



This action is funded by the European Union

ANNEX

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the individual measure in favour of South Africa to be financed from the general budget of the European Union

Action Document for Technical Cooperation Facility I (TCF)

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	Technical Cooperation Facility I (TCF) CRIS number: DCI-ATS/038-257 financed under Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)			
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Southern Africa, Republic of South Africa The action shall be carried out at the following location: Republic of South Africa			
3. Programming document	Multi-annual indicative programme (MIP) between the Republic of South Africa and the European Union for the period 2014-2020.			
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Economic and Development Policy			
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 4 995 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 4 995 000			
6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	Project Modality Direct management – procurement of services			
7. DAC code(s)	15110– Economic and Development Policy			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	v	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	v	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	v	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	v	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	v	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not	Significant	Main

		targeted	objective	objective
	Biological diversity	v	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	v	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<input type="checkbox"/>	v	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	v	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	NA			

SUMMARY

As described in the Multi-annual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2014-2020, the Technical Cooperation Facility I (TCF) will accompany the programming, implementation, monitoring, auditing and evaluation of previous, on-going and planned actions. The TCF will allow the Delegation to respond swiftly and with flexibility to *ad hoc* requirements recurrent in the evolving context of cooperation with South Africa.

The TCF will be used to expedite the mobilisation of technical assistance (TA) as well as capacity building, awareness and visibility support via -including participation to- trainings, conferences and seminars in the implementation of all aspects of EU-South Africa cooperation and of official development aid (ODA)-related matters.

The specific objectives of the TCF are:

- 1) Support the identification, formulation, implementation, audit and evaluation of actions under the MIP 2014-2020 and under other financial instruments implemented by the EU Delegation in South Africa, as well as to assist government and the Delegation in the implementation of currently on-going EU funded interventions;
- 2) Ensure that cross-cutting issues (including gender and women's empowerment, environment and climate change, HIV and AIDS, disability, good governance, among others) are adequately addressed in the whole programming cycle;
- 3) Improve capacity on EU-South Africa cooperation and ODA-related matters, through logistical Training Support, Conference and Seminars (TS&CS), to fund capacity-building, consultations, awareness-raising, visibility activities, including participation to local, regional and intentional workshops on those matters.

Although not directly linked to any one initiative or policy, it will provide *ad hoc* support to a broad range of government policies, and especially to those relevant to the three concentration sectors of the MIP 2014-2020: employment creation, education, training and innovation and building a capable and developmental state. The measures carried out will complement the Government of South Africa's own activities in these priority areas, as expressed in the National Development Plan (NDP).

Concretely, the TCF will provide TA via the engagement of short to medium-term consultants. The TCF will also fund capacity-building, consultations, awareness-raising and visibility activities, including participation to local, regional and international workshops in the broad framework of the South Africa-EU cooperation and ODA-related matters.

1 CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

Addressing poverty and inequality is South Africa's current greatest challenge. Unemployment and labour relations continue to constrain the Government's efforts to deal with those two major obstacles to development.

The complex nature of the development situation in the country is evident from its ranking of 118 out of 187 in the Human Development Index, 2014. As a matter of fact, despite substantial progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to primary education, gender and women's empowerment (MDG Country Report, 2013), **poverty** continues to present a critical challenge to South Africa's development. Poverty (described as households with a monthly income below R 419 (EUR 31) per person) still affects 39% of South Africans (South African National Development Plan 2030). Previously disadvantaged racial groups and women are proportionally more affected by poverty (South Africa Living condition survey, 2009).

Inequality - measured by the Gini coefficient - has stabilised over the last few years at 0.69 (South African National Development Plan 2030), still one of the highest in the world. Despite sound policies and widespread women representation, **gender inequalities** and gender violence are still prevalent in South Africa. For instance, the South African Census of 2011 reports that 14.8% of black women do not have any formal schooling.

