2006, the National Assembly adopted a resolution establishing an *ad hoc* Committee to review State institutions supporting constitutional democracy (known as Chapter 9 institutions) and the Public Service Commission established as Chapter 10 of the Constitution. The mandate of the Committee was, amongst others, to review institutional governance arrangements of these institutions in order to develop a model of internal accountability and efficiency. The Committee made recommendations to Parliament to enhance the efficacy of the Chapter 9 institutions and the Public Service Commission. The Report was released in 2007.

4.4   Consumer and shareholders

The Consumer Protection Bill was approved by Parliament in 2008 and awaits sign-off by the President. The Bill seeks to promote the rights of consumers when interacting with suppliers, and recognises the role of civil society and NGOs in preventing consumer harm and promoting consumer rights. Consumer education campaigns will be launched countrywide in 2009 to create awareness of the consumer rights contained in the Bill before its implementation. In addition, as part of the implementation of the Companies Bill of 2008, shareholder champions will be identified to drive shareholder activism. Consumer education is critical in ensuring that corporations treat consumers in a just and fair manner. The DTI will also continue operating the dedicated consumer hotline where consumers can report incidents of unfair treatment by corporations.

Furthermore, the implementation of the Consumer Protection Bill will contribute to progress made by the National Credit Act of 2005, primarily in the area of consumer protection.

Notwithstanding progress made, space for improvement exists, primarily in the areas of transforming the second economy and promoting economic employment in rural areas and promoting transparency and accountability in the civil society sector. Initiatives such

as AsgiSA and the EPWP are important steps in transforming the second economy and creating employment in rural areas.

5   SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In this thematic area, the Country Review Report identified the following issues to be addressed:

(a)   Definitions and measurement of poverty are agreed upon and applied.
(b)   Land reform contributes to sustainable livelihoods.
(c)   Improved effectiveness and efficiency of the education system at all levels.
(d)   Strategies and programmes to improve children's nutrition and ensure their healthy development are successfully implemented.
(e)   An integrated and holistic approach to combating HIV and AIDS, as well as diseases such as TB and malaria and other communicable diseases.
(f)   Universal access to constitutionally mandated basic rights and services.
(g)   Social capital is built at local levels, particularly in vulnerable and marginalised communities, and participation of civil society organisations in socio-economic development processes is improved.

5.1   Definitions and measurement of poverty

Extensive consultations between Government, civil society and research institutions have been conducted within the framework of the unfolding national anti-poverty strategy. Through this national consultative process, progress has been made towards a national consensus on the definition of poverty and the development of a poverty barometer. During November 2007, National Labour and Economic Development Institute (NALEDI) hosted a Policy Dialogue on the Poverty Line. The aim of this dialogue was to understand the process to develop the poverty line and assess various options for considerations. This initiative sought to clarify the processes and proposals on the poverty line for the broader society. This dialogue contributed to the evolving policy debate on the definition and measurement of poverty.

Government's anti-poverty strategy is a vehicle aimed at harnessing all resources in a manner that ensures that there is measurable impact on poverty eradication. In August 2008, Government launched the War on Poverty Campaign as one leg of the broader anti-poverty strategy. Furthermore, Government has successfully mainstreamed its anti-poverty initiatives into the planning and implementation of its programmes and in the budgeting process.

The Social Security Assistance Programme remains the most significant anti-poverty strategy. Cash transfers in the form of Old Age Pensions, Disability, Child Support and Foster Care Grants and Grant in Aid (intended for care services for the aged, orphans, terminally ill) have made a positive impact on the lives of poor South Africans. This is especially true for vulnerable groups such as women, the aged, children and people living with disabilities. The Social Security Assistance Programme has emerged as a key driver for reducing poverty. This in turn affirms South Africa's pro-poor budgetary allocation which is steadily increasing.

5.2 Improving the efficiency and efficacy of the education system

There has been a growing expenditure in education from R30 billion in 1994/1995 to over R101 billion in the 2007/2008 financial year. The rationale for this increased expenditure is that education is a critical vehicle for breaking the cycle of poverty among historically disadvantaged communities. The expenditure is aimed at ensuring universal access to quality education for all particularly those living in rural communities.

Access to education has improved in all sectors, with most growth seen in the school sector itself. South Africa has attained the goal of universal primary education and an increasing number of children (around 60%) remain in school for the full 12 years. Access has been strengthened by the declaration of no-fee schools, which are intended to reduce the burden of school fees on poor parents. During 2008, 40% of both primary and secondary schools were declared as no-fee schools. In preparation for the 2009 school year, the Minister for Education, after consultation with provincial authorities, again declared 40% of both primary and secondary schools no fee schools. Because many of these are big schools, approximately 60% of 12 million learners per annum in the school system currently benefit from the policy.

Education White Paper 5 provided for the phasing in of a reception year (Grade R), aimed at enhancing the foundation phase of education. In 2008 there were over 700 000 Grade R learners enrolled (487 000 in public schools and the rest in independent schools or community-based sites). The country is on track to meet the target of universal access for all 1 million Grade R learners by 2010.

With regard to learners with special needs, the Government has adopted a mainstreaming policy, in terms of which "full-service schools" have been established. These have been provided with assistive devices to cater for learners with disabilities. Environmental access has so far been provided to 12 full-service schools.

Facilities for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) were degraded and neglected in the past. In terms of enhancing skills development in the TVET sector, the Department of Education (DoE) has recapitalised all Technical Colleges at a cost of R1.9 billion. These colleges have exceeded their enrolment targets for 2008 by enrolling 62 000 new students for the three-year National Certificate (Vocational), of which 12 378 were supported by state bursaries worth R67 million. An efficiency study was commissioned at ten colleges to inform the implementation of the draft funding norms. The study was completed and findings were used to inform the consolidation of the delivery of the NC(V). A draft proposal for the indicators of system performance and Further Education and Training Management Information System specifications was also completed.

Enrolment at universities and universities of technology has reached capacity, with approximately 18% of each cohort attending. Significant investments (R439 million) have been made in improving the infrastructure and facilities, especially at historically disadvantaged institutions, as well as in key areas of scarce skills such as engineering.

The system of Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET) centres across the country continues to provide a qualification bearing ABET programme, which allows adults to proceed through the education levels. These have formal requirements, including compulsory programmes in mathematics and languages. With regard to non-formal literacy, the *Kha Ri Gude*[7]mass literacy campaign was launched by Minister of Education on 28 February 2008. It is planned to meet the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) by enabling 4,7 million adults to become literate between the 2008 and the end of 2012. It is through this campaign that the country welcomes new learners to the portals of learning. *Kha Ri Gude* has over 20 000 literacy classes, in all eleven official languages as well as in Braille, to accommodate those adults who missed out on their schooling and who cannot read or write. The target for 2008 was to register 300 000 adults but owing to the interest in the campaign the figure increased to 360 000. R6.1 billion has been committed for the five-year campaign,

In March 2008, the Foundations for Learning Campaign for improving literacy and numeracy was launched by the Minister of Education. The campaign focuses on improving literacy and numeracy outcomes from Grade 1 to Grade 6 in all schools. Schools have been provided with guidelines and materials to improve learning in the classroom, and parents have been encouraged to get more involved. The campaign will culminate with a national evaluation in 2011 to determine its impact.

There are well known historical barriers to the participation of black learners in general and women in particular, in mathematics, science and technology. Barriers range from lack of resources, inadequate infrastructure, inadequate learning and teaching materials and a shortage of trained mathematics, science and technology teachers. The situation is sometimes compounded by the attitudes of society towards the role and participation of women. The National Curriculum Statement, fully implemented from 2008, requires every learner to do mathematics through to Grade 12, either in the form of pure mathematics or mathematics literacy. This has dramatically increased the number of learners obtaining high-level maths passes, suitable for entering an engineering, accounting or related degree course.

An intervention to improve quality and participation in mathematics was initiated in 2002 commencing with 102 selected schools (*Dinaledi*[8] schools) to focus on mathematics and science. The number has been steadily increased since, and for the 2008 school year the number was 500. The schools are supported by providing the necessary learning and teaching support materials, in-service training of teachers. Supervision and support is provided to the teachers by subject advisors in mathematics and science. According to the 2008 enrolment figures at the *Dinaledi* schools, 55% of women were in Grade 12 mathematics, and 57% were in Grade 12 Mathematics Literacy. In 2008 these schools, which constitute only 7% of the total, produced 24% of the high-level mathematics passes nationally.

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[7] Let us learn
[8] Schools aimed at improving quality and participation in mathematics and science

Much work has been accomplished in the first decade of education provisioning, but more still has to be done. Government's commitment here is evidenced by the substantial increase in resource allocation for school infrastructure from R500 million in 1995/96 to R4.95 billion in 2008/09. A National Electronic Infrastructure Management System (NEIMS) has been compiled, containing a record, including pictures, of every school in the country, and its condition.

However, there has been a policy gap resulting from the absence of norms and standards. This situation has been rectified through the publication in the Government Gazette, [*Gazette No 31616, 21 November 2008*] of the National Policy for Equitable Provision of and Enabling School Physical Teaching and Learning Environment. School infrastructure is funded from provincial budgets, assisted through the European Union (EU) supported Schools Infrastructure Support Programme (SISP). Under this programme, in the period under review, high quality school facilities were provided in three provinces at 21 sites.

The critical role of district level management and governance has been recognised, and this needs to be strengthened. A draft policy document has been developed on the organisation, roles and responsibilities of districts, as the first tier of service delivery to schools. The harmonisation of structures across all provinces, as well as the job descriptions and responsibilities of office-based district staff, has been developed as part of the policy.

South Africa has been training far fewer teachers than it needs over the past decade. This has been compensated for by an historic over-supply of teachers, and by the recruitment of foreign teachers. The National Policy Framework for Teacher Education and Development in South Africa was published in the Government Gazette [*Gazette No 29832, 26 April 2007*]. This serves to provide an overall strategy for the successful recruitment, retention and professional development of teachers. To give effect to the implementation of the policy, particularly with respect to the increased recruitment and training of teachers, a special bursary (*Funza Lushaka* Bursary) was established to encourage new entrants to the teaching profession. In 2007, 700 students selected on the basis of scarce subjects and with prospects of qualifying by the end of 2007, were awarded bursaries at universities. During 2008 there were 4 089 *Funza Lushaka* Bursary holders, and the number will continue to grow in future.

Major work was done with respect to the development of an Occupation Specific Dispensation (OSD) for educators, culminating in an agreement signed with all unions on 3 April 2008. The dispensation is intended to ensure the improvement of remuneration packages for educators, to increase recruitment, and to retain the services competent educators within the learning environment. It involves, for the first time, performance related salary progression, which will take account of learner performance, and also provides for career paths within the classroom as Senior or Master Teachers.

5.3   Strategies and programmes to improve children's nutrition

In 2008, R1,152 billion was allocated for the National School Nutrition Programme. Over 6 million primary school learners in 17 899 schools are fed on a daily basis through the programme and over 6 000 food gardens have been established at schools.   The feeding scheme will also be extended to the poorest secondary schools in 2009.

All schools participating in the National School Nutrition Programme were encouraged to keep a vegetable garden, no matter how small. 6 226 vegetable gardens are operational. The aim of the Programme is to assist in promoting skills development, reviving indigenous knowledge and values, providing additional nourishing fresh produce, and most importantly, to enhance parents' participation in school activities and generating economic activities.

5.4   Combating HIV and AIDS, and other communicable diseases

The health of children affects their learning ability, and much work has been undertaken by the Department of Education (DoE) with respect to providing support to learners and communities affected and infected by HIV and AIDS, as well as other health challenges. The DoE in collaboration with the Departments of Health and Social Development has developed a Framework on Health and Wellness for all levels of the education system. Furthermore, organized health campaigns to assist learners and communities affected and infected by HIV and AIDS have been developed and implemented. Child-headed households received support through the provision of social grants and food parcels. At these campaigns voluntary counselling and testing services were also provided. The DoE also supports a Higher Education Aids Initiative, aimed at tertiary students. Moreover, provinces are currently collecting data on HIV positive women on quarterly basis.

The country remains committed to establishing an effective monitoring, evaluation and learning system for public health and TB, malaria and communicable diseases. The latest records indicate that 72 TB tracing teams have been established covering all provinces.

5.5   Universal access to Constitutionally mandated basic rights and services

South Africa has made significant strides in ensuring access to basic services. This is due to South Africa's constitutional imperatives that invoke a better life for all. Statistics affirm progress as follows:

- The percentage of households with access to water has increased from 59% in 1994 to 88,6% in 2007;
- The percentage of households with access to sanitation has increased from 48% in 1994 to 73% in 2007; and
- In 1994, 30% of households in South Africa had access to electricity and in 2007 this percentage increased to 80% for lighting, 67% for cooking and 59% for heating. This translates to 3.8 million households.

Significant progress is recorded in the provision of adequate sanitation through implementing a rigorous bucket eradication programme. By the end of December 2007 81% of the 252 254 buckets identified in February 2005 were replaced with functional flush toilets. The remaining 19% were at an advanced stage of construction with the vast majority completed but not yet connected. The bucket sanitation system was eradicated in formal settlements in March 2008. This was made possible in part through funding set aside in the MIG. However the issue of unevenness and speed with which the legacy of under-development can be overcome remains a serious challenge for the country.

5.6   Social capital is built at local levels

A funding model for ward committees has been completed and consultation with National Treasury has been finalized. This will improve facilitation of public participation at local government.

With regard to the establishment of Women's Fund for capacity building and empowerment, the Presidential Working Group on Women has finalized a Fund created to support women entrepreneurs.

6   CROSS- CUTTING ISSUES

6.1   Poverty and inequality

The APRM PoA had identified a need to develop a poverty barometer. This emanates from ongoing debates on how poverty is measured in the country. Government's approach to dealing with poverty is at multiple levels: basic income security aimed at providing safety nets for the most vulnerable; basic services and other non-financial transfers (social wage), including provision of free basic municipal services like water, electricity, refuse removal, education and primary healthcare for the poor; addressing asset poverty by accelerating delivery of houses and land reform programmes, human resource development initiatives, which focus on skilling the poor to improving their employment prospects; and second economy initiatives such as the EPWP, AsgiSA and other initiatives.

Indications are that per capita real incomes of the poorest have grown substantially since 2002. This is attributed to, *inter-alia*, higher rates of job creation and expansion of social grants which have increased from about 3 million beneficiaries in 1994 to over 12 million in 2007. However, Reports indicate an increase in the income gap between the rich and poor. Trends indicate that the poorest 20% of households allocated a considerably higher proportion of their expenditure to food and non-alcoholic beverages and clothing and footwear than the richest 20% of households. [9]

Black African households allocated a considerably higher proportion of their expenditure to food and non-alcoholic beverages and clothing and footwear than white households, and a considerably lower proportion of their expenditure to transport, recreation and culture and miscellaneous goods and services than white households (insurance constituted over half of the miscellaneous category in 2005/2006). In these respects, the results of the three surveys are remarkably similar.

Inequality continues to remain high between population groups especially between whites and Black Africans as well as individual population groups and the impact is more severely felt by Black Africans. An important contributor to social transformation is education. It has been shown that there is a correlation between education and household income and the ability of individuals to search for economic opportunities. Statistics indicate (community surveys 2001-2007 StatsSA) that enrolment at primary schooling level rose over the last ten years to about 95%. Secondary school enrolment is reported at about 87% however there are disconcerting trends of high drop-out levels particularly from grade 11.

Work was also undertaken by the South African Non-Governmental Organizations Coalition (SANGOCO) in order to deepen the understanding of poverty and its root causes and to enable ordinary citizens to share their experiences on poverty. Public hearings were held in all nine provinces in 2008 as part of this initiative. Citizens

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[9] Income/ Expenditure, September 2007, Stats-SA

complained about persistent poverty, extreme hunger, unemployment and inability to access resources for self-help initiatives. The hearings also noted the increasing gap between the rich and the poor. In addition to the hearings, other campaigns including the People's Budget Campaign which mobilizes for a more people focused budget have been undertaken.

6.2   Capacity constraints and poor service delivery

National/ Provincial Government

In 2005, the Governance and Administration (G&A) Cluster of Government undertook capacity assessments covering the health, education, justice and economic departments. The findings identified various weaknesses. Among them were weaknesses in data systems to support management functions and organisational structures.

Remuneration was identified as a key factor in almost half of terminations and professionals in particular were found to be inadequately remunerated. The style of management was also the focus of much discontent. Human resources, especially recruitment and selection processes, were often ineffective; and red tape, especially in procurement and human resource processes, was seen as a major obstacle. Weaknesses were found in overall coordination between departments and across spheres, especially in planning.

The Report also found that challenges of service provision arise not fundamentally from a shortage of people, but from problems of skills and systems to deploy its human and financial resources. Some of the recommendations which are currently being implemented include the development of monitoring and evaluation systems, planning capacity, developing policy on a revolving door with the private sector; performance-based security of tenure for Senior Management Service (SMS) members; a public service skills audit; recruitment of retirees, re-invigoration of *Batho Pele* and tilting the balance towards career progression and away from lateral entry.

