

Programme 8:

Technical & Management Support and Development Finance

Technical Indicator Descriptions
2014 / 15

Performance Indicator 8.1

Indicator title	Programme office development - Governance and programme reports
Short definition	Development of a programme management office for programme 8, to be monitored through reports to the DG and Minister
Purpose/importance	Coordination and overall management of programme 8 activities
Source/collection of data	Meetings of programme 8 management committee and reports submitted to DG and Minister
Method of calculation	Not applicable
Data limitations	Not applicable
Type of indicator	Narrative indicator of outcome
Calculation type	Not applicable
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Effective coordination and overall management of programme 8, with established office responsibilities
Indicator responsibility	Head: GTAC

Performance Indicator 8.2

Indicator title	GTAC established
Short definition	Establishment of the Government Technical Advisory Centre as a government component, including an approved staff establishment and separate institutional accounts
Purpose/importance	Effective functioning of GTAC depends on a sound management and administrative structure
Source/collection of data	Records of management meetings and quarterly reports to DG and Minister
Method of calculation	Not applicable
Data limitations	Not applicable
Type of indicator	Narrative indicator of outcome
Calculation type	Not applicable
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	Yes
Desired performance	Establishment of GTAC as an organisational component with approved staff establishment and separate entity accounts by the end of the 2014/15 year.
Indicator responsibility	Head: GTAC

Performance Indicator 8.3

Indicator title	Project appraisals and economic assessment of policy and programmes.
Short definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of performance appraisals and assessments (completed and handed over to client). • Number of reviews of expenditure disaggregated in terms of project cost and effort.
Purpose/importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ascertaining the viability and feasibility of government projects in order to strengthen major capital project appraisal capacity • Reviews to determine if government programmes are effectively managed and implemented.
Source/collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information system – completed project folders • EPR project tracking report/schedule
Method of calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple count of the performance appraisals completed • Simple count of EPR projects specified as underway or completed in the period
Data limitations	None
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	No
Desired performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target number of appraisals is of a high quality analysis and findings are approved by the client. • A higher number of appraisals, etc. is desirable
Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head: NCPU • Head: EPR

Performance Indicator 8.4

Indicator title	Number of technical assistance projects supported.
Short definition	The number of projects supported during a defined period. A project is considered supported once it has been registered as a project on the Business Management Information System.
Purpose/importance	To give an indication of the number of projects supported by the Unit.
Source/collection of data	Business Management Information System (BMIS)
Method of calculation	Count the number of projects in the project list on the BMIS that have the following status - pipeline, current, or completed. The projects are counted on the last day of each quarter (i.e. 30 June, 30 September, 31 December, and 31 March).
Data limitations	The number of projects per status (pipeline, current and completed) is, by nature, variable. Therefore, the numbers reported reflect the system register at that particular date. A spread sheet is issued, dated and signed by the persons responsible for the data and for the management of the projects.
Type of indicator	Activity
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Support to targeted number of projects afforded, a intended and within acceptable service parameters
Indicator responsibility	Director: TASS

Performance Indicator 8.5

Indicator title	Percentage of clients who have observed capacity improvement.
Short definition	The percentage of clients that report improved capacity as a result of support afforded
Purpose/importance	Establish the impact that support has on clients' perceived improvement of their capacity
Source/collection of data	Customer satisfaction survey; Feedback/evaluations
Method of calculation	Calculating the average responses of clients that rated satisfaction levels as "very satisfied" and "satisfied" on the quantitative questions of questionnaires and the customer satisfaction survey.
Data limitations	Subjective inputs from clients; Availability of clients to provide feedback
Type of indicator	Outcome
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Achievement of the targeted percentage of clients who observe capacity improvement.
Indicator responsibility	Director: Knowledge Management

Performance Indicator 8.6

Indicator title	Number of knowledge products related to capacity building.
Short definition	The number of knowledge products (learning networks, communities of practice, case studies, learning sessions and knowledge exchanges) produced in the course of capacity building support in client departments and organisations
Purpose/importance	To indicate whether knowledge products are being produced in support of capacity building
Source/collection of data	Progress reports
Method of calculation	Simple count of knowledge products as defined by the Knowledge Management directorate
Data limitations	None
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Production (and publication) of 10 knowledge products per year.
Indicator responsibility	Director: Knowledge Management

