

**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

**INTEGRATED PLANNING FRAMEWORK BILL**

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*(As introduced in the National Assembly (proposed section 76); explanatory  
summary of Bill published in Government Gazette No.        of) (The English text is the  
official text of the Bill)*  
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**(MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION  
IN THE PRESIDENCY)**

**[B - 2018]**

**BILL**

To recognise the existence of the National Development Plan, and the National Planning Commission as an independent, advisory and expert body appointed by the President and to institutionalise it to ensure long term national development planning and implementation in South Africa.

To establish an institutional framework for a new coherent predictable planning paradigm and discipline within and across all spheres of government and the broader social partners; to support effective monitoring and evaluation of government programmes aimed at improved service delivery and positive impact on society.

To promote better coordination, collaboration and alignment of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, within the framework of the long-term planning vision of the National Development Plan, between and across the national, provincial and local spheres of government, and including the social partners, as defined in relevant statutes; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

**PREAMBLE**

**WHEREAS** the President established the National Planning Commission (Commission) to develop a National Development Plan outlining the vision for country, taking a broad, crosscutting, independent and critical view of the challenges and opportunities facing South Africa, as well as to advise on how to achieve that plan;

**WHEREAS** the Commission is for all of South Africa, not just government, and for all organs of state, and is independent, advisory and fulfils an expert and think tank role;

**WHEREAS** there are two main roles to be played by the Commission:

- Leading the processes of national planning – the “think tank” role; and
- Leading, co-ordinