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***PROCEEDINGS OF MINI-PLENARY SESSION — NATIONAL ASSEMBLY***

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Members of the mini-plenary session met on the virtual

platform at 10:00.

Acting Chairperson Mr Q R Dyantyi took the Chair and requested

members to observe a moment of silence for prayer or

meditation.

The ACTING CHAIRPERSON (Mr Q R Dyantyi): Hon members, before

we proceed, I would like to remind you that the virtual mini—

plenary is deemed to be in the precinct of Parliament and

constitutes a meeting of the National Assembly for debating

purposes only. In addition to the Rules of the virtual

sitting, the Rules of the National Assembly, including the

rules of debate, will apply. Members enjoy the same powers and

privileges that apply in sittings of the National Assembly.

Members should equally note that anything said on the virtual

platform is deemed to have been said to the House and may be



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ruled upon. All members who have logged in shall be considered

to be present and are requested to mute their microphones and

only unmute when recognised to speak. This is very important.

This is because the microphones are very sensitive and will

pick up noise which might disturb the attention of other

members. When recognised to speak, please unmute your

microphone and connect your video. Members may make use of the

icons on the bar at the bottom of their screens which has an

option that allows a member to put up his or her hand. The

secretariat will assist in alerting the Chairperson of members

requesting to speak. When using the virtual system, members

are urged to refrain or desist from unnecessary points of

order or interjections.

We shall now proceed to the Order which is the debate on Vote

No 9 — Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Appropriation Bill.

I now recognise the hon Minister in the Presidency hon Mondli

Gungubele. The Minister? Hon Minister in the Presidency, are

you in the House? Hon Deputy Minister Kekana, is your Minister

online?

The DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE PRESIDENCY (Ms P S Kekana): Let me

check. I think he should be, hon Chair.



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The ACTING CHAIRPERSON (Mr Q R Dyantyi): I now again recognise

the hon Minister in the Presidency if he is online.

The ACTING CHAIRPERSON (Ms T M Joemat-Pettersen): Hon

Chairperson, this is the Acting Chair Tina Joemat-Pettersen.

We have not yet noted the Minister.

The ACTING CHAIRPERSON (Mr Q R Dyantyi): Okay, thank you, hon

Acting Chair Joemat-Pettersen. Hon Deputy Minister, are we

able to locate where the Minister is in the next few seconds?

Is he struggling with ... network? What is happening?

Mr J J MCGLUWA: Chairperson?

The ACTING CHAIRPERSON (Mr Q R Dyantyi): Is that a point of

order?

Mr J J MCGLUWA: No Chair. I want to suggest something for ...

progress. Is it possible that we maybe ask another ANC

Minister or the Deputy Minister to speak? Unless we wait for

five minutes for the Minister to come on.



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The ACTING CHAIRPERSON (Mr Q R Dyantyi): Thank you, hon

McGluwa. We will wait for two minutes. Your suggestion is

appreciated but you know it’s not workable. Thank you, hon

McGluwa. Apologies, hon members.

The ACTING CHAIRPERSON (Ms T M Joemat-Pettersen): Hon

Chairperson?

The ACTING CHAIRPERSON (Mr Q R Dyantyi): Thank you, hon Acting

Chair. I now recognise that the Minister is online. Hon

Minister in the Presidency, I recognised you to speak and to

lead this important debate but it so happened that you were

not online when we started. I again recognise you, hon

Minister Gungubele to lead the debate.

**APPROPRIATION BILL**

Debate on Vote No 9 — Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation:

The MINISTER IN THE PRESIDENCY: Thank you, hon Chair. I’m

trying to sort out ... connectivity. My apologies. I don’t

know what went wrong.



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Hon Chairperson of the session, Deputy Minister in the

Presidency Ms Pinky Kekana, chairperson of the Portfolio

Committee on Public Service and Administration Mr T H James,

members of the Portfolio Committee on Public Service and

Administration, hon members of the House, the Director-

General, DG, for the Department of Planning, Monitoring and

Evaluation Mr Robert Nkuna, distinguished guests, members of

the media and fellow South Africans, I am pleased and honoured

to table the budget policy statement of the Department of

Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation for the financial year

2022-23. This occasion happens as we celebrate Africa Month

and the formation of the AU. During this month we are all

called upon to embrace our being as Africans and to work

towards the development of our continent and the African

populace. As South Africa, we reiterate our commitment to

building a better Africa and a better world through dedicated

programmes to reduce unemployment and inequality, and to

eliminate poverty.

Many of the people on the continent and in our country are

still trapped in poverty, with limited prospects for

employment. Hence, we welcome the AU’s timely decision to

dedicate this year towards the safeguarding of nutrition and



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food security across the continent. This is consistent with

our strategic long-term goals to reduce unemployment, poverty

and inequality, as expressed in the National Development Plan,

NDP, and so on.

Our government is already seized with endeavours to ensure

that South Africans, especially the poor, do not only have

access to food but to nutrition as well. Government has

established the Food and Nutrition Council which is led by His

Excellency the Deputy President David Mabuza, with the

Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation providing

secretariat services. Through this effort, we intend to

mobilise other stakeholders across society to ensure that

South Africans have access to nutrition ... [Inaudible.]

Government is already a significant contributor to food

nutrition through its programmes and activities spread across

departments such as Social Development, Health and Basic

Education. We will brief Parliament on progress in this regard

as we move along with the implementation of this important

effort.

The NDP remains our lodestar as we continue to deal with

current and future challenges post-COVID-19. Besides the



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devastation caused by the pandemic, and most recently floods

in parts of our country, including the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-

Natal and North West provinces, there is still scope to make

significant strides to achieve the goals of the NDP.

For us to effectively achieve these goals as encapsulated in

the NDP, we have to overcome the threat posed by the COVID-19

pandemic, rebuild our economy, equip our people with the

necessary skills, and fight corruption both in government and

in the private sector.

Just as in many other African countries, our economy was badly

affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. In the past two years, we

have had to battle the unpredictable surge of the coronavirus,

find solutions to protect lives and livelihoods and keep the

system running in the service of the people.

Our economy was badly affected with some strategic businesses

closed and with many of our people losing their jobs. In the

worst cases, many of our family members who may also have been

breadwinners, succumbed to the pandemic and left families in

the worst economic circumstances and emotional distress. This

was further compounded by horrific emergent developments in



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the country, such as the July 2021 unrest, floods and drought

in the KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and North West provinces.

Underlying and parallel to the COVID-19 pandemic, we also have

to deal with the abuse, violation and killing of women; an

unpleasant phenomenon which continues to hinder women’s

participation in the economy and their full enjoyment of basic

human rights.

We would like to commend the efforts of all who continue to

collaborate with government to ameliorate the impact of these

unfortunate incidents. In a manner that signified the ultimate

demonstration of our nation’s rootedness to the ethos of

Ubuntu, frontline workers put their lives on the line to save

those affected.

Ordinary individuals and community members worked with

government to quell the July unrest and protect targeted

economic infrastructure. Various civil society organisations

joined government to deal with the devastating aftermath of

the floods. We continue to work with all organisations and

stakeholders nationwide to call for an end to gender-based

violence, GBV. The impact of these emergent circumstances is

so vast and deep that our victory will only prevail if we



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continue to work together in the manner that we respond to

these challenges.

The President reminded us during the state of the nation

address to build on the foundation of the Economic

Reconstruction and Recovery Plan and to continue to implement

the seven priorities of the 2019-24 Medium-Term Strategic

Framework, MTSF, which is the five-year plan of government

towards the implementation of the NDP. The President

emphasised the need to work collectively with all partners to

overcome the pandemic, to massively roll out the

infrastructure programme, to substantially increase local

production, to implement the economic stimulus to create jobs

and to rapidly expand our energy generation capacity. The

President also announced the amendment and tightening of laws

that are critical in dealing with the scourge of GBV and

femicide.

It is upon us to ensure that all these key focus areas are

implemented to help catapult our country out of this current

situation. We need to forge a solid and seamless synergy with

all government departments, entities and social partners, and

align our plans to these strategic objectives and long-term



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developmental plans. We must recalibrate our efforts to ensure

that our plans are implemented within the set time and

allocated budgets.

It is for this reason that we have identified the

institutionalisation of planning, monitoring and evaluation as

the theme and programme of this year. The Department of

Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation has to increase its

effectiveness to ensure that we institutionalise these tools

in such a way that we achieve tangible results. Our resolve as

the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation is to

ensure that this outcome action-orientated planning and

implementation process should happen consistently across all

spheres of government and agencies. This synergy should entail

mechanisms for us to be each other’s watchdog and encourage us

to aspire to the highest levels of accountability. In this way

we will ensure that work gets done according to our plans, and

in a manner that improves people’s livelihoods and allows for

the full participation of all the citizenry.

The Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, working

together with the National Planning Commission, NPC, and all

spheres of government, is at the heart of this synergy and has



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a critical task to institutionalise planning and alignment

with developmental goals and outcomes in government, provide

effective monitoring mechanisms and evaluate all critical

programmes to assess the nature of our impact in society.

The NPC in particular, as the custodian of the NDP, should

assist with the institutionalisation of planning amongst all

social partners, provide critical research on the

implementation of key focus areas and mobilise stakeholders

outside government to contribute towards the attainment of our

developmental goals.

I am excited that the newly appointed commissioners of the NPC

have already shown the zeal to work with us towards the

mainstreaming of long-term planning and the attainment of the

NDP goals. They bring with them a wealth of experience in

various sectors of our society and help us reach as many

potential stakeholders as possible. We expect them to build on

the crucial research outputs of the previous NPC and help to

create a credible repository of evidence that will support the

work towards the NDP goals.



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This third NPC, which commenced its duty last year in

December, has a critical mandate to lead the development

agenda; advise on key developmental issues; accelerate,

promote, monitor and assess the implementation of the NDP;

conduct long-term research and create a body of evidence; help

the country to look ahead in a futuristic manner; and ensure

international partnerships for development in our country.

Although the NPC is an independent advisory body, we want to

see them work closely with the Department of Planning,

Monitoring and Evaluation and create a framework for

integrated planning in government. We remain committed to

produce a legal framework that will usher in a new predictable

and automated planning paradigm and discipline within and

across all spheres of government.

In this regard, the Department of Planning, Monitoring and

Evaluation will undertake intergovernmental and public

consultations on the revised Integrated Development Planning

Framework Bill. We anticipate that these consultations would

be finalised by September 2022 and the necessary updates to

incorporate comments will be effected by March 2023.



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The finalisation and ascension of this Bill will build on the

existing work that is happening in the Department of Planning,

Monitoring and Evaluation to institutionalise planning and

assist with the alignment of key priorities. Over the years,

the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation has

consistently assessed all departmental strategic plans and

annual performance plans, APPs, to ensure that they are

aligned to the MTSF and NDP. These efforts were augmented with

a series of training sessions for key planning functionaries

in government to get them up to speed with the planning

framework and guiding concepts. This work, which will continue

in the financial year 2022-23, has been enhanced by the

development of a much more nuanced theory of change that would

guide integrated development planning in government and ensure

that all components of government’s machinery work

collaboratively to achieve the set MTSF and NDP outcomes.

This work has also been strengthened by the introduction of

the National Annual Strategic Plan, Nasp, instrument in the

planning cycle of government to improve developmental results.

The Nasp instrument sets out the priorities for the year ahead

and improves alignment between medium-term strategic

priorities and annual plans and budgets of departments.



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The Nasp, as it is commonly called now, is in alignment with

the priorities that were set out in the President’s 2022 state

of the nation address, and is aligned with the NDP and the

MTSF. It is anchored on four key areas that are aimed at

stabilising the current situation and leads to full recovery,

namely the management of the pandemic, economic recovery,

employment support and relief and building state capability

for effective delivery.

In line with the key areas, the Nasp identifies 10 critical

interventions that should find expression in departments’

APPs. These top 10 interventions include the need to massify

job creation, effect structural reforms and create conditions

for ease of doing business in the country, digitisation and

modernisation, food security and household income, provision

of basic income services, access to clean drinkable water and

dignified sanitation, encourage citizens to take up vaccines

for protection against COVID-19 and deal decisively with

corruption. The implementation of these top 10 interventions

will be monitored and evaluated on a monthly basis to ensure

consistency in alignment and delivery.



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We will ensure that this enhanced planning paradigm finds

expression across all spheres of government through the

District Development Model, DDM. The Department of Planning,

Monitoring and Evaluation chairs the Presidency Steering

Committee on the DDM and has already established a number of

workstreams to assist in driving integrated planning and

implementation of programmes in the 44 pilot districts.

As you may be aware, the DDM adopts an integrated approach and

dispels silos in the implementation of government programmes

across the three tiers of government. Its intention is to

ensure that plans translate into implementable programmes that

yield demonstrable results. The DDM calls for government to

co-ordinate and integrate development plans and budgets, and

mobilise the capacity and resources of social partners in

pursuit of inclusive growth and job creation.

A number of pilot districts have launched the model and are

beginning to realise its delivery capability across the three

spheres of government. Most of the districts have submitted

their one plans which co-ordinates developmental efforts and

sets specific timelines for delivery. These one plans also

encapsulate identified catalytic projects which will help



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stabilise the current situation and lead to sustainable

economic recovery and growth. The Department of Planning,

Monitoring and Evaluation will review these plans regularly to

ensure alignment with the Nasp, MTSF 2019-24 and NDP

developmental goals.

We are building in effective monitoring mechanisms around all

the plans to track implementation and develop timely

corrective measures. The department will, over the medium

term, continue to monitor government performance towards the

achievement of envisaged outcomes, by among others conducting

biannual integrated MTSF monitoring reviews. These reviews are

aimed at measuring progress against MTSF priorities to achieve

improved accountability of the government in the

implementation of service-delivery programmes and projects.

The reviews will include monitoring of the implementation of

the industrial master plans, food and nutrition security, GBV

and femicide, COVID-19 assessments, Operation Phakisa

assessments and the ease of doing business in the country.

As this financial year marks the midpoint of our MTSF 2019-24,

the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation will

also produce a mid-term review report of government’s



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performance against the set seven priorities. We want to

bolster the evidence that is generated through the monthly,

biannual, mid-term and sectoral reviews with rapid evaluations

of key government programmes. Our evaluation team at the

Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation will conduct

rapid evaluations on programmes that are aimed at achieving

our annual apex priorities as detailed in the Nasp.

Rapid evaluations will be implemented alongside the approved

national evaluation plan which is anchored on the seven

priorities of the MTSF 2019-24. We need this feedback to

design appropriate corrective interventions, improve our plans

and fine-tune the delivery mechanisms.

We are working on the development of a large-scale tertiary

knowledge hub that will host all this evidence and link us to

research outputs in various sectors. The Department of

Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation will create a real-time

data centre that is geographically referenced to enable the

President to have a line of sight of government interventions

and the impact that these interventions have on the objects of

change, the people of our country.



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We want to work towards a scenario where all the citizens can

access and track progress in the implementation of government

programmes against the set targets. As a result, the

Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation is at the

advanced stage in the development of the Centralised Data

Management and Analytical System, CDMAS, which will enable

data users to access, retrieve, analyse and visualise data.

We want all citizens to be a part of the envisaged growth and

development by building the necessary capability in the state

and working towards the highest standards of accountability.

Hence, we consider the signing and reviews of performance

agreements for the executive and heads of departments an

important element in the capability of the state. The

department has a task to co-ordinate the signing of

performance agreements for the Minister and heads of

departments, and ensure alignment with the APPs and overall

developmental goals.

Our frontline monitoring team is on the ground to review the

quality of government services, identify potential hindrances

and bring in the necessary evidence. We want to ensure that

no-one is left behind as we rebuild our country amidst this



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pandemic and work towards inclusive development and growth. We

encourage all the people in South Africa to vaccinate against

coronavirus to offset its impact in our society. We call on

all South Africans to protect critical economic infrastructure

to safeguard existing jobs and sources of livelihoods. Let us

lead the charge against corruption because it compromises all

our efforts to accelerate the recovery process and set our

economy on a positive economic trajectory. No woman must be

subjected to abuse, violation and discriminated against in all

facets of our lives. The youth must adopt this recovery and

stabilisation ... as its main course and participate

effectively in all programmes that seek to grow the country.

We want a skilled youthful workforce that can drive this

recovery with the necessary vigour and speed.