Performance Indicator 8.7

Indicator title	<p>Number of PPP and capital projects supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA) rolling stock. • Renewable energy independent power producer (REIPP) programme. • Hospital revitalisation. • Other projects.
Short definition	<p>Provide technical advisory support for the assessment and, if so indicated, procurement of both PPP and non-PPP capital projects in terms of applicable PFMA, National Treasury Regulations, MFMA, MSA and Municipal PPP regulations. Progress on projects is reported as well as number of other projects.</p>
Purpose/importance	<p>There is a general lack of capacity within most national and provincial departments and municipalities to properly assess the appropriateness of the procurement of specific capital projects and if that assessment so indicates its appropriateness, to undertake the procurement thereof in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic which requires all such procurements to be in accordance with a system which is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective.</p> <p>The PPP Unit provides advisory services in terms of the foregoing, which services include the procurement of suitably qualified project officers and transaction advisors, the undertaking of an assessment to determine whether the proposed capital procurement is affordable, demonstrates value for money and transfers appropriate risk to participating parties and if that assessment so demonstrates, to advise on the procurement thereof in accordance with a system which meets the Constitutional standards.</p>
Source/collection of data	<p>Project steering committee minutes and meetings, and project data saved on the electronic system such as project registration letters.</p>
Method of calculation	<p>The information is reported and collected as disaggregated data. For the projects progress information are reported and for the number of other projects, a simple counting measure is used.</p>
Data limitations	<p>None</p>
Type of indicator	<p>Activity</p>
Calculation type	<p>Cumulative</p>
Reporting cycle	<p>Quarterly</p>
New indicator	<p>This indicator has expanded to include non-PPP capital projects over the past three years.</p>

Desired performance	In addition to on-going support of present transactions (PRASA rolling stock programme, REIPP, etc.), provide transaction advisory support on approximately 10 projects per year.
Indicator responsibility	Head: Public-Private Partnerships

Performance Indicator 8.8

Indicator title	Number of interns appointed to municipalities.
Short definition	Financial management interns appointed to implement reforms in MFMA.
Purpose/importance	These interns are appointed to address capacity problems at municipalities.
Source/collection of data	Municipalities' monthly reports
Method of calculation	Count of interns appointed in municipalities
Data limitations	Verification of data lies with municipalities
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annual
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Minimum requirements of 5 interns per municipality met
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: MFMA Implementation Unit

Performance Indicator 8.9

Indicator title	Number of municipalities assisted through Municipal Finance Improvement Project (MFIP).
Short definition	The MFIP II programme is meant to support municipalities through placement of advisors to build institutional capacity to deliver on the MFMA reforms.
Purpose/importance	To assist municipalities build their capacity to deliver under the MFMA reforms.
Source/collection of data	Municipal Advisor scheduled reports
Method of calculation	Count the number of municipalities assisted
Data limitations	Minimal data limitation as this is compiled using adopted and agreed upon municipal support plans which contains targets of achievement against identified outcome.
Type of indicator	Activity indicator
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annual
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Actual performance that is higher is more desirable
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Capacity Building, MFIP II Programme Management Unit

Performance Indicator 8.10

Indicator title	Audit action plans developed and implemented.
Short definition	Municipalities' audit action plans designed to address audit findings relating to financial management. This indicator does not pertain to implementation of these plans, only the development.
Purpose/importance	To support the municipalities to have a plan in place to address audit findings relating to financial management.
Source/collection of data	FMG monthly reports
Method of calculation	Simple counting of action plans developed
Data limitations	Verification of data takes place at municipalities
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annual
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Audit action plans implemented to address audit findings
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: MFMA Implementation Unit

Performance Indicator 8.11

Indicator title	Municipal compliance with Budget and Treasury Office, supply chain management, internal audit and audit committee requirements.
Short definition	Roll-out of Financial Management Capability Maturity Model (FMCMM)
Purpose/importance	Assess capability of a municipality to implement the MFMA.
Source/collection of data	Assessments undertaken at municipalities to obtain a baseline.
Method of calculation	Completion of applicable modules of the FMCMM tool
Data limitations	Future institutional change
Type of indicator	Outcome
Calculation type	Narrative
Reporting cycle	Dependent on the roll-out of the tool
New indicator	New
Desired performance	Roll-out of tool to as many municipalities as possible
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: MFMA Implementation Unit

Performance Indicator 8.12

Indicator title	Long-term urban regeneration programmes registered (cumulative)
Short definition	Long-term urban regeneration programmes consist of identified primary and secondary spatially defined networks and a hierarchy of strategic identified nodes. These are document as urban network plans, consisting of both a spatial map and a description table, and should also be reflected in municipal spatial development frameworks (SDFs) and built environment performance plans (BEPPs). Long-term urban regeneration programmes (as represented in urban network plans) serve to optimise Government's infrastructure investment and guide the delivery of catalytic infrastructure that will support spatial transformation as well as attract third party capital investment.
Purpose/importance	<p>The purpose of long-term urban regeneration programmes are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect the long-term strategic spatial transformation plans • Link a municipality's development objectives and strategic planning processes to physical projects on the ground • Target development within strategically well-located areas to ensure value for money and to optimise impact • Ensure the overall prioritisation of elements within the urban network to ensure network plan optimisation
Source/collection of data	<p>Developed and submitted by Municipalities to the NDP (with the support of Professional Service Providers through funding from the NDPG Technical Assistance allocation)</p> <p>Long-term urban regeneration programmes (as represented in urban network plans) are collected, reviewed by the NDP unit and status of reflected on the Management Information System.</p> <p>Deliverables are stored as records within NDP Unit file plan structure.</p>
Method of calculation	Count of Municipal Urban Network Plans with NDP Unit Letters of Acceptance / No Objection approved and issued
Data limitations	<p>Long-term urban regeneration programmes (as represented in urban network plans) are intended to reflect a municipality's long-term strategic spatial transformation and infrastructure investment plans. By implication, the plan's time horizon is not 3-5 years, but instead 20-50 years. As a result, while there may a need to revisit, review and update plans slightly, such plans are not intended to change significantly. The commitment to a plan such as this is at risk of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lack of municipal, sector, community buy-in • Political pressures and ward level dynamics • Changes due political leadership and administration • Misalignment with Government's sector plans • Misalignment with future private sector led development • The human resources capacity for the successful coordination and implementation of NDPG at the municipal level

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The level of effort the municipality provides in coordinating the development of NDPG related municipal plans or deliverables , i.e. submission of monthly and quarterly expenditure and progress reports
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annual
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Actual performance that is higher than targeted in the corresponding Annual Performance Plan is desirable
Indicator responsibility	Specialist Strategic Support Neighbourhood Development Programme

Performance Indicator 8.13

Indicator title	Total number of catalytic projects approved
Short definition	Post the Urban Network and precinct planning stages, a list of prioritised catalytic projects (name, scope, end dates and costs estimates) is developed in each identified Urban Hub precinct. Projects from this list are given “permission to proceed with implementation planning” and as a result are regarded as approved.
Purpose/importance	<p>The purpose of approving catalytic projects are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link a municipality’s development objectives and strategic planning processes to physical projects on the ground • Target development within strategically well-located areas to ensure value for money and to optimise impact • Sequence the delivery and budgeting of identified and prioritised projects at the precinct level • Ensure that the project contributes as a catalytic investment to achieve a return of investment at third party leverage at the precinct level • Improve the quality of life and the levels of access to opportunity for residents in South Africa’s under-served neighbourhoods
Source/collection of data	<p>Projects are identified, listed and prioritised as per the Unit’s Programme Cycle, and then submitted to the NDP by Municipalities (with the support of Professional Service Providers through funding from the NDPG Technical Assistance allocation)</p> <p>Project lists are collected, reviewed by the NDP unit and the statuses of projects are reflected on the Management Information System.</p> <p>Project related plans and lists are stored as records within NDP Unit file plan structure</p>
Method of calculation	Count of municipal projects with NDP Unit “permission to proceed with implementation planning” instructions approved and issued
Data limitations	<p>The identification of catalytic projects is dependent on a sequence of milestones / stage gates through the Unit’s Programme Cycle, i.e. Urban network plans with identified Urban Hubs, precinct plans, precinct management plans and then project. Some risks related to the data include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The duration / effort taken to identify, scope and provide costs estimates per project • Any subjectivity in determining prioritisation • The availability and scheduling of municipal NDP Grant TA or CG funding to take project through to construction • The human resources capacity for the successful coordination and implementation of NDPG at the municipal level • The level of effort / quality the municipality provides in coordinating the development of NDPG related municipal plans or deliverables , i.e. submission of monthly and quarterly expenditure and progress

	reports
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Actual performance that is higher than targeted in the corresponding Annual Performance Plan is desirable
Indicator responsibility	Specialist Strategic Support Neighbourhood Development Programme

Performance Indicator 8.14

Indicator title	Number of Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant projects under construction.
Short definition	This indicator reflects the total number of neighbourhood development partnership grant projects that falls within in any of the construction activity stages.
Purpose/importance	<p>The purpose of monitoring projects under construction are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate that municipality's development objectives and strategic planning processes are linked to physical projects on the ground • Assist in managing a pipeline (planning and funding) of catalytic projects over the MTEF • Assess the effectiveness of the Grant in terms of grant funding budgeted vs. transferred • Assess a municipality's capacity to procure, implement, spend and close out projects effectively • Review project implementation against cash flow schedules, budgets and timeframes
Source/collection of data	<p>Municipalities (with the support of Professional Service Providers / Teams) manage / monitor and report on project implementation against cash flow schedules, budgets and timeframes. The aim is to ensure sound financial management and performance information as specified by the NDP Unit's management information systems and formats (i.e. monthly web, progress and close-out reports)</p> <p>Project implementation information is collected and reviewed against cash flow schedules, budgets and timeframes. The construction activity stages / statuses of projects are reflected on the Management Information System. Project related progress reports / deviations are stored as records within NDP Unit file plan structure.</p>
Method of calculation	<p>Most infrastructure delivery projects will go through six phases as characterised by a sequential or staged flow of construction activities. They are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inception 2. Concept and Viability 3. Design Development 4. Documentation and Procurement 5. Construction Contract Administration 6. Close Out <p>This indicator reflects the total number of neighbourhood development partnership grant projects that falls within in any of the above construction activity stages as reflected on the Management Information System.</p>
Data limitations	The Number of Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant projects under construction is dependent on a sequence of milestones / stage gates through the Unit's Programme Cycle, i.e. Urban network plans with identified Urban Hubs, precinct plans, precinct management plans and then projects.

	<p>Some risks related to the data include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The duration / effort taken to identify, scope and provide costs estimates per project • The availability and scheduling of municipal NDP Grant TA or CG funding to take project through to construction • The human resources capacity for the successful coordination and implementation of NDPG of municipalities manage / monitor and report on project implementation against cash flow schedules, budgets and timeframes • The accuracy of project cash flow schedules, budgets and timeframes • The level of effort / quality the municipality provides in coordinating the development of NDPG related municipal plans or deliverables , i.e. submission of monthly and quarterly expenditure and progress reports
Type of indicator	Outcome
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annual
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Actual performance that is higher than targeted in the corresponding Annual Performance Plan is desirable
Indicator responsibility	Specialist: Strategic Support Neighbourhood Development Programme

Performance Indicator 8.15

Indicator title	Estimated third-party investment leveraged (cumulative).
Short definition	The NDP Unit's strategy is aimed at leveraging third-party investment in order to transform targeted locations in townships, referred to as Urban Hubs. The NDPG aims to attract third-party investment into township developments by catalytic project funding, optimising a package of public infrastructure investment and ensuring greater coordinated urban management. The outcome of this strategy is measured by the estimated amount of third-party investment leveraged into targeted locations.
Purpose/importance	<p>The purpose of leveraging third-party investment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wise government invests will save substantial costs by effectively leveraging private funds and by producing improved economic circumstances that reduce other costs and expand public revenues • To maximize and exploit the opportunities of targeted locations • Motivate for greater alignment of fiscal and regulatory incentives & instruments across spheres / sectors [such as infrastructure grants] that foster growth in strategically targeted urban spaces [urban hubs] • To unlock further developmental and economic opportunities through private sector investment • To promote long term sustainability and reduce risk • Increase returns on investment (both public and private)
Source/collection of data	<p>There are various sources that qualify as third-party investment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other Government grants • Municipal self-investment • Non-governmental support / resources • Private sector business • Investors (developers, project financiers, equity funds, community funds, tribal authorities etc.) • In-kind / sweat equity • Direct fund (contributing hard cash) • Land (e.g. municipality offering land without any cost) • Conditional Loans at preferential rates <p>The role of the municipality is to engage with stakeholders so as to develop partnerships that leveraged funding into the targeted locations. Precinct plans are to be developed with estimated or projected third-party investment potential. Any investment regarded as leverage must be reported against / within each Urban Hub precinct.</p> <p>Leverage information is collected and reviewed then attributed per Urban Hub precinct. Estimated leverage is reflected on the Management Information System. Leverage information / reports is stored as records within NDP Unit file plan structure</p>
Method of calculation	Precinct plans are developed, and approved, only when they include the projected / estimated third-party investment into a precinct or urban hub. Any investment qualifying as leverage must be reported against / within each Urban Hub precinct to the NDPG.

