

MEASURABLE PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABLE DELIVERY



OUTPUTS AND MEASURES

OUTCOME 2: A LONG AND HEALTHY LIFE FOR ALL SOUTH AFRICANS

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OUTCOME 2: A LONG AND HEALTHY LIFE FOR ALL SOUTH AFRICANS

Output 1: Increasing life expectancy

Output 2: Decreasing maternal and child mortality rates

Output 3: Combating HIV and AIDS and decreasing the burden of disease from Tuberculosis

Output 4: Strengthening health system effectiveness

OUTPUT AND MEASURES

Output 1: Increasing life expectancy

	Baseline for 2009	Target 2014/15
Life expectancy	53,5 years (Males) 57,2 years (Females)	58-60 years for all South Africans

Key strategic interventions and targets include:

- Increase the number of new patients initiated on Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)
- Initiate people with HIV and AIDS and Tuberculosis (TB) co-morbidity at a CD 4 count of 350 or less on ART
- Strengthen the integrated TB Control Programme
- Increase the national average TB cure rate from 64% to 85%
- Implement co-ordinated intersectoral interventions to reduce intentional and unintentional injuries
- Halt malaria transmission nationwide and prevent re-introduction of malaria in non-endemic areas
- Decrease the incidence of malaria
- Enhance the implementation of the National Epidemic Preparedness and Response Plan in line with International Health Regulations

Output 2: Decreased maternal and child mortality

	Baseline for 2009	Target 2014/15
Maternal Mortality:	ratio 400-625 deaths per 100 000 live births	100 or less per 100 000 live births
Child Mortality	rate of 69 deaths per 1 000 live births	30-45 per 1 000 live births

Key strategic interventions and targets include:

- Increase the percentage of infants requiring dual therapy for PMTCT who actually receive from 10% to 60%
- Increase the percentage of mothers and babies who receive post-natal care within 6 days of delivery from under 5% to 70%

- Increase the percentage of maternity care facilities which review maternal and perinatal deaths and address identified deficiencies from 45% to 80%
- Increase the proportion of facilities providing Basic Antenatal Care (BANC)
- Increase the percentage of health facilities that have health workers trained in Emergency Obstetric Care and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care
- Increase the proportion of designated health facilities providing Choice on Termination of Pregnancy (CTOP)
- Increase the percentage of children under 1 year of age that are vaccinated with pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines to 90%
- Increase the immunisation coverage from 88% to 95%
- Increase the percentage of Nurse Training institutions that teach IMCI in pre-service curriculum from 70% to 100%
- Increase the proportion schools which are visited by a School Health Nurse at least once a year from less than 5% to 20%
- Conduct health screening of learners in Grade 1 in Q1 schools for eyes, ears and teeth
- Increase the percentage of pregnant women who book for antenatal care before 20 weeks gestation from 20% to 50%
- Enhance the clinical skills of health workers
- Improve the use of clinical guidelines and protocols

Output 3: Combating HIV and AIDS and decreasing the burden of disease from Tuberculosis

Key strategic interventions and targets include:

- Strengthen health care provider-initiated counselling and testing in health facilities, with a special focus on STI, TB, antenatal, IMCI, family planning and general curative services
- Increase the proportion of pregnant women tested through health care provider- initiated Counselling and testing for all pregnant women
- Provide life skills education to youth and increase the implementation of youth friendly services
- Scaling up condom distribution for both male and female condoms
- Decrease the number of reported TB cases from 431 165 to 175 000
- Reduce the TB defaulter rate annually
- Develop research programme for new TB drugs
- Improve access to health institutions, especially primary care institutions
- Place all eligible HIV positive individuals on TB prophylaxis
- Train health professionals in TB management
- Initiate TB-HIV infected patients at a CD 4 count of 350 or less
- Accelerate contact tracing
- Enhance compliance with treatment guidelines
- Eliminate TB drug stock-outs
- Provide Isonaid Preventive Therapy (IPT) to HIV positive patients with no active TB
- Provide Cotrimoxazole Preventive therapy (CPT) to HIV-TB co-infected patients
- Integrate TB and HIV services (including provision of ART)

- Ensure proper functioning of an expanded TB DOTS programme
- Initiate all MDR patients who are HIV positive on ART irrespective of CD4 count
- Develop and implement a model for decentralised management of MDR, including at community/household levels.

Output 4: Strengthening Health System Effectiveness

Key strategic interventions and targets include:

- Revitalisation of primary health care
- Improved physical infrastructure for healthcare delivery
- Improved patient care and satisfaction
- Accreditation of health facilities for quality
- Enhanced operational management of health facilities
- Improved access to human resources for health
- Improved health care financing
- Strengthened health information systems (HIS)
- Improved health services for the youth
- Expanded access to home based care and community health workers