We commit to deploy the Budget Vote for the financial year

2022-23, which amounts to R470,9 million, towards building an

integrated evidence-based planning, monitoring and evaluation

system. It is our view that this will significantly improve

the capability of the state to deliver and promote the

participation of various stakeholders and ordinary people.

With the budget made available, we have allocated and will

spend as follows:



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Firstly, R190,4 million will be dedicated to the compensation

of employees, goods and services;

Secondly, R84,6 million will contribute to the improved

development outcomes for the country through the co-ordination

and institutionalisation of an integrated government planning

system. Examples of interventions include the monitoring of

the NDP, automation of the planning system across all

government institutions and stakeholder engagement programmes

of the NPC;

Thirdly, R69,4 million is dedicated to monitoring government’s

progress on its achievement of the goals set out in the NDP.

There are many interventions that will be implemented. To name

a few, monitoring reviews that measure progress against MTSF

priorities and submitted to Cabinet on the state of government

performance against the MTSF, monitoring the implementation of

Operation Phakisa Labs, and implementing the Local Government

Management Improvement Model;

Fourthly, R83,1 million is dedicated towards providing support

for the implementation of the MTSF, with the following key



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interventions: monitoring and reporting on the performance

agreements and implementation of the Ministerial Performance

Management and Development System, PMDS, and monitoring and

reporting on the performance analysis of DGs and the

performance and capability of national and provincial

departments. Other key areas include the monitoring of the

contribution of state-owned entities, SOEs, towards the MTSF

and frontline services on the implementation of the MTSF

priorities at district level, and monitoring the

institutionalisation of the National Anticorruption Strategy;

and

Fifthly, towards the end, R43,4 is dedicated towards advancing

evidence‐based planning, monitoring and evaluation. This will

enable reporting on selected indicators on economic and social

development in South Africa, technical support interventions,

including training, capacity development, facilitation, data

assessment and standard-setting documents and guidelines and

development, piloting and deployment of the CDMAS.

As I conclude, I want to thank the Deputy Ministers in the

Presidency who relentlessly support the work of the

department. I also want to thank the DG of the Department of



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Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation and his team for their

commitment to work towards building a synergised system and

delivery mechanism. I also want to thank the portfolio

committee, as always, with regard to their very vigorous and

robust oversight and interrogation of our work. Without them,

the little improvements that we are proud of would not have

been there. This year is a turning point and we would

appreciate it if Members of Parliament could approve our

programme of action against the voted funds ... [Inaudible.]

[Time expired.]

Mr T H JAMES: Hon House Chairperson, hon Minister and Deputy

Minister, hon members of the portfolio committee, chairperson

of the Planning Commission and Commissioners, senior officials

of the department in this portfolio committee and within our

sector, we recognise the National Development Plan as a

national blue print, which proposes the following for our

sector in a bigger scheme of things: The plan argues that

decentralising authority to Ministers and their department

heads will not be effective unless accompanied by increased

delegation, particularly to those at media middle management

level who are mandated to make day-to-day decisions.



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In the absence of such effective delegation decision-making is

slowed down rather and implementation is delayed. Moreover,

accountability is weakened if paperwork has to be signed by

middle people or at multiple stages of the process. The plan

thus submit that streamlined processes are needed that clarify

accountability and that makes it easier for department to make

decisions. Furthermore, the plan raises concern about whether

Parliament is fulfilling its role in building an accountable

and responsive state. The National Planning Commission

proposes the following steps to strengthen delegation

accountability and oversight: Encouraging greater and more

consistent delegation supported by effective systems of

support and oversight; ensuring that all service delivery

points provide clear information on where citizens can go and

who can they talk to if they are dissatisfied; requiring

frontline staff to wear name tags to make it easier for

citizen to provide feedback on the standard of service

delivery they received; and strengthening the oversight role

of Parliament and provincial legislatures.

The plan argues that some of the government’s best performing

institutions are those with a stable leadership and policy

approach. However, it is not always clear how the roles and



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responsibilities are divided between political principals and

administrative heads, which often undermines the stability. In

order to stabilise the political administrative interface the

commission proposes that the role of the Public Service

Commission in championing norms and standards and monitoring

recruitment processes is strengthened. An administrative head

of Public Service be created and would be responsible for the

managing career progression of heads of department, including

convening panel for recruitment, performance assessment and

disciplinary procedures.

A hybrid approach to top appointments be employed that allows

for reconciliation of administrative and political priorities.

It purely administrative approach to lower level appointments

be adopted with senior officials given full authority to

appoint staff in their departments. Chairperson, Ministers and

hon members, our approach as the portfolio committee is that

this department should plan, monitor and evaluate government’s

work around and against these policy principles towards 2030.

There should be already markers and milestones towards

achieving the National Development 2030. 2030 is just eight

years away from now.



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It is the ANC government’ commitment to achieve this plan,

since it was well thought, presented and then gradually

implemented by different sectors of economy and government.

Implementation is still ongoing because the culmination is

2030. The social idiom prevailing is that the wheels of

government turn slowly. However, the reforms that have been

introduced and carried through regarding the National

Development Plan demonstrate that as the ruling party and

Parliament, we cordially wanting to see the planning out so

well to transform government and the Public Service and

society. Within this, we need to be each other’s keepers and

watchdogs.

We need the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

coming hard with other departments to move towards their

sector goals towards 2030. We need the Ministry to be hard on

colleagues in Cabinet to move towards their sector goals

towards 2030. We need ourselves as Parliament to ensure that

both government and Public Service are moving towards

achieving what must be achieved concerning the National

Development Plan, 2030. As the department is planning to

produce 2 reports per year over the Medium-Term Expenditure

Framework to monitor the impact of the policy priorities in



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relation to actual service delivery through various frontline

monitoring programme.

These reports must be objective and introspective to

government. They must not save face. That will not help

because our constituent society and opposition are not kind to

us as the party in government. Due to the objectivity in

judging us, also migrate to extreme subjectivity, subjectivity

against us. Also, the ANC government still wants to govern

because it has a massive experience in governing and steering

the country and the economy. Therefore, we need to be

objective to ourselves and be more critical to ourselves so

that we correct a governance mistakes where we fail, improve

where we do better and glitter where we shine.

Our engine room and our room should really be such well-oiled

and well equipped. Targeted site visits, citizen-based

monitoring and the presidential hotline must be strengthened

and invigorated. What they actually reveal to us must be what

we fix. No time to save face. A real story is a good story to

tell. We want this department to be evidence-based so that

planning is done against reality. In that way, the diminishing

resources can be targeted towards real challenges and



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therefore be used to optimal without wastage. To enhance

capacity over the medium-term, the performance of heads of

department must be realistic, developmental, capacitating and

evaluating. Performance of Ministers must be National

Development Plan-based aligned with government program of

action and analysed as much as they are medium-term.

Never allow this performance agreement to be assessed outside

and given year, otherwise, milestone and key performance areas

against the annual performance plan cannot be measured.

Challenges and shortcomings will not be addressed immediately

going into the subsequent year. Every correct and true

assessment of persons and entities is cumulative so that

challenges and shortcomings can be detected earlier. As

government and the Public Service become more professionalised

and developmental, each department is drastically and actually

a leaning organisation, meaning, they are critically and truly

assessed with a view to building them up than breaking them

down.

This does not mean the assessment will be patronized, it means

it will be evidence-based in order to create space for

improvement. If that space of improvement is not honored. They



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... [Time expired.] ... Thank you, hon House Chairperson. We

support the Budget Vote of the department.

*IsiZulu*:

Mnu Z N MBHELE: Ngiyabonga Sihlalo ngaphambili, ...

*English*:

... and good morning, year after year, ANC governments have

announced plans and programmes but fallen short on achieving

them to address our challenges. We have been witness to a

never ending stream of promises without performance,

intentions without implementation, and policies without

political will. Economic growth is in chronic stagnation, job

creation is in reverse gear, and the opportunities, and

increasingly the stomachs, of too many of our people are

shrinking in the face of our current crisis of rising living

costs and food insecurity.

Ten years after the adoption of the National Development Plan,

NDP, this prevailing situation in our country is very far from

the story we should have been telling today. Given that one of

the key mandates of the Department of Planning, Monitoring and

Evaluation is facilitating the implementation of the NDP, it



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is clearly failing in that mandate. The Minister in his speech

earlier referred to the NDP as our load star, which means it

is our compass by which to navigate and find true north. But

under the steerage of the ANC the SS South Africa is

hopelessly lost and adrift at sea.

