

Legacy Report for the Portfolio Committee on Planning Monitoring and Evaluation Period: 2019-2024 Sixth Term of Democratic Parliament Dated: 15 March 2024

Key highlights

1. Committee's focus areas during the 6th Parliament

The Portfolio Committee on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation focused on overseeing the implementation of the four priority outcomes which are as follows,

- An efficient and effective department characterised by good corporate governance and ethical leadership.
- Long- and medium-term development agenda is institutionalised into a functional, integrated government planning system.
- Government priorities monitored and evaluated for improved accountability, service delivery and evidence-informed policymaking.
- Improved contribution of society in the implementation of the NDP/MTSF priorities of the National Development Plan (NDP) on Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF).

The Department has achieved in the 2019-2024 the following activities which were accounted for in the Portfolio Committee, which includes:

- Development of Revised Framework for Strategic Plans and APPs (2019) to regulate institutional planning systems.
- Developed a Policy Framework for Integrated Planning that was approved by Sept 2022.
- Development Planning Framework Bill integrating public comments and other inputs based on extensive consultation.
- Initiate institutional planning framework for planning for 7th administration for 2024/25 and 2025-2030.
- Annual Budget Prioritisation Framework developed to outline and to guide planning and budgeting since 2019-to date.
- Reflecting on outcome three, Dr Nkuna said from 2019 to 2024, the DPME produced bi-annually reports intended to monitoring and reviewing of government performance against of MTSF and the seven priorities of the Sixth Administration. In this regard, specific monitoring was conducted with the focus on:
 - Implementation of the GVB-F National Strategic Plan and submitting a status report to the Presidency;
 - Development and implementation of the new National Food and Nutrition Security Plan 2024-2029;
 - Development of Government-wide intervention Strategy and Operation Phakisa Electronic Monitoring and Reporting Tool;
 - Development of a concept note and business case for a government-wide electronic monitoring system; and
 - Rapid assessment of dysfunctional municipalities.

In terms of Statistics South Africa, the Committee has ensured that Stats SA produce the following: finalisation of the legislative reform, published 265 of 267 statistical releases and reports, published 6 additional statistical reports (COVID-related) conducted web-based surveys to measure the impact of COVID on the economy and society. In 2021/2022 financial year, Stats SA published 273 of 276 statistical releases and reports, released rebased and benchmarked estimates of GDP, published reweighted CPI and published Financial Census of Municipalities time-series from 2006 for first time. In 2022/23, Stats SA further published statistical releases and reports, compiled first ever Residential Property Price Index (RPPI) for SA, commenced with Income and Expenditure Survey, Census 2022: finalized data collection in May 2022, and conducted Post Enumeration Survey (PES).

With regard to the Brand South Africa the focus of the Committee was purely based on the reconfiguration/merger between Tourism South Africa and Brand South Africa. Reconfiguration of these two institutions has brought instability in the institutions, whereby senior management posts were not filled as the institution was under moratorium and sometimes opted for short term contract. This has impacted negatively on the performance of the institution.

2. Key areas for future work

The following are the observations and recommendations for consideration by the successor committee (Include possible recommendations to resolve operational and/or procedural concerns encountered during the 6th Parliament) which are as follows:

Department of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation

a. Legislation (Development Planning Framework Bill) for National Planning System Following the Policy Framework for Integrated Planning approval by Cabinet in 2022, which seeks to build on existing progress in the planning system to address gaps in the public policy and strengthen coherence and outcomes across spheres of government; the Department revised the draft Integrated Planning Framework Bill and renamed it “the National Development Planning Framework Bill” in 2022. Its aim is to provide a framework for a coherent and synthesised national development planning system involving the three spheres of government. The Bill was among the priorities of the Committee to be tabled in the sixth Parliament. However, this did not happen.

The successor Committee has to continue to put pressure on the Department to finalise the Bill as this legislation was on the pipeline for more than five years. The Bill is extremely important as it will assist government in ensuring that planning legislation, policies and frameworks are coherent and coordinated in order to deliver on government priorities; it will enable government to improve synergies and eliminate duplication of efforts in providing services.

b. The Planning and coordination

The Department is tasked with engaging with all national institutions, provinces and municipalities to ensure coordination on key development priorities; analysing and disaggregating trends and data to inform these planning processes; ensuring coherence in the spatial planning system and alignment of spatial plans. Over the past years, there have been lack of planning coordination and coherence. In 2023, the Auditor General (AG) noted improvements in the overall quality of Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans by government departments. The AG further made remarks that “the Department did not have legislative powers to enforce the implementation of recommendations made in the Strategic Plans and APPs review processes.”

The successor Committee has to ensure that the Department moves with speed in the development of legislation to empower the enforcement of the implementation of recommendations made to departments with regard to Strategic Plans and APPs.

c. National Planning instruments and strategy

The Department has a plethora of planning instruments and strategies to measure performance of the National Development Plan and Medium-Term Strategic Framework. Development Indicators is one of the planning instruments developed to measure performance of the key indicators of the NDP. Reports are generated using such kinds of data. However, the Department is lagging in terms of publishing its reports to all legislatures in order to assist towards holding the Executive Authority to account on performance related matters.

The successor Committee has to ensure that the Department’s reports regarding planning, monitoring and evaluation assist legislatures across the country to hold the Executive Authority accountable in terms of their respective departments’ performance. The successor Committee has to ensure that the Department develops monitoring tool to measure indicators of the Medium-Term Strategic Framework since the Development Indicators do not include all indicators contained in the MTSF.

The NDP-MTSF Implementation Tracking and Reporting Monitoring Tool has to track performance of government institutions in terms of performance indicators and get published annually. The NDP-MTSF Implementation Tracking and Reporting Monitoring Tool would assist government and Parliament in developing understanding of performance strength and weakness.

The successor committee recommends that it ensures that the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation exercises rigorous oversight on other departments instead of being inward looking.

d. **Ten-Year Review of the NDP**

Although the NDP clearly sets national goals, the challenge has been with the modus operandi of implementing the set goals and objectives. The NDP as a national development plan has not been adequately translated into tangible and implementable programmes and projects at the provincial, municipal, and local government levels, with well-articulated deliverables by which successful implementation could be monitored and evaluated within well-defined timeframes.

A need was expressed by the Committee for the National Planning Commission (NPC) to exercise oversight on the masterplan it proposes to Government for individual departments to implement. In this respect, the NPC can collaborate with the Portfolio Committee to ensure that oversight on the masterplan is conducted.

The successor Committee review the modus operandi on the implementation of the NDP and ensure the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation played a more resilient coordination role in government planning.

e. **Policy on Performance Management Development System**

The Department together with the Department of Public Service and Administration should review the Policy on Performance Management Development System (PMDS) for the Directors-General and Heads of Department in the public service, as per the Auditor-General's recommendation. Both departments should review matters identified in the PMDS policy such as weight given on Key Responsibility Areas and Acting DGs/HoDs to be included in the PMDS for performance measurement, especially when acting for more than six months. Accountability is not shed where the acting person performs in the vacancy, but in the absence of the incumbent because they are on leave or sick leave.

The successor Committee has to ensure oversight on the realisation of the review of the Policy on Performance Management Development System for the DGs and HoDs to strengthen weakness areas identified by the Auditor-General.

Statistics South Africa`

f. **Implementation of Statistics Amendment Bill (if signed into a law)**

In the sixth administration, Stats SA focused on finalising Statistics Amendment Bill to Cabinet and Parliament. In 2022, Cabinet approved the Bill for tabling in Parliament as it was certified by the Office of the Chief State Law Advisor. Among the objects of the Bill is to strengthen co-ordination and enhance collaboration amongst data producers and data users by creating an enabling environment for the production consumption of quality statistics within the Republic and to make provision for the establishment of statistics units by organs of the state. The Committee and National Assembly have processed the Bill and referred to the NCOP for concurrence.