HIV and AIDS epitomises the inequality of the system. South Africa is home to the largest HIV positive population in the world, with about 6.4 million of infected individuals in 2012 (Source: South African National HIV survey) yet the epidemics affects much more black women in their active age and living in informal setting. This shows the weight that sex, racial origin and poverty plays on the infection.

Unemployment hovers at about 25% overall, and at 50% for young people between the ages of 15 and 24 (Quarterly Labour Force Survey), representing a potential threat to the stability and nation-building of the country, since unemployment affects different racial groups with a different gravity.

Based on the World Bank's Economic Outlook report (2014), growth momentum in South Africa has faded progressively since 2011. The real gross domestic product (GDP) growth declined from post-crisis peak of 3.6% 2011 to just 1.9% in 2013. This erratic pattern reflects the impact of growing labour unrest, increasingly binding infrastructure and skills constraints, and still-weak external demand.

Despite the existence of sound policy and programmatic documents, **implementation**, especially at local level, is still an issue of concern in many South African institutions, as a result of the weight of the past and the inequality of the present. An example is the high level of gender-based violence, despite the large number of policies, laws, and structures created to promote gender equality. A further example is represented by the high access and the good policies of the education system, whose outcomes are greatly hindered by high drop outs, teachers' absenteeism, and critical gaps in teachers' subject knowledge and teaching abilities.

The recognition of those fundamental difficulties and against those odds, the **National Development Plan (NDP)** is a programmatic orientation for the country to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030 through uniting South Africans, unleashing the energies of its citizens, growing an inclusive economy, building capabilities, enhancing the capability of the state and leaders working together to solve complex problems.

The NDP main overall goals are, by 2030, to eliminate income poverty (reduce the proportion of households with a monthly income below R419 per person (in 2009 prices) from 39% to zero; and reduce inequality: the Gini coefficient should fall from 0.69 to 0.6.

The NDP vision is articulated around 13 objectives around: economy and employment, economic infrastructure, environmental sustainability and resilience, inclusive rural economy, South Africa in the region and the world, transforming human settlements, improving education, training and innovation, health care for all, social protection, building safer communities, building a capable and developmental state, fighting corruption, nation building and social cohesion.

All EU assistance is presently directed through a range of instruments (general and sector budget support, grants to Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)) and through projects targeted at economic and social governance to support Government implementation of the NDP 2030.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

The strategic objectives of the EU's relationship with South Africa are set out in the South Africa-European Union Strategic Partnership, Joint Action Plan of May 2007, complemented by objectives in the Trade Development and Cooperation Agreement (TDCA) and the Development Cooperation Instrument.

The South Africa-European Union Strategic Partnership, which is one of ten in the world, and the only country-level strategic partnership in Africa¹, refers to a number of objectives, including: promoting "development, socio-economic and political progress, as well as stability in a globalising world"; supporting the "struggle against poverty, racism and xenophobia".

In addition the TDCA of 1999 sets out six objectives covering: a framework for dialogue; consolidating South Africa's transition process, including its harmonious and sustainable economic and social development; promoting regional cooperation; promoting the expansion of trade in goods, services and capital; encouraging South Africa's gradual integration into the world economy; and promoting cooperation in the mutual interest of South Africa and the EU. In the specific area of development cooperation, these overall objectives are reaffirmed, along with the addition that priority shall be given to operations that help the fight against poverty. These objectives are deeply affected by the central task of overcoming the legacy of Apartheid.

¹ The other Strategic Partnerships are: Brazil, Canada, China, Japan, India, Mexico, Russia, South Korea, and the USA.

The Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) sets out a primary objective of "the reduction and in the long term the eradication of poverty" and calls for cooperation to contribute to (i) fostering sustainable economic, social and environmental development; and (ii) promoting democracy, the rule of law, good governance and the respect for human rights.

Under the new DCI², South Africa is eligible for bilateral cooperation, as an exceptional case, including in view of the phasing out of development grant aid. The MIP takes this requirement into account: the bulk of the bilateral envelope will be committed over 4 years, whilst funds for Erasmus+ (and regional, if South Africa so wishes) will be committed over the full period 2014-2020.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

The stakeholder analysis for this project will be appropriately addressed in each and every different action that the TCF will finance.