	Estimated leverage is reflected on the Management Information System. The outcome of the NDP's strategy is measured by the estimated amount of total third-party investment leveraged into all targeted locations.
Data limitations	<p>There are various challenges in securing, reporting and attributing leverage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regulatory constraints sometimes inhibit development, land release hindering the market to invest into strategic locations • The scale of the development may limited by the nature of infrastructure available e.g. bulk infrastructure provision • Effectiveness of investments, i.e. sustainable development [public] vs. returns and profitability [private] • Dependency on the nature of macro investment climate • The level / capacity and effort in mobilising private/public capital • Difficulty in attributing investment solely to catalytic NDPG funding • Factoring in long term operation cost or contributions e.g. urban management • Investment may come in several forms (not all may be integrated or constructive)
Type of indicator	Outcome
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annual
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Actual performance that is higher than targeted in the corresponding Annual Performance Plan is desirable
Indicator responsibility	Specialist Strategic Support Neighbourhood Development Programme

Performance Indicator 8.16

Indicator title	Number of spatial transformation zones identified in participating municipalities (per year).
Short definition	The spatial transformation (integration) zones are spatially targeted prioritised areas identified for investment by the metropolitan municipalities. The integration zones are made up of the elements (hub, corridor, core (CBD)) of the urban network strategy.
Purpose/importance	The purpose of the zones is to support the spatial transformation of the city. Through the identification of prioritised areas investment is targeted. This approach is meant to align public investment and create greater efficiencies, synergies and impact of public investment including use of infrastructure grants as well as leveraging private sector investment.
Source/collection of data	The spatial transformation (integration) zones are identified and approved by the metropolitan municipalities. They are reflected in the Built Environment Performance Plans (BEPP) of the municipalities and submitted to National Treasury on a yearly basis in line with the conditions of the Integrated City Development Grant and other metropolitan infrastructure grants in accordance with the DoRA.
Method of calculation	Simple count of the number of integration zones as reflected in the BEPP submitted to NT for 2014/15
Data limitations	None
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annual
New indicator	No
Desired performance	The identified spatial transformation / integration zones contribute to cities being transformed spatially in the long term. For impact the Zones identified need to be consistent over time.
Indicator responsibility	Cities Support Programme Chief Directorate : Provincial and Local Government Infrastructure

Performance Indicator 8.17

Indicator title	Number of projects within identified zones identified for planning (per year).
Short definition	Within the integration zones cities need to identify, plan and implement catalytic projects. These projects must be integrated (mixed land use, mixed income, leverage investment from the private sector (households/ business)).
Purpose/importance	Many projects are generally planned sectorally and the synergies and efficiencies (with regarding financing and outcomes) that can be generated through integration are not realised. Planning is a critical part of the project cycle. By undertaking the planning a pipeline of projects is being developed and provides an indication of the potential number of projects that could be implemented.
Source/collection of data	The projects in integration zones that are in the planning stage are reflected in the Built Environment Performance Plans (BEPP) of the municipalities that are submitted to National Treasury annually.
Method of calculation	Simple count of the number of projects in integration zones identified for planning reflected in the BEPP submitted to NT for 2014/15
Data limitations	None
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Increased number of projects that are planned in the integration/ spatial transformation zones by the public and private sector which contributes to the spatial transformation and inclusive growth in the cities
Indicator responsibility	Cities Support Programme Chief Directorate : Provincial and Local Government Infrastructure

Performance Indicator 8.18

Indicator title	Number of integrated city development projects under implementation (per year).
Short definition	The integration zones are spatially targeted areas for infrastructure investment by the cities sometimes in partnership with the private sector. The implementation phase of the projects include detailed design, construction and close out/ completion.
Purpose/importance	Many projects are generally financed and implemented sectorally and the synergies and efficiencies (with regard to financing and sustainability etc.) that can be generated through integration are not realised. It is important to measure the number of projects being implemented as this relates to the expenditure of the grant finance.
Source/collection of data	They are reflected in the Built Environment Performance Plans (BEPP) of the municipalities and submitted to National Treasury on a yearly basis
Method of calculation	Simple count of the number of projects under implementation in integration zones reflected in the BEPP submitted to NT for 2014/15
Data limitations	None
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annual
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Increased number of projects that are implemented in the integration/ spatial transformation zones by the public and private sector which contributes to the spatial transformation and inclusive growth in the cities
Indicator responsibility	Cities Support Programme Chief Directorate : Provincial and Local Government Infrastructure