If the Bill becomes the law, the successor Committee has to oversee the implementation of the legislation in government and changes made with regard to lifespan of Census for collection of data and compiling reliable and updated statistics. The lifespan of Census is ten (10) years and there were debates in the Committee to consider a five-year term between censuses.

g. **Historical Budget shortfall**

The historical budget shortfall or resource constraints negatively impacted on the Statistics South Africa's ability to attain its set objectives over the past years. However, the National Treasury partly addressed budget shortfall on compensation of employees and certain statistical series. An additional budget of R44.1 million was allocated in the 2022/23 financial year and R132.3 million over the medium term to address historical shortfall on compensation of employees. The Department commenced with the filling of critical positions in the 2022/23 financial year as per the new approved organisational structure.

The successor Committee has to continue advocating for adequate resources to fund country statistics programmes for the Statistics South Africa in order to ensure consistency of production of quality, reliable and timeous statistics.

h. **Human resource capacity and employment equity**

With an additional budget allocation on Compensation of Employees, Stats SA has to prioritise balancing its employment equity targets by ensuring capable and competent women are promoted to senior management positions and further increase target of 3.5% of people with disabilities. Youth category has to be prioritised. By December 2023, vacancy rate was at 20.7% which has to be drastically reduced by undertaking a recruitment drive to strengthen its workforce.

The successor Committee has to oversee and ensure recruitments are in line with closing the gaps on the employment equity targets at senior management.

i. Use of Technology to collect data

Statistics South Africa business model emphasises digitisation of its business processes by moving away from paper to digital method during data collection in most recent projects. Stats SA has to continue in leveraging the use of technology such as Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) and Computer Assisted Telephonic Interviews (CATI) in its business model, which has drastically reduced costs of collecting data and timeous production of results.

The successor Committee has to support and ensure Statistics South Africa continue to leverage its business model tailored around use of technology with the aim of reducing cost of data collection and production of quality statistics.

Brand South Africa

j. Reconfiguration of the Brand South Africa

There was a proposal in the sixth administration to reconfigure Brand South Africa and Tourism South Africa as part of government macro and micro restructuring. This matter was left for a longer period without a decision, which has impacted negatively on the operations of two institutions include experiencing high vacancy rate.

The successor Committee has to oversee the process if the seventh administration would still pursue the merger between the two institutions. Both Brand South Africa and Tourism South Africa have different mandates which are not solely similar but there is an interface in terms of their activities.

k. Stability in Leadership and Management level

Brand South Africa experienced instability due to the proposed merger which had negatively impacted on the stability of the Board and management level. Management positions were not filled on long term normal contract of five years due to the proposal. Board of Trustees were not appointed timeously which exacerbated the situation at Brand SA.

The successor Committee has to ensure that the Minister responsible for Brand South Africa has to ensure stability in the Board of Trustees by timeously appointing the Board with the main purposes of providing strategic direction to the management.

l. Branding and marketing the country

Brand South Africa has to ensure that its programmes or interventions of branding and marketing provide positive impact in strengthening the country's economy and attracting more investors. The successor Committee has to ensure oversight over programmes aimed at contributing to the country's economy and attract investors for purposes of creating employment opportunities.

3. Key challenges emerging

3.1 General

- (i) Amongst the key challenges emerging for the Committee was issues relating to the late submission of documentation by entities reporting to it. This impacted on the quality of the engagement and deliberations that the Committee was able to have.
- (ii) Changes to Parliamentary programme impacts directly on Committee programme resulting in postponement of meetings and objectives for a term not being met.

1. Introduction

It has become an established practice for the Parliament committees at the end of term of Parliament to prepare "Legacy Report" reflecting on the work they have undertaken during the five-

year period and highlighting achievements and areas of work that are outstanding, which a successor committee may wish to pursue.