In addition, a host of reform initiatives to improve the human resource function in departments have been put in place, along with a draft Bill to create a Single Public Service (SPS). The Public Administration Leadership and Management Academy (PALAMA) (successor to the South African Management Development Institute) was inaugurated in August 2008, with a programme to bring about a large boost in public service training in cooperation with other training institutions.

Local Government

The local government has been plagued by capacity constraints stemming from a general scarcity of technical skills in the country and inability to recruit and retain the requisite staff, especially in small and rural based municipalities. This led to many staff vacancies in technical, professional, senior management and leadership positions. For example, in

June 2008, municipalities reported an average 22% vacancy rate (for municipal managers and those reporting directly to them).

Project Consolidate was launched in 2004 as two-year hands on intervention in 136 municipalities, especially in relation to specialised areas. It mobilised service delivery facilitators and deployed them with the immediate task of diagnosing the challenges confronting municipalities. In January 2006, the approach was incorporated in the Five-Year Local Government Strategic Agenda. By December 2008, 1 283 experts had been deployed to 268 municipalities (including the Project Consolidate municipalities). These experts provide technical assistance in areas such as engineering, finance, town planning, project management and human resource development. Key partners such as the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) played a valuable and supportive role in the implementation of initiatives such as the *Siyenza Manje*.

There is also remarkable improvement in intergovernmental co-ordination especially the involvement of national and provincial sector departments in supporting local government. However, professional vacancy rates remain relatively high. Compliance with corporate governance basics such as the signing of performance agreements remains low. Improved submission of financial statements on time for the most part is not matched by improvement in financial management as the number of qualified audits and disclaimers remains high – in 2006/07, only 25% of municipalities received unqualified audits.

The January 2007 Cabinet Lekgotla mandated the Department of Provincial and Local Government to initiate a process to develop a *White Paper on Provincial Government* and review the 1998 *White Paper on Local Government*. Included in the task will be an assessment of existing structures of governance.

6.3   Land reform

It is recognised that redistribution of land is central to South Africa's anti-poverty strategy. Progress in implementing this aspect of land reform is exemplified through the settlement of land claims. Out of the 79 696 lodged restitution land claims, the Restitution Commission has settled 95% (75 010) claims thus far, benefiting 1, 5 million beneficiaries. The remaining 4 686 land claims are complex rural claims in the different phases of settlement.

During this Reporting period, approximately 5,2 million hectares of land have been redistributed to land reform beneficiaries under the different programmes. This redistribution includes 857 645 hectares of State land. The remainder of the State land is encumbered by traditional communities in former homeland areas and by other government departments for domestic use such as hospitals, schools, correctional services, and the defence force and for many other structural developments.

There are currently 521 settled restitution projects in the post settlement phase under review. In about 46% of the projects, agriculture plays a major role as the only land use activity and livestock and crops are the main agricultural activities. In the case of the other projects, there is a wider variety of agricultural activities. The projects have resulted in the creation of 1 699 permanent jobs, 3 047 temporary jobs, while 857 persons are currently benefiting in terms of skills transfer and a further 488 in terms of training. The projects include housing and farming.

Through land tenure reform, South Africa is providing tenure security that creates socio-economic opportunities for people living and working on farms and those in communal areas. During the period under review, Government has delivered 165 773 hectares of land to farm dwellers and farm workers, most of whom were faced with evictions from farms. In the next three years Government plans to assist 38 000 land tenure beneficiaries to have access to land through land acquisition programmes.

The President has assented to the Provision of Land and Assistance Amendment Act, 2008 (Act No. 58 of 2008). The amendment of this legislation will ensure sustainable use of land where Government will be able to buy land and movable property such as agricultural equipment, tractors and shares in related business.

6.4 Violence against women and children

The issue of violence against women and children remains a key Government priority in the fight against crime. South Africa is currently implementing a law reform programme that is intended to strengthen and ensure an integrated response to violence against women and children. A specific emphasis has been placed on crimes such as trafficking of women and children, child pornography, labour exploitation as well as sex tourism.

As part of the measures to enhance the fight against violence against women and children, the Domestic Violence Act has been extended to those who live in relationships similar to a marriage regardless of duration. South Africa has also enacted a child justice law that is intended to establish a criminal justice system for children who come into conflict with the law in order to protect their rights, foster a sense of dignity and worth and prevent children from being exposed to the adverse effects of the formal criminal justice system.

In addition, specialised courts dedicated to sexual offences have been established. These courts are intended to prevent secondary trauma for victims of sexual offences, improving conviction rates and speedy justice.

6.5 HIV and AIDS pandemic

The fight against HIV and AIDS remains a key priority as evidenced by the elaborate and pragmatic plan to combat HIV and AIDS. The funds spent by the public sector to combat HIV and AIDS and mitigate its impact have increased from R5,317 billion in 2006 to R5,768 billion in 2007. The budget of the HIV and AIDS sub-programme in the

Department of Health grew from R676 million to R3,2 billion at an average annual rate of 29,5% over the seven-year period[10] . The Reporting period witnessed significant increases in expenditure for laboratory testing, ARV, nutrition and health system upgrades. The DoE increased its expenditure from R157 million in 2006 to R167 million in 2007. The Department of Social Development has also increased its HIV and AIDS spending from R339 million to R452 million in 2007.

It should be noted that the expenditure by the Department of Social Development does not include the range of grants for HIV and AIDS, which are part of the social security system. This steady increase in expenditure signals the commitment and seriousness with which South Africa views the HIV and AIDS Pandemic.

The National Strategic Plan (NSP) for HIV and AIDS and STIs for 2007-2011 is a comprehensive and holistic approach that is designed to guide the country's response to the pandemic. The primary aims of the NSP are to:

- Reduce the number of new HIV infections by 50% by 2011;
- Reduce the impact of HIV and AIDS on individuals, families, communities; and society by expanding access to appropriate treatment, care and support to 80% of all people diagnosed with HIV.

Since the launch of the National Operational Plan for Comprehensive HIV and AIDS Management, Treatment, Care and Support, significant resources have been allocated to treatment, care and support. Policies and guidelines for all aspects of HIV and AIDS were updated. Staff training has increased, laboratory services are improving, and physical infrastructure has improved. In the first year of the implementation of this Comprehensive Plan, accredited service points covered all health districts.

6.6   Corruption

The challenge of dealing with corruption remains a key priority for South Africa at all levels of society. The NACF which represents a partnership between Government, business and civil society will ensure that the 3rd National Anti-Corruption Programme is adopted and implemented, and that the action plan agreed with organised business is implemented. At local government level, the first 150 municipalities will be assisted with the development of anti-corruption strategies.

 In addition to the anti-corruption review emanating from the APRM, Government has initiated the appraisal of the national anti-corruption framework within South Africa. This impact appraisal, guided by an inter-sectoral steering committee, has looked at the impact of corruption and the efficacy of anti-corruption measures in the following sectors and focal areas: households in general, community and community based organisations, as well as community leadership structures, the business sector (formal and informal), as well as public administration (national, provincial and local). The appraisal indicated a

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[10] Progress Report on Declaration of Commitment on HIV& AIDS, 2008

need to focus more attention in the implementation of the framework and providing the necessary capacity to strengthen the fight against corruption.

6.7 Crime

South Africa remains resolute in its fight against crime. The fight against crime is a key priority area hence Government expenditure on crime prevention has been steadily increasing particularly in areas such as recruitment of more policemen and women, as well as infrastructure improvement. These efforts bolstered by strong partnership between Government and civil society (business, civics, labour, community police forums) are starting to yield the required results. Furthermore , Cabinet has approved the criminal law (forensics procedures) Amendment bill to provide for the compulsory taking of fingerprints of certain category of persons.

Crime trends from 2007[11] indicate a marked decrease in contact crimes such as murder, attempted murder, robbery with aggravating circumstances and common robbery. However, there are still concerns about the violent nature of the crimes particularly robbery involving firearms. The trends also point to a need to addressing causes of crime with a particular emphasis on reducing poverty and strengthening social cohesion.

6.8 Racism and xenophobia

Racial integration is largely a success and is reflected in the majority of sections of society except in isolated cases where the country has witnessed racial incidences such as those that took place in Skierlek where a white youth shot and killed black people for and because they are black and the University of Free State where white youth mistreated black staff members. It is necessary to empower people not only to understand racism in all its forms but to enable them to access justice in cases where their rights have been infringed. In this regard, a Constitutional Education Programme focusing on amongst others awareness campaign on the Bill of Rights has been rolled out to seven out of the nine provinces.

