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**INTRODUCTION**

The goal is to keep on improving the matric results from those results of 2015 and never to go back there again using two SMART objectives Specific and Measurable by the success of National Saturday Class Project.

There is a number of factors that contributed the drop of matric results in SA provinces were facing different challenges for example in Limpopo they had a challenge in Malamulele where 150 schools remain closed due to violent protest action.

School closures in Malamulele are keeping over 179,000 learners out of class and the 2015 school year has not been able to commence. Over 300 Matric supplementary exam candidates are also not able to undertake their exams because of the school closures.

In light of the total shut down and burning of public schools in Malamulele it was clear that learning is being adversely affected. This is a great risk to the high pass rate that schools in the area enjoyed in the previous academic years.

In 2014, Malamulele Secondary obtained 86.4% matric pass rate with an achievement of 50% in Maths and 73.5% in Science, Mtititi Secondary had 90.7% matric pass rate with an achievement of 71.4% pass in Maths and Science and Gidjana Secondary got 93% pass rate and 95% pass in both Maths and Science. Other schools were also affected by these riots. This is just an example of the cause of the significant drop in matric results.

The Free State, which topped this year’s Matric exams results, has the highest dropout rate of all the provinces. When you take this into account, the real pass rate for the Free State is only 36.3% - raising serious concerns about allegations that learners are being ‘culled’ from the system in order to preserve good matric pass rates. In the Free State the department has lost about 2 000 teachers over the last three years. It has regularly failed to pay teachers’ salaries on time and is notorious for not timeously paying out state subsidies to public ordinary and independent schools. Many schools are still waiting for the fourth quarter payments of last year. This sort of behaviour makes it really difficult, if not impossible, for educators to deliver the quality education the learners deserve.

The huge dropout rate between Grades 10 to 12 remains of huge concern as this leaves thousands of learners annually without the basic education they need to enter tertiary education and the workforce. It denies a generation the opportunity of success and prosperity and relegate them to a life of poverty and unemployment.

The Western Cape Department of Education achieved the highest pass rate nationally of 84.7%. It al\so obtained 41.7% bachelors passes. The department continues to excel in the performance of Mathematics and Physical Science. Every learner in the Western Cape who obtained their National Senior Certificate qualified for access to higher education, the first province to do so in a democratic South Africa.

The government needs to commit to improving basic education and make all resources available to ensure that learners are educated and skilled towards becoming successful, responsible and prosperous citizens.

Particular focus should be given to the Eastern Cape so as to improve the 56% attained this year. There are challenges of infrastructure in the province providing support to all rural provinces, is needed.

A contingency plan was supposed to have been implemented to prevent this

While KZN is one of the low-performing provinces with a 60.7% pass rate, that’s down a whopping 9% from last year making it the second worst performing province It was reported that this is the second consecutive year that KZN’s results have not fared well with the 2014 pass rate having dropped by 7.7% compared to 2013 results. It’s said that if the “progressed learners” (promoted to Grade 12 without meeting the passing criteria) had not been added to the total, the pass rate would have been 74% meaning this was their challenge which caused the significant drop.

To outline the means to improving the matric pass rate the fishbone analysis will be used for practical logic for NSCP. “Study suggests the fishbone diagram for technological analysis. Fishbone diagram (also called Ishikawa diagrams or cause-and-effect diagrams) is a graphical technique to show the several causes of a specific event or phenomenon. In particular, a fishbone diagram (the shape is similar to a fish skeleton) is a common tool used for a cause and effect analysis to identify a complex interplay of causes for a specific problem or event. The fishbone diagram can be a comprehensive theoretical framework to represent and analyse the sources of innovation. Fishbone diagram is applied here as a novel graphical representation to identify, explore and analyse whenever possible, the potential root causes of the source and evolution of General Purpose Technologies (GPTs). Overall, then, fishbone diagram seems to be an appropriate and general technique of graphical representation to explore and categorize, clearly and simply, the potential root causes of the evolution of technological innovations for an appropriate management of technology”. **The Fishbone diagram to identify, systematize and analyse the sources of general purpose technologies -** *By Mario COCCIA*

**Methods:** This section covers the details of the process and some specific requirements for doing it, such as procedures, rules, policies, regulations and laws. Methods used for NSCP has to be regulated by the government because the teachers are employees therefore they need to be protected by law to get what they deserve and that the employment equity act is considered when implementing NSCP.