In general terms, collaboration with the Government of South Africa, civil society and donor coordination is quite good in South Africa and it mainly relies upon a joint shared analysis and on the recognition that the South African NDP 2030 provides a very solid basis for action.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

The low percentage, in relative terms, of EU development cooperation (and in general of all ODA), compared to the overall budget (estimated at about 1% and falling) has led to taking an innovative "value added" approach which looks beyond the finance itself to what comes with it, namely best practice, innovation, risk-taking, pilot programmes, systems development, capacity building, and above all skills and knowledge.

The proposed TCF transversally addresses the 'added value' angle, by improving the very quality of the programming, implementation, monitoring, auditing and evaluation of previous, on-going and planned actions, as well as it monitoring and improving the adequate inclusion of cross-cutting issues in the whole development cooperation portfolio, in a dynamic and flexible way.

In addition, the TCF will focus on solving specific bottlenecks and implementation problems that may hinder South African and EU cooperation activities.

As a matter of fact, a similar approach focused at tailor-made technical assistance and capacity building, is the road chosen in the last years by some of the Member States, to ensure a smooth transition and phasing out from development cooperation to a more technical partnership.

The TCF will have a pivotal role in facilitating the current shift in our relationships with South Africa from more traditional development cooperation and development assistance to a more modern partnership on added-value approach.

² Article 5 (2 b ii) and the respective Declaration of Regulation (EU) No 233/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council of 11 March 2014 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation for the period 2014 -2020.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
Lack of commitment and ownership by the Government on the assistance provided by the TCF, as well as by other assistance.	Medium	Inclusive dialogue via this instrument as well as via other dedicated instrument will be encouraged throughout to ensure good understanding and ownership.
Capacity building support undermined due to the departure of trained staff.	Low	This risk is to be mitigated by involving concerned bodies at both institution and individual levels in the capacity building elements of project and by developing durable and streamlined systems.
Reduced capacity of the relevant government departments to manage and implement project activities and fully benefit from technical assistance provided by the European Union.	Medium	The implementation of the TCF will go some way in mitigating this very risk by providing the technical assistance needed to develop the relevant competencies and benefit at most of the provided input.
Assumptions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Republic of South Africa will remain stable, with no major political, social, natural or economical change during the implementation duration of the present Action. • The quality of short-term technical assistance is an assumption for the TCF to be effective. In order to ensure appropriate standards of assistance, detailed terms of reference will need to be prepared and continuous monitoring of the assignment guaranteed. 		

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

This will be the first TCF programme for the EU Delegation to the Republic of South Africa.

Nevertheless, since 2000, the EU has provided support to five independent facilities to the National Treasury. Main findings of the closed projects have underlined the positive results achieved in terms of quality project documents, efficient and effective implementation of projects and programmes.

The on-going Technical Cooperation and Official Development Assistance Programme (TCODAP)'s objectives are to enhance efficient, effective and sustainable management of incoming and outgoing ODA for better management and impact on strategic development priorities of South Africa. The project was signed in 2011, so all available funds have been committed so far.

A results-oriented monitoring (ROM) mission in 2013 for the TCODAP concluded that, while a useful tool, the potential of the TCF has not been fully used so far. In particular, the mission recommended that the instrument should have been more flexible. Time constraints, staff changes and delays in project management unit implementation resulted in a sub-optimal allocation of resources. In addition, capacity building cross-cutting issues should have been streamlined more. Lessons learnt from the TCODAP feed the formulation of the current TCF in a synergic way, to address unforeseen needs and demands before they impact adversely on the various stages of the project cycle and its management and generally improve their quality.