During June 2008, South Africa experienced violence of immense proportions fuelled mainly by what many believed to be xenophobia. Some people were killed, others injured, and others were left homeless, displaced or separated from their families. Xenophobia is largely based on unfounded and unverified fears as well as the inclination to stereotype foreigners as the cause of social and economic problems in the host country. There have been various dimensions of what has been widely reported as xenophobia. The first dimension is that many of those that were killed were authentic South African citizens who had migrated to those localities in order to seek better job opportunities. The other dimension is that these incidents did not occur among middle class communities. This underscores the class dimension of these attacks and the concern that this happened among the poorest of the poor communities.

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[11] Crime statistics, September 2007, South African Police Services

In areas like the Western Cape it is reported that the violence occurred between foreign nationals themselves. This seems to be fuelled by socio-economic dynamics and competition for scarce resources among these communities. It is important to note that there were no reports of attacks on white foreign nationals.

In order to address this matter, Parliament established a task team to probe the attacks, establish the root cause and make recommendations. The task team visited Alexandra, Tembisa, Germiston, Reigerpark and Ramaphosaville where most of the attacks had taken place.

The Report found that the attacks took place in areas affected by poverty, most notably informal settlements and that the incidents were generally isolated to specific sections in the affected areas. A common feature was that the attacks appeared to have occurred spontaneously with little or no warning yet in some instances the task team heard that the attacks were planned whilst in others the attacks were initiated by groups moving between areas.

Criminals also took advantage of the situation implying that in other cases the violence was purely opportunistic and merely replicated to advance criminal actions. This is illustrated by the incidents of looting, armed robbery, house breaking, theft and other violent crimes which increased in this period. Furthermore, most people who fled their homes lost most or all of their possessions.

The findings also indicate that the socio-economic inequalities, competition for scarce resources, poor living conditions and a high rate of unemployment may have exacerbated an already tense situation. In some instances people raised the concern that undocumented migrants were not pursued to the full extent of the law, while South Africans and documented migrants were pursued for infringements of the law.

These attacks have been condemned by South Africans from all walks of life signalling a united voice against all forms of discrimination including xenophobia. In addition, South Africans have opened their hearts to the survivors by giving donations to the displaced people, cooperating with the police in bringing perpetrators to book and staging protest marches in solidarity with them. Various faith based organisations, non-governmental organisations and unions played a major role in increasing Government's efforts to assist the victims.

6.8   Managing Diversity

South Africa is a cosmopolitan country whose strength lies in its ethnic and racial diversity. South Africa was also lauded for its 1994 breakthrough and key to this was how diversity was managed.

Huge strides have been made by the country in managing diversity. For example the public service has been transforming rapidly over the last fifteen years. The Government

Communication and Information Systems (GCIS) commissioned a perception survey undertaken on a half-yearly basis[12] to look at Government's performance.

The findings indicate a downward trend in perceptions of the respondents on a number of Government programmes. The research has shown that this trend is natural in relation to the electoral cycle. The perception trends tend to show higher levels of satisfaction just before and after elections and then a decline as the term progresses. This trend does not occur in South Africa only but is international and can be attributed to the increased positive and direct communication during the period leading up to elections.

The indications are that there are weakness in retaining skills, appointing the right people, transparency and corruption. This barometer suggests that policies on retention and anti-corruption should be strengthened. With regard to corruption, it should be noted that most people regard any criminal activity, maladministration and/or misconduct within the public service as corruption.

Gender equity

In the Government Performance Barometer, 71% of respondents felt that Government is managing gender equity well. This perception is supported by the positive trend relating to the employment of women within the SMS that has increased from 8% in 1995 to 33% in 2007. However, this remains well below the target of 50%.

Affirmative Action
- *Race and gender*

In the Government Performance Barometer, 45% of respondents felt that government is doing a good job in managing affirmative action. However, people with disabilities constitute less than 0.2% of the total number of employees in the public service. In 2002, people with disabilities comprised 0.11% of the public service, which has increased marginally since 2007. The figure currently stands at 0.17% a 0.06% increase. At the rate at which Government employs people with disabilities, it appears as if the target of 2% will not be achieved by March 2010. Even 1% will not be achieved at this rate taking into consideration the fact that out of the existing people with disabilities, there are those, who were already in the public service before equity targets were set.

In addition, young people continue to have difficulty in accessing employment despite the economy's growth. In 2007,[13] about 22% young males, and 35% young females could not access employment. Of concern is the fact that 25% of employed youth are in elementary sectors, unskilled occupations, including domestic workers. It is clear that although the overall race and gender targets are met, there is still a need for transformation measures at the senior management level.

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[12] Government Performance Barometer, commissioned by GCIS, 2008
[13] Fifteen year review

The 2007/08 Employment Equity Report indicates some progress made in the quest to achieve equity in the employment field. In terms of the Report, at top management level, Blacks increased by 5% from 23, 8% in 2003 to 28,8% in 2007. This is the case despite their Economically Active Population (EAP) being 87,9%. Africans and Coloureds are the most under-represented within this group. Africans increased by 3,9% from 14,9% to 18,8%. This is the case even though their representation is approximately a quarter of their EAP (74,8%). Coloureds decreased by 0, 1% from 4% to 3,9%, which means their representation is about a third of their EAP.

With regard to women, the report shows that at top management level, women increased by 3, 7% over the same period from 14,1% to 17,8%, which is approximately two-and-half times below their EAP (45,8%). African women representation increased by 2,2% from 3,7 % to 5,9% their representation is approximately six times below their EAP (34, 4%). Coloured women representation increased by 0,1% from 0,9% to 1,0%, a far cry from their EAP that stands at 5%. White women who are almost twice their EAP increased from 8,8% to 9,8%.

At the senior management level, the report shows that the picture is very similar to that of top management, Blacks increased by only 5,1% from 27,3% in 2003 to 32,4% in 2007. Africans increased by 3,9% from 14,2% to 18,1% and Coloureds decreased by 0,2% from 6,3% to 6,1 %. Women increased by 2,6 % at the senior management level from 22,3% to 24,9%. Black women increased by 2,3% from 7,4 % to 9,7%. African women representation stood at 5,5%, the representation of Coloured women stood at 1, 8% and White women stood at 15,2% in 2007.

With regard to professionally qualified persons and middle management level, the report shows that Blacks' representation decreased by 8,7% from 50% in 2003 to 41,3% in 2007. This is in contrast with White representation which increased by 8% from 49,2% in 2003 to 57,2% in 2007. Women representation decreased by 3% from 36,4 % in 2003 to 33,4% in 2007. Representation of Black women decreased by 8,9% from 23,8% in 2003 to 14,9% in 2007. On the other hand, White women's representation increased by 3,6% from 14,9% in 2003 to 18,5% in 2007.

   Basic Services

In the Government Performance Barometer, 62% of respondents felt that Government is doing well in the delivery of basic services. One of the mechanisms that have been implemented by the public service to improve services to the public is the Service Delivery Improvement Plans. Even though a compliance rate of 83% was achieved in the submission of the Service Delivery Improvement Plans there is a great deal that must still be done regarding the quality of these plans.

7   EMERGING ISSUES

South Africa has experienced challenges in electricity supply due to the rising demand and inadequate capacity to satisfy this demand. This has led to electricity cuts in the past

year and this has had negative impact on the economy as well as the lives of the people. ESKOM, the national electricity supply, Government and other relevant stakeholders have worked hard to minimise the impact and to ensure that capacity is raised to the requisite levels.

Another challenge relates to climate change which has led to vicious storms and fires that have damaged homes and crops. This has also had a negative impact on drought and on farmers many of whom have been forced out of business. However, South Africa is very active on issues of environmental management and continues to strengthen its efforts to ensure that the impact of climate change is minimized.

It also important to note, that owing to South Africa hosting the 2010 World Cup Show piece, infrastructure has been built to ensure that South Africa hosts a successful world cup. In addition to stadiums, there has been massive investment in the transport infrastructure to ensure it is geared to absorb the volume and demand that will increase starting this year.

PART C

8   MATRIX

THEMATIC AREA	DEMOCRACY AND POLITICAL GOVERNANCE
OBJECTIVE 2: CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY, INCLUDING PERIODIC POLITICAL COMPETITION AND OPPORTUNITY FOR CHOICE, RULE OF LAW CITIZEN RIGHTS AND SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION	
OBJECTIVE 3: PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS, CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS AS ENSHRINED IN AFRICAN AND INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS	
OBJECTIVE 6: FIGHT CORRUPTION IN THE POLITICAL SPHERE	
OBJECTIVE 7: PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN	

Expected Output	Required Action as specified in POA	Time frame	Progress	Remarks
OBJECTIVE 2: CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY, INCLUDING PERIODIC COMPETITION AND OPPORTUNITY FOR CHOICE, THE RULE OF LAW, CITIZEN'S RIGHTS AND THE SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION				
Forums and mechanisms for participation in the delivery and monitoring of services are built and strengthened	Enhance and improve effectiveness of national and local social dialogue forums	December 2009	The adoption of Integrated Development Plans (IDP's) has improved remarkably from 52% in 2005 to 100% for 2008/9. However, there are still challenges in the quality of these plans. The department of Trade and Industry (**dti**) supports the **dplg** forums that address issues of urban and rural development through initiatives such as the	Improvements in the levels of national social dialogues.

