



# INTRODUCTION

The NDP identifies a direct link between our inherited colonial and apartheid spatial patterns and the stubborn persistence of poverty, inequality and economic inefficiency. In order to address the historical spatially-grounded injustice, the NDP calls for the urgent, well-planned and systematic pursuit of national spatial transformation, which takes account of the unique needs and potentials of different rural and urban areas.

The NDP proposes the development of a National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) that supports integrated spatial planning and development across all scales (precinct level and up). It also puts forwards a set of normative principles to create settlements throughout our country that are economically viable, equitable, liveable and sustainable. The NSDF has now been developed and approved. Key to the realisation of the spatial objectives of the NDP is the coordinated specification of desired outcomes; the provision of guidance on investment and spending; and the development of settlements.

South Africa has a rich endowment of natural resources and mineral deposits, which, if responsibly used, can fund the transition to a low-carbon future and a more diverse and inclusive economy. Developmental challenges must be addressed in a manner that ensures environmental sustainability and builds resilience to the effects of climate change, particularly in poorer communities. Many of South Africa's poorer communities live in rural areas.

South Africa's rural communities must have better opportunities to

participate fully in the economic, social and political life of the country. People should be able to access high-quality basic services that enable them to be well-nourished, healthy and increasingly skilled. Rural economies will be supported by agriculture and, where possible, by mining, tourism, green economy, agro-processing and fisheries. Unfortunately, rural areas are still characterised by significant levels of poverty and inequality, with many households trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty.

The Constitution provides for the right for all households and individuals to access basic services. South Africa also ratified the SDGs, which include various provisions for access to basic services such as clean drinking water, sanitation, electricity and related services. Access to basic services is closely linked to the need for effective spatial planning.

South Africa needs coordinated spatial planning systems that transform human settlements into equitable and efficient spaces, with citizens living in close proximity to work, social facilities and the necessary infrastructure. To this end, the NDP suggests that housing policies should realise constitutional housing rights, ensure that the delivery of housing is used to restructure towns and cities, and strengthen the livelihood prospects of households.

The legacy of apartheid spatial planning means that commuters are still travelling long distances between where they live and work, imposing a huge cost in time and money, particularly for the poor working class.

South Africa's public transport investments and systems demonstrate government's dedicated efforts to connect the former townships and peripheral developments with cities and places of work. This has reduced travel time, but not necessarily the cost nor the need to commute.

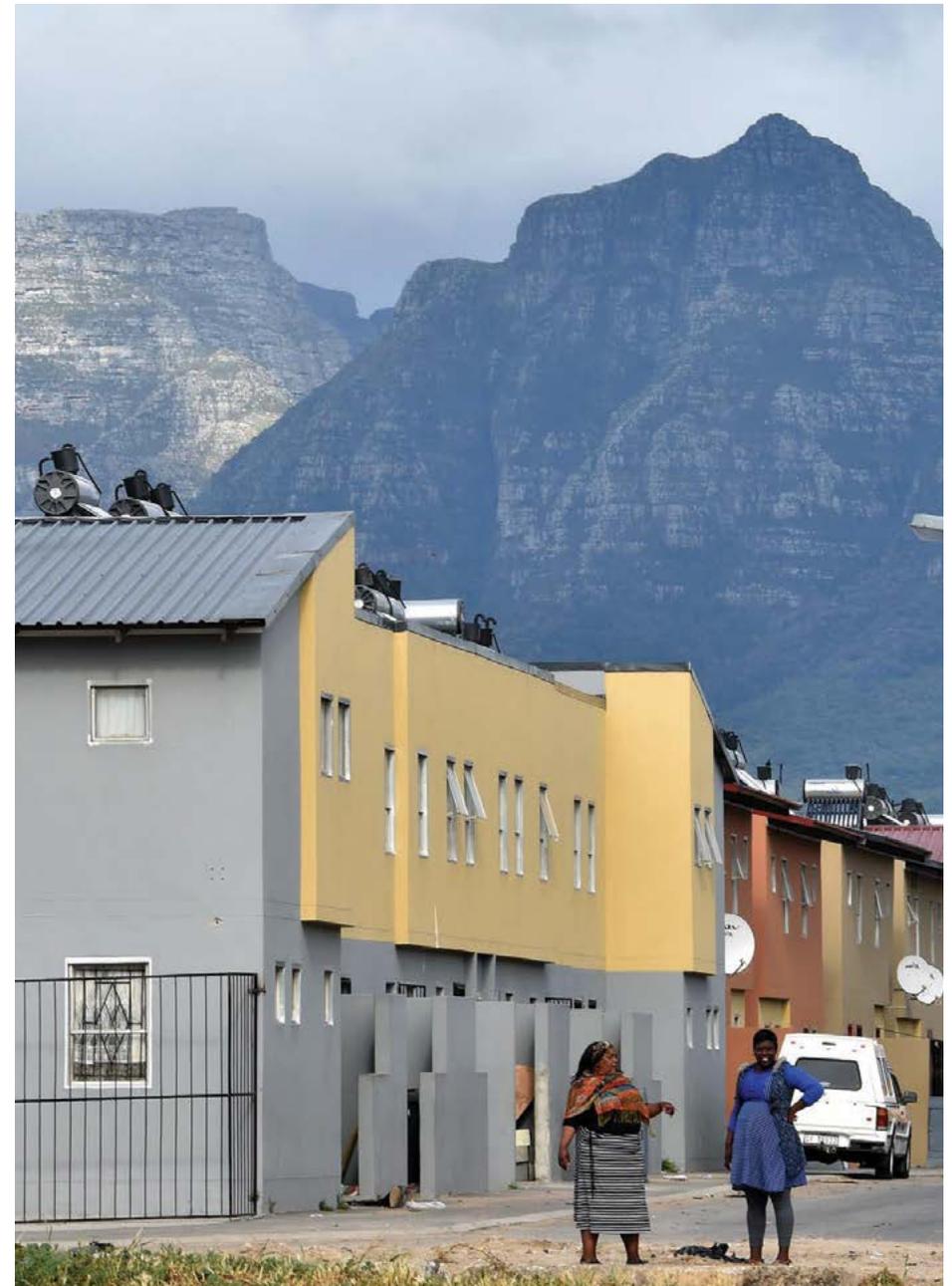
### Spatial integration

Despite the need for spatial transformation, we have very little to show for our efforts and allocation of scarce resources. The country's spatial planning systems remain fragmented and disjointed in implementation, and we have no effective system or method for measuring, monitoring, reporting and decisively executing consequence management. As a result, apartheid spatial patterns persist, and spatial disparities and injustices continue to exacerbate socio-economic challenges.

Urgent and decisive action is required now through the preparation and adoption of an NSDF; the correction of deficiencies in the integration and coordination of spatial planning in the three spheres of government. The progressive development of the governance and administrative capability to undertake planning at all scales; and the introduction of a set of enforceable norms and standards to inform, guide and regulate land and settlement development throughout South Africa.

To achieve this, the MTSF 2019-2024 focuses on three interrelated outcomes:

- National frameworks and guidance towards coordinated, integrated and cohesive national spatial development.
- Regional-level interventions to unlock opportunity, ensure redress and respond to environmental risks and vulnerabilities.
- Interventions to ensure integrated service delivery and transformation in all places.



## Environmental management and climate change

South Africa's national policy and strategic context has provided a solid foundation for supporting environmental sustainability. Despite this strong foundation, environmental management remains a weak area of core policy and implementation. Part of the challenge is capacity to manage intersecting environmental crises, mounting resource pressures, climate change and environmental degradation, and the transition to a growth path in a manner that lessens our environmental impact and resource use.

In particular, the country's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per capita are above the average for G20 countries, which include developing country giants China, India and Indonesia, although our level of development is below the G20 average. Moreover, the effects of climate change are increasingly being felt through changes in rainfall patterns (drought and floods), floods and infrastructure damage. This exacerbates the vulnerability of communities, especially the poor. Environmental management must be embedded across our economy, human settlements and infrastructure systems to safeguard the quality of our water, air and land.