Just this week, the portfolio committee received a monitoring

report evaluation from the departments in which they admitted

that since the NDP was adopted, progress has been slow towards

achieving our main goals and that South Africa is

underperforming on various targets. Ten years in, we are

nowhere near the lofty ambitions of eradicating poverty, or

creating 11 million new jobs.

While we acknowledge that the DPME is not an implementing

agent, it does need to demonstrate its merits more concretely

through consistent follow-ups and leveraging of its position

at the nerve centre hub of government, as the Minister himself

conceded to SCOPA earlier this year concerning complaints of

SIU reports gathering dust, despite corruption findings across

the state.



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This being a planning department, one is pressed to ask: Where

is the clear and convincing practical plan, facilitated by

DPME, to stimulate economic growth to at least 4% per year?

Being a monitoring and evaluation department, one is also

pressed to ask: Why are shortcomings with reaching performance

targets not leading to capacity-building and remedial

corrections? Surely the Presidency has the power to do so?

But any informed observer of the governing party will already

know that the Presidency does not have the power to help

translate planning into performance, or monitoring and

evaluation into meritocracy and innovation, because the ANC in

government is run on cadre deployment, and its animating

lifeblood is patronage and political horse-trading. Under such

conditions, there is no fitness-for-purpose, no

accountability, and no drive for achievement, let alone

excellence. Instead, there is loyalty-for-reward, impunity for

failure, and bumbling mediocrity at best or catastrophic

incompetence at worst.

We need look no further than the shocking amateur hour that

was the woeful preparedness and response of ANC governments

and political office-bearers to the July 2021 riots and KZN



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floods this year. Unsurprisingly, no heads have rolled or

consequences sanctioned for those in high government office

who let citizens down as they faced chaos, destruction of

infrastructure, and loss of lives and livelihoods.

The small ray of hope that shone through during those

disasters as they unfolded and in their aftermath was a gritty

demonstration of the adage that the things that are wrong in

South Africa – poor governance, dysfunction, incompetence and

mismanagement – can be fixed by what is right about South

Africa – the resilience, decency, enterprising spirit, and

pragmatism of our people.

One of the seminal scenario planning exercises ever produced

in South Africa is the Dinokeng Scenarios, whose optimal

scenario called ‘Walk Together’ could also be described as the

achievement of the vision of the National Development Plan. In

that vision, a capable state and active citizens work together

to fulfil the potential of this country for the realisation of

social cohesion and shared prosperity.

Its worst scenario is called ‘Walk Apart’, in which

disappointed citizens who no longer trust the government after



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multiple failures, essentially disengage from the weak and

ineffective state. Already there have been growing signs of

this ‘walking apart’ for close to 20 years: as trust

diminished in state schooling, government healthcare and

policing, citizens who could afford to have switched to

relying primarily on private education, healthcare and

security.

As the state-run freight and commuter rail service gradually

ground to dysfunction, businesses switched to private freight

trucking and commuters switched to private taxi transport

services. And more recently, as intensified load-shedding

exposes the terminal decline of Eskom, households and

businesses are switching from state-run power generation and

supply to private alternatives that minimise or eliminate

these disruptions.

The simple truth, Minister, is that unless the planning,

monitoring and evaluation work of this Department starts to

yield material and positive results, then the households,

businesses, communities, and competent local and provincial

governments in this country will increasingly find themselves

having to “walk apart” from an ineffective and incompetent



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state, to do their own planning, their own monitoring and

evaluation, and their own implementation to secure their

desired future. I thank you.

Ms C V KING: Chairperson, hon Mbhele had ten seconds left. Can

that be added to hon Mc Gluwa, please.

The ACTING CHAIRPERSON (Mr Q R Dyantyi): You are not going to

that. I now recognise the EFF.

Ms C C S MOTSEPE: Thank you very much, hon House Chairperson,

allow me not to switch on my video due to unstable network

where I am. Chairperson, we reject Budget Vote 9 on Planning,

Monitoring and Evaluation. This is one of those departments

that have not justified their existence and which cannot point

to any meaningful contribution to the development of this

country. It was in November 2011 when Cabinet approve the

National Evaluation Policy Framework which was purportedly

meant to guide the government’s monitoring of its performance.

An integral part of any monitoring framework is its ability to

feed back to policy making and to performance improvement. The

Minister would be the hard pressed to point any policy

improvement in his country made because of the intervention of



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this department. He can never point to any area of performance

in government that has improved because of areas of

improvement identified through the intervention of this

department.

Chairperson programme three of the department is about public

sector monitoring and capacity development with a very

specific focus on building the capacity of the local

government spheres. We now all know that about two thirds of

the country’s municipalities are completely dysfunctional,

unable to deliver basic services such as refuse collection.

This is even in big municipalities such as Mangaung. This

Minister here cannot stand up and speak with any conviction of

any intervention they have made in working with these

municipalities to improve their management.

The Presidential Hotline under the so called frontline and

citizen-based service delivery monitoring has to be one of the

biggest frauds of this regime. Not only is it poorly known

among citizens, but it is also woefully useless amongst the

few citizens who do know about it. Many questions have been

asked about the useful of this Hotline and both the Minister



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and the President cannot say exactly what service delivery

issues have been resolved as a result of this Hotline.

Central to the establishment of the department was the

National Planning Commission which also gifted the country

with a poorly conceptualised National Development Plan. When

it was adopted, the NDP planned to have unemployment reduced

to 6% by 2030. Unemployment rate at that time the NDP was

adopted was at 24,6%. Yet, today unemployment rate in the

country is almost 35% and the expanded definition of

unemployment is sitting at 46%. To attain this goal, the NDP

claimed that the GDP of the country would now grow at 5,4% and

that 11 million new jobs would be created. This was a pie in

the sky.

We now all know that it is so because it was promised on

faulty conceptual grounds. In an economy such as ours,

characterised by a large number of poorly educated and less

skilled labour force, you need direct state intervention to

catalyse labour-intensive development. We need to build

infrastructure that connects people and businesses. We need

public service that is able to respond timeously to service



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delivery and development bottlenecks. We need economy growth

driven by redistribution of resources.

The NDP failed to appreciate this and the Ramaphosa regime is

still labouring under the same misconception that a deeply

racist and unpatriotic private sector would be able to drive

growth and eliminate poverty and unemployment in this country.

It will never happen. The people voted for you. Solve their

problem. They did not vote for the whites who give you crumbs

and who make you feel like you are better than the rest of the

citizen. The NDP must be shelved and we must go back to

basics.

The Reconstruction and Development Programme in 1994 correctly

identified that needs to be done when it observed that. No

political democracy can survive and flourish if the mass of

our people remain in poverty without land. Tangible prospects

for a better life. Attacking poverty and deprivation must

therefore be the first priority of a democratic government.

Failures to resolve this issue are threating the very

existence of our democracy. We reject this budget report and

will work tirelessly to ensure that the vast majority of our



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citizens reject the ruling party too. I thank you House,

Chairperson.

Ms S A BUTHELEZI: Thank you hon Chairperson, may I kindly not

activate my video due to having an unstable connection,

please. Hon Speaker, according to a 2018 Department of

Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, DPME, report in 2009,

Ministers for planning and performance monitoring and

evaluation were introduced in the Presidency followed by a

consolidation of two ministries into the Department of

Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation in 2014.

This means that this department has been in operation in some

or the other for 13 years. Let me remind the House of the

vision of the DPME which is to coordinate government,

planning, monitoring and evaluation to address poverty,

unemployment and inequality.

This staff tails with the department’s mission of mobilising

stakeholders and harnessing resources towards the

implementation of the NDP. As this department is located with

the Presidency, one would assume that it should lead from the



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front and be exemplary when it comes to its own planning,

monitoring and evaluation efforts.

This is not the case. For example, the department’s own

website is point of contact for the general public is horribly

outdated. The section title is mentions a total of 38

evaluations are currently in the system either completed,

underway or starting and will be going to Cabinet during the

2014/15 financial year.

According to the portfolio committee report, in each year over

the medium-term, the department expects to produce 47

assessment reports. Which information is accurate? If it is a

latter, why has the website not been updated for seven years.