			OECD rural economic review.	
			The Implementation Plan for conducting and intensifying National Dialogue was approved and mobilization campaigns were also rolled-out.	
			A National Dialogue Partnership is also currently under development with the South African Broadcasting Corporation and the City Press.	
			The Disabled Persons of South Africa established a 'think tank' the Research and Development Programme that assist and support the organization's advocacy campaign.	
	Effectiveness of government outreach systems	December 2009	A total of 597 Mayoral and 23 Premiers' *izimbizo* were held in the past year. Presidential *izimbizo* have been held with approximately 791 issues raised of which 359 (45%) have been resolved fully. The *izimbizo* Programme has brought capacity, governance and policy related issues into sharp focus.	Government outreach programmes were increased in the period under review.
			Regular provincial executive outreach programmes were also	

			undertaken. 127 *Thusong* Service Centres have been established. 3305 Community Development Workers have also been trained and deployed in 2000 wards to assist communities with accessing services. Ward committees have been established in 96% of wards.	
	Strengthen community and African radio stations	December 2009 July 2008	No progress	No progress in this regard.
	Promote national dialogue on the role of media		A national campaign regarding the role of media especially print media was launched by the South African National Civic Organisation.	A national campaign was launched.

OBJECTIVE 3: TO PROMTE AND PROTECT ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS AND CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS AS ENSHRINED IN AFRICAN AND INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

Expected Output	Required Action as specified in POA	Time frame	Progress	Remarks
Racism successfully combated	Know Your Rights Awareness Campaign with special focus on empowering vulnerable groups	Ongoing	A Constitutional Educational Programme focusing on the Bill of Rights was rolled out to seven of the nine provinces. The Programme includes ongoing seminars on constitutional and human rights matters, publication	Increased awareness and knowledge of human rights.

| | | | of articles and simplified booklets on human rights.

131 police were trained in terms of human rights.

Launch in December 2008 of a joint project with the European Union on "Access to Justice and Promotion of Constitutional Rights. The programme involves partnership with civil society | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Anti-trafficking Project | Ongoing | A KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Task Team on Human Trafficking was established and will be rolled out to other provinces. | The Interdepartmental Management Team was established to address the response of the criminal justice to human trafficking; improving preventative initiatives and asserting the extent and levels of human trafficking. |
| | Promotion of traditional culture leadership, align traditional leadership with broader social structures | Ongoing | The Traditional Courts Bill was introduced in Parliament. The Bill also envisages the establishment of a department responsible for traditional leadership.

A number of engagements were held with the National House of Traditional Leadership.

A programme focusing on the effectiveness of and the role of | A task team was appointed to deal with traditional leadership in the administration of justice. |

			traditional structures in communities was rolled out.	
	Strengthen existing social campaigns, monitoring and strengthening courts dealing with racism	Ongoing	A National Action Plan to combat racism, xenophobia and related intolerances was developed. A national study on Racism and Racial Discrimination is underway. A public education programme that focuses on youth dialogue and other exchanges was also initiated. A Conference on the 'Challenges and Opportunities of International Migration' was convened in partnership with Government and civil society organizations. A Social Indaba on Xenophobia was held in Pretoria in August 2008. Matters pertaining to violence against foreign nationals were expedited with 1521 accused in 435 cases brought to court. A total of 46 accused in 30 cases were convicted. The integration processes were achieved in Crown Mines, Durban and Port Elizabeth.	Efforts to combat racism were put in place.

			The Refugee and Deportation System were rolled out and staff was trained accordingly.	
	Anti-corruption awareness raising, implementation of anti-corruption framework in all sectors	Ongoing	Roll-out of communication campaigns regarding anti-corruption was undertaken in February and March 2008 involving radio stations and adverts on buses. The Local Government Anti-Corruption Strategy was rolled-out to 150 municipalities. The 3rd National Anti-Corruption Summit was convened in August 2008. Research on the effectiveness of the national anti-corruption framework was carried out.	Regular monitoring of the implementation of the national anti-corruption framework was undertaken by the National Anti-Corruption Forum and the Anti-Corruption Coordinating Committee. .

OBJECTIVE 7: PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF RIGHTS OF WOMEN

Expected Output	Required Action as specified in PoA	Timeframe	Progress	Remarks
Decrease crime and violence	Identify and strengthen anti-crime strategies, especially in relation to women and children	Ongoing	3 662 crime prevention operations including roadblocks, stop and search were conducted nationally. In terms of contact crimes and	Initiatives aimed at decreasing levels of crime and violence were implemented.

				crimes against women 3 817 and 4 621 arrests were made respectively.	
				713 sector policing initiatives were undertaken.	
				The Interdepartmental Management Team (IDMT) that addresses three key pillars of the gender-based violence initiated a process for implementing sexual offences training for the police and court services and reference teams were established for the development and monitoring of the implementation.	
				125 awareness campaigns relating to domestic violence, sexual offences and crimes against women and children were undertaken.	
				Deputy Minister of Safety and Security undertook visits to three provinces as part of the awareness campaign during August 2008.	
				The JCPS Director-Generals conducted a site visit to the Thuthuzela Care Centre in the Western Cape in August 2008. The event was aimed at raising	

				awareness of the Anti-Rape Strategy and achievements in rolling out the Centres. A pilot programme in terms of the Anti-Rape Strategy was initiated to provide support and assistance to a number of police stations.	
				63 Specialized Sexual Offences Courts were established across the country.	
				The Sexual Offences Act and the Children's Act were amended in 2007 and 2008 respectively to strengthen the fight against abuse of women and children.	
				Action for a Safe South Africa (AFSSA) a civil society initiative aimed at establishing and implementing a national programme of action for a safe South Africa was launched in August 2008.	
				Consultative meetings were held with the various stakeholders including faith-based organizations, trade unions, non-governmental organizations, and Community Policing Forums.	
				Nine railway police contact points	

			were completed and occupied and 1827 railway police members were deployed nationally to the Metro Rail Services and 317 to the Mainline Services. 657 members of the South African Police Services Domestic Violence Programme were trained. Communication campaigns were conducted nationwide to address women and child abuse, the protection of the elderly, reduction of crimes committed by the youths. Over 14 000 visits were conducted monthly across all police stations nationally.	
	Alternative dispute resolutions	Ongoing	A draft strategy on Restorative Justice was consulted upon. The Child Justice Bill was tabled in Parliament. Funds were made available to the Restorative Justice Centre for training. Training was conducted in all nine provinces to 100 practitioners.	Slight decrease in the number of children awaiting trial.

| | | | A total of 4 046 children were diverted from the criminal justice and the number of children awaiting trial were decreased by 343.

A pilot educational programme and services for children awaiting trial was launched in 6 prisons.

Training on the minimum standards and norms on diversion was conducted in eight provinces and 201 practitioners were capacitated. | |
| | Court outreach and accessibility initiatives, bringing courts closer to communities | Ongoing | A total of 366 Magistrates Court, 90 Branch and 230 periodical courts were re-designed as main courts.
Projects to build two new High courts are well underway.

Promulgation of the Jurisdiction of Regional Courts Amendment Act, 31 of 2008 that confers civil jurisdiction to regional courts. | Improve access to justice through legislation such as the Jurisdiction of Regional Courts Amendment Act, 2008. |

| | Criminal justice review and reform | December 2008 | Phase 1 of the Criminal Justice review was completed.

There are ongoing activities relating to improving the functioning of the criminal justice system including the passing of the South African Judicial Institute Act, 14 of 2008 and the Judicial Service Commission Amendment Act, 20 of 2008 aimed at promoting the independence, impartiality, dignity accessibility and effectiveness of the courts. | Phase 1 completed. The three phase project will improve the efficacy of the justice system. |
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| | Support programmes for victims | Ongoing | A Five-Year Implementation Plan for the Victims Charter was launched.

The celebrations of the 10th Year Anniversary for the Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP) was held in August 2008. The event highlighted the challenges and good practices in respect of VEP.

476 and 104 police members were trained in terms of the Domestic Violence Learning Programme and Victim Empowerment Programme and Victim Charter respectively.