There are several opportunities for transitioning South Africa to a development path that actively pursues environmental sustainability as a core value. In order to advance the NDP, which identified ecosystem protection as a guiding principle, South Africa has improved its capacity to monitor environmental management through participation in key platform such as the SDGs and various international conventions. We need to ensure that there are targeted actions to safeguard our unique natural resource base and mitigate risks related to climate change. To achieve this, the MTSF 2019-2024 focuses on four interrelated outcomes:

- GHG emission reduction.
- Municipal preparedness to deal with climate change .

- A just transition to a low carbon economy.
- Improved ecological infrastructure.

## Rural economy

The legacy of exclusion for large parts of the population in land, labour, capital and formal markets hampers growth. Rural areas and the agrarian economy also face high rates of unemployment, inequality and stagnant growth. This has contributed to migration to urban areas, exacerbating spatial inequalities within cities and towns. High inequality leads to contestation over resources, increasing policy uncertainty and deterred investment, while undermining the financial stability of SOEs and their ability to provide quality public services.

South Africa's rural space has been shaped by colonialism and the apartheid legacy of dualism – it is sometimes difficult to envisage a single rural space in this country because of the stark differences between the commercial farming areas and the “communal” areas.

Realising the NDP's vision of an integrated and inclusive rural economy requires a complex interplay of actors and actions, sound intergovernmental relations and broader active citizenry. The rural economy holds significant potential for creating decent and productive jobs, contributing to sustainable development and economic growth and mitigating rural urban migration. The promotion of decent work in the rural economy is key to eradicating poverty and ensuring that the nutritional needs of a growing global population are met.

Sustainable rural development and agrarian reform is important to the country's economic, social and environmental viability. To achieve this, the MTSF 2019-2024 focuses on rapid and sustainable land reform and agrarian transformation.

### Human settlements

South Africa has the biggest housing delivery programme in the world, with significant redistributive spin-offs. A key concern is that the form and location of land developments, human settlement projects and informal settlement upgrades rarely respond directly to government's statements of spatial intent.

Over the last 25 years, 3.18 million houses have been delivered through government's subsidy programme. About 14 million individuals have been aided by the state's housing programme. The government housing programme constitutes about 24 percent of the total housing stock in the country (FFC 2012) and 13.6 percent of South African households were living in RDP or state-subsidised dwellings in 2017 (StatsSA 2017).

Human settlement patterns remain inequitable and dysfunctional across the country, with densely settled former homeland areas and insecure tenure. Despite far-reaching efforts over the past 25 years, housing demand has increased dramatically as household size has reduced and urbanisation has accelerated. To address this, the MTSF 2019-2024 focuses on three interrelated outcomes:

- Spatial transformation through multi-programme integration in priority development areas.
- Adequate housing and improved quality living environments.
- Security of tenure.

### Basic services

South Africa has demonstrated progressive growth in the provision of basic service delivery, but it continues to face difficulties. Many municipalities are struggling to operate and maintain their services infrastructure in a cost-effective and sustainable manner. This has resulted in the rapid deterioration of assets and regular or prolonged disruptions to service delivery. Failure to deliver basic services causes immense hardship for the residents of municipalities, and has a detrimental impact on social and economic development.

Meeting South Africa's transformation agenda requires functional municipalities that are capable of creating safe, healthy and economically sustainable environments.

In 2018, 89 percent of households had access to piped or tap water in their dwellings and 83 percent of households had access to improved sanitation facilities. Households for which refuse was removed at least once per week increased from 56.1 percent in 2002 to 64.7 percent in 2018 (StatsSA General Household Survey 2018). A total of 84.7 percent of households were connected to the main electricity supply in 2018, while over 173 752 households have been electrified through non-grid technology since 2001 when the non-grid programme started (former DoE 2019). Although the achievement of universal access to electricity (defined as at least 97 percent of households) is uncertain due to growth of informal settlements and delays in their formalisation, government has committed, through the NDP and the New Household Electrification Strategy, to ensure that 90 percent of households are connected to the grid by 2030, with the remainder of households being connected via high-quality non-grid technologies (former DoE 2013).

**The NDP states that, by 2030, we will have a developmental state that is accountable, focused on citizen priorities and capable of delivering high-quality services consistently and sustainably.**

To achieve the objective of quality and sustainable service delivery, the MTSF 2019-2024 focuses on improving the capacity of municipalities to deliver services and infrastructure.

### Public transport

South Africa has made some strides since 1994 in creating the constitutional and legislative framework for appropriate urban transport governance, and building a programme aimed at strengthening metropolitan governments' capacity to manage public transport. However, overall progress in building institutional capabilities at both city and national level has been patchy and slow. Most public transport resource allocation provided by the fiscus still tends to be driven by supply/mode rather than overall demand or solutions.

South Africa has a dispersed urban form, resulting in average morning commuter trip times to work in the five biggest metros of between 53 and 61 minutes in 2013. Public transport users spend a high proportion of their household income on travel, especially on getting to work. For the lowest income quintile in 2013, in 98.9 per cent of cases, average per capita transport costs to work exceeded 20 percent of per capita household income. A wide variety of demand patterns based on widely differing urban typologies, income levels and access priorities will continue to exist for many decades. Addressing the country's transport challenges therefore requires a mixture of many different modes able to differentially service the market.

The minibus-taxi industry provides two-thirds of all metropolitan public transport trips in the country. The industry should be enhanced, but there are profound risks in intervening; a poorly designed and/or poorly implemented intervention could increase costs substantially without improving services significantly.

South Africa has a large commuter rail network, which in some parts of the country transports workers for long distances at very low fares. However, commuter rail services accounted for only 6.6 percent of the total morning peak modal share in the metropolitan areas in 2013. Over the last two to three years, absolute numbers on the Metrorail network have fallen sharply. This is attributable to significant institutional weaknesses in Metrorail/PRASA, the burning of trains, and the fact that the new investments have a long lead time and have not yet translated into improved services.

To address the declining public transport system, the MTSF 2019-2024 focuses on interventions to make the public transport system more accessible, affordable, safe and reliable.

## Programme: Spatial Integration

### Implementation Plan: Coordinated, integrated and cohesive national spatial development plan to enable economic growth and spatial transformation

OUTCOME	SHARED NATIONAL SPATIAL VISION AND FRAMES TO SUPPORT INTEGRATION BETWEEN SECTOR DEPARTMENTS, PROVINCES AND REGIONS						
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
National Spatial Development Framework adopted	NSDF implementation Plan (2019/20) Budget R500 000	To ensure alignment of plans and programmes to the Spatial Action Areas in the NSDF	PPGI to be aligned to NSDF SALGA	2 X town and regional planners 7 X provincial directors 2 x provincial directors required (WC and GP) - recruitment process under way 1 X director: planning, policy and standards required - recruitment process under way	National framework	Applicable to all once approved	DALRRD - SPLUM Branch; DPME, NT, SALGA
Establish funding support mechanisms towards improved quality and quantum of investment and job creation that also contributes to spatial transformation and spatial justice objectives, informed by regional dynamics (transformation priorities, high risk areas and areas of opportunity).							NT, DALRRD, DPWI

OUTCOME	SHARED NATIONAL SPATIAL VISION AND FRAMES TO SUPPORT INTEGRATION BETWEEN SECTOR DEPARTMENTS, PROVINCES AND REGIONS						
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Develop NSDF Implementation charter	NSDF implementation plan (2019/20) Budget R500 000	To ensure alignment of plans and programmes to the Spatial Action Areas in the NSDF		2 town and regional planners  7 provincial directors  2 provincial directors required (WC and GP) – recruitment process under way 1 director: planning, policy and standards required – recruitment process under way	National framework	Applicable to all once approved	DALRRD – SPLUM Branch, DPME, NT, SALGA
Develop detailed implementation plans for each of the NSDF priority action areas							DALRRD, DPME
Identification of existing towns and cities for refurbishment and transformation into smart cities	Not funded, budget to be reprioritisation from: - MIG - MSIG - CWP - Sector grants	Financial and technical assistance: - DBSA - DFIs - international partners	Investment and technical support	Technical support and implementation agencies			DCOG, DHSWS DPWI, DPME, DALRRD
Foundational work to enable shared spatial evidence and accountability mechanism in line with the NSDF							DALRRD, DCOG, DPME, NT