Performance Indicator 8.19

Indicator title	Loan repaid
Short definition	Gauteng Province honouring the debt obligation as per the requirements of the Gautrain Loan Agreement which was signed by the National Government and the Gauteng Provincial Government in March 2009
Purpose/importance	The purpose is to ensure the funds are paid back
Source/collection of data	EFT payments
Method of calculation	Total amount of EFT payments
Data limitations	None
Type of indicator	Input
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Repayments made based on Gautrain Loan Agreement terms
Indicator responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Director: Provincial Budget Analysis• Assets and Liability Management

Performance Indicator 8.20

Indicator title	Number of projects approved (cumulative).
Short definition	Denotes the number of project applications approved by the Investment Committee per funding round from inception of the Fund to date.
Purpose/importance	To track the number of applications that have successfully met the Jobs Fund's competitive requirements and the extent to which the Jobs Fund is progressively meeting its strategic imperatives.
Source/collection of data	Data are collected from Investment Committee Decision Records and meeting Minutes.
Method of calculation	A count of all the stage two applications that have been approved at a sitting of the Investment Committee meeting.
Data limitations	None
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	No
Desired performance	A higher number of projects spread across the various funding windows are desirable.
Indicator responsibility	Head: Social Security and Jobs Fund Project Management Unit

Performance Indicator 8.21

Indicator title	Grant funding approved (cumulative).
Short definition	Denotes the quantum (in Rand value terms) of Grant funds that has been allocated (Committed) for the implementation of approved portfolio projects.
Purpose/importance	Represents the amount of grant funds committed to approved projects relative to the total available pot of MTEF allocations for grant awarding by the Jobs Fund.
Source/collection of data	Data are collected from Investment Committee Decision Records and meeting Minutes.
Method of calculation	A count of the total approved grant amount to be used for the implementation of approved projects.
Data limitations	None
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly.
New indicator	No
Desired performance	A lower proportion of grant funding to match funding is desirable.
Indicator responsibility	Head: Social Security and Jobs Fund Project Management Unit

Performance Indicator 8.21.1

Indicator title	Value of matched funding.
Short definition	Denotes the quantum (in Rand value terms) of Matched funding that is expected to be leveraged from Jobs Fund Partners for the implementation of approved portfolio projects, over their contracted life cycle.
Purpose/importance	The Jobs Fund is run on co-funding principles, which form part of the structural make-up of a Challenge Fund. One of the key eligibility criteria for any application to the Jobs Fund therefore is their ability to co-fund proposed projects.
Source/collection of data	Data are collected from Investment Committee Decision Records and meeting Minutes.
Method of calculation	A count of the total matched funding amount contracted upon by Jobs Fund Partners to be raised and utilised for the implementation of approved projects.
Data limitations	The data are accurate to the extent that projects have adequately projected the availability of the indicated quantum of matched funding.
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	No
Desired performance	A higher proportion of leveraged matched funding to grant funding is desirable.
Indicator responsibility	Head: Social Security and Jobs Fund Project Management Unit

Performance Indicator 8.22

Indicator title	New jobs contracted (cumulative).
Short definition	Denotes the number of projected new permanent jobs (or Full Time Equivalent) that is expected to be created as a result of Jobs Fund projects over the projects' contracted project life cycle.
Purpose/importance	The Jobs Fund intends to catalyse innovative and new approaches to the creation of sustainable job opportunities. This indicator demonstrates the progressive realisation of this Jobs Fund's objective through the measurement of projected permanent job opportunities anticipated by contracted portfolio projects.
Source/collection of data	Project Implementation Monitoring Plans are completed with the approved projected job numbers.
Method of calculation	A count of approved projected permanent jobs to be created by projects by the end of their implementation cycle.
Data limitations	The data are accurate to the extent that projects have adequately projected the quantum of anticipated jobs to be created. These numbers can change (through IC approval) post approval and in the course of implementation on account of several factors, which may include, sector challenges that hinder performance, availability of sufficient matched funding which may impact of the project size, exchange rate elastic projects, project terminations, withdrawals, lapsed approval offers, etc.
Type of indicator	Outcome
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	No
Desired performance	A higher performance against the targeted value is desirable.
Indicator responsibility	Head: Social Security and Jobs Fund Project Management Unit