According to its website, the department is also responsible

for its citizen based monitoring, CBM, which is listed first

among the key focus areas. The website states that the

experiences of citizens, the intended beneficiaries of

government services are critical component of the performance

of government and for the delivery of appropriate and quality

services.



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However, seeing that this critical feedback was only gathered

up to 2016 which is the most recent report available, again,

is this work actually being done? Either way as the IFP we

have serious concerns about the way this department operates.

There are many other examples of outdated information across

the website. Truth be told, one struggles to find anything

current.

Yes, it seems that consequence management is non-existent and

this plays a fair attitude towards achieving targets and goals

this means the DPME does have a foot to stand on when it comes

to monitoring outcomes set for other departments and entities.

Another prime example is the outcomes delivery agreement.

There are 12 with each linked to a key focus area between now

and 2014. Again, this is the most recent document available.

The agreement for outcome 6 is listed as inefficient,

competitive, responsive, economic infrastructure and network

and was signed by various Minister on 29 October 2010. The

agreement lists a work stream on energy and in reference to

government’s reporting arrangements, it states and I quote:



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“Ensure reliable generation, distribution and transmission

of electricity.”

This agreement was signed 12 years ago with a deadline for

2014 which was 8 years ago. As we sit here today, chances are

very good that Eskom will plunge the country into darkness

later today, bringing the total hours of load shedding for

2022 to 594 hours which equates to 25 days without

electricity.

One is forced to question the efficiency of the DPME as this

is but one of many deadlines that have been allowed to lapse

with no consequences.

According to the portfolio committee report, the main aim of

the department is to address the country’s development

priorities through the coordination and institutionalisation

of an integrated planning system.

On paper, this does not appear to be happening. How is South

Africa expected to meet the NDP’S 2030 goals when over the

medium-term it appears goals set for 2014 are yet to be

achieved? This department needs to get itself in order and



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consequence management needs to become the order of the day

with deep reservations, the IFP accepts the budget. Thank you

Chairperson.

Rev K R J MESHOE: Thank you Chairperson. The Department of

Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation is a key player in

government and therefore should set a good example when it

comes to performance. According to the committee report, the

mandate of the department is derived from section 85(2) of the

Constitution of the Republic of South Africa which includes

developing and implementing national policy and coordinating

the functions of state departments and administration.

On Sunday when President Ramaphosa addressed the Durban

Chamber of Commerce on the recent floods in KZN, he said,

“This disaster proved to us that we are not as ready as we

should be, and we will need to work together.”

A department that monitors frontline service delivery and

manages the Presidential Hotline has to operate across all

sectors of government. It has to coordinate departments, while

persuading cooperation between local, provincial and national



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levels. Where capacity and political will are lacking, much

planning, monitoring and evaluation are needed to turn budgets

and grants into actual local service delivery.

The President is correct about our lack of disaster

preparedness. But he neglected to mention the existence of a

strategic report that could have made a difference in what

happened in KZN, if it had been taken seriously and if its

recommendations had been implemented.

Hon members, it is unfortunate, that the 2021 review of the

KZN Provincial Growth and Development Strategy was not

considered and acted upon. This report was written by the KZN

Planning Commission which works for the National Planning

Commission, which the Department of Planning, Monitoring and

Evaluation has a constitutional mandate to support.

The KZN Planning Commission report, however, had already

warned in 2021 of the impact of climate change and the

concomitant natural catastrophes. It called for the evolution

of settlements and land use patterns that can withstand

natural shocks.



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Last month, the President told Parliament that there would be

a real time audit of emergency flood relief. He admitted that

it is a great shame that it has become necessary for people to

say they do not trust public officials in government because

relief funds might be stolen by government officials.

The ACDP agrees that this is a great shame, this because

corruption has become part of the new culture of the current

government in South Africa today.

I was surprised and disappointed this morning when I heard on

ENCA news that Cabinet... [Time expired.]

The DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE PRESIDENCY: Hon House Chair,

Ministers and Deputy Ministers, Chairperson, hon James, and

members of the portfolio committee, hon Members of Parliament,

team Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, DPME,

as led by our Director General, DG Nkuna, distinguished

guests, fellow South Africans. We thank you for this

opportunity, to present the Budget Vote of the Department of

Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, DPME, together with the

Minister in the Presidency, Mr Mondli Gungubele.



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The President has instructed us in his 2022 state of the

nation address, to ensure that no one is left behind. Our

recovery must be all-inclusive. And this is the theme of my

presentation here today.

Lest we forget that our Constitution says:

Improve the quality of life of all citizens and free the

potential of each person; and build a united and democratic

South Africa able to take its rightful place as a sovereign

state in the family of nations.

Our responsibility as the DPME is to ensure that government’s

developmental plans, implementation mechanisms, and most

importantly, our performance, must be obligatory to all South

Africans.

This obligation is founded in our Constitution and is

translated for all South Africans into the National

Development Plan, NDP, and the 2nd Medium-Term Strategic

Framework, the MTSF, 2019-2024 which is aligned to the

electoral mandate of the Sixth Administration.



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Aligned to this, on 15 of October 2020, His Excellency,

President Cyril Ramaphosa launched South Africa’s blueprint,

the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan, ERRP.

For the purposes of this engagement, I wish to reiterate the

national objectives, of the ERRP, for all government

departments, being: To create jobs, primarily through

aggressive infrastructure investment and mass employment

programmes; to reindustrialise our economy, focusing on

growing small businesses; to accelerate economic reforms and

unlock investment and growth; to fight crime and corruption;

and lastly, to improve the capability of the state.

To ensure inclusive economic stabilisation and recovery, as

articulated by the Minister earlier, it is our responsibility

to monitor and evaluate the performance of all national

government departments, and use the data to inform the forward

planning and the implementation approaches, but most

importantly, we have stepped up efforts in assessing the

delivery to our people on objectives as laid out in the annual

performance plans, and most critically, against the ERRP.



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The DPME was created to ensure that the voices of the citizens

form the biggest part of the continuum of evidence on

government performance. In this, we are consistently striving

to reach as many people as possible to provide feedback on

government performance.

We are in this together. As the DPME, we want a state that

works with our people to take joint ownership of the

development of the country and reflect on their lived

experience as they interact with government on programmes and

services.

Our stepped up efforts have rendered great results in improved

delivery, as a result, for the next budget year, we will be

aggressively refining our channels to ensure efficient

facilitation of citizen-government engagements. Together with

the Government Communication and Information System, the GCIS,

we have reintroduced the Sona Presidential Izimbizos, to

create a platform for citizens to engage with government

directly on issues that undermines their full inclusive

participation in the development of the country.



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As we sit here today, the President himself is engaging

communities in the Mpumalanga Province, and some of our team

members are there to record the feedback from those

communities and get the unfiltered truth. Feedback like this

is constantly being solicited, and is submitted into our

monitoring system that allows government departments to

evaluate and understand exactly what their respective impacts

are, in according to their annual performance plans, APP’s,

and ultimately what their status is, in service to our people.

We have Frontline Monitoring Support Teams, whose jobs is to

visit service centres in line with the priorities of

government, as I have listed at the beginning of this

presentation. The team also visited a number of health

facilities to assess their state of readiness to handle

COVID-19 related cases and later to incubate and rollout

vaccines. We have been to schools to assess their state of

readiness to receive children and protect them against the

virus, and its variants, as they arose.

When Gender-Based Violence and Femicide, GBVF, first became a

critical growing challenge in the various stages of lockdown,



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we visited a number of police stations to assess how they are

dealing with these cases amidst the pandemic.

We met with various leaders in communities to determine

possible interventions to rebuild our country.

All of this has been developed into reports, highlighting

areas of improvements for the various government departments

and we are working with the relevant stakeholders to ensure

that all challenges are addressed.

We can’t turn things around overnight, we wish we could, but

we can ensure that delivery to our people is focused on, in a

way that is tangible and valuable. The adage goes, “what gets

measured, gets managed” – WE are the measurement part of that

adage, so that management of the challenges are made clear to

all those responsible, because how we manage this country is

this administration’s chapter in the history books of South

Africa.

The floods in KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and North West

Provinces have left many people devastated and dislocated from



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their homes, without food, shelter, and many other basic

amenities, while dealing with the hurt or loss of loved ones.