1.1 Purpose of the Legacy Report

The main purpose of the Legacy Report of the Portfolio Committee on Planning Monitoring and Evaluation is to provide an account of the key achievements and challenges in the implementation of the Committee which would include some important work done by predecessor committee. The Legacy Report will document any significant committee initiatives that remain incomplete at the end of the 6th Democratic Parliament. These will serve as the basis for consideration of such matters and will inform decisions on how the successor committee will address them in the 7th Parliament. The report will in no way be prescriptive to the successor committee of 7th Parliament but is intended to provide continuity so that gains and progress made by the Committee of 6th Parliament are leveraged for the advancement of the 7th Parliament.

2. Background

The Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Statistics South Africa and Brand South Africa over the past four years of the 6th Democratic Parliament were accountable to the Portfolio Committee on Public Service and Administration. On 22 May 2023, the National Assembly decided to establish the newly formed committee to provide intensive oversight over the above-mentioned departments and entity. On 26 May 2023, the Committee has through the National Assembly Rule 158 mandate committees to appoint among its members a Chairperson of the Committee. The Chairperson of the Committee was duly elected which means the business of the Committee as mandated commenced.

The Committee considered the work done by the predecessor committee in conducting effective oversight over the departments and entity. The committee continued with its oversight work by beginning to have strategic planning workshop which was overtaken by other important events. However, the Committee commenced with its mandate of holding the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Statistics South Africa and Brand South Africa accountable on their action in relation to strategic performance both financial and non-financial.

3. Department/s and Entities failing within the committee’s portfolio

The 6th Parliament has given the Portfolio Committee the responsibility to oversee the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation and Statistics South Africa together with entity failing within abovementioned departments. The following departments and entity mandate are as follows:

Name of the Entity	Role of the Entity
Department of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation	<p>The mandate of the Department derived from section 85(2)(c) of the Constitution, which enables the President to exercise authority over Members of Cabinet by coordinating the functions of state departments and administration. The primary aim of the Department is to improve government service delivery through planning, performance monitoring and evaluations. The DPME has the following key mandate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating the development of plans/delivery agreements for cross-cutting priorities or outcomes of Government, and monitor and evaluate the implementation of these plans/delivery agreements. • Putting in place and managing guiding frameworks for strategic planning and annual performance planning in national and provincial departments. • Monitoring the performance of individual national and provincial government departments and municipalities. • Monitoring frontline service delivery.
Statistics South Africa	<p>Statistics South Africa is a national government department accountable to the Minister in the Presidency: Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. The department’s activities are</p>

	regulated by the Statistics Act (1999), which mandates the department to advance the production, dissemination, use and coordination of official and other statistics to assist organs of state, businesses, other organisations and the public planning, monitoring and decision making. The Act also requires that the department coordinate statistical production among organs of state in line with the purpose of official statistics and statistical principles.
Brand South Africa	Brand South Africa (BSA) was established as a trust in 2002 and gazetted as a schedule 3A public entity in accordance with the PFMA No.1 of 1999. Its purpose is to develop and implement a proactive and coordinated international marketing and communications strategy for South Africa; to contribute to job creation and poverty reduction; and to attract inward investment, trade and tourism. BSA aims to make an indirect contribution to economic growth, job creation, poverty alleviation and social cohesion by encouraging local and foreign investment, tourism and trade through the promotion of the Nation Brand. BSA develops and implements a proactive and coordinated international marketing and communications strategy for South Africa to contribute to job creation and poverty reduction, and to attract inward investment, trade and tourism.

4. Functions of the committee

Parliamentary committees are mandated to:

- Monitor the financial and non-financial performance of government departments and their entities to ensure that national objectives are met.
- Process and pass legislation.
- Facilitate public participation in Parliament relating to issues of oversight and legislation.