On a different level, a TDCA Facility programme is ongoing since 2011, for a total portfolio of EUR 7 000 000. This instrument aims at strengthening relations between the EU and South Africa. It is designed to encourage and respond to requests, mainly from South African Departments of the Government, for policy dialogue in various areas of the TDCA and the South Africa-European Union Joint Action Plan adopted to implement the Strategic Partnership signed in 2007. The TDCA Facility is also currently managed in a centralised way by the EU Delegation, with the concurring support of a Programme Management Unit. The external mid-term evaluation of this project recommended keeping momentum in the ongoing dialogue activities. As a matter of fact, its flexibility to respond to the changing environment of strategic and policy dialogue is crucial for the EU in South Africa, as in the case of the TCF instrument.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

This project will contribute to capacity building, provision of expertise, cross-cutting streamlining and improved programming, management and coordination in a broad range of interventions throughout government.

Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination for this project will be appropriately addressed in each and every different action that the TCF will finance.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

Cross cutting issues such as gender and women's empowerment, environment and climate change, HIV and AIDS and other issues, including disability and good governance are targeted specifically in the objective 2 of this project: 'to ensure that they are adequately addressed in the programming cycle of the South Africa-EU cooperation'.

This will be achieved via specific consultancies, as well as ad-hoc training and other consultation seminars and similar activities.

Particular relevance to cross-cutting issues will be given to the preparation of financing proposals for the MIP 2014-2020. For instance, the TCF shall ensure during the identification phase that cross-cutting issues are adequately addressed by all stakeholders and that, for instance, gender-disaggregated output and impact indicators, are formulated in the logical framework. The TCF may provide specific and professional support during the implementation phase to ensure meaningful and appropriate attention to cross-cutting issues, via for instance awareness-raising and consultative activities.

None of the envisaged project activities are considered to be detrimental to the environment.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results

The **overall objective** of the proposed project is to assist the government attain its objectives as described in its National Development Plan (NDP) in general and, in particular, the EU-South Africa Multi-annual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2014-2020 and other financial instruments implemented by the EU Delegation in South Africa.

The **specific objectives/outcomes** of the TCF are:

- 1) Support the identification, formulation, implementation, audit and evaluation of actions under the MIP 2014-2020 and under other financial instruments implemented by the EU Delegation in South Africa; as well as to assist government and the Delegation in the implementation of currently on-going EU funded interventions;
- 2) Ensure that cross-cutting issues (including gender and women's empowerment, environment and climate change, HIV and AIDS and other issues, including disability and good governance) are adequately addressed in the whole programming cycle;
- 3) Improve capacity on EU-South Africa cooperation and official development assistance (ODA)-related matters, through logistical Training Support, Conference and Seminars (TS&CS), to fund capacity-building, consultations, awareness-raising, visibility activities, including participation to local, regional and intentional workshops on those matters.

4.2 Main activities

To achieve the outcomes above, main **activities/outputs** of the TCF are as follow:

Technical Assistance (TA):

Specific expertise and assistance will be provided on a short and medium term basis in the indicative main areas of results below:

- Successful identification, stakeholders analysis, formulation, preparation, implementation and audit and evaluation of programmes to be supported under the 2014-2020 MIP and eventually other instruments;
- Streamlining, effectively, adequately in the whole programming cycle and among all stakeholders cross-cutting issues including gender and women's empowerment,

environment and climate change, HIV and AIDS, disability and good governance, among others.

Training, conferences and seminars (including logistical support to participation):

In order to increase ownership of results, specific capacity building, awareness and visibility services and assistance will be provided in the three indicative main areas of results below:

- Strengthen capacity of government, relevant non-state actors, civil society organisations and the EU Delegation to prepare timely and cost-effectively development programmes in line with national development priorities, mobilise (internal and external) resources, manage all aspect of the project cycle and effectively monitor and evaluate development outcomes and impacts;
- Foster awareness and meaningful discussion around development cross-cutting issues such as: gender and women's empowerment, environment and climate change, HIV and AIDS, disability and good governance, among relevant stakeholders in South Africa;
- Increase understanding, appreciation and visibility of EU-South Africa cooperation, partnership and other ODA-related matters through participation to local, regional and intentional workshops as well as through communication and visibility opportunities including the publication of achievements and results. Visibility actions may notably cover all priority areas of the MIP in force at the time of execution of this project and of relevance to the project components.