Victim Friendly Facilities were established in three provinces, i.e. Gauteng, Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga. | VEP programmes implemented. |

THEMATIC AREA	CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

OBJECTIVE 1: PROMOTE AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR EFFECTIVE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

OBJECTIVE 2: ENSURE THAT CORPORATIONS ACT AS GOOD CORPORATE CITIZENS WITH REGARD TO HUMAN RIGHTS, SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

OBJECTIVE 3: PROMOTE ADOPTION OF CODES OF GOOD BUSINESS ETHICS IN ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CORPORATION

Expected Output	Required action as specified in PoA	Time frame	Progress	Remarks
OBJECTIVE 1: PROMOTE AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT AND EFEECTIVE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES				
Adoption of new companies' legislation	Accelerate reform of the Companies Act and enhance public participation	December 2008	Companies Amendment Bill adopted by Parliament in 2008 and awaits sign-off by the President.

Competition Amendment Bill was also adopted by Parliament in 2008 and awaits sign-off by the President. | The consultative process leading to the development of these pieces of legislation involved participation of major stakeholders such as the business sector. |
	Develop compliance monitoring systems and mechanisms	December 2009	Systems currently under development	No progress.
OBJECTIVE 2: ENSURE THAT CORPORATTIONS ACT AS GOOD CITIZENS WITH REGARD TO HUMAN RIGHTS, SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY				
Expected Output	Required action as specified in PoA	Time frame	Progress	Remarks
Increased integration of national development imperative into planning conduct of	Accelerate levels of investments	Ongoing	The rate of investment is at 15% of the GDP.

The Enterprise Investment Programme, an incentive grant that consist of the Manufacturing | Government continues to maintain momentum in the implementation of the AsgiSA priority sectors. |

| companies | | | Investment Programme and the Tourism Support Programme was launched to assist with accelerating investment.

2nd Annual SA International Trade and Investment Conference and Exhibition was held in October 2008.

The adoption of ASGISA has facilitated the increase of an expansionary R482 billion infrastructure expenditure plan.

National Tourism Career's Expo was held in October 2008 to create a platform for interaction among stakeholders. An integrated tourism service excellence strategy was launched in Nov-08. Six pilot Tourism Satellite Accounts are expected to be completed by March 2009. | |
| | Develop public-private partnership, Build the second economy and promote employment in rural areas | Ongoing | Practice guidelines regarding ten products to be procured from SMMEs are also currently under development. The programme will be rolled out from April 2009.

The Annual Small Business Summit was held in | A number of initiatives in support of the second economy have been undertaken under the AsgiSA. These include Provincial workshops, Radio, TV and print programmes to improve communication on second economy initiatives. |

			Pietermaritzburg from 31 July to 2 August 2008. The Summit highlighted current efforts in building partnerships for improved service delivery in support of enterprise development and identifying further areas of cooperation.	
			A train-the-trainer workshop on improving communication on the second economy was conducted in July 2008.	
			39 partner organizations were approved by the South African Micro-Finance Apex Fund with funding commitments of R69 million.	
			200 SMMEs were trained, 1 604 jobs were created and R183 million were facilitated of which 87 were BEE transactions.	
	Promote corporate governance compliance for companies operating elsewhere		A study regarding the existence and efficacy of corporate governance measures was undertaken in September 2008.

Business Anti-Corruption Training and Awareness Programme is currently being implemented by Business Unity | Corporate governance measures exist and implementation is underway. Compliance remains a challenge. Programmes are also underway to promote corporate governance awareness to SA companies operating elsewhere. |

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>South Africa in order to ensure the implementation of corporate governance measures.

King III Report on corporate governance has been developed in consultation with the business sector and will be released in 2009.

The South African Council of Churches is currently drafting a Governance Manual for its membership.</td><td></td></tr>
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OBJECTIVE 3: PROMOTE ADOPTION OF CODES OF BUSINESS ETHICS IN ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES OF THE CORPORATION

Expected Output	Required action as specified in PoA	Time frame	Progress	Remarks
Systems and institutional capacity to participate in improving corporate governance	Build capacity within Chapter 9 institutions	2008/09	A Report with recommendations on the functioning of the Chapter 9 institutions was published by Parliament.	Report released.
	Support women led enterprises	Ongoing	The project to create a fund to support women-led enterprises increased its loan book to R12,6 million and transfers at the value of R12,3 million for capacity building were made. The South African Council of Churches held an international	Through institutions such as the Commission for Gender Equality and the Office on the Status of Women and with the participation of civil society organisations, government remains recommitted to increasing participation of women in the

			Conference on Women in Agriculture.	economy
	Multi-stakeholder national consultation on implementation of King II	Ongoing	Consultations took place including at Parliamentary level during the debate of the Companies Bill of 2008	Some of King II Reports on duties of Directors are incorporated into the Companies Bill of 2008.
	Build CBO capacity to monitor environmental concerns, mining sector and high rural poverty	Ongoing	No progress	No progress
	National ethics campaign in government, civil society and business	Ongoing	An ethics study was undertaken by the NACF to assess the levels of ethical measures and conduct within the private and the public sector.	The results will inform the ethics campaign to be undertaken.

OBJECTIVE 4: ENSURING THAT CORPORATIONS TREAT ALL THEIR STAKEHOLDERS IN A FAIR AND JUST MANNER

Expected Output	Required action as specified in PoA	Time frame	Progress	Remarks
The consumer and shareholder activist movements are strengthened	Consumer education campaigns	2009	The Consumer Protection Bill was approved by Parliament in 2008. It seeks to promote the rights of consumers when interacting with suppliers, and recognises the role of civil society & NGOs in preventing consumer harm and promoting consumer rights. Consumer education campaigns will be launched countrywide in 2009 to create awareness of the consumer rights contained in the Bill before implementation. A Customer Help Line (0861 843	It is envisaged that the implementation of the Consumer Protection Bill will promote shareholder activism.

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			384) was created by the DTI for consumers to lodge complaints.	
	Appointment of shareholder champion	2008	Directives for the appointment of shareholder champions contained in the Companies Bill of 2008.	During the implementation of the Companies Bill of 2008, shareholder champions will be identified to drive shareholder activism.
	Increasing representation by HDI's	Ongoing	The South African Institute of Chartered Accountant conducted a skills training programme aimed at empowering Women Directors. The Disabled Persons of South Africa implemented the Disabled Women Development Programme that seeks to promote the participation of disabled women in the national movement for gender equality and facilitates the acquisition of leadership and self-help development skills. 6.6% of black women are in senior management positions. Persons with disabilities make up 1.4% of top management and 0.7% of senior management positions.	Government remains committed to increasing representation and participation of historically disadvantaged individuals through skills development and job creation.
	Increasing workers capacity to utilize maximally opportunities brought by democracy	Ongoing	A National Skills Conference was held in October 2008.	

			R 7, 5 million was allocated to a partnership between DEAT, THETA, NBI, and the Tourism Council of South Africa to build a consensus skills plan.	
	Education, training and advocacy campaigns in the area of governance, accountability, transparency, and ethics	Ongoing	Gauteng, Mpumalanga and Eastern Cape Provinces are conducting training on ethics management DPLG rolled out ethics management training to over 100 municipalities in 2008. Additional training will be conducted in 2009.	Training programmes on ethics are continuously developed and implemented by provinces on an effort to promote ethical conduct in the public sector.

THEMATIC AREA	ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVE 1: PROMOTE MACROECONOMIC POLICIES THAT SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVE 2: IMPLEMENT SOUND, TRANSPARENT AND PREDICTABLE GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC POLICIES

OBJECTIVE 3: PROMOTE SOUND PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVE 5: ACCELERATE REGIONAL INTEGRATION BY PARTICIPATING IN THE HARMONIZATION OF MONETARY, TRADE AND INVESTMENT POLICIES

EXPECTED OUTPUT	REQUIRED ACTION AS SPECIFIED IN PoA	TIMEFRAME	PROGRESS	REMARKS
Service delivery is improved	Improve service through partnerships	Ongoing	127 *Thusong* Centres are operational. Over 3 000 Community Development Workers (CDWs) are employed in municipalities	Service delivery improved.

				and *Thusong* Centres to bring Government services closer to the people.	
				The other measure of improving service delivery related to educating citizens about their service rights. A Know Your Rights Campaign was launched in May 2008. As part of this campaign, a booklet which seeks to address the *Batho Pele* Principle of Redress by educating citizens about their rights when accessing Government services was developed.	
				1 437 officials from 268 municipalities have been trained on Batho Pele Change Management Engagement Programme in an attempt to improve the quality of service delivery.	
				The launch of the National Capacity Building Framework in June 2008 and the drafting of a Capacity Building Implementation Plan aimed at improving capacity at the local level resulting in improved service delivery. A partnership with the	

| | | | Development Bank of Southern Africa through the initiative *Siyenza Manje*. The initiative is aimed at improving service delivery through deploying experts in order to provide technical assistance in areas such as engineering, finance, town planning, project management and human resource development. | |
| | Combat corruption | Ongoing | Support was provided to municipalities in the development of fraud prevention plans and anti-corruption strategies.