As the monitors of the country, we have to ensure that all

relevant national resources are deployed accordingly to

restore the dignity of the victims and the economic

infrastructure. We have deployed an experienced team that will

be able to identify challenges, propose interventions to fast-

track the rebuilding process, and capture the response and

feedback on the ground.

The Presidential Hotline continues to be an expedient platform

for thousands of citizens to make their voices heard, but more

importantly, today I want to confirm to our people – WE ARE

LISTENING!

So much so, that the DPME is upgrading the Presidential

Hotline with advanced new technologies for tracking of

progress in the resolution of complaints. Last year, we

piloted the Presidential Hotline Mobile Application, App, in

partnership with the Limpopo Provincial Government to allow

citizens to engage with government.



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On my visits home, I have been inundated with compliments

about its impact, but officially, we are currently assessing

the feedback we are receiving from this pilot exercise, and

once all the kinks of the pilot test have been registered and

fixed, we will roll out the mobile app nationally.

To ensure that it responds to the needs of the people with

efficiency and speed, we are exploring the signing of

memorandums of agreement with national, provincial and local

government leaders and bureaucrats, on clear operational terms

and conditions.

Hon House Chair, the official feedback from citizens have

spotlighted the shortcomings in both the government system and

the abilities of officials to deliver services to our people.

We are critically monitoring the dangerous levels of

corruption in our country and to this end, we welcome the

efforts of the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security, JCPS

cluster to deal with this scourge. We call on our people to

continue to report fraud and corruption to the relevant law

enforcement agencies.



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I want to reiterate to our people that as the DPME, we are

your voice in government. As citizenry, we need to work

together to ensure that corruption does not undermine the

efforts made by the majority to rebuild our country, our

economy, and to create much needed jobs.

On that note, we are also working closely with National

Treasury to monitor the payment of services within the

prescribed 30 days.

Entrepreneurs have been calling on government to ensure that

all its departments and entities comply with the 30-day

payment prescription to protect business activity and jobs.

Our assessment thus far, shows that many departments are

indeed complying with the 30-day rule, especially in the

Gauteng Province, but we call on all departments, to exceed,

not just comply – this way our country gets an economic boost

by literally putting money into the hands of our people.

As I conclude hon members, this country belongs to the people

of South Africa. We invite all stakeholders to form a compact

with us as government, partner with us in head and heart to

reconstruct and recover our economy, improve the livelihoods,



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and truly live beyond this pandemic to create a prosperous

nation. I thank you.

Ms M T KIBI: Hon Chairperson and hon Minister and Deputy

Ministers, hon Chief Whip and hon Deputy Chief Whip, hon

members, the ANC remains committed to the vision of a capable

ethical and developmental state that was outlined in the

National Development Plan, NDP. This was described as a state

with the capacity to foster and guide socioeconomic

development and in effectively use state resources to meet the

needs and demands of the people.

There must be sufficient capacity in the public service to

deliver health care, housing, education and other government

services to the people. The developmental state is the

critical core in the transformation of the political economy

from colonial apartheid spatiality to a vibrant mixed economy,

informed by the fundamental insight that the inclusive

reconstruction and development of the economy in which the

state place both a regulatory role and one of influencing the

direction of investment in the productive sectors of the

economy. Facilitate public private partnerships for strategic

objectives. Ensure that public good and interest are protected



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from excessive market forces who are less interested in these

areas.

It is within this broader context that we should make an

appropriation of the planning, monitoring and evaluation,

place in state discourse. The planning, monitoring and

evaluation approach draws from results-based management which

is orientated towards achieving clearly defined and

demonstrated results.

This increases transparency and accountability. Allows

interventions to complement each other and avoid overlap and

waste, as the state is expected to direct investment towards

productive sectors. This approach enables the state to greatly

enhance the effectiveness of investment projects and plans.

This approach provides the state with successful set of goals

which provide the barometer to measure the overall trust of

the state towards achieving and fulfilling its developmental

mandate that is addressing the triple challenges of poverty,

unemployment and inequality.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework which draw

upon the comparative strengths and by practices of the various



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elements of the UN system, monitoring and evaluation provided

coherent support to help strengthen the national data systems

to track the implementation of the sustainable development of

the strengthened developmental goals that are prominent

features in the NDP.

Monitoring alignment of national polices and frameworks with

international norms and commitments, monitor the situation of

vulnerable groups such as women and the youth and enable

meaningful engagement to citizens in the development process

that benefits everyone. The UN Development Assistance

Framework ensures that changes to the context in learning from

implementation enable quick adjustments to programming

approaches whenever necessary.

Hon Chairperson and hon members, in 2020, the National

Planning Commission, undertook a review of the NDP. This was

seven years after it was adopted, with an intention to examine

the progress made with regards with to meeting the strategic

objectives identifying the challenges and bottlenecks.

Recommend recourse and correction in order to get back to the

trajectory that was envisaged by the NDP.



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One of the overarching challenges identified by the review is

the systematic erosion of the state capacity through the

weakening of institutions and agencies. Lack of human

resources capacity and the lack of confidence from the private

sector.

The review also amplified the point that the developmental

state must prioritize the vulnerable in our society.

Especially those living with high-levels of poverty and be

more deliberate about closing the gap between the rich and the

poor.

We must build on existing social wage and social protection

policies and measures. One of these most immediate challenges

identified in the review is the need for energy security in

our economy. The growth prospects on our economy or

significantly dampened by energy insecurity which increases

the cost of doing business especially for small and medium

enterprises which must be the engines of job creation.

The review called for a broader consensus on the economy of

which an integral part must or lack off necessitate also

include building and deepening consensus around a common



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vision for a just transition to a low carbon climate resilient

economy and society.

The NDP made a submission that developing proposals for

pathways to achieve this transition in crucial whilst

recognising that transitions are already underway. Planning,

monitoring and evaluation is going to be a very big part of

the success of these interventions.

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to place a strain not only our

economy, but also the entire global economy. According to the

World Bank a global economic prospects, global recovery is set

to decelerate, amid continued COVID-19 flare ups. Diminished

policy support and lingering supplying bottlenecks having

drawn from the COVID-19 experience and what was raised by the

Auditor-General and various institutions regarding the lack of

monitoring and evaluation which was evident in many

departments, and even in local government.

The state must put in place plans that take into cognisance

the emerging realities that will be thrusted upon us by COVID-

19 and other developments in the global arena. Following the

devastation of the COVID-19 pandemic on our economy, the



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President announced the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery

Plan which was in three phases. Engaged and reserves which

included a comprehensive health response to save lives and

curb the spread of the pandemic recovery and reform which is

about restoring the economy. Controlling the health risks and

lastly, reconstruct and transformations that entail building a

sustainable resilient and an inclusive economy. The Department

of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation has a critical role in

all these stages to ensure that we achieve the desired

results.

One of the most critical aspects that is amplified in this

budget is the role of Brand SA in mobilizing stakeholders in

society behind the NDP and the Economic and Reconstruction

Recovery Plan. However, also equally important is the making

of South Africa to be an investment destination in the

postCOVID-19 economy. This requires us to ensure that Brand SA

is able to have a wider reach both domestically and

internationally. This is why it is important to attend to the

challenges which have been cited in the report and restore an

environment of certainty and sustainability in the

organisation.



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I thank you, hon Chairperson and the ANC supports this Budget

Vote.

Mr J J MCGLUWA: Chairperson, over the last decade, it has

become difficult listening to government departments

presenting their strategic plans, their Annual Performance

Plans, and budget allocations. A case in point is this Budget

Vote. On 11 February 1990, South Africa witnessed the release

of the late President Nelson Mandela. In 1994, when the ANC

came into power, it was a foundation to build on. We boasted

with some of the finest infrastructure on the African

continent. We had good roads, functional railways, excellent

schools and maintained law and order.

Considering that many communities could not access many of

these, it was a foundation that the ANC could build on. The

Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation should play

a vital role in terms of planning, annual performance,

strategic monitoring and evaluation, and to assess the impact

of policy priorities in relation to actual service delivery

programs, including various frontline monitoring programmes.



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The Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation’s

overall budget allocation for the years 2022-23 increased by

17.84% and will receive R470,9 million. The budget increase is

due to the appointment of a second Deputy Minister by

President. Well, the President may have exercised his

executive authority, but to many South Africans, the empty

promises of this ANC means nothing. Sadly, we do not have a

government anymore. A fish rots from its head.