## Monitoring Framework:

### A coordinated, integrated and cohesive national spatial development plan to enable economic growth and spatial transformation

2024 IMPACT: INSTITUTIONALISE SPATIAL / TERRITORIAL INTEGRATION TO FAST TRACK TRANSFORMATION AND RESILIENCE OF SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS. SHARED NATIONAL SPATIAL VISION AND FRAMES TO SUPPORT INTEGRATION BETWEEN SECTOR DEPARTMENTS, PROVINCES AND REGIONS								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Coordinated, integrated and cohesive national spatial development guidance to enable economic growth and spatial transformation	% of government investment in the built environment guided and informed by the NSDF	New indicator	100% of government investment in the built environment guided and informed by the NSDF by 2024	National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) adopted	NSDF adopted	New indicator	Adoption by Cabinet by March 2021	DALRRD, DPME, NT
				Establish funding support mechanisms towards improved quality and quantum of investment and job creation that also contributes to spatial transformation and spatial justice objectives, informed by regional dynamics (transformation priorities, high risk areas and areas of opportunity)	Infrastructure fund established	New indicator	Infrastructure fund established by 2019 and R100 billion funding allocated over ten years	DPWI, NT
	% of government departments capable of reporting on projects spatially	New indicator	100% of government departments capable of reporting on projects spatially by March 2021	Develop National Spatial Development Framework Implementation Charter	NSDF implementation charter	New indicator	NSDF implementation charter by June 2020	DALRRD, DPME
				Develop detailed implementation plans for each of the NSDF priority action areas	Number of detailed implementation strategies for priority action areas	New indicator	Detailed implementation strategies for 5 priority implementation action areas by March 2021	DALRRD, DPME, NT

2024 IMPACT: INSTITUTIONALISE SPATIAL / TERRITORIAL INTEGRATION TO FAST TRACK TRANSFORMATION AND RESILIENCE OF SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS. SHARED NATIONAL SPATIAL VISION AND FRAMES TO SUPPORT INTEGRATION BETWEEN SECTOR DEPARTMENTS, PROVINCES AND REGIONS								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
				Identification of existing towns and cities for refurbishment and transformation into smart cities	Number of cities identified for redesign and refurbishment as smart cities	New indicator	Three existing cities identified and plans for redesign and refurbishment as smart cities developed by March 2024	DCOG, DHSWS, DWPI, DPME, DALRRD
				Foundational work to enable shared spatial evidence and accountability mechanism in line with the NSDF	System to enable shared spatial evidence and accountability	None Current state: (Scattered competencies).	Consolidated spatial evidence and impact tracking system	DALRRD, DCOG, DPME, NT

### Implementation Plan: Functional sub-national regional development in urban and rural spaces

OUTCOME	FUNCTIONAL SUB-NATIONAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN AND RURAL SPACES						
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Institutionalise functional city region governance to foster improved collaboration between provincial governments and relevant metropolitan and district municipalities, in line with the NDP	Budget reprioritisation from: - MIG - MSIG - CWP External resources: - Sector grants - DBSA - DFIs - International partners	Financial and technical assistance	DFIs International organisations Private investors Private sector technical support	Technical support and implementation agencies		GP, KZN, WC	DCOG, NT
Establish regional institutional collaboration structures through joint implementation protocols or related mechanisms							DALRRD, DCOG, DPME, DEFF, DHSWS (provinces)

## Monitoring Framework: Functional sub-national regional development in urban and rural spaces

2024 IMPACT: INSTITUTIONALISE SPATIAL / TERRITORIAL INTEGRATION TO FAST TRACK TRANSFORMATION AND RESILIENCE OF SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS. FUNCTIONAL SUB-NATIONAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN AND RURAL SPACES								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Functional sub-national regional development in urban and rural spaces	Number of functional city regions institutionalised and number of regional interventions in ecologically and economically lagging and socially vulnerable regions	New indicator	Three functional city regions	Institutionalise functional city region governance to foster improved collaboration between provincial governments and relevant metropolitan and district municipalities, in line with the NDP	Number of functional city regions governance and coordinating structures	New indicator	Three (one in each of the 3 functional city regions)	DCOG, NT Premier's Offices: Gauteng KZN and WC
			Six Regional Spatial Development Frameworks (RSDFs) and implementation protocols	Establish regional institutional collaboration structures through joint implementation protocols or related mechanisms	Number of RSDFs/Joint implementation protocols prepared in priority areas.		Two RSDFs prepared, adopted and in use by 2024 Four additional implementation protocols/ RSDFs prepared in National Spatial Action areas by 2024	

## Implementation Plan: Integrated service delivery, settlement transformation and inclusive growth in urban and rural places

OUTCOME	INTEGRATED SERVICE DELIVERY, SETTLEMENT TRANSFORMATION AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN URBAN AND RURAL PLACES						
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Support intergovernmental action in support of national development objectives and local needs through piloting, refinement and implementation of the District Development Model	Not currently funded, Budget reprioritisation: - MIG - MSIG - CWP - Sector grants  External resources: - Sector grants - DBSA - DFIs - International partners	Financial & Technical assistance: - DBSA - DFIs - International partners	DFIs International organisations Private investors Private sector technical support	Technical support and implementation agencies  DALRRD: 1 director development planning support 7 SPLUM provincial directors 2 SPLUM provincial directors required - recruitment process under way			DCOG, rural development component from DALRRD, SALGA
Implementation Agreements and joined-up government plans in all the districts and metros in the country and develop the spatial planning, coordination and implementation capability and capacity in all the districts in the country							DCOG, DHSWS, DALRRD. NT

OUTCOME	INTEGRATED SERVICE DELIVERY, SETTLEMENT TRANSFORMATION AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN URBAN AND RURAL PLACES						
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Profile and support enterprise development in townships through financial incentives and other non-financial forms of support, and remove inhibiting regulations, to ensure the integration of township economies into the mainstream local economic development landscape							NT, DTIC
Identify and use government land and buildings in urban and rural areas as a catalyst for spatial transformation in support of the NSDF and IUDF objectives, including land and agrarian reform. (9993 Ha identified – custodianship of National DPW, identified for settlements purposes)							DPME, DALRRD

## Monitoring Framework: Integrated service delivery, settlement transformation and inclusive growth in urban and rural places

2024 IMPACT: INSTITUTIONALISE SPATIAL / TERRITORIAL INTEGRATION TO FAST TRACK TRANSFORMATION AND RESILIENCE OF SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS. INTEGRATED SERVICE DELIVERY, SETTLEMENT TRANSFORMATION AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH IN URBAN AND RURAL PLACES								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Integrated service delivery, settlement transformation and inclusive growth in urban and rural places	% of districts and metros with joined-up long-term plans (government, business, civil society)	New indicator	100% districts and metros with joined-up long term plans (government, business, civil society)	Support intergovernmental action in support of national development objectives and local needs through piloting, refinement and implementation of the District Development Model	Number of joined-up government plans in metros and districts	New indicators	Joined-up plans for 44 districts and 8 metros by 2021	DCOG, DHSWS, DALRRD, NT
				Implementation Agreements and joined-up government plans in all the districts and metros in the country and develop the spatial planning, coordination and implementation capability and capacity in all the districts in the country	Number of capital expenditure frameworks/ BEPPS in place	New indicators	Capital expenditure frameworks / BEPPS in 12 municipalities (Metro/ Intermediate City Municipalities ICM )	DCOG, DHSWS, DALRRD, NT
				Profile and support enterprise development in townships through financial incentives and other non-financial forms of support, and remove inhibiting regulations, to ensure the integration of township economies into the mainstream local economic development landscape	Township economies investment and support strategy compiled and implemented	New indicator	Profiles completed by March 2021, 2022, 2023 Strategy completed by March 2021 Strategy implemented by March 2022	NT, DTIC
				Identify and use government land and buildings in urban and rural areas as a catalyst for spatial transformation in support of the NSDF and IUDF objectives, including land and agrarian reform. (9 993 Ha identified - custodianship of national DPWI identified for settlements purposes)	Number of government owned land parcels released towards spatial transformation and spatial justice	New indicator	50 land parcels by 2024	DPME, DALRRD, DPWI