The list above is not limited and according to needs further expertise and services could be identified at a later stage during the implementation period of the TCF.

4.3 Intervention logic

The TCF will be used to expedite the mobilisation of TA as well as capacity building, awareness and visibility support (training, conferences and seminars), including logistical support to participation to workshops, in the implementation of all aspects of EU-South Africa cooperation.

Although not directly linked to any one initiative or policy, it will provide *ad hoc* support to a broad range of government policies, and especially to those relevant to the three concentration sectors (employment creation, education, training and innovation and building a capable and developmental state) of the MIP 2014-2020.

The measures carried out by the TCF will complement the Government of South Africa's own activities in these priority areas, as expressed in the NDP 2030.

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, referred to in Budget Article 184(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 60 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

5.4 Implementation modalities for an action under project modality

Procurement (direct management).

Service contracts for Technical assistance and Training, Conferences and Seminars	Indicatively 10 contracts during the implementation period
Service contracts Audit & Evaluation	Indicatively 3 contracts for mid-term and final evaluation, as well as final audit
Service contracts Communication and visibility	Indicatively one or two contracts during the implementation period

5.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply, subject to the following provisions.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 9(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realization of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.6 Indicative budget

	EU contribution (amount in EUR)
Procurement (direct management)	
4.2. Technical Assistance	3 695 000
4.2. Training, conferences and seminars	650 000
Procurement – total envelope	4 345 000
5.9/5.10 Audit/Evaluation (including of the present financing agreement)	350 000
5.11 Communication and visibility	100 000
Contingencies	200 000
Total	4 995 000

5.7 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

Centralised management through the signature of a financing agreement with the Republic of South Africa. The payments are executed by the Commission.

The actions to be financed by the TCF will be decided by a Steering Committee, chaired by the South African National Treasury (NT), where the EU Delegation will have a full membership status. The Steering Committee will hold regular bi-annual meetings, plus ad hoc meetings, should the need arise.

Due to the very nature of the TCF, the majority of the contracts will be for service provision, notably to be granted to consultancies firms, mainly through Framework contracts procedures. Each provider will be responsible for the attainment of each contract's specific objectives. Full responsibility for supervision, to assure ownership, will be requested to the beneficiaries and partners of each specific contract. As appropriate, and in accordance with the partnership commitments of the Paris, Accra and Busan declarations, the TCF will use existing structures without creating new parallel structures.

5.8 Performance monitoring and reporting

Due to the very nature of the TCF, its main performance indicator will be the levels of commitment and disbursement of EU development cooperation resources in South Africa, especially focusing at the MIP 2014-2020. This will involve the successful identification, formulation, implementation and evaluation of financed actions.

An overall monitoring for the TCF will be conducted through regular reports on the implementation of the TCF regular bi-annual joint meetings of the Steering Committee with EU Delegation staff and the SA NT.

As described above, specific and objectively verifiable indicators will be identified and measured, according to the expected results and activities specified in the Terms of References of each specific contract.

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

5.9 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, a final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components. The evaluation budget line will be used to carry out thematic evaluations on other EU-funded projects and activities in South Africa.

The evaluation report shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

Indicatively, one or two contracts for evaluation services specifically for this action shall be concluded under a framework contract for mid-term review and/or towards the end of the implementation period. Having regard to the nature of the action, other contracts for evaluation services to other actions shall be launched all long of the implementation period.

5.10 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

Having regard to the nature of the action, the audit budget line will be used, if needed to carry out an audit on this specific action in addition to specific audits on other EU-funded projects and activities in South Africa.

Indicatively, one contract for audit services specifically for this action shall be concluded under a framework contract in towards the end of the implementation period. Having regard to the nature of the action, other contracts for audit services to other actions shall be launched all long of the implementation period.