The role of Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation,

clearly this department has become bankrupt and incoherent.

The ANC may sing like an angel, walk like an angel and talk

like an angel, Chairperson, behind the empty promises, is a

buffalo in disguise. We don’t have to look any further than

Cuba. Program 4 relates to Public Sector Monitoring and

Capacity Development. It aims to monitor and improve the

capacity of state institutions with references, to ministerial

performance, performance of head of departments and a

development system, including the monitoring of COVID-19 where

crime has paid off so well for ANC comrades.



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The COVID-19 corruption scandal has hit the R5 billion mark.

As I am speaking, some still cashing in. With Ramaphosa’s

spokesperson, Khusela Diko, has swindled the public purse with

Personal Protective Equipment, PPEs contracts under his nose.

She was found guilty, failing to disclose her interests and

served with a written warning. There are numerous allegations

of those having a hand in killing Babita Deokaran, a key

witness into more than R300 million spent on PPEs by the

Gauteng Department of Health. The Department of Planning,

Monitoring and Evaluation’s role in monitoring national and

provincial government departments, on COVID-19 programs, has

failed dismally.

Chairperson, we need a vaccine – a vaccine to cure corruption.

The Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

announced with fanfare about its monitoring framework to

ensure that all recommendations of the Zondo Commission report

be directed to government departments and to ensure that it be

implemented to close down existing gaps that facilitate

corruption and abuse of power either in policy or

implementation.



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With the ongoing factionalism, it is hard to believe this. The

Guptagate, the travel gate, the Bosasa gravy train, the status

of state-owned enterprises, let alone the absence without

leave tendencies of the Deputy President, a range of scandals.

And, as far as the eye can see, from Cape Town to Joburg, we

are witnessing the great big flag of Mr Mthethwa. No morals or

values. Yet, comrades are still singing: “Thuma Mina”.

The committee raised concerns about poor workmanship in

government construction projects during floods in KwaZulu-

Natal where newly built bridges collapsed. Priority 1 and 6 of

the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation’s Medium

Term Strategic Framework, MTSF seeks to address a capable,

ethical and developmental state, ensure social cohesion and

ensure safety of communities respectively. The looting in

KwaZulu-Natal, glitches in Home Affairs, xenophobic violence,

Digital Vibes, the North West departments under section 100

intervention, even those trashing the system. The list does

not end here. Department of Planning, Monitoring and

Evaluation might tell us more.

Then there is Brand SA. It has no footprint amongst South

Africans. Cabinet resolutions to rationalise similar entities



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should be applauded. Minister - through you Chairperson - it

is no surprise that a Board of Trustees are opposing the

merger between the Brand SA and Tourism. The mandate mission

and vision of Brand SA bears no major difference to that of

Tourism.

Instead, the tale is now wagging the dog. With the section of

Parliament burned down, voters do not believe in the ANC

anymore. President Ramaphosa and Mr Zuma have a lot in common

when it comes to the Presidency, the love for Cuba, the lack

of an oversight committee in the Presidency, and they hate to

be held accountable. Minister Gungubele, your predecessor, Mr

Trevor Manuel, has criticised the ANC and resigned. Former

President Motlanthe predicted the end of the ANC. Minister,

your ... [Inaudible.] ... government is about to implode.

Merry Christmas, Mr Gungubele.

Ms V P MALOMANE: Hon Chair, can I switch off my video off due

to the issue of network?

The ACTING CHAIRPERSON (Ms T M Joemat-Pettersson): Allowed!



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Ms V P MALOMANE: Thank you. Hon Chairperson, hon Minister and

Deputy Minister, hon Chief Whip and Deputy Chief Whip and hon

members. Planning monitoring and evaluation is significant in

ensuring that government execute ANC policies effectively. It

is significant to ensure that there is a proper planning,

policy coherence and policy impact assessment. But most

importantly, it must also ensure that budgets address

alignments to policy and addresses the socioeconomic

challenges that the country experiences.

Without effective planning, monitoring and evaluation, it will

be impossible to judge if government is going in the right

direction, whether progress and success can be claimed, and

how future efforts might be improved. The centre of government

lies at the planning stage and its effective monitoring and

evaluation. Thus, this process that the House is undertaking

is important to ensure that the Budget Votes being debated are

in alignment with government’s policy and most significantly,

aim to address the triple challenge of poverty, inequality and

unemployment.

The National Development Plan was adopted and implemented in

2012 as a country’s blueprint plan to try interventions aimed



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at eliminating poverty, unemployment and reduce inequality.

Government has translated the National Development Plan, NDP

into the Medium-Term Strategic Framework or delivery outcomes.

Various government departments have been implementing the plan

and our communities can attest to have realized the service

delivery. All state institutions consider the NDP as a guiding

document towards the realization of the vision 2030.

If we as government to reach our goals as ... [Inaudible]...

in the NDP, we have to ensure for robust evaluation and

monitoring of policy implementation throughout the public

service. We must guarantee continuous evaluation of critical

government programmes and ensure they have the expected impact

of outcome. The Department of Planning, Monitoring and

Evaluation should offer and empower legislatures with a better

opportunity, to identify areas where policies and programmes

are having an impact and where they are not, and therefore

learning from implementation.

The information that monitoring and evaluation programmes and

system generate is critical, for raising awareness and

promoting a debate about the efficiency of public programs and

policies. It can empower citizens to hold their government



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accountable, as long as they are also mechanisms in place for

government to use this feedback to make changes in budgeting,

planning, efficiency of progress. Platforms such as the

Presidential Hotline are avenues where citizens can voice out

their service delivery grievances. This tool assists

government to assess challenges to service delivery in various

areas. We therefore do hope that, the department will resolve

all grievances placed in such platform.

Focusing on the budget and understanding that the budget is a

tool used to ensure for, policy implementation, as the ANC we

therefore welcome the increment in the budget allocation to

the department. The department of Planning, Monitoring and

Evaluation’s overall budget allocation in the 2022-23

financial year is R470,9 million, which is an increase as

compared to R459,2 million in the 2021-22 financial year. This

represents an increase of 17,84% in nominal terms. This

increment will assist the department to address the country’s

development priorities through the co-ordination and

institutionalization of an integrated government planning

system. We are pleased to note that the budget will increase

during the medium term.



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The National Planning Commission was tasked with reviewing

some aspect of the NDP, to address certain implementation

challenges. Over the medium term, this review is expected to

assess the capacity and capability of the state in measuring

the implementation of the NDP. Related activities are set to

be carried out in the Management of National Planning Co-

ordination Programme. We hope that the department will persist

to develop and implement planning framework, and facilitate

the alignment of the planning and budgeting function across

government and in the department.

This is extremely important hon members, to ensure that the

revenue is allocated to where it is required most, and that

the intended impact is made. Through the National Planning

Commission, we have to ensure that the departmental strategic

plans and annual and performance plans are aligned to the

Medium-Term Expenditure Framework, MTEF. We therefore welcome

the increment in this programme as well. The department

developed a monitoring and evaluation tool for the measurement

of the piloted District Development Model, and to determine

the efficiency of the model with the aim of improving

coherence, and co-ordination across the spheres of government.



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We commend this as the ANC, as we greatly understand the

significance of coherence in government. Coherence is very

important when it comes to the public service. Coherent

government policies enhance positive impact of business for

sustainable development. For instance, a better co-ordination

between government departments such as education, labour and

social services can contribute to higher productivity, that

creates a winning situation for both societies, the private

sector in the public sector. Thus, programme three of Sector

Monitoring Services is therefore important to ensure

government policy coherence.

We welcome the ... [Inaudible] ... in all the government’s

programmes relating to the vote. Public servants are the

drivers of implementation in the government. It is therefore

become significant to evaluate their performance, to assess

whether they are performing diligently delivering the service

to the nation. We therefore appreciate that the budget will be

used to compile submission on an evaluation of performance

agreements for Ministers, director-generals and heads of

departments. This is critical hon members as it strengthens

accountability in the public service.



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Hon members, 2030 is drawing nearer. We are to be hard at work

if we are to deliver the promises of the NDP to our citizens.

Most importantly, South Africans need to see the impact of

implemented policies in their lives. We commend the impact

assessment conducted by the department ... [Inaudible] ...to

see the impact that we are making in the lives of South

Africans.