## Programme: Environmental management and climate change

### Implementation Plan: Greenhouse gas emission reduction

Outcome	Greenhouse Gas Emission reduction						
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Implement 4 sectors greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction implementation plan (contribution from the largest emitters of GHG )	DEA Budget	Eskom, SAWS	Private sector				DEA, DMRE, DPE, DoT, provinces, municipalities
Build capacity and allocate adequate resources for implementing climate change programmes in municipalities							DCOG, NDOH, DHSWS, DEFF, DALRRD

### Monitoring Framework: Greenhouse gas emission reduction

2024 IMPACT: NATURAL RESOURCES ARE MANAGED AND SECTORS AND MUNICIPALITIES ARE ABLE TO RESPOND TO THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE.								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
GHG reduction (mitigation)				Implement 4 sectors GHG emission reduction implementation plan (contribution from the largest emitters of GHG)	Percentage reduction in total GHG emissions by 2024	New	42% reduction in total GHG emissions by 2024	DMRE, DALRRD, DoT, DEFF
				Build capacity and allocate adequate resources for implementing climate change programmes in municipalities	Percentage reduction of losses (human life; livestock/crop yield; houses/shelter; infrastructure; species) due to climate change disasters	New	100% reduction of losses (human life; livestock/crop yield; houses/shelter; infrastructure; species) due to climate change disasters	DCOG, DMC, NDOH, DHSWS, DEFF, DALRRD, DHSWS

## Implementation Plan: Municipalities prepared to deal with climate change

MUNICIPALITIES PREPARED TO DEAL WITH CLIMATE CHANGE							
OUTCOME	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Capacitation of municipalities to fund and implement climate change programmes and adaptation measures	Budget reprioritisation: - Municipal budget as per the SDBIPs - DCOG grants - Sector grants	DBSA DFIs International partners		Technical support Implementation support and project funding			DCOG, DEFF
Audit on maintenance of municipal infrastructure resilience and readiness for climate change disasters							DCOG

## Monitoring Framework: Municipalities prepared to deal with climate change

2024 IMPACT: NATURAL RESOURCES ARE MANAGED AND SECTORS AND MUNICIPALITIES ARE ABLE TO RESPOND TO THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE.								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Municipal preparedness to deal with climate change (adaptation)				Capacitation of municipalities to fund and implement climate change programmes and adaptation measures	% of municipalities with capacity to fund and implement climate change programmes and adaptation measures	New	80% of municipalities with capacity to fund and implement climate change programmes and adaptation measures	DEFF, DCOG
				Audit on maintenance of municipal infrastructure resilience and readiness for climate change disasters	Number of district and metropolitan municipalities with infrastructure readiness plans for climate change and disasters.	None	44 district and eight metropolitan municipalities	DCOG

## Implementation Plan: Just transition to a low-carbon economy

OUTCOME JUST TRANSITION TO A LOW CARBON ECONOMY							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
4 plans finalised (energy, transport, agriculture, waste)		Eskom, CSIR	Private sector, donor organisations, bilateral funding				DEFF, DME, DPE, DoT, DALRRD, DSI
Implementation of sector plans to reduce vulnerability to risks associated with climate change	Private sector, climate finance, bilateral funding	Eskom					DEFF, DME, DPE, DoT, DALRRD, DSI, provinces, municipalities
Transition plans for high carbon emitting sectors finalised (energy, transport, agriculture, waste)							DEFF, NDOH, DALRRD, DHSWS, DCOG

## Monitoring Framework: Just transition to a low-carbon economy

2024 IMPACT: NATURAL RESOURCES ARE MANAGED AND SECTORS AND MUNICIPALITIES ARE ABLE TO RESPOND TO THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Just transition to low carbon economy (mitigation)	Transition plans for high carbon emitting sectors (energy, transport, agriculture and waste to low carbon economy) developed by 2024	New Indicator	4	4 plans finalised (energy, transport, agriculture, waste)	Number of transition plans developed for high carbon emitting sectors	None	4 transition plans developed	DEFF, DoT, DMRE, DALRRD
	Number of sector plans implemented for vulnerable sectors to reduce vulnerability to risks associated with climate change	5 sector plans developed	5 sector plans implemented	Implementation of sector plans to reduce vulnerability to risks associated with climate change	5 sector plans implemented	5 sector plans developed	Sector plans implemented	DEFF, NDOH, DALRRD, DHSWS, DCOG
				Transition plans for high carbon emitting sectors finalised (energy, transport, agriculture, waste)				DEFF, NDOH, DALRRD, DHSWS, DCOG

## Implementation Plan: State of ecological infrastructure improved

OUTCOME	STATE OF ECOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVED						
	Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality
Rapidly and intensively rehabilitate and restore land							DEFF, DHSWS
Rapidly and intensively rehabilitate and restore wetlands							DEFF, DHSWS
Ecologically sensitive areas spatially mapped and categorized according to their capabilities					NSDF		DEFF, DHSWS
Establishment of Stewardship programmes							DEFF, DHSWS
Increase in conservation areas							DEFF, DHSWS
Implementation of management and protection programmes of conservation areas							DEFF, DHSWS
Water resource classes and Resource Quality Objectives (RQO) by 2024							DEFF, DHSWS
Main stem rivers monitored for implementation of Resource Directed Measures (i.e. classification, resource quality objectives and the reserve) by 2024					To be mapped on GIS map series		DEFF, DHSWS
River eco-status monitoring implemented							DEFF, DHSWS
Strategy developed for Acid mine drainage mitigation							DEFF, DHSWS
Mine water/wastewater management plans implemented							DEFF, DHSWS
Water users in various sectors monitored for compliance with water use license							DEFF, DHSWS
Investigate non-compliance reported cases							DEFF, DHSWS
Maintain a National Air Quality Indicator (NAQI) of less than 1	Private sector/DEA Budget		Eskom, SAWS				DEA, DME, DPE, DoT, provinces, municipalities

## Monitoring Framework: State of ecological infrastructure improved

2024 IMPACT: NATURAL RESOURCES ARE MANAGED AND SECTORS AND MUNICIPALITIES ARE ABLE TO RESPOND TO THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
State of ecological infrastructure improved	Percentage increase in ecological infrastructure restoration and rehabilitation by province and districts	None	Increase in Rehabilitated land.  80% of degraded ecological infrastructure restored.	Rapidly and intensively rehabilitate and restore land	Hectares of land under rehabilitation/ restoration	4 310 508.587ha	8 000 000ha	DEFF, DHSWS
				Rapidly and intensively rehabilitate and restore wetlands	Number of wetlands under rehabilitation/ restoration	656	850	DEFF, DHSWS
				Ecologically sensitive areas spatially mapped and categorised according to their capabilities	Number of ecologically sensitive areas spatially mapped	New indicator	5	DEFF (SANBI)
				Establishment of stewardship programmes	Number of Stewardship sites added to increase Biodiversity conservation areas	96	120	DEFF
				Increase in conservation areas	Percentage increase in conservation estate	13.2%	15.7%	DEFF
				Implementation of management and protection programmes of conservation areas	Percentage of areas of state-managed protected areas assessed with a METT score above 67%	77%	90% of areas of state-managed protected areas assessed with a METT score above 67%	DEFF, DHSWS
				Water resource classes and Resource Quality Objectives (RQOs) by 2024	Number of water resources classified	10	6	DEFF, DHSWS

2024 IMPACT: NATURAL RESOURCES ARE MANAGED AND SECTORS AND MUNICIPALITIES ARE ABLE TO RESPOND TO THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
				Main stem rivers monitored for implementation of Resource Directed Measures (i.e. classification, resource quality objectives and the reserve) by 2024	Number of main stem rivers monitored for implementation of Resource Directed Measures (i.e. classification, resource quality objectives and the reserve) by 2024	New indicator	70	DHSWS
				River eco-status monitoring implemented	Number of river sites with ecological status monitoring	New indicator	70	DHSWS
				Strategy developed for Acid Mine Drainage Mitigation	Number of strategies developed for AMD Mitigation	New indicator	1 strategy developed for AMD Mitigation	DEFF, DMRE, DHSWS
				Mine water/wastewater management plans implemented	Number of mine water/wastewater management plans implemented	New indicator	3 mine water/wastewater management plans implemented	DHSWS, DMRE
				Water users in various sectors monitored for compliance with water use licenses	Percentage level of compliance	55%	65% level of compliance	DHSWS, DEFF, DALRRD, DCOG
				Maintain a NAQI of less than 1	Compliance with National Annual Ambient Air Quality Standards	0.9%	NAQI less than 1	DEFF
				Investigate non-compliance reported cases				DEFF, DHSWS



## Programme: Rural Economy

### Implementation Plan: Sustainable land reform

OUTCOME	SUSTAINABLE LAND REFORM						
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Land acquired for redistribution, restitution and tenure reform.	Estimated budget allocation for acquisition of land under land redistribution is R3.8 billion over the MTSF 2019-2024 period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commodity organisations provide technical support, training and mentorship</li> <li>- NAMC to provide marketing and advisory services</li> <li>- ARC to provide research and advisory services</li> <li>- Land Bank and other financial institutions to provide production loans and other financial services</li> <li>- NGMS to conduct subdivisions of land for allocation to people living with disabilities farmers</li> <li>- Agriculture and TVET colleges to provide agricultural training for farmers with disabilities</li> <li>- Office of the Valuer General will conduct property valuation for farms to be acquired for land reform purposes</li> <li>- SOEs and private sector to donate land for land reform purposes</li> </ul>	<p>Partnerships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organised agriculture and Farmers Associations who owns land to make land available for land reform purposes</li> <li>- Churches who owns land to donate land</li> <li>- Commodity organisations who own land</li> <li>- Auctioneer companies who own land</li> <li>- Banks for repossessed agricultural farms</li> </ul> <p>Investments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land Bank and other financial institutions to provide loan finance</li> <li>- Commodity organisations to provide production capital</li> <li>- Land Acquisition for Land Reform is currently driven through State Investment</li> </ul>	1 DDG 1 national CD 2 national directors 9 provincial directors		40 district municipalities in the country excluding 4 district municipalities that are mostly communal	DALRRD, DPWI

OUTCOME	SUSTAINABLE LAND REFORM						
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Land reform projects provided with post settlement support.	MTEF Budget	Land Bank and other financial institutions to provide production loans and other financial services	Commodity organisations to provide technical support, training and mentorship - Organised agriculture and Farmers Associations - FDI, private sector investment	1 DDG 1 national CD 2 national directors 9 provincial directors	These are in the same area as the land to be acquired and redistributed as they are the farms that will be acquired and allocated		DALRRD, DTIC, DSBD
Water rights allocated to land reform projects (water use licences)	MTEF Budget			1 DDG 1 national CD 2 national directors 9 provincial directors	These are in the same area as the land to be acquired and redistributed as they are the farms that will be acquired and allocated		DHSWS, DALRRD

## Monitoring Framework: Sustainable land reform

2024 IMPACT: RAPID LAND AND AGRARIAN REFORM CONTRIBUTING TO REDUCED ASSET INEQUALITY, EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND FOOD SECURITY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Sustainable land reform	Hectares (Ha) of Land redistributed or acquired and or allocated for agrarian transformation, industrial parks, human settlements and rural development.	1 million Ha	1.5 million Ha	Land acquired for redistribution, restitution and tenure reform	Hectares (Ha) of Land redistributed or acquired and or allocated for agrarian transformation, industrial parks, human settlements and rural development.	1 million Ha	900 000 Ha of land for redistribution and tenure reform	DALRRD, DPWI
							600 000 Ha of land for land restitution	
	% of land reform projects that are sustainable		100%	Land reform projects provided with post settlement support	% of approved land reform projects provided with post settlement support	New indicator	100%	DALRRD, DPWI, DHWS, DMRE, DTIC, NT, DEFF, LG.
				Water rights allocated to land reform projects (water use licences)	% of land reform projects with secure water rights	New indicator	90%	DHSWS, DTIC, DEFF

## Implementation and Coordination Plan: Agrarian transformation

OUTCOME	AGRARIAN TRANSFORMATION						
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Increase Ha of land under cultivation in traditional areas	Utilisation of Community Works Programme budget		DCOG to coordinate and support the involvement of the National House of Traditional Leaders and the Provincial Houses of Traditional Leaders in the agrarian revolution programme National House of Traditional Leaders monitoring the participation of Provincial Houses of Traditional Leaders in the agrarian revolution programme				DTA, partnering with DALRRD, DHSWS, National Lotteries Commission, DCOG

OUTCOME	AGRARIAN TRANSFORMATION						
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Reduction in degraded land (acidified, eroded and overgrazed)	MTEF Budget		Commodity organisations to provide technical support, training and mentorship - Organised agriculture and Farmers Associations - FDI, private sector investment		These are in the same area as the land to be acquired and redistributed as they are the farms that will be acquired and allocated		DALRRD
Small farmers holders supported for food production and commercial activities	Estimated budget allocation is R3.1 billion including restitution farms over MTSF 2019-2024 period	- Commodity organisations and Agri-Seta accredited training service providers provide technical support, training and mentorship - NAMC to provide Marketing and Advisory services - ARC to provide Research and advisory services - Land Bank and other financial institutions to provide production loans and other financial services	- Commodity organisations to provide technical support, training and mentorship - Organised agriculture and Farmers Associations - FDI, private sector investment	1 DDG 1 national CD 2 national directors 9 provincial directors	These are in the same area as the land to be acquired and redistributed as they are the farms that will be acquired and allocated		DALRRD
Smallholder farmers supported with skills and infrastructure and financial support measures to increased productivity	MTEF budget	- Commodity organisations and Agri-Seta accredited training service providers provide technical support, training and mentorship - NAMC to provide Marketing and Advisory services - ARC to provide Research and advisory services - Land Bank and other financial institutions to provide production loans and other financial services	- Commodity organisations to provide technical support, training and mentorship - Organised agriculture and Farmers Associations - FDI, private sector investment	1 DDG 1 national CD 2 national directors 9 provincial directors	These are in the same area as the land to be acquired and redistributed as they are the farms that will be acquired and allocated	MTEF budget	DALRRD

OUTCOME	AGRARIAN TRANSFORMATION						
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Livestock handling and auction facilities mapped and established	MTEF budget	- Commodity organisations provide technical support, - NAMC to provide Marketing and Advisory services - ARC to provide Research and advisory services - Land Bank and other financial institutions to provide production loans and other financial services	Commodity organisations to provide technical support, training and mentorship - Organised agriculture and Farmers Associations - FDI, private sector investment	1 DDG 1 national CD 2 national directors 9 provincial directors	These are in the same area as the land to be acquired and redistributed as they are the farms that will be acquired and allocated	MTEF budget	DTIC, DALRRD, DCOG, LG, private sector
Agri-hubs and agro-processing facilities established.	MTEF budget	Commodity organisations provide technical support, - NAMC to provide Marketing and Advisory services	Commodity organisations to provide technical support, training and mentorship - Organised agriculture and Farmers Associations - FDI, private sector investment	1 DDG 1 national CD 2 national directors 9 provincial directors	These are in the same area as the land to be acquired and redistributed as they are the farms that will be acquired and allocated	MTEF budget	DTIC, DALRRD
Apply conservation agricultural methods							DALRRD
Migrate cultivation of land to conservation agriculture methods	MTEF Budget	Commodity organisations provide technical support, - NAMC to provide Marketing and Advisory services	Commodity organisations to provide technical support, training and mentorship - Organised agriculture and Farmers Associations - FDI, private sector investment	1 DDG 1 national CD 2 national directors 9 provincial directors	These are in the same area as the land to be acquired and redistributed as they are the farms that will be acquired and allocated	MTEF Budget	DALRRD
Review the inhibit standards on SAGAP and Global GAP to enable small holder farmers' participation in the domestic and global GAP. Governance and operational Review of the National Fresh Produce Markets, and Agency role in market access for small farm holders' participation.	MTEF Budget	Commodity organizations NAMC to provide Marketing and Advisory services Agribiz, BFAP, Academia Farmer organisations	Commodity organisations to provide technical support, training and mentorship - Organised agriculture and Farmers Associations - FDI, private sector investment	1 DDG 1 national CD 2 national directors 9 provincial directors	This will ensure more employment opportunities c in rural areas for smallholder producers will also have access to markets		DALRRD, DTIC, DSBD, NAMC, PPECB and Commodities based boards.

## Monitoring Framework: Agrarian transformation

2024 IMPACT: RAPID LAND AND AGRARIAN REFORM CONTRIBUTING TO REDUCED ASSET INEQUALITY, EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND FOOD SECURITY								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Agrarian transformation	Increased volume of productive land		200 000 additional Ha	Increase Ha of land under cultivation in traditional areas	Hectares of land under cultivation	New indicator	50 000 Ha	DTA
				Reduction in degraded land rehabilitated to production	Hectares of degraded land rehabilitated		150 000 Ha	DALRRD
				Smallholder farmers supported for food production and commercial activities	Number of FPSU (Farmer Production Support Units) functional	25 FPSU	71 FPSU	DALRRD
				Smallholder farmers supported with skills and infrastructure and financial support measures to increased productivity	Number of smallholder farmers supported	252 000	300 000	DALRRD
				Livestock handling and auction facilities mapped and established	Number of livestock handling and auction facilities	New indicator	27 livestock and 60 auction facilities	DTIC , DALRRD, DCOG
				Agri-hubs and agro-processing facilities established	Number of agri-hubs	3 agri-hubs	5 agri-hubs	DTIC, DALRRD, DCOG, LG, private sector
					Number of agro-processing facilities	New indicator	25	DTIC, DALRRD
Effective regulatory framework of agricultural produce and exports	Regulatory framework Review for agricultural produce and export: Agency, Standards and National Fresh Produce markets practices.	New Indicator	1 Regulatory Agricultural produce and export Act developed. 4 reviews by 2024	Review the inhibit standards on SAGAP and Global GAP to enable small holder farmers' participation in the domestic and global GAP. Governance and operational Review of the National Fresh Produce Markets, and Agency role in market access for small farm holders' participation.	No .of reviews to the agricultural produce export management practices	New indicator	1 Agricultural Produce Act developed by 2024 4 reviews to the Agricultural produce management practices	DALRRD, DTIC, DSBD, NAMC, PPECB and Commodities based boards.
				Migrate cultivation of land to conservation agriculture methods	% of land using conservation agriculture	New indicator	50% of 200 000 Ha	DALRRD



## Programme: Human Settlements

### Implementation Plan: Spatial transformation through multi-programme integration in priority development areas

OUTCOME	SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION THROUGH MULTI-PROGRAMME INTEGRATION IN PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT AREAS						
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Invest in 94 priority development areas	- Human Settlements Grants; various built environment grants from different departments	Eskom to ensure access to electricity in neighbourhoods and settlements	- Private sector development financing, loans, - Social housing institutions		All 94 priority development areas to be spatially referenced		DHSWS, guided by the NSDF and the IUDF Partnerships must be forged with government departments such as DCOG, DMRE, DBE, etc. to invest in priority development areas with respect to discharging their mandate
An integrated implementation programme for the 94 priority development areas completed	- Area-based finance model will be developed by 2024 - Incentives model and partnership with private sector investors	- The following state agencies will play various roles in the development of the implementation programme: SHRA; HDA, NHFC, NHBRC, CSOs - Other agencies include SANSA, CSIR, StatsSA DFIs	- Partnerships with government SoEs such as Eskom, IDT, MISA. - Partnership with banks and construction sector		The specific projects within the priority development areas will be spatially referenced by 2024		DHSWS, guided by the NSDF and the IUDF Partnerships must be forged with government departments such as DCOG, DMRE, DBE, etc. to invest in priority development areas with respect to discharging their mandate
Rezone 100% of acquired land in 2014- 2019 falling within the PDA's for human settlement development							DHSWS

## Monitoring Framework: Spatial transformation through multi-programme integration in priority development areas

2024 IMPACT: ACHIEVING SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION THROUGH IMPROVED INTEGRATED SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT AND LINKING JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Spatial transformation through multi-programme integration in priority development Areas.	No. of priority development areas (PDAs) invested in	New indicator	94 areas invested and integrated programmes completed.	Invest in 94 priority development areas	Number of PDAs invested in	New indicator	94	DHSWS
				An integrated implementation programme for 94 PDAs completed.	Number of implementation programmes for PDAs completed			
	% of acquired land during 2014-2019 rezoned falling within the PDAs	New	100% of acquired land during 2014-2019 falling within the PDAs rezoned	Rezone 100% of land acquired in 2014 - 2019 that falls within the PDAs for human settlement development	% of acquired land rezoned	New indicator	100%	DHSWS

## Implementation Plan: Adequate housing and improved quality living environment

OUTCOME	ADEQUATE HOUSING AND IMPROVED QUALITY LIVING ENVIRONMENTS						
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Deliver housing units through subsidy mechanism							DHSWS

IMPACT ACHIEVING SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION THROUGH IMPROVED INTEGRATED SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT AND LINKING JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES							
OUTCOME ADEQUATE HOUSING AND IMPROVED QUALITY LIVING ENVIRONMENTS							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Approve applications and purchase units for the Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme (FLISP)							DHSWS
Deliver serviced sites.		Bulk Infrastructure					DHSWS
Deliver social housing/ rental housing units in PDAs	Funding: Human Settlements Grants allocated to SHRA and to provinces	SHRA for regulation, investment & support NHFC for providing bridging finance	Partnerships will be established with private sector, social housing institutions and citizens	Capacity: Delivery depends on capacity of social housing institutions	42 000 units delivery of social housing and CRU in strategically located spaces		DHSWS
Deliver Community Residential Units (CRU)/ rental housing units in PDA's							DHSWS
Upgrade Informal Settlements to Phase 3	- Informal Settlements Upgrading Grant - Human Settlements Development Grant	Partnership with CSIR, SANSA, Stats-SA	Community compacts		1 500 informal settlements identified for upgrading will be spatially referenced and mapped by 2024		DHSWS

## Monitoring Framework: Adequate housing and improved quality living environment

2024 IMPACT: ACHIEVING SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION THROUGH IMPROVED INTEGRATED SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT AND LINKING JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Adequate housing and improved quality living environments.	No. of housing units and typologies provided	448 022	Above baseline increases across all housing units and typologies delivered	Deliver housing units through subsidy mechanism	Number of BNG houses delivered	448 022	450 000	DHSWS
				Approve applications and purchase units for the Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme (FLISP)	Number of households that received financial assistance and purchased units through FLISP	9 762	20 000	DHSWS
				Deliver serviced sites.	Number of serviced sites delivered	256 923	300 000	DHSWS
				Deliver social housing/ rental housing units in PDAs	No. of rental housing units delivered in PDAs	13 850	30 000	DHSWS
				Deliver community residential units (CRU)/ rental housing units in PDAs	No. of CRUs	7 088	12 000	DHSWS
				Upgrade informal settlements to Phase 3	No. of informal settlements formalised/ upgraded to Phase 3 of the Informal Settlements Upgrading Programme	New indicator	1 500	DHSWS

## Implementation Plan: Security of tenure

OUTCOME	SECURITY OF TENURE						
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Eradicate backlog and issuing of title deeds	- Human Settlements Development Grant - Title Deeds Restoration Grant	HDA to assist with backlog on township establishment					DHSWS

## Monitoring framework: Security of tenure

2024 IMPACT: WELL-ENFORCED PROPERTY RIGHTS PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIVIDUALS TO PARTICIPATE IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES WHICH LEAD TO A MORE EFFICIENT MARKET								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Eradicate backlog and issuing of title deeds	No. of title deeds registered		1 193 222	Eradicate backlog and issuing of title deeds	Number of outstanding pre-1994 title deeds registered	45 535	45 535	DHSWS
					Number of outstanding post- 1994 title deeds registered	500 845	500 845	DHSWS
					Number of outstanding post- 2014 title deeds registered	346 842	346 842	DHSWS
					Number of new title deeds registered	101 180	300 000	DHSWS



## Programme: Basic Service Delivery

### Implementation Plan: Improve access to basic services

OUTCOME	IMPROVE ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES						
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Grid connections to households in terms of the National Electrification Plan							DMRE
Non-grid connections to households in terms of the National Electrification Plan							DMRE
Maintenance and refurbishment of municipal electricity networks supported							DMRE
Support the implementation of the policy, norms and standards of the Municipal Electricity Infrastructure Asset Management							DMRE
NERSA to enforce compliance with the conditions of the license on maintenance and refurbishment of municipal electricity networks supported							DMRE
Develop a roll out municipal electricity Asset Management Framework							DMRE
Annual assessment of all WSAs							DHSWS
WSAs supported to develop and implement Municipal Priority Action Plans							DHSWS
Develop and implement National Sanitation Integrated Plan.							DHSWS
Eradication of bucket sanitation System					To be mapped on GIS		DHSWS
Refurbishment projects to address the functionality component of the WSA reliability implementation plans							DHSWS
Assess water treatment works for compliance with Blue Drop Regulatory requirements							DHSWS

OUTCOME	IMPROVE ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES						
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Non-compliant water systems monitored against the regulatory standards							DHSWS
Develop District Municipalities Five Year Reliability Plans							
Bulk water supply projects Implemented (completed)							
Wastewater treatment works assessed for compliance with Green Drop Regulatory requirement							
Non-compliant wastewater systems monitored against the regulatory standards							
Implement Waste Management programs across government, private sector and society to reduce disposal by landfill	MTEF				Will happen in all the 52 IGR Impact Zones		DEFF, DCOG, waste recycling companies
Implement Waste Management programs across government, private sector and society to reduce waste production	MTEF				Will happen in all the 52 IGR Impact Zones		DEFF, DTIC, DCOG
Review current Water Legislations	MTEF	WRC, Water boards,	Research		Will happen in all the 52 IGR Impact Zones	MTEF	DHSWS, DoJCD, DALRRD, DEFF, DCOG, WRC, CSIR, and Water Boards and IGR Impact zones.
Feasibility studies for rehabilitation vs new dams)	MTEF		Research		Will happen in all the 52 IGR Impact Zones	MTEF	DCOG, DEFF, DALRRD, DHSWS, ARC, WRC

OUTCOME	IMPROVE ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES						
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Plans developed to support the implementation of the Integrated Water Resource plan by provinces and districts (IGR Impact zones) to cater for water demand and capacity requirements.	MTEF	WRC	Research and technical support		Will happen in all the 52 IGR Impact Zones	MTEF	DHSWS, DCOG, DEFF, DALRRD, ARC, WRC
Alternative water sources strategy developed and implemented. Alternatives water sources implemented by 52 development spaces (IGR Impacts Zones).	MTEF	WRC	Research and technical support		Will happen in all the 52 IGR Impact Zones	MTEF	DHSWS, DCOG, DEFF, DALRRD, CSIR

### Monitoring framework: Improve access to basic services

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Improved capacity to deliver basic services, quality infrastructure and integrated public transport to increase household access to basic services.	% of households with access to electricity	86%	97%	Grid connections to households in terms of the National Electrification Plan	Number of households electrified through grid connection	1.285 million connections between 2014-2019	1 million additional connections	DMRE
				Non-grid connections to households in terms of the National Electrification Plan	No. of households electrified through non-grid connection	85 993 connections between 2014-2019	75 000 additional connections	DMRE
				Maintenance and refurbishment of municipal electricity networks supported				DMRE

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
				Support the implementation of the policy, norms and standards of the Municipal Electricity Infrastructure Asset Management				DMRE
	% of electricity networks maintained	new	95%	NERSA to enforce compliance with the conditions of the license on maintenance and refurbishment of municipal electricity networks supported	Percentage of municipal revenue allocated to maintenance and refurbishment	0-3%	6%	DMRE
	Implementation of Municipal Electricity Infrastructure Asset Management framework	No national electricity asset management framework.	Introduce to municipalities the electricity asset management framework	Develop and rollout municipal electricity asset management framework	Percentage of Municipal where the framework has been rolled out	New	50%	DMRE
	% of Water Service Authorities (WSAs) receive acceptable scores on functional assessment in the MuSSA	24%	100%	Annual assessment of all WSAs	Percentage of WSAs assessed annually	100% of WSAs assessed	100% of WSAs assessed	DHSWS
WSAs supported to develop and implement Municipal Priority Action Plans				Percentage of five-year municipal Priority Action Plans developed and implemented annually in the WSAs falling in the priority districts	New	100%	DHSWS	
	% access to adequate sanitation and hygiene	83%	90%	Develop and implement National Sanitation Integrated Plan	An approved National Sanitation Integrated Plan implemented		2 implementation reports per annum	DHSWS

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
				Eradication of bucket sanitation System	No. of bucket sanitation systems eradicated in formal areas	40 028	12 221 (balance of 52 249)	DHSWS
	Reliability of water services	70%	95%	Refurbishment projects to address the functionality component of the WSA reliability implementation plans	No. of refurbishment Projects	693	9 additional	DHSWS
Assess water treatment works for compliance with Blue Drop Regulatory requirements				Number of water treatment works assessed	0	1 010 every 2 years - alternating with Green Drop assessments	DHSWS	
Non-compliant water systems monitored against the regulatory standards.				Number of non-compliant water systems monitored	693	371 annually	DHSWS	
Develop District Municipalities Five Year Reliability Plans				No. of District Municipalities with Five Year Reliability Implementation Plans	New	27 DMs	DHSWS	
	% of wastewater treatment works operational and functioning		100%	Bulk water supply projects Implemented (completed)	No. of bulk water supply projects implemented (completed)	51 bulk water and wastewater supply project phases completed of which: 9 were sanitation services and 42 were for water supply	53 bulk water infrastructure projects completed	DHSWS
Wastewater treatment works assessed for compliance with Green Drop Regulatory requirement.				No. of wastewater treatment works assessed	0	963 every 2 years alternating with Blue Drop assessments	DHSWS	
Non-compliant wastewater systems monitored against the regulatory standards				Number of non-compliant wastewater systems monitored against the regulatory standards	585	260 annually	DHSWS	

