

POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR INTEGRATED PLANNING

Portfolio Committee for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
17 November 2023



planning, monitoring
& evaluation

Department:
Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



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- Progress on the Implementation Plan for the PFIP
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Introduction

- The PFIP was approved by Cabinet in September 2022



Background

The Policy Framework for Integrated Planning represents an important building block in efforts to:

- Build a capable, developmental and ethical state in line with the National Development Plan 2030 and the Medium-Term Strategic Framework 2019-2024

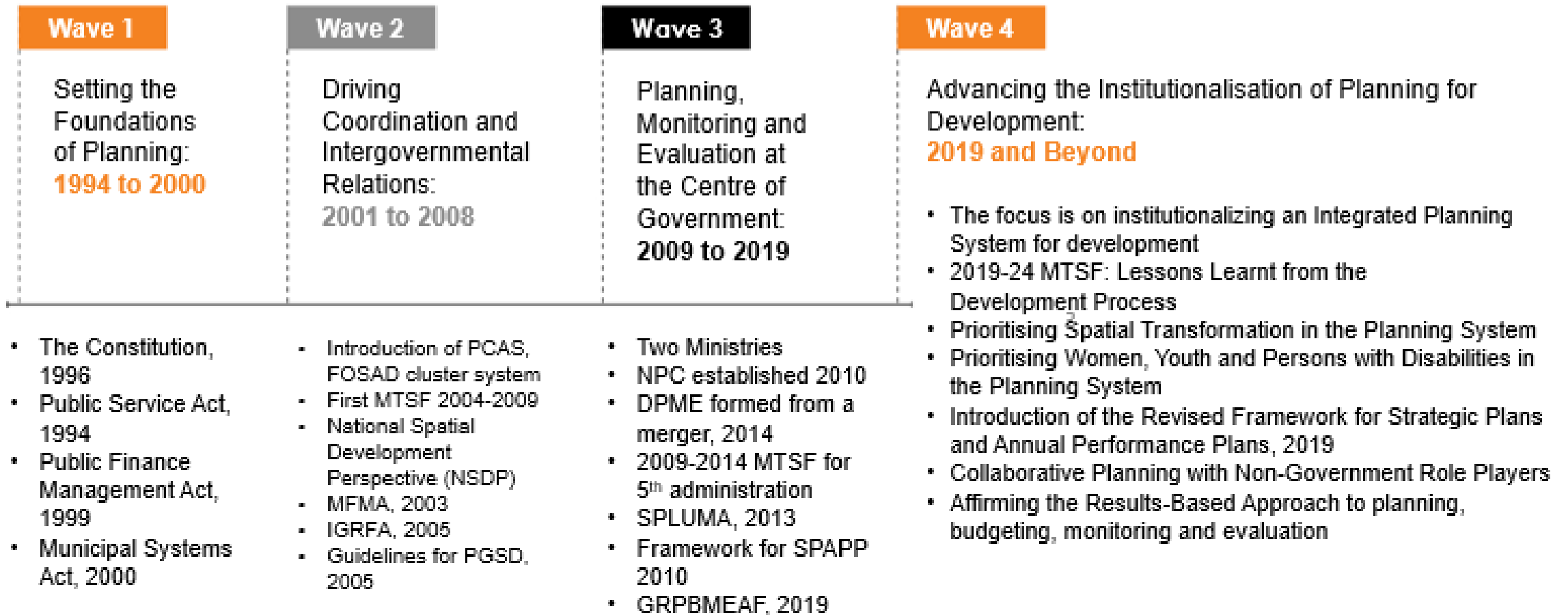
The Framework seeks to build on existing progress in the planning system to address gaps in the public policy and planning landscape by:

- Strengthening coherence and outcomes across spheres of government and with other stakeholders
- Improving alignment between short, medium and long-term planning systems and instruments

Purpose of the Policy Framework for Integrated Planning is to:

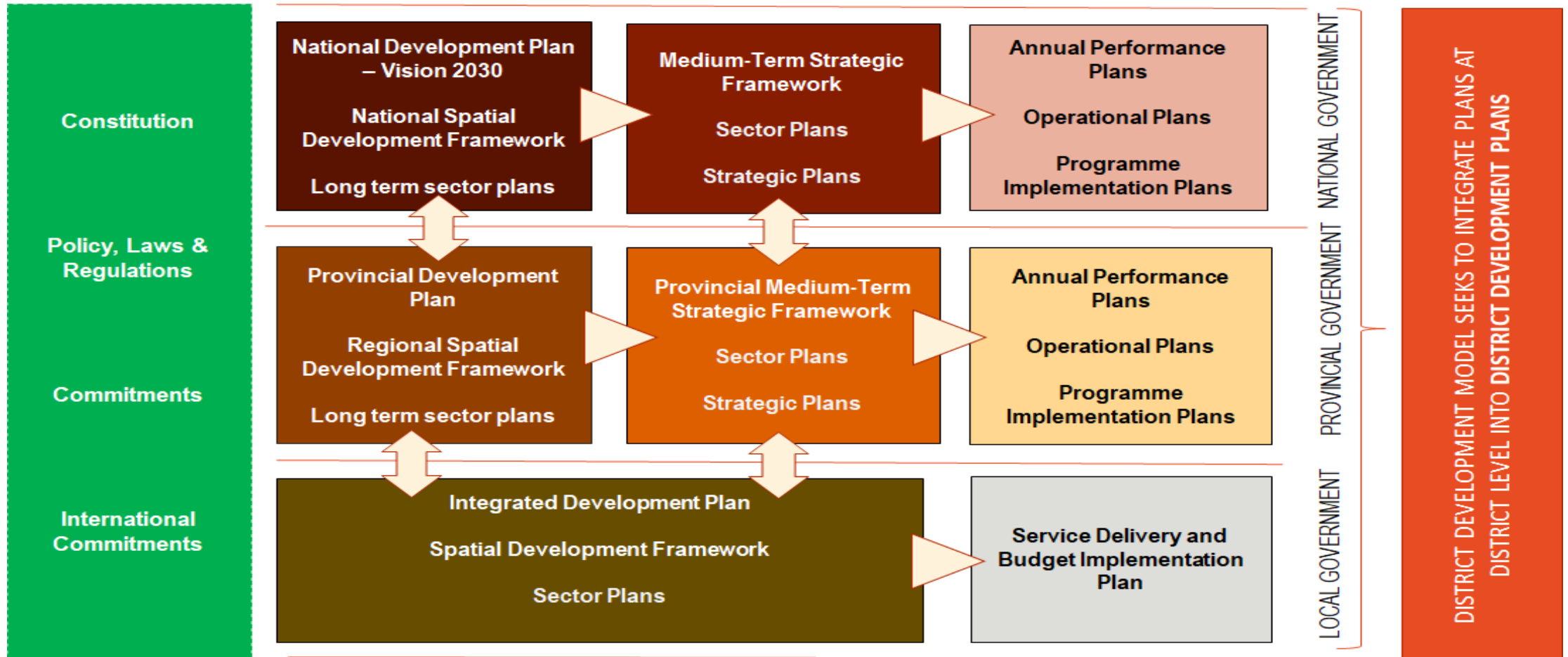
- Strengthen integrated planning towards the achievement of the country's development goals
- Provide an overall framework for planning across the state machinery and improve synergies and alignment of existing planning legislation, policies and processes
- Provide the basis for the revision of the Integrated Planning Framework Bill

Waves of Planning Reforms in the Country's Planning System Since Democracy



Integrated National Planning System

- Short, medium and long-term planning
- National, provincial and local planning
- Spatial planning; sectoral planning
- Non-state sector planning

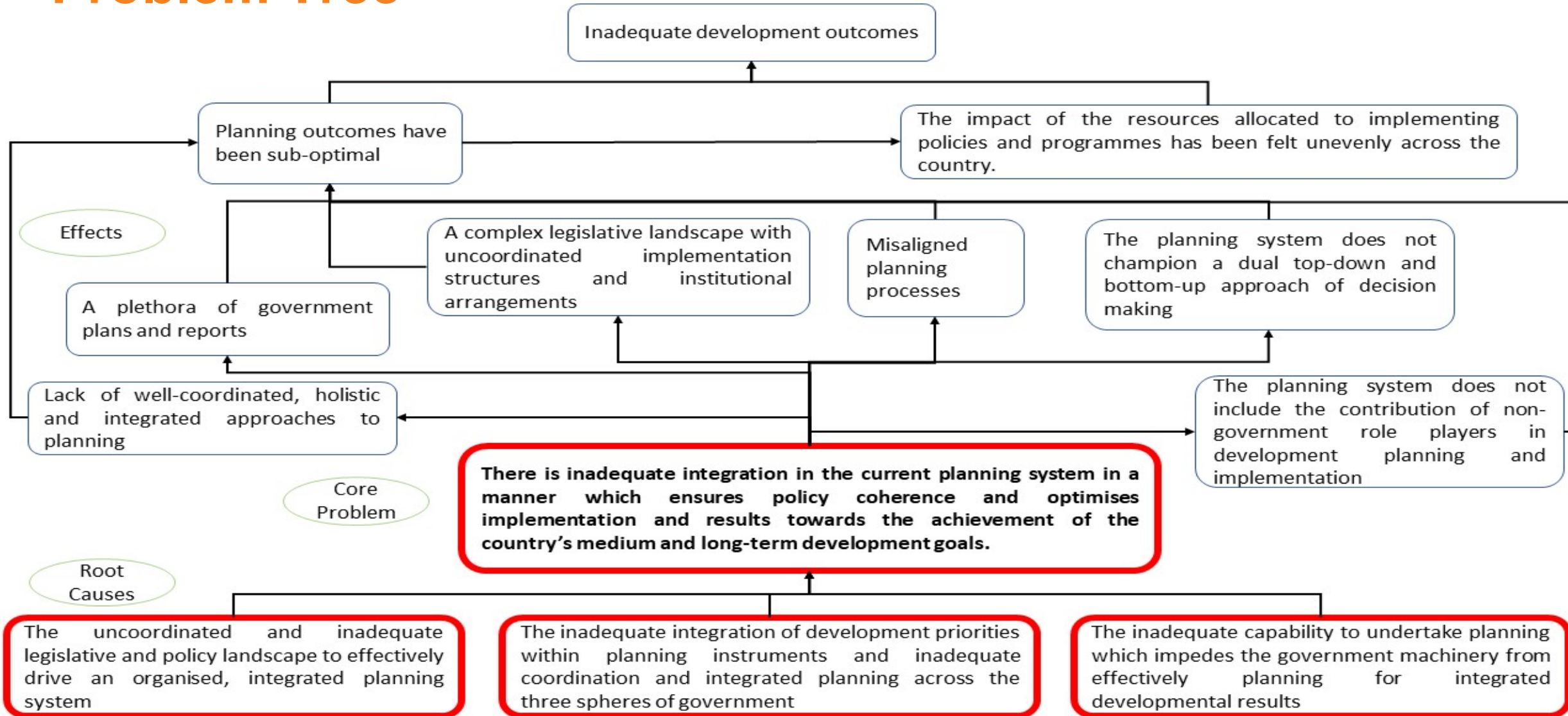


Challenges

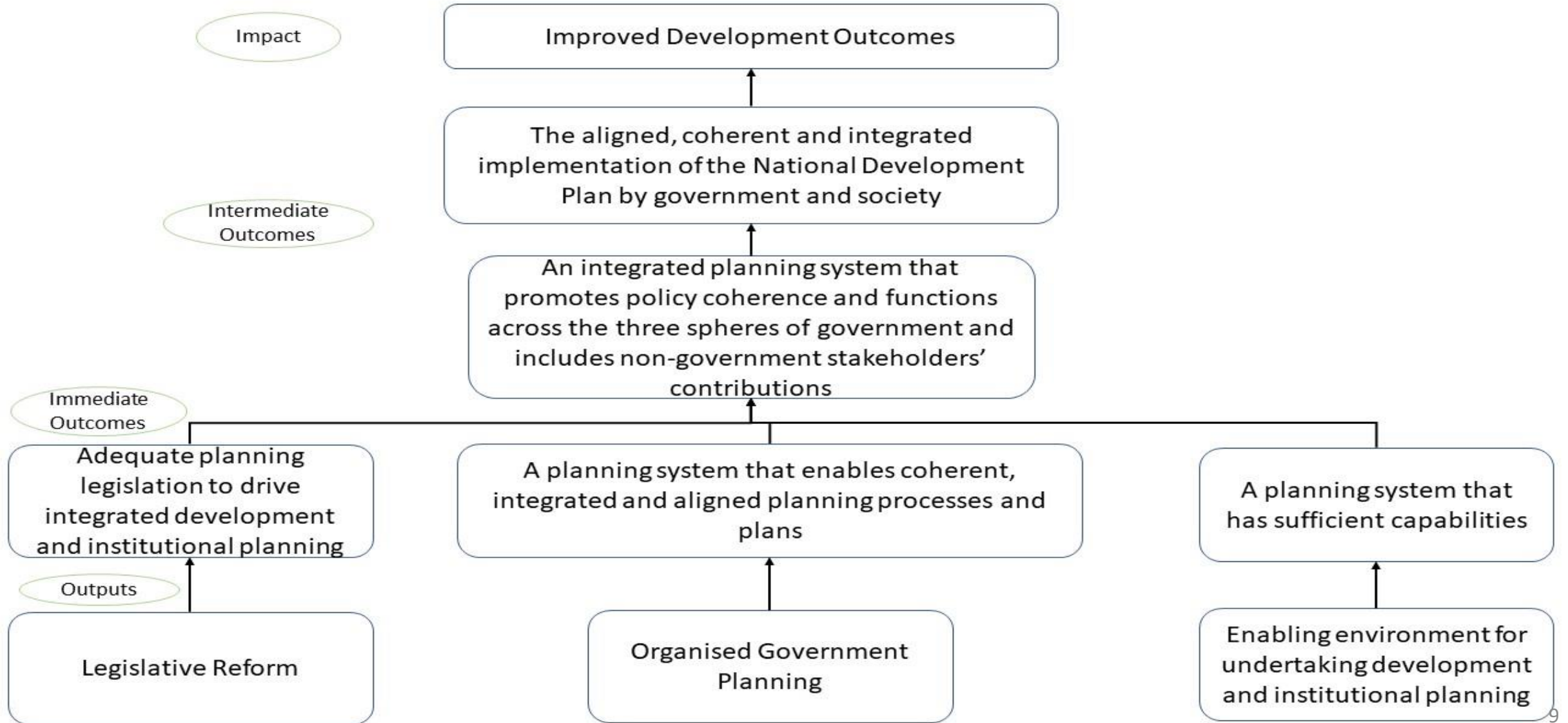
Despite progress, a number of challenges in the planning system persist:

- Planning instruments do not sufficiently prioritise policy interventions and **development goals** and translate these into measurable outputs, outcomes and impacts
- Insufficient **evidence-based planning**
- **Fragmentation of the planning system** and inadequate alignment and coherence across three spheres
- Lack of coherent **planning policy and legislation** to harmonise the planning system
- Lack of alignment of planning frameworks guiding SOEs
- Inadequate collaboration between **centre of government** departments on planning and budgeting
- Plethora of **inter-governmental forums**
- **Compliance-based approach** vs performance and results-based approach
- Inadequate utilization of **futures thinking**, including scenario planning, foresighting, modelling etc.

Problem Tree



Policy Framework Theory of Change



Consultation

- **Considerable consultations on the Policy Framework have taken place**

Centre of government departments – bilateral engagements

Presidency - The Socio Economic Impact Assessment certificate was issued

DBE, DSD, DPE – bilateral engagements

National Technical Planning Forum – national departments, government components and constitutional institutions

Community of Practice for Public Entities – schedule 3A public entities

National Steering Committee for Integrated Planning– OTPs and national centre of government depts

Webinar with non-government stakeholders – academia, business sector, labour, community sector, women’s organisations etc.

GSCID Technical Working Group and GSCID Director Generals cluster

Co-chairs of Ministerial Clusters

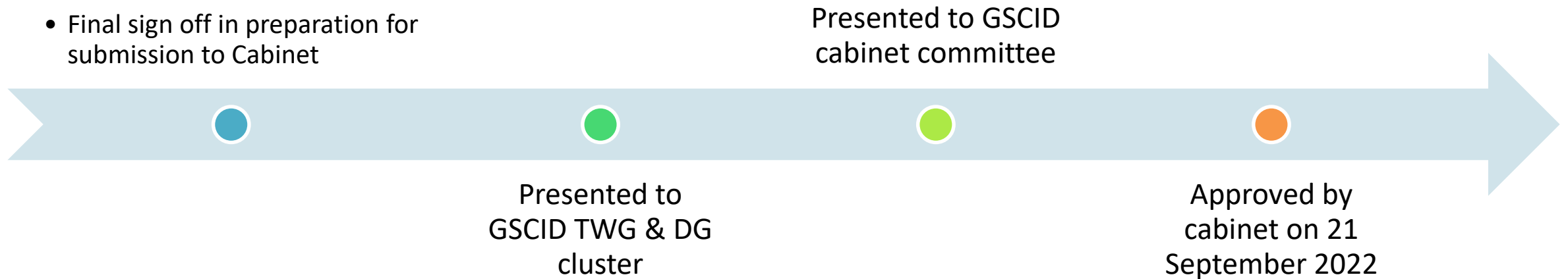
GSCID Ministerial Cluster

Approval process

- **The development of the Policy Framework followed the formal SEIAS process**

Two SEIAS certificates were issued:

- For submission to clusters and FOSAD
- Final sign off in preparation for submission to Cabinet



Summary of Policy Recommendations

A: Legislative reforms that lead to the promulgation of integrated planning legislation

B: Integrated Planning System responsive to development priorities across government

C: An enabling environment for undertaking development and institutional planning

Policy Recommendations (1)

A. Legislative reforms that lead to the promulgation of integrated planning legislation.

B. Integrated Planning System responsive to development priorities across government

1. **Long-term national development plans** are reviewed and revised every ten years, based on extensive research and consultations across the three spheres of government and with social partners.
2. The **medium-term national development plan** is developed every five years for a particular government term of office and is based on the electoral mandate and long-term development plan.
3. The **Budget Prioritisation Framework** is developed on an annual basis to identify the policy and planning priorities for the forthcoming year and utilized to guide resource allocations in line with short, medium and long-term priorities and results.
4. The **National Annual Strategic Plan** is developed on an annual basis to give expression to the priorities and targets of government for a particular year and to guide the development of institutional plans.

Policy Recommendations (2)

5. The approved long and medium-term plans are institutionalized by the three spheres of government including through the **institutional five-year and annual plans** (Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans).
6. The approved **National Spatial Development Framework** is revised every five years in alignment with the long-term national development plans and is implemented and institutionalized across the three spheres of government.
7. **Provincial Governments** will develop long- and medium-term plans aligned with the national long-term plan and the national medium-term plan whilst considering provincial priorities and mandates.
8. Institutional Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans are **results-based and aligned to the medium and long-term national plans** in accordance with the Revised Framework for Strategic and Annual Performance Plans and provide geo-spatial referencing for the location of interventions at a local level.

Policy Recommendations (3)

9. National **sector and cluster plans** are aligned to the medium and long-term strategic plans.
10. The **DDM One Plans and IDPs** are aligned to the medium- and long-term plans at a provincial and national level.
11. A Revised Framework for **Corporate Planning and Shareholder Compacts** aligned to the government's results-based planning principles and methodologies is developed to guide planning by SOEs.
12. National, provincial and local government planning frameworks and guidelines should make provision for **collaboration with non-government stakeholders** in the development and institutional planning processes across the three spheres of government.

Policy Recommendations (4)

C. An enabling environment for undertaking development and institutional planning including where:

1. Planning is **professionalised** to improve the institutionalisation and integration of medium to long-term policy priorities, outcomes-based planning and planning alignment across the spheres of government.
2. The establishment of a **Knowledge Hub** as a repository for data and information necessary for evidence-based planning and decision making.
3. Evidence-based and **results-based planning and budgeting** is mandatory and capacitated across the three spheres of government.
4. **Technology and innovation** utilized to strengthen the planning system and instruments should be automated, including through linkages across short- and medium-term instruments.

PFIP Implementation Plan

Five-year implementation plan, based on the recommendations

- The PFIP, which was approved by cabinet in September 2022, includes a five-year implementation plan, based on the policy recommendations
- The Implementation Plan encompasses outputs, output indicators, responsible departments and targets
- The targets should be implemented by the identified responsible institutions and should be included in their institutional plans for the implementation of the approved Policy Framework for Integrated Planning
- There are 21 outputs, output indicators and targets, which are implemented by the following institutions through the APPs and Annual Operational Plans:
 - DPME, NPC Secretariat, DCOG, Presidency, DPSA, NSG, NT and OTPs
- DPME continuously engages with the relevant stakeholders to track progress on the implementation.
- Regular progress is reported to Parliament through the Portfolio Committee
- DPME will amend the Implementation Plan annually based on progress reported and relevant contextual factors and processes
- Progress has been noted on the output indicators of the Implementation Plan for the PFIP between 2022/23 and 2023/24.

Roles of key stakeholders (1)

Stakeholder	Influence
The Presidency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide leadership and supervision in galvanising the whole of government and society towards the attainment of the vision of the NDP, Vision 2030.• Lead the alignment and coordination of the implementation of the strategic agenda of government.
DPME	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lead the processes of national planning and driving key government priorities.• Issue policy frameworks and guidelines for planning and M&E including integrated planning.• Institutionalise planning within government.• Develop short, medium and long-term plans• Regulate government planning• Lead the alignment and coordination of the implementation of the strategic agenda of government.