Launch of a R20 million five-year programme aimed at enhancing the capacity of the public sector to fight corruption.

Launch of a massive communication campaign in March and April 2008 aimed at raising awareness of corruption and anti-corruption measures.

3rd National Anti-Corruption Summit was held in August 2008 to consolidate the national integrity system. Subsequent development of the 2nd National Anti-Corruption Programme aimed at implementing the | Intensified campaign against corruption. |

			resolutions of the Summit. Development of a conflict of interest policy aimed at addressing issues of real or potential conflict of interests. Undertaking an assessment of the impact of the national anti-corruption framework. The study has identified some good practices and areas of improvements especially as it relates to strengthening implementation capacity	
	Prioritizing disadvantaged urban and rural nodes	2011	There has been good progress regarding the implementation of the projects identified in the nodal profiles. Nodal areas receive preferential treatment in the allocation of funds with higher allocations being provided to the nodes. Rural and urban development nodes have been prioritized especially where there is a challenge of health service management. The Department of Health is piloting a project in 18 district hospitals across the country which started in January 2008 to strengthen the district patient referral system.	Improved support to urban and rural disadvantaged nodes.

			There has been progress with most provinces Reporting that more than 70% of their schools have access to water and sanitation. Four provinces have 100% access to both water and sanitation in clinics. Three provinces have eradicated their backlogs bucket system. Six provinces still have buckets outstanding. Project *Khulis'mnotho* aimed at improving local economic development was launched in 17 districts.	
	Ensuring that vulnerable groups, including women and the disabled can access government services	Ongoing	Department of Social Development has allocated R1 million for research into the needs of people and children with disabilities. Cabinet approved the extension of the Child Support Grant from 14 – 18 years and the implementation will be phased in during 2009/10.	The outcome of the study will be used to improving access of vulnerable groups to Government services.
	Improve management skills and the capacity of local government authorities	Ongoing	A National Capacity Building Framework was launched in June 2008. Currently, a draft Capacity	Provision of skills at local level resulting in improved service delivery.

| | | | Building Implementation Plan is being developed and consultation are underway to ensure its finalization.

Skills audits and competency assessments of 467 out of 1 039 (45%) section 57 managers and municipal managers were undertaken.

1 134 technical experts in the field of engineering, finance, town planning, project management and human resource development have been deployed to 268 municipalities by August 2008. | |
| | Increased capacity to identify economic potential and poverty distribution per geographic area, and the interventions required | 2008 | The LED programme in the provinces and local levels are beginning to receive greater attention in the economic development with experts deployed and hands on support provided to ensure that municipalities develop realistic LED strategies.

254 out of 283 (89%) municipalities have an LED manager or dedicated resource that is responsible for LED.

More than 37 districts and metros | Slight increase in a number of LED in place. |

			have adopted LED plans and assessments of the integration of LED plans and PGDS.	
Unemployment is halved by 2014	Implementation of ASGISA and the Industrial Policy Framework which is being finalized	2014	1 500 graduates have been placed in private companies and government departments.

20 000 graduates received placement offers.

International placement of 700 female graduates has been made. | Initiatives under way under ASGISA and JIPSA towards halving unemployment. |
	Enhance local infrastructure for local economic development	2014	Government has adopted a process of reallocating MIG funds between municipalities to eradicate backlogs in municipal expenditures.	Ongoing
	Address the commitments made at the Growth and Development Summit and challenge to increase Gross Fixed Capital Formation, especially in industries with high levels of labour absorption	2008	Launch of the Free Trade Agreement in August 2008 as part of the implementation of the regional economic integration.	Need for the implementation of the Agreements.
Process for public participation in policy formulation and implementation are improved	Educating representative structures on how to participate in policy formulation	2009	A total of 597 Mayoral and 23 Premiers' *izimbizo* were held. These mechanisms are used to consult with communities and provide a platform for feedback in relation to issues that were raised. Approximately 791 issues were raised of which 359 (45%) were successfully resolved. The	The process of public participation will be strengthened by the implementation of the policy.

			izimbizo programme has brought capacity, governance and policy related issues aimed at improving service delivery into sharper focus. 96% of ward committees have been established. An accredited Ward Committee Capacity Building Programme was rolled out in August 2008. The processes around the development of IDPs also provide a platform for engagement of communities and civil society. The adoption of Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) shows a remarkable improvement from 52% in 2005 to 100% for 2008/9. SANCO local structures participate in Municipal Integrated Development Plan (IDP) hearings and ward committees.	
	Educating government structures on effective consultative policy making and monitoring implementation	2009	DPLG released a public participation policy planned to be rolled out nationally.	Implementation of the policy to ensure effective consultative processes.
	Improved financial management	2009	The National Treasury undertook	The National Treasury will

			a comprehensive review of the PFMA, (Act No. 1 of 1999) during 2008. The aim was to ensure that the Act remains relevant and easy to implement.	develop appropriate strategies and provide implementation support In order to assist departments to improve their audit outcomes,
Improved service delivery	Improved human resource management	2009	A total of 251 out of 283 municipal manager posts have been filled as at Nov-08 and the vacancy rate has dropped to 11%. 11 163 public servants were inducted by the end of November 2008. 665 out of 1432 Senior Managers (Section 57 and Municipal Managers) have completed generic competence assessments in 210 of 283 (74.2%) municipalities. Functional competence assessments and verification of qualifications are well underway. A curriculum framework for the induction of new SMS members has been drafted by PALAMA including input from provinces. The process of developing SMS induction is underway in preparation for implementation in the next financial year.	A drop in vacancy rates at local level.

			The Public Service Amendment Act was signed into law in December 2007. It provides for mechanisms to enforce compliance with the decentralized human resource management framework of generally acceptable norms and standards.	
	Ensuring wage equity and representation of priority groups	2009	Equity status for women in management is currently at 34%.	Improved equity and elimination of wage gaps.
	Deal with the challenge of the capacity to translate strategies into programmes and implementable projects, and ensure that they are related directly to budgeting process	2009	The draft operational plan for enhancing the planning capacity in Government has been developed and will be presented to the Cabinet Lekgotla in January 2009.	Draft policy in place to strengthen the capacity of the State.
	Develop a framework for building productive supply capacity in the region	Ongoing	Launch of the Free Trade Agreement in August 2008 as part of the implementation of the regional economic integration. 85% of tariffs have been eliminated. Mechanisms on Reporting identified NTBs have been developed at both national and regional level. Framework agreement on Trade in Services is in progress.	The focus will be on the implementation of the FTA, work has already started to ensure the simplification and elimination of NTBs, harmonization of customs rules and procedures and hence eliminate all barriers to trade.

THEMATIC AREA		**SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**		
OBJECTIVE 2: PROMOTION OF SELF-RELIANCE IN DEVELOPMENT AND CAPACITY FOR SELF-SUSTAINING DEVELOPMENT				
OBJECTIVE 3: ACCELERATE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ERADICATION				
OBJECTIVE 4: ENSURING AFFORDABLE ACCESS TO WATER, SANITATION, ENERGY, FINANCE (INCLUDING MICRO-FINANCE), MARKETS, ICT, SHELTER AND LAND TO ALL CITIZENS, ESPECIALLY THE RURAL POOR				
EXPECTED OUTPUT	**REQUIRED ACTION AS SPECIFIED IN PoA**	**TIMEFRAME**	**PROGRESS**	**REMARKS**
Definitions and measurements of poverty are agreed upon and applied	Local, provincial and national consultative conferences on poverty definition and measurement	March 2008	In November 2007, NALEDI held a Policy Dialogue on the Poverty Line	Ongoing consultation regarding the definition of poverty continues
Land reform contributes to sustainable livelihoods	Development of the poverty barometer	December 2007	In August 2008, government launched the War on Poverty Campaign as one leg of the broader anti-poverty strategy	The aim of this campaign is to visit poor households to assess which government services individuals within households are eligible for, but are not receiving.
	Design and implementation of monitoring, evaluation and learning system	December 2008	A document outlining key aspects of the development of a national database of households living in poverty has been finalized.	The system is in place and implementation will follow.