5. Method of work of the committee (if committee adopted a particular method of work e.g. SCOPA.)

The Committee has an overarching mandate over the monitoring of the implementation of the National Development Plan and Medium-Term Strategic Frameworks in the public sector. The Department of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation has the responsibility to improve and strengthen government planning and coordination across the three spheres of government. Strengthening of government planning and coordination aim to solely ensure government departments are implementing the MTSF which is implemented in every five-year cycle and conduct assessments of national department draft strategic and annual performance plans to ensure alignment. The Committee oversees the entire value chain process of ensuring government plans are well coordinated and deliver to the commitments encapsulated in various strategic plans.

6. Reflection on committee programme per year and on whether the objectives of such programmes were achieved.

a. 2023: During this period the Portfolio Committee dealt with the following:

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 26 May 2023 | Election of Chairperson |
| 08 Sep 2023 | DPME Frontline Monitoring & Support; Presidential Hotline Performance; with Minister |
| 22 Sep 2023 | Statistics Amendment Bill: StatsSA briefing; with Deputy Minister |

13 Oct 2023	Portfolio Audit Outcomes; DPME, Brand SA and Statistics SA 2022/23 Annual Reports; with Minister and Deputy Ministers
20 Oct 2023	Statistics Amendment Bill Advert; DPME, Brand SA and Stats SA BRRRs
27 Oct 2023	Briefing by Statistician-General on the CENSUS 2022 results; with Deputy Minister
03 Nov 2023	District Development Model report aiming to improve coherence and impact of government's service delivery efforts; with Minister and Deputy Minister
10 Nov 2023	Impact of government interventions per the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan objectives; Repositioning of Brand SA; with Minister and Deputy Minister
17 Nov 2023	Revised Development Planning Framework Bill: preliminary discussion; with Minister
24 Nov 2023	National Development Plan 10-year review: DPME and NPC briefing; with Deputy Minister
01 Dec 2023	Statistics Amendment Bill: Statistics South Africa briefing; with Deputy Minister
05 Dec 2023	Statistics Amendment Bill: SARB, Information Regulator submission and response, deliberations
08 Dec 2023	Statistics Amendment Bill: proposed amendments and Committee Report
16 Feb 2024	Finalisation of Statistics Amendment Bill
01 Mar 2024	DPME, Statistics South Africa & Brand SA 2019-2024 performance report for 2019-2024
15 Mar 2024	Policy on Performance Management Development System for HoDs. Legacy Report

7. Key Statistics

The table below provides an overview of the number of meetings held, legislation and international agreements processed, and the number of oversight trips and study tours undertaken by the Committee, during the 2019-2024 term:

Activity	1 st year 2019/20	2 nd year 2020/21	3 rd year 2021/22	4 th year 2022/23	5 th year 2023/24	Total
Meetings held	0	0	0	0	16	16
Legislation processed	0	0	0	0	1	1
Oversight trips undertaken	0	0	0	0	0	0
Study tours undertaken	0	0	0	0	0	0
International agreements processed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory appointments Processed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intervention Considered	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petitions Considered	0	0	0	0	0	0

8. MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

NAME	OCCUPATION	POLITICAL PARTIES
1. Hon QR Dyantyi	Committee Chairperson	ANC
2. Hon CM Phiri	Member	ANC
3. Hon MRM Mothapo (Adv)	Member	ANC
4. Hon KB Pillay	Member	ANC
5. Hon BS Yabo	Member	ANC
6. Hon TV Tobias	Member	ANC
7. Hon SJ Graham	Member	DA
8. Hon ZN Mbhele	Member	DA
9. Hon JJ McGluwa	Member	DA
10. Hon M Manyi	Member	EFF

11. Hon Inkosi RN Cebekhulu	Member	IFP
12. Hon V Zungula	Member	ATM

a. T
he
Comm
ittee

comprised of 11 Honourable Members of Parliament, listed here below:

9. Stakeholders

The Committee engaged several stakeholders in the 6th Parliament during the processing of the Annual Reports, e.g Auditor-General.