Performance Indicator 8.22.1

Indicator title	Placements contracted (cumulative).
Short definition	Denotes the number of projected placements (with and beyond project partners) facilitated by Jobs Fund projects over their contracted project life cycle.
Purpose/importance	The Jobs Fund intends to catalyse innovative and new approaches to the creation of sustainable job opportunities. This indicator demonstrates the progressive realisation of this Jobs Fund's objective through the measurement of permanent placements expected to be unlocked by contracted projects.
Source/collection of data	Project Implementation Monitoring Plans are completed with the approved projected placement numbers.
Method of calculation	A count of total approved projected placement opportunities to be unlocked by projects by the end of their implementation cycle.
Data limitations	The data are accurate to the extent that projects have adequately projected the quantum of anticipated placements to be facilitated. These numbers can change (through IC approval) post approval and in the course of implementation on account of several factors, which may include, sector challenges that hinder performance, availability of demand, project terminations, withdrawals, lapsed approval offers, etc.
Type of indicator	Outcome
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	No
Desired performance	A higher performance against the targeted value is desirable.
Indicator responsibility	Head: Social Security and Jobs Fund Project Management Unit

Performance Indicator 8.22.2

Indicator title	Training contracted (cumulative).
Short definition	Denotes the projected number of beneficiaries to successfully complete training programmes provided by the Jobs Fund approved projects, over their contracted life cycle.
Purpose/importance	As part of its holistic value proposition, the Jobs Fund seeks to, amongst other things; improve the employability of the beneficiaries that participate in Jobs Fund supported projects. This indicator measures the projected number of beneficiaries that would successfully meet the requirements of such training programmes with a view to acquiring more tradable skills.
Source/collection of data	Project Implementation Monitoring Plans are then completed with the approved projected placement numbers.
Method of calculation	A count of the projected number of approved beneficiaries expected to successfully complete training interventions provided by Jobs Fund projects by the end of their implementation cycle.
Data limitations	The data are accurate to the extent that projects have adequately projected the quantum of anticipated beneficiaries that will successfully complete training interventions. These numbers can change (through IC approval) post approval and in the course of implementation on account of several factors, which may include, sector challenges that hinder performance, project terminations, withdrawals, lapsed approval offers, etc.
Type of indicator	Outcome
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	No
Desired performance	A higher performance against the targeted value is desirable.
Indicator responsibility	Head: Social Security and Jobs Fund Project Management Unit

Performance Indicator 8.23

Indicator title	Value of grant funding disbursed (cumulative).
Short definition	Denotes the Rand-value of grant funding disbursed to contracted Jobs Fund projects.
Purpose/importance	The Jobs Fund operates on an advance disbursement principle in its dealings with its Partners on a quarterly basis. Disbursements enable the projects to undertake their PIMP activities, which are converted to outputs and these in turn are converted to the desired outcomes. Tracking the flow of disbursement is important in ensuring that the Jobs Fund projects are on course to meet their quarterly and ultimately overall contracted results.
Source/collection of data	This information is documented and collated by the Finance function within the Jobs Fund with each payment made to eligible projects. This information is ultimately captured onto the GMS.
Method of calculation	A calculation of the sum of all payments made to eligible Jobs Fund projects against their approved grant allocations.
Data limitations	None
Type of indicator	Output indicator
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Performance that is as close as possible to the targeted disbursement amount is desirable.
Indicator responsibility	Head: Social Security and Jobs Fund Project Management Unit

Performance Indicator 8.24

Indicator title	Jobs Fund evaluation reports documented and learning about effective approaches to job creation disseminated.
Short definition	Denotes the design, set up and management of monitoring and evaluation systems and processes that systematically collect, analyse and disseminate key information on the performance of portfolio projects during and post implementation.
Purpose/importance	One of the key Jobs Fund mandate objectives is the piloting of innovative and inclusive approaches to job creation. This indicator enables the Jobs Fund to systematically collect and decipher critical information on the effectiveness of different theories of change, as have been competitively selected, to better understand their delivery challenges and successes. This knowledge will assist future Jobs Fund decision making as well as inform future government policy on job creation.
Source/collection of data	Project Implementation Monitoring Plans (PIMPs), Grant Management System (GMS), Site Visit Reports, Comparative Studies, Evaluation Reports.
Method of calculation	A count of individual monitoring and evaluation reports documented and approved for internal and external Jobs Fund dissemination.
Data limitations	None
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Performance that is higher than the targeted number is desirable
Indicator responsibility	Head: Social Security and Jobs Fund Project Management Unit