Roles of key stakeholders (2)

Stakeholder	Influence
NPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide research and analysis to inform long term planning and integrated planning through involvement / engagement of non-government sectors.
NT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide guidance on budgeting to ensure transparency and control of expenditure in all spheres of government.• Ensure that budgets are aligned with institutional plans and government priorities.
DCoG	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure the coordination of the development of standardised indicators for local government.• Collaborate with DPME and other departments at the centre of government with regard to integrated planning.• Issue frameworks and guidelines for local government in relation to planning and monitoring.

Roles of key stakeholders (3)

Stakeholder	Influence
DPSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure alignment of SDIP with the broader government priorities.
Stats SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide statistical data that can be used by government institutions for planning.
National departments responsible for PFMA Schedule 2, 3B and 3D institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that planning in the SOEs is aligned with the Medium-Term Strategic Framework and NDP goals. • Improve Shareholder Compacts to be more results and outcomes based.
National Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the long and medium priorities of government to ensure that development results are achieved.
OTPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure long- and medium-term priorities of government are aligned with the provincial priorities, and that local government priorities are taken into consideration when provincial priorities are developed. • Ensure that national and provincial priorities are planned for, implemented and monitored.

Roles of key stakeholders (4)

Stakeholder	Influence
NEDLAC	Promote collaboration between government and non -government sectors towards achievement of the country's development priorities.
Provincial Departments	Implement the long and medium priorities of government to ensure that development results are achieved.
SALGA	Provide guidance on the integration of MTSF priorities into the plans and agenda of the municipalities.
NSG	Provide training to government institutions on improving the capabilities for planning, monitoring, evaluation, administration and management related courses.
DWYPD	Provide planning guidance to national and provincial departments in terms of inclusion of the women, youth and persons with disabilities in the short, medium- and long-term plans , including institutional plans.
Non-Government Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the development, adoption and implementation of government's priorities. • Produce research and knowledge that contributes to the improvement of government planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes.

Progress on the PFIP Implementation Plan (1)

No.	Output	Progress
1.	Advocacy for the Policy Framework for Integrated Planning (PFIP)	Launch completed. Presented at the NSCIP and other forums (NTPF and CoP) and OTP Forum Further workshops with stakeholders will be held in 2023/24 (Q3-Q4).
2.	Promulgation of Planning Legislation	The National Development Planning and Coordination Framework Bill was tabled at the GSCIS cabinet committee in June 2023 and November 2023 and further refinements made.
3.	Medium Term Strategic Framework developed	The approach to the development of the 2024-2029 Medium-Term National Development Plan was developed and presented to the FOSAD workshop in July 2023 and to various national and provincial planning forums and workshops. The Steering Committee and Reference group to guide the process have been established.
4.	Budget Prioritisation Framework (BPF) developed	The 2024 BPF was developed and presented to the July 2023 FOSAD workshop and various budgeting engagements. DPME has participated actively in the budget processes to pursue the alignment of the budget with the BPF and related priorities.
5.	Approved National, Provincial and Local Government Planning Frameworks and Guidelines (NSDF)	The NSDF was approved by Cabinet in March 2022 and Gazetted in February 2023. Engagements between DPME and DALRRD are underway to effect the shifting of the NSDF functions to DPME in line with cabinet decisions.

Progress on the PFIP Implementation Plan (2)

No.	Output	Progress
	Approved National, Provincial and Local Government Planning Frameworks and Guidelines:	
6.	Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF)	2019-24 MTSF guidelines were developed and have been implemented since 2022. Following the introduction of the DDM, guidance was provided on the development of the DDM One Plans, including through the development of Localisation Guidelines. DPME undertook a pilot study on the Guidelines which put forward a top-down and bottom-up approach, including localising the MTSF in the DDM context.
7.	Provincial Growth and Development Strategies (PGDS)	MTSF guidelines were developed and implemented since 2022. The approach to the development of the 2024-2029 Medium-Term National Development Plan will provide further guidance for the development of the PGDS
8.	DDM One Plans	The DDM One Plan content guidelines and One Plan process guidelines were developed during 2020/21 and were issued to all provinces and municipalities through a circular dated 19/01/2021
9.	Local Government Planning Frameworks	The framework which guides municipal planning was provided through Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000), which requires all municipalities to develop Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), which are five-year plans, in line with the council's term of office