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
	Sustainable waste management	New indicator	50% waste diverted from landfill sites	Implement Waste Management programs across government, private sector and society to reduce disposal by landfill	Percentage Waste diverted from the landfill sites through recycling	New indicator	50% waste diverted from the landfill sites through recycling.	DEFF, DCOG, waste recycling companies
				Implement Waste Management programs across government, private sector and society to reduce waste production	Percentage reduction in waste generated during manufacturing and industrial process	New indicator	25% reduction in waste generated during manufacturing and industrial process	DEFF, DTIC, DCOG
Review Regulatory framework on Water Ownership and Governance (Water Rights, Water Allocation and Water Use).	Amendment of the existing regulatory framework on Water ownership and Governance by 2024.	Current Water legislations.	Amended Regulatory framework on Water Ownership and Governance.	Review current Water Legislations	Amended Regulatory framework on Water Ownership and Governance.	Current Water legislations.	Amended Regulatory framework on Water Ownership and Governance.by 2024	DHSWS, DoJCD, DALRRD, DEFF, DCOG , WRC, CSIR, and Water Boards and IGR Impact zones.
Effective water management system for the benefit of all	No of dams rehabilitated for siltation and new dams built.	New indicator	1 rehabilitation plan per province prioritised according to dams capacity and water demand)	Feasibility studies for rehabilitation vs new dams)	No of dams rehabilitated projects and new dams constructed.	New Indicator	9 dams' rehabilitation projects. 9 Provincial plans development and implemented in the IGR impact zones.by 2024.	DCOG, DHSWS, DEFF, DALRRD, ARC, WRC
				Plans developed to support the implementation of the Integrated Water Resource plan by provinces and districts (IGR Impact zones) to cater for water demand and capacity requirements.	9 provincial plans implemented in support of the Integrated Water resource plan implemented.			

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
	No of new water sources to be expanded (sea water (desalination), underground water (aquifers) Effective water use (Re-use, recycle and purification) and Water Harvesting.	NEW INDICATOR	9 provinces to have at least 2 alternative water sources strategy developed and implemented by 2024 (coastal provinces) and 30 in drought prone districts	Alternative water sources strategy developed and implemented. Alternatives water sources implemented by 52 development spaces (IGR Impacts Zones).	No of new water sources expansion plan for EACH IGR impact zone developed by 2021 and implemented by 2024.	New indicator	52 projects implemented by 2024	DCOG,DEFF, DHSWS, DALRRD, CSIR,

### Implementation Plan: Public transport

OUTCOME	AFFORDABLE, SAFE AND RELIABLE PUBLIC TRANSPORT						
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Expansion of the Integrated Public Transport Networks in Cities					To be mapped on GIS series		DoT
Downscaling of BRT specifications and technical norms and standards							DoT
Spatial referencing of Integrated Public Transport Network Programme (including TODs)					To be mapped on GIS series		DoT
Extended hours of operation for BRT to 20 hours							DoT

OUTCOME	AFFORDABLE, SAFE AND RELIABLE PUBLIC TRANSPORT						
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Modernisation of the existing rail network and system through the Station Modernisation Programme	Modernisation programme – R573 million	Enterprise Project Management Office	Private sector participation	Support from SoEs			DoT
Upgrading of Metrorail Fleet	New rolling stock – R53 billion	Manufacturing and supply contract	PRASA SPV - Gibela	Support from SoEs			DoT

### Monitoring framework: Public transport

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVE ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES – ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER (95%), ACCESS TO ADEQUATE SANITATION AND HYGIENE (90%), WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS OPERATIONAL (100%) AND HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (100%), NATIONAL USAGE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT (60%)								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Affordable, safe and reliable public transport	Percentage of national usage of public transport	40%	60%	Expansion of the Integrated Public Transport Networks in Cities	No. of cities investing in planning, building and operating integrated public transport networks	13 cities	18 cities	DoT
				Downscaling of BRT specifications and technical norms and standards	Revised BRT specifications and technical norms and standards	Not applicable	Revised BRT specifications and technical norms and standards by March 2020	DoT
					New implementation plans for BRTs with revised specifications and technical norms and standards	Not applicable	Implementation of revised BRT specifications and technical norms and standards by March 2021	DoT

2024 IMPACT: IMPROVE ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES - ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER (95%), ACCESS TO ADEQUATE SANITATION AND HYGIENE (90%), WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS OPERATIONAL (100%) AND HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (100%), NATIONAL USAGE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT (60%)

Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
				Spatial referencing of Integrated Public Transport Network Programme (including TODs)	Percentage compliance with spatial referencing of Integrated Public Transport Network Programme	Not applicable	100% compliance	DoT
				Extended hours of operation for BRT to 20 hours	Increase in operational hours for BRTs	12 hours	20 hours	DoT
				Modernisation of the existing rail network and system through the Station Modernisation Programme	No. of stations modernised	28	56	DoT
				Upgrading of Metrorail fleet	No. of new trains	2 088 coaches (174 configured trains)	3 600 new coaches (300 configured trains)	DoT



## CROSS-CUTTING FOCUS AREAS

WOMEN

YOUTH

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

**Implementation Plan: Equitable access to land reform, housing, safe living environment, universal access and design and safe and affordable transport and ICT services**

OUTCOME: EQUITABLE ACCESS TO LAND REFORM, HOUSING, SAFE LIVING ENVIRONMENT, UNIVERSAL ACCESS AND DESIGN AND SAFE AND AFFORDABLE TRANSPORT AND ICT SERVICES WITH DISABILITIES							
Interventions	Resourcing (MTEF Budget Allocation)	Contribution by DFIs, SOEs and public entities	Investment, contribution and partnerships by the private sector, labour and civil society	Human capital, skills and technology requirements	Spatial planning reference and spatial action area in terms of the NSDF, PSDF and SDF	Provincial and district municipality	Lead and contributing departments
Targeted programme to expand access to and ownership of land in both urban and rural areas, including title deeds for women, youth and persons with disabilities		Land Bank, etc.	Agricultural sector, civic organisations, unions, rural women's organisations, traditional leaders' organisations	Multi-sectoral coordination with relevant departments, civil society organisations and other entities to utilise their human capital, skills and technologies in driving this intervention	All 9 provinces	All provinces and municipalities	DALRRD
Programmes to accelerate equitable access to and ownership of different types of housing opportunities, decent shelter and safe living conditions		DHSWS to engage relevant partners	DHSWS in partnership with civic organisations, women's organisations, and other relevant partners	Multi-sectoral coordination with relevant departments, civil society organisations and other entities to utilise their human capital, skills and technologies in driving this intervention	All 9 provinces	As per the district model of the lead department	DHSWS DALRRD
All infrastructure and neighbourhood development grants and tax rebates and new structures must incorporate universal design requirement, norms and standards including programs to retrofit existing buildings, transport and ICT systems and infrastructure	Existing baselines for all neighbourhood development grants	MISA DBSA	Not applicable	Universal design specialists	Not applicable	Not applicable	NT DHSWS DCOG DOT DPWI

**Monitoring Framework: Equitable access to land reform, housing, safe living environment, universal access and design and safe and affordable transport and ICT services**

2024 IMPACT: TRANSFORM OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT PATTERNS BY SUPPORTING WOMEN-OWNED AND LED ENTERPRISES								
Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Interventions	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Lead and contributing departments
Increased access to land reform, housing, safe living environment, universal access and design and safe and affordable transport and ICT services	Level of access to land, decent housing and safe living conditions, built environments, transport systems, ICT accessibility.	25 Year Reviews	100% access per category	Targeted programme to expand access to and ownership of land in both urban and rural areas, including title deeds for women, youth and persons with disabilities	Percentage share by gender, age and disability of hectares (Ha) of land acquired, for redistribution, restitution, tenure reform and access to title deeds	Land Audit Report	Minimum target as per sector equity targets	DALRRD DHSWS DPWI DCOG DOT
				Programmes to accelerate equitable access to and ownership of different types of housing opportunities, decent shelter and safe living conditions	Percentage accessing housing by gender, age and disability	25 year Review reports	Minimum target as per sector equity targets	DHSWS
				All infrastructure and neighbourhood development grants and tax rebates and new structures must incorporate universal design requirement, norms and standards including programs to retrofit existing buildings, transport and ICT systems and infrastructure	Level of compliance with universal design, norms and standards	Public Transport Network Grant is only grant currently with universal design requirements	100% compliance by 2024	NT DPWI DOT DoC DWYPD