Hon Chair, we are engulfed with high levels of unemployment in

the country. As the President had alluded to in his state of

the nation address, we have to co-ordinate the conditions of

employment in our country, as the biggest job creation sector

in the in the private sector. It is therefore significant to

draw our attention to Brand SA, as they have been bestowed

with the responsibility of marketing to the country’s brand to

attract investment into the country. We have to acknowledge

the Brand SA contributes to the nation.

However indirectly, through job creation and poverty.

reduction and to attract inward investment, trade and tourism,

we appreciate that the budget allocation for Brand SA will

increase during the medium term. Hon members, we take this

significantly as investment into the country contributes



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towards job creation which then relates to poverty

alleviation. The ANC supports the Budget Vote 9 as it is aware

that if we are not - as the EFF is not supporting the budget -

I don’t know what their plans are to say what the department

is supposed to work with. When they come to the - what are

they going to do if they don’t support this budget?

What I also want to speak ... Hon Chair, what I want to also

speak about is that, it is shameful that the DA when it comes

and gets an opportunity, it speaks about cadre deployment. I

do not know what their challenge is because, we are telling

them each and every time that cadre deployment – they did so

even in their time. I do not know what is wrong when the ANC

is doing that. We’ve got our own policies, our own guide,

where we deal with cadre deployment

I just to speak to the issue of hon Motsepe of the EFF that,

if you are speaking about any of the performance that is

improved, we know that in the portfolio committee the

department usually comes and speak to us with the reports and

then we adopt the reports and agree with the reports. But I do

understand that, because you are afraid to speak the truth.

Now today, you are saying you don’t support the budget, but



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why? You know within your heart that actually; this is what

you’re supposed to accept.

I think what I would like to say to the department, the

Minister, the Deputy Minister, continue with doing your job.

Continue with monitoring and evaluation of the department,

making sure that the people of South Africa are served

regularly, are served correctly, so that service delivery is

being given to the people of South Africa. We know that we’ve

got this challenge that we are facing with is the triple

challenge We cannot face it alone as government. We also need

the public sector to come out, the private sector to come out

and assist also in making sure that we will fight this triple

challenge. I thank you, hon Chair.

The MINISTER IN THE PRESIDENCY: Hon Chair, may I take this

opportunity to appreciate the robust engagements, the frank

engagements by Members of Parliament in analysing our

presentation and doing their ... [Inaudible.] ... I am very

clear that what I have actually witnessed is a ...

[Inaudible.] ... without which this country will never get

better. It’s only when we listen to that with objectivity that

we are going to be able to make a difference. I therefore



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appreciate that. I listened to members saying how exemplary

the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation is

supposed to be and I think that we should take that without

any hesitation. I have listened to embers saying that if we

have to do oversight of the entire state, it starts with us to

be better organised.

I think we should take that because it is only when we accept

that robust criticism that we will be able to get better. My

only fear though is that ... I just want to say upfront that

quite a number of criticisms that have been articulated here

today. We sat down as the Department of Planning, Monitoring

and Evaluation and we have reflected on those. There is a lot

of comparison on a number of issues, both in strengths and

weaknesses that have actually been debated here. I am very

clear in my mind that, unless we sort those issues, we will

not be able to reposition the Department of Planning,

Monitoring and Evaluation as we proposed and we will not be

able to contribute to turn around the performance of this

country as we are supposed to.

I think the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

has adopted a vision called leader and the catalyst. In other



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words, accepting a responsibility to be the unlocker of

processes; to be a stimulator and solution enhancer of how

best government can perform. Form the two-day session we had

with the institution, I think we are equal to that task. So,

that stands there. Secondly, I appreciate the progress report

made by the Deputy Minister Kekana on a number of areas where

she works. By the way, you may not know that Deputy Ministers

are working in specific areas and Deputy Minister Kekana is

also specifically in this area of monitoring and evaluation. I

was actually ... [Inaudible.] ... the progress report of the

work that has been done so far.

Having said that, I just want to say that it has been said in

the speech that we are committing to institutionalising the

monitoring and evaluation in South Africa, something we feel

is still lagging. We believe that until monitoring and

evaluation is institutionalised, it’s a natural language that

is spoken by everyone, both in terms of format of reporting

and the language that is being used. When we talk about theory

of change that is spoken by everybody, we are committed to do

that. We will be processing the policy this year and its

articulated in this speech.



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One of the things we are committed to is that we want to

demonstrate our capability this year just by checking the Sona

implementation. There are many things that we are supposed to

look at, but we thought there is a lot purely in the Sona by

the President, because it deals with multibillion value of

infrastructure that will be in construction this year, no less

than R21 billion. The President’s Sona states that the

pipeline projects which Infrastructure SA is attending to

together with the state-owned enterprises to offer about

R96 billion. The President has spoken about ... [Inaudible.]

... energy interventions. The President also spoke about

interventions in terms of removing the red tape.

In other words, the key issue and Minister of Finance has come

to allocate no less than R8,7 billion to Police, no less than

R1 billion to the Justice department. The Minister of Finance

placed no less than R7 billion during the medium term to

unlock the private sector resources to promote the concept of

planned finance for infrastructure and economic recovery. The

President spoke about R133 billion of seven projects in the

private sector which require bulk infrastructure for which the

Minister of Finance has put no less R1,8 billion to unlock.



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We want to say that the Department of Planning, Monitoring and

Evaluation must be tested against these indicatives by the

President. I want to say that I am convinced that Department

of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation is equal to that task.

Having said that, I think that this death warrant and the

death wish of the future of the ANC is not new, it was there

even during apartheid - before 1994. I know that Margaret

Thatcher would have said that is an organisation that will

burst; it’s a myth that will burst. Many years later it became

the leader of this country. I know what Verwoerd said about it

– that the black cause is a useless cause. We were going

through challenges that time. You know what, South Africa has

prevailed to get to where we are now.

I have been listening to the hon McGluwa. He reminds me of the

Bible when the Israelites were in the wilderness - not seeing

the back and the front and they contemplated going back to

Egypt. I just want to reassure him that because of liberation

and betterment of human life, against all the difficulties

we’ve gone through – of corruption, looting poor performance,

the people of this country as articulated by the President in

February arose to the challenge of being equal. That is what

our forebears fought and died for. The death wish, the death



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warrant and all this kind of things – I would just want to

reassure the hon McGluwa that he must relax regarding that.

The point I want to make is that, he will know now that in

spite of all the noise they have been making, last year they

have not been the choice of our people, in spite of the

difficulties that we are going through. The ANC remains the

party with the largest following in South Africa. They have

not been the choice for the people, including the EFF. So, we

are happy to be led by the President who doesn’t turn a blind

eye to people’s criticisms, concerns, desperation, who ensured

an unprecedented ... [Inaudible.] ... when the commission’s

report on corruption and state capture was completed and put

on the website for everyone to see his punctuation, with all

the full stops and commas - Professor Sandy report in the

website, Mufamadi report and all. This is a transparent

President who always ensures that regarding our resolves and

our ambitions the solution lies in tabling before the people –

by being transparent. That is why I am very much convinced,

hon McGluwa that the death wish and the death warrant are not

going to succeed.



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Watch the space, because the Department of Planning,

Monitoring and Evaluation is equal to that task. Having said

all that, I appreciate the ... [Inaudible.] ... by the hon

members, including the opposition and so on. I am the one who

will never run away from accepting where weaknesses are

actually being pointed. Whether the death wish or the death

warrant, we are actually going to embarrass it because this

organisation is going to plan. This organisation did not plan

itself, it’s the plan of the people. It’s here because the

people want it here. When they could not vote for us, they

didn’t vote for you.

So, we are very much convinced that the Department of

Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation is equal to that task and

we will come back and report here and we will be alive, hon

McGluwa, and the members of the EFF are alive and the

leadership provided by the members of my party, the chair on

the challenges of the political administrative interface that

we need to look at. Hon member Malomane, about coherence and

the framework that you emphasised on how critical ... those

are the things that we are now implementing to make sure that

we institutionalise. I listened to the hon Kibi. Hon members,

all of you, without exclusion, I respect your criticism and we



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will take them with the Chair and soldier on and do everything

to turn the situation around, but we despise the death wish.

Thank you, hon Chair.

The mini-plenary session rose at 11:57.