Progress on the PFIP Implementation Plan (3)

No.	Output	Progress
10.	Professionalised Planning Practice	NSG has prioritised the professionalisation of the public service and will continue to collaborate with DPME and other relevant entities on the professionalisation of planning.
11.	Knowledge Hub functional as a resource for integrated planning	DPME has continued to drive the development of the CDMAS. The process of procuring a suitable service provider is underway.
12.	Guideline on the use of evidence in planning across the three spheres of government implemented	DPME in collaboration with Twende Mbele produced a Guideline: Using M&E evidence in planning and budgeting. DPME has also developed a detailed conceptual and practical approach to the development of evidence for planning, as presented at the DPME National Evaluation Forum in 2022. This also informed the development of an Evidence Plan by DPME.
13.	Framework for Schedule 2 (SOE), Schedule 3B and Schedule 3D Planning implemented	Work in progress by the DPE, Presidential Commission on SOEs and other stakeholders to develop the SOE Revised Framework. An SOE Forum has been established.
14.	Research agenda setting to inform integrated planning and knowledge translation	DPME has undertaken numerous research projects and evaluations and has produced an evidence plan and evidence mapping work.

Progress on the PFIP Implementation Plan (3)

No.	Output	Progress
15.	Functional Planning Forums	<p>The National Steering Committee on Integrated Planning (NSCIP) was established comprising of national centre of government departments and Offices of the Premier. It functions effectively, serving as a platform for strategic engagement on planning and related matters, consultation, sharing of knowledge and best practice.</p> <p>The National Technical Planning Forum (NTPF) and the National Planning Community of Practice for public entities are also functioning effectively.</p>
16.	Technical Support Services Provided by Centre of Government	<p>The government-wide planning and reporting cycle by centre of government departments was developed for 2023/24.</p> <p>DPME continues to provide ongoing technical support to national and provincial government departments and public entities on planning and reporting. In the past few months, DPME has provided inputs to numerous national and provincial strategic planning workshops on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning for the 7th administration, including the next medium-term national development plan and institutional plans for 2025-2030• Priorities for 2024/25• Planning for development and results. <p>DPME developed the 2024 Budget Prioritisation Framework and has made inputs into the 2024 budget process led by National Treasury.</p>

Progress on the PFIP Implementation Plan (3)

No.	Output	Progress
17.	Approved National, Provincial and Local Government Planning Frameworks and Guidelines (Sector and cluster planning guidelines)	Sector and cluster planning guidelines will be developed in 2024/25. DPME is in the process of formalizing planning clusters.
18.	Evaluations conducted on the Policy Framework for Integrated Planning	Planned for the 2024/25 financial year.
19.	Implementation of the Medium Term Strategic Framework	The current 2019-2024 MTSF is being implemented. DPME is in the process of developing the 2024-2029 MTSF which will be implemented from 2024/25 post approval by the new Cabinet of the 7 th administration of government
20.	Framework for Long-term national development plans developed	The framework and guidelines for the development of long term plans will be developed in 2025/26
21.	National Annual Strategic Plan (NASP)	The National Annual Strategic Plan will be developed in 2025/26 based on the approved 2024-2029 MTSF

Conclusion and way forward

- The electronic version of the Policy Framework for Integrated Planning has been shared with national and provincial public institutions.
- The key components of the Policy Framework and its implementation are standing items on the agendas of the strategic inter-governmental planning forums convened by DPME, including the following:
 - **National Steering Committee on Integrated Planning (NSCIP)** – OTPs and national centre of government departments.
 - **National Technical Planning Forum (NTPF)** – planning officials from national departments
 - **National Community of Practice Forum (NCPF)** – planning officials from public entities
- DPME will continue to engage with the relevant stakeholders to ensure that the output indicators and targets for implementation are reported on and corrective action taken where necessary.
- DPME will amend the Implementation Plan annually based on progress reported and taking into account contextual factors and processes
- PFIP is available on the DPME website:
<https://www.dpme.gov.za/keyfocusareas/Provincial%20Performance%20Publication/Documents/Policy%20Framework%20for%20Integrated%20Planning.%20DPME.pdf>

A photograph of the National Parliament Building in South Africa, featuring two large domes and a central flagpole, with the text "THANK YOU" overlaid in white.

THANK YOU