	Rapid implementation of land redistribution, restitution and tenure reform projects	Ongoing	95% of the 79 696 land claims have been settled. Only 4 998 claims are still outstanding 5,2 million hectares of land have been redistributed to land reform beneficiaries under the different programmes	The country is on course to complete all land claims
Improved effectiveness and efficiency of the education system at all levels	Develop a strategy to encourage student particularly women enrolment in mathematics and science in secondary schools	December 2007	The number of schools (Dinaledi Schools) receiving special support has been increased to 500. Each school is provided with exemplary question papers in mathematics and mathematics literacy to support Grade 10-12 learners.	According to the 2008 enrolment figures at the Dinaledi schools in Grade 12 mathematics, 55% were women, and 57% in Grade 12 Mathematics Literacy.
	Education reform, with a focus on an integrated and coherent educational system and on producing graduates with livelihoods and entrepreneurial skills	December 2007	12 378 NC (V) students were awarded bursaries worth approximately R67 million.	This will enhance skills development in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)

	Strengthen the inspectorate at the district and provincial levels	December 2007	A concept document has been developed on the organization, roles and responsibilities of districts, as the first tier that provides effective service delivery to schools. Job descriptions and responsibilities of office-based district staff have been developed as part of the Occupational Specific Dispensation (OSD). The document is currently being negotiated in the Education Labour Relations Chamber.	Efforts to strengthen oversight and performance of schools continue.
	Implementation of revised National Curriculum Statement from Grades 0-12	December 2014	Department of Education launched the Foundations for Learning Campaign aimed at offering quality teaching and learning in grades 1 to 6.	Ongoing

	Increase student participation, particularly female, enrolment in mathematics and science in secondary schools	March 2014	An intervention to improve quality and participation was initiated in 2002 commencing with 102 selected schools (Dinaledi schools) to focus on Mathematics and Science. The number has been steadily increased since, and for the 2008 school year the number was 500. According to the 2008 enrolment figures at the Dinaledi schools in Grade 12 mathematics, 55% were women, and 57% in Grade 12 Mathematics Literacy. The level of participation in Mathematics is within acceptable margins of error consistent with national enrolment figures in public schools [*2008 School Realities, September 2008*] where the percentage of women is 53%.	This is a remarkable improvement in the enrolment of females in Mathematics and Science.
	Teacher training implementation of the National Policy Framework for the Teacher Education	December 2014	4 089 students were awarded bursaries (*Funza Lushaka* Bursary) to increase recruitment and training of suitably qualified teachers	Increased number of suitably trained teachers.

	Refinement of Integrated Quality Management system (IQMS), including teacher assessment, Whole School Evaluation (WSE) and Systemic Evaluation (SE)	Ongoing	In October 2007 the Department of Education conducted the second cycle of Systemic Evaluations at the Foundation Phase (Grade 3) level, with technical support from an independent agency – JET Educational Services. A random sample of 53 972 grade 3 learners from 2 327 primary schools participated in the survey. The Report shows a positive improvement in the performance of learners in both literacy and numeracy levels. The overall mean performance in literacy improved by 6 percent (from 30% to 36%) and the numeracy levels by 5 percent (from 30% to 35%). Although the levels of performance are still too low for any degree of complacency, it does show a significant increase in the abilities of our grade 3 learners.	Improved and regular up-to-date information.
	Recapitalization of Further Education and Training Colleges	March 2014	Detailed plans from all 50 FET colleges for expenditure of R795 million have been approved	The third and final year of recapitalization began in April 2008

	Implementation of new FET programmes leading to National Certificate (Vocational)	Ongoing	R595 million was allocated to FET colleges. By March 2008, 100% of this budget was spent in support of the offering of 12 National Certificate (Vocational) priority skills programmes and learnerships. R220 million was awarded to students enrolled on scarce skills programmes.	Ongoing
	Assessment of the need for community Colleges to meet the needs of the drop-outs	March 2008	Not yet commenced.	No progress.
	Improved access and quality education for learners experiencing barriers to learning	March 2014	1 500 reading toolkits were distributed to schools in four official languages	Measures in place to improve access and quality education.
	Expansion of access to Early Childhood Development (ECD) opportunities, especially for poor communities	March 2014	By June 2008, 330 new ECD sites were registered	11 583 new children were brought into the system
	Increased output from higher education	Ongoing	R439 million was allocated to improve the facilities at disadvantaged institutions in support of key skills areas.	Ongoing

Strategies and programmes to improve children's nutrition and ensure their healthy development are successfully implemented	National School Nutrition Programme, including social mobilisation for food gardens implemented	Ongoing	About 6 041 000 learners in 17 899 quintile 1, 2, 3 schools receive meals. All schools participating in the National School Nutrition Programme were encouraged to keep a vegetable garden, no matter how small. About 6226 vegetable gardens are operational. This aims to assist in promoting skills development, reviving indigenous knowledge and values, providing additional nourishing fresh produce, and most importantly, to enhance parents' participation in school activities and generating economic activities.	
	Nutrition programmes implemented in pre-primary schools that cater for needy children	Ongoing	Learners that are registered for Grade R in public schools benefit from the NSNP at the school. Private sites that are registered and offer Grade R are subsidized.	The National School Nutrition Programme is implemented in 18 000 primary schools
	Community based feeding scheme for disadvantaged children	Ongoing	15 765 production packages have been distributed in terms of the Household Food Production Programme	Child nutrition and community feeding schemes continue to be implemented
	Improved vaccination	Ongoing	Government's Expanded Programme on Immunization reached 67% of health districts in the country	Ongoing

Multi-sectoral, collaborative partnerships, strategies and programmes to reduce the prevalence of HIV and the impact of AIDS and other diseases are implemented	Local, provincial and national consultative conferences on public health, HIV and AIDS strategies with an emphasis on implementation	End 2009	1 145 270 beneficiaries received care and support services. Roll-out of the health campaign including voluntary counseling and testing services.	Ongoing
	Establishment of an effective monitoring, evaluation and learning system for public health and HIV and AIDS programmes	June 2008	Provinces are currently collecting data on HIV positive women on quarterly basis	Ongoing
	Establishment of an effective monitoring, evaluation and learning system for public health and TB, malaria and communicable diseases	June 2008	72 TB tracing teams have been established covering all provinces	Systems in place.
Universal access to constitutionally mandated basic rights and services is progressively realised	Multi-sectoral, national civic education programme	Ongoing	Broadcast of the 16-part radio series on opportunities for the Second Economy commenced on 10 January 2008	
	Monitoring of current commitments with respect to: • Clean drinking water • Electricity • Sanitation	Ongoing	The bucket sanitation system was eradicated in formal settlements in March 2008. Households with access to water has increased from 59% to 88.6% Access to electricity has increased to 80% for lighting, 67% for cooking and 59% for heating. 81% of the bucket system was eradicated.	Enhancing basic services

	Mechanisms for citizen complaints on service delivery, targeting vulnerable and marginalised groups, established	Ongoing	A total of 597 Mayoral *izimbizo* were held in the past year and 23 Premier's *izimbizo* were held. Presidential *izimbizo* have been held with approximately 791 issues raised of which 359 (45%) have been resolved fully. These *izimbizo* Programme has brought capacity, governance and policy-related issues into sharp focus. The department of Trade and Industry (**dti**) supports the **dplg** forums that address issues of urban and rural development such as the OECD rural economic review.	Ongoing
	Extending usage of Thusong Community Centres as hubs of innovation in service delivery, targeting vulnerable people and marginalized groups	ongoing	Construction of new *Thusong* Centres is continuing and existing *Thusong* Centres are being upgraded to enable ICT connectivity	Backlogs in basic service provision remain a challenge
Societal capital is built at local levels, particularly in vulnerable and marginalized communities, and participation of civil society organizations in	A cyclical grant fund for collaboration multi-sectoral themes based on national development authorities	Ongoing	A funding model for ward committees has been completed and consultation with National Treasury has been finalized. This will improve facilitation of public participation at local government.	Ongoing
	Women's fund established for capacity building and empowerment	2009	The Presidential Working Group on Women has finalized a Fund created to support women entrepreneurs	Measures in place.

socio-economic development processes is improved	Streamline the National Arts Council and enhances its activities	Ongoing	The South African Council of Churches has embarked upon a SACC History Project	Ongoing

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

South African Council of Churches   (SACC)

South African NGO Coalition   (SANGOCO)

National Council of Trade Unions   (NACTU)

South African Civics Organisation   (SANCO)

Congress of South African Trade Unions   (COSATU)

South African Women's Coalition   (SAWC)

Disabled People of South Africa   (DPSA)

South African Youth Council   (SAYC)

Indigenous Knowledge Systems   (IKS)

Business Unity South Africa   (BUSA)

NEPAD Business Foundation   (NBF)