Performance Indicator 8.25

Indicator title	Employment, income distribution and inclusive growth research project (REDI3x3).
Short definition	REDI3x3 seeks to advance an integrated response to unemployment, inequality and poverty, building on a research framework developed through a partnership between the Department of Economics at the University of the Free State and the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit at the University of Cape Town.
Purpose/importance	During 2012, the Minister of Finance called for evidence, analysis and advice on public policy and public finance reforms in support of accelerated employment creation, a more equitable distribution of income and inclusive growth, and approved the National Treasury supporting a multi-year collaborative research project on Employment, Income Distribution and Inclusive Growth (as part of its Employment Creation Facilitation sub-programme).
Source/collection of data	For each of the three focus areas (i. Employment; ii. Income Distribution; and iii. Inclusive Growth), the project has identified a number of research gaps. Members of the research community have been (and continue to be) invited to submit proposals which address these gaps.
Method of calculation	No applicable
Data limitations	None
Type of indicator	Activity
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Biannually
New indicator	Yes
Desired performance	Performance that is higher than the targeted number is desirable
Indicator responsibility	Head: Social Security and Jobs Fund Project Management Unit

Performance Indicator 8.26

Indicator title	Number of technical assistants deployed in participating departments to support the development of capacity in line with the infrastructure delivery management system (IDMS).
Short definition	Technical Assistants (TAs) placed in National (Treasury, Health, and Basic Education) and Provincial Treasury to support the development of capacity in infrastructure units.
Purpose/importance	Capacity building to improve infrastructure delivery and institutionalise the IDMS
Source/collection of data	Technical Assistance Agreements, Terms of References and contracts
Method of calculation	Number of Signed contracts Number of Technical Assistance Agreements
Data limitations	None submission or late submission of Technical Assistance Agreements and Terms of References
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annual
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Deployment of TAs in selected departments (National and Provincial) to develop and enhance capacity in departmental infrastructure units
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Infrastructure Delivery Improvement Unit

Performance Indicator 8.27

Indicator title	Number of officials trained on the infrastructure delivery management (IDM) toolkit to support improved infrastructure delivery in provinces.
Short definition	IDM Toolkit training is facilitated through needs driven engagements on the IDMS and through the Infrastructure Delivery Management Programme (IDMP) that is facilitated through the University of Pretoria (UP).
Purpose/importance	To train and capacitate relevant officials on IDMS processes to effectively and efficiently plan, deliver, maintain, manage and report on infrastructure
Source/collection of data	Needs assessment, Nomination letter signed by the HoD of each department, University report of graduated students.
Method of calculation	University report of students that graduated Number of certificates awarded
Data limitations	Late submission of: Needs assessment, Nomination letter signed by the HoD of each department, University report of graduated students
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annual
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Capacitated infrastructure units that can effectively and efficiently plan, deliver, maintain, manage and report on infrastructure
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Infrastructure Delivery Improvement Unit

Performance Indicator 8.28

Indicator title	Number of graduates trained in line with the relevant statutory council's requirements in engineering, town planning, geographic information systems and project management.
Short definition	The number of graduates in training as per the requirements of the respective statutory councils.
Purpose/importance	The indicator is meant to show gradual progression of graduates from registration (as candidates) right through to becoming registered professionals in their respective fields.
Source/collection of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly and quarterly reports submitted by municipalities Empirical information from reports and municipal visits
Method of calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business plans submitted by municipalities with numbers of required graduates, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graduates names are submitted to the relevant statutory institutions for registration, Appropriate programme or work plans are issued in alignment to the requirements of the statutory councils for training under the supervision of the municipality's supervisors After graduates have covered all the elements as required by the statutory councils - graduates are assessed and registration granted or required to train further to cover elements that they are found not competent (by the relevant statutory council).
Data limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inconsistencies in the information reported by municipalities (which could be attributed to the high staff turnover) Some municipalities are not complying to the grant framework
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	No
Desired performance	A higher number of graduates than the targeted number is desirable
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Infrastructure Delivery Improvement Unit