10. Briefing and/or public hearings

The Committee held public hearings when processing Statistics Amendment Bill.

11. Legislation

The following pieces of legislation were referred to the committee and processed during the 6th Parliament:

Year	Name of Legislation	Tagging	Objectives	Completed/Not Completed
2023	Statistics Amendment Bill [B31- 2023]	Section 75	<p>The objects of the Bill are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To amend the Statistics Act, 1999, so as to substitute certain definitions and insert new definitions. (ii) To amend the provisions dealing with the powers and duties of the Statistician-General. (iii) To make provision for the development and implementation of the National Statistics System and National Strategy for the Development of Statistics by the Statistician-General. (iv) To strengthen co-ordination and enhance collaboration amongst data producers and data users by creating an enabling environment for the production consumption of quality statistics within the Republic; 	To be finalised.

a) Challenges emerging

The following challenges emerged during the processing of legislation:

- There were no challenges experienced during the processing of the legislation, except that the Democratic Alliance reserved their rights to the Bill as they had an issue with the amendment of Section 9 of the same Bill. The Economic Freedom Fighters also reserved their rights to the Bill.

b) Issues for follow-up

The 6th Parliament should consider following up on the following concerns that arose:

- Further ensure oversight on the implementation of the Statistics Amendment Bill as soon as it becomes an Act of Parliament.
- Undertake further discussion on whether the data sets produced between censuses are sufficient to gather all information required to make economic and strategic policy decisions in a ten-year gap between censuses.

12. Oversight trips undertaken.

The following oversight trips were undertaken:

Date	Area Visited	Objective	Recommendations	Responses to Recommendations	Follow-up Issues	Status of Report
None						

13. Study tours undertaken

The following study tours were undertaken:

Date	Places Visited	Objective	Lessons Learned	Status of Report
None	None	None	None	None

14. Other matters referred by the Speaker/Chairperson (including recommendations of the High Level Panel and State Capture)

The following other matters were referred to the committee and the resultant report was produced:

Date of referral	Expected report date	Content of referral	Status of Report
None			•

15. Committee Strategic Plan

The Committee had a draft strategic plan for the period under review (refer to attachment).

16. Conclusion

Even though the Committee was established in May 2023, a lot has been achieved within a short space of time. Members of the Committee were up to the task, holding the Executive Authority accountable on their areas of work. Achievements include the Statistics Amendment Bill. The Committee plays an oversight over the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation by holding the department accountable on the performance of government in terms of implementing the National Development Plan and Medium-Term Strategic Framework. Over a short period, the Committee has been robust in their oversight mechanisms and identified deficiencies of lack of intense monitoring over the performance of the MTSF by each department. The DPME was mandated to develop a NDP-MTSF Implementation Tracking and Reporting monitoring tool aimed at assessing every department in terms of the performance of the deliverables of the NDP-MTSF. However, the Committee appreciated the work done by the DPME, Stats SA and Brand SA. All three institutions have sound governance which produced clean audits in 2023 and with Stats SA and DPME maintaining the positive audit status. It was also remarkably noted that in the history of the Census project, Stats SA managed to achieve clean audit during the Census year.

Lastly the Chairperson of the Committee appreciated the work of Members of the Committee and Support Staff for ensuring that the work of Parliament was rendered effectively and efficiently till the end of sixth Parliament. Furthermore, the Portfolio Committee wishes the successor Committee the best in taking the work of the Portfolio Committee on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation forward.

N.B: Matters of Concerns

- The Committee was concerned about the Presidency not accounting on the performance agreements of Ministers after signing them with his Office. The successor Committee has to ensure oversight on this matter.

- The Committee was concerned about Stats SA's categorisation of the racial groups in light of the spirit espoused in Constitution and labour legislation. The Committee was of the view that the term "Black" is composite of these racial groups that is, Africans; Coloureds; and Indians. There is no group referred to as "Black Africans" in the Constitution and labour laws.