**People:** They are the ones who are involved in the process. This is the part where we consider the stakeholders and get their buy-ins and put them on board by involving them from the get go. E.g. the teachers, learners, SGB, Communities and the department of Education personnel to make sure the school nutrition is also running smoothly. For learners it gives more time for each subject, and it gives shorter summer breaks so students wouldn't have memory loss and make it Easy to return to a studying mind-set.

**Machines:** These are the computers, tools, and equipment’s that are used to fulfil the task and job. It is almost as if we depend on them, rely on them, have an unprecedented urge to always have one on hand of machines Matriculates need different study material depending on each subject their availability is crucial if there are labs that are usually closed on Saturdays which they now must be opened tools and equipment which can also be used for communication must also be available to ensure the performance is not affected due to lack of them not being available.

**Measurements:** This is the data that is generated from the process used to evaluate its quality. When implementing the NSCP there has to be improvement that the goal and these improvements need to be monitored quarterly to check their effectiveness and be able to check if there are gaps, so that they are identified on time.

**Environment:** These are the conditions, time, location, temperature, and culture in which the process operates. All schools nationally need to be looked at for their readiness as all school have different challenges especially those that are in rural areas. Therefore each school needs to be assessed and checked the kind of assistance that might be needed.

**Materials:** These are the parts, raw materials, paper, pen that is used to produce the final product. This means budget allocation to accommodate these Saturday classes’ needs to be considered meaning department of Treasury needs to be on board just to make sure the study material is being catered for.

There are steps that the DBE should use for monitoring and evaluating the NSCP

**Needs Analysis**

This is the part where we identify the need for the NSCP: South Africa’s matric pass rate took a further dip, from 75.8% in 2014 to 70.7% in 2015. While this is accompanied by some intervention to improve the numbers by implementing the NSCP.

**Programme and M&E Design**

‘’A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan is a document that helps to track and assess the results of the interventions throughout the life of a program. It is a living document that should be referred to and updated on a regular basis’’. Guidelines for Programme Design, Monitoring and Evaluation. Which is why the NSCP needs to be monitored if it works effectively by checking the different kinds of reports which are required.

**Stakeholder mapping; beneficiary Identification**

Stakeholders include donors, beneficiaries, local government, partner organizations and anyone who will be impacted by this project; these can include, Learners This is the part where we consider the stakeholders and get their buy-ins and put them on board by involving them from the get go. E.g. the teachers, learners, SGB, Communities and the department of Education personnel to make sure the school nutrition is also running smoothly.

**Defining the Theoretical Framework**

**Defining the Logic, Mapping the Indicators**

**Milestone Identification, planning and scheduling**

**Designing the Instruments; selecting the tools**

**Implement and Monitor**

**Analyze**

**Report**

**Standards and develop for the successful implementation of the NSCP**

The Core Processes run from agreement on an idea to develop a standard, draft development, review, approval, and publication of the standard. The Core Processes apply where a standard is developed as part of the work program of a Forum or Work Group. There are standards and developments for the successful implementation of NSCP we will be focusing on three of them

**There are reports that must be required for the success of NSCP**

**QUARTERLY REPORT**

**ANNUAL ASSESSMENT REPORT**

The Annual Performance Appraisal Report (APAR) is an important document. It provides the basic and vital inputs for assessing the performance of an officer and for his/her further advancement in his/her career. ... Performance appraisal through Confidential Reports should be used as a tool for human resource development.

**ANNUAL REPORT**

An annual report is a corporate document disseminated to shareholder that spells out the company's financial condition and operations over the previous year. It was not until legislation was enacted after the stock market crash of 1929 that the annual report became a regular component of corporate financial reporting.

**NATIONAL SENIOR EXAMINATION REPORT**

**CONCLUSION**

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**Monitoring and Evaluation Planning Guidelines and Tools by Scott G. Chaplowe American Red Cros**

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**Guidelines for Programme Design, Monitoring and Evaluation**

**WWW.GOOGLE.COM**

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