5.11 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 0 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

The line 'Communication and visibility' shall cover all communication and visibility obligations, but due to the very nature of the TCF, it will also cover the needs of a variety of EU instruments, policies and actions in South Africa, possibly in an innovative, inclusive and creative way.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY) ³

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action without an amendment to the financing decision. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for listing the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant and for reporting purpose on the achievement of results as measured by indicators.

The Republic of South Africa will remain stable, with no major political, social, natural or economical change during the implementation duration of the present Action.

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	Assist the government attain its objectives as described in its National Development Plan (NDP) in general, and in particular the EU-South Africa MIP 2014-2020 and other financial instruments implemented by the EU Delegation in South Africa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of South African households with a monthly income below R 419 per person (in 2009 prices) - The Gini coefficient in South Africa - other MIP 2014 specific objectives indicators may be added to this list, depending on activities financed by the TCF during its implementation 	<p>39% (actual)</p> <p>0.69 (actual)</p>	<p>0 (in 2030)</p> <p>0.6 (in 2030)</p>	NDP 2030 reports	The Republic of South Africa will remain stable, with no major political, social, natural or economical change during the implementation duration of the present Action.

³ Mark indicators aligned with the relevant programming document mark with '*' and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '**'.

<p>Specific objective(s): Outcomes</p>	<p>1) Support the identification, formulation, implementation and audit and evaluation of actions under the MIP 2014-2020 and under other financial instruments implemented by the EU Delegation in South Africa; as well as to assist government and the Delegation in the implementation of currently on-going EU funded interventions;</p> <p>2) Ensure that cross-cutting issues (including gender and women's empowerment, environment and climate change, HIV and AIDS and other issues, including disability and good governance) are adequately addressed in the whole programming cycle;</p> <p>3) Improve capacity on EU-South Africa cooperation and ODA-related matters, through logistical Training Support, Conference and Seminars (TS&CS), to fund capacity-building, consultations, awareness-raising, visibility activities, including participation to local, regional and intentional workshops on those matters.</p>	<p>Levels of commitment and disbursement of EU development cooperation resources - % of deviation (in terms of EUR) from the indicative timetable for commitments (ANNEX 4 of the MIP) and from annual payment forecasts</p> <p>Please refer to the MIP 2014-2020 indicators, baselines, targets, source and means of verifications and assumptions per concentration sectors</p>	<p>-</p> <p>Please refer to the MIP 2014-2020 indicators, baselines, targets, source and means of verifications and assumptions per concentration sectors</p>	<p>Less than 10% deviation from commitment and payments</p> <p>Please refer to the MIP 2014-2020 indicators, baselines, targets, source and means of verifications and assumptions per concentration sectors</p>	<p>External Assistance Monitoring Report (EAMR)</p> <p>Please refer to the MIP 2014-2020 indicators, baselines, targets, source and means of verifications and assumptions per concentration sectors</p>	<p>The projects and/or programmes pre-identified in the EU financial instruments are technically, financially and economically viable</p>
<p>Activities/Outputs</p>	<p>- Technical Assistance</p> <p>- Training, conferences and seminars (including logistical support to participation)</p>	<p>Number of MIP 2014-2020 and other instrument identified, formulated, implemented in South Africa per year</p> <p>Number of initiatives financed by the TCF instrument to ensure that cross-cutting issues are adequately addressed</p> <p>Number of trainings (including participation to), conferences and seminars organised by year thanks to the TCF instrument</p>	<p>1 commitment of the MIP 2014-2020 for EUR 25, 978.230 signed by end of 2014</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>100% commitment of the MIP 2014-2020 financial allocation by end 2019</p> <p>By the end of the TCF, at least 4 initiatives organised</p> <p>By the end of the TCF, at least 6 initiatives organised for at least 200 persons benefitting from those initiatives, including persons sent to attend other ODA-related local, regional and international workshops</p>	<p>EAMR (every year)</p> <p>EAMR (every year)</p> <p>EAMR (every year)</p>	<p>The projects and/or programmes pre-identified in the EU financial instruments are technically, financially and economically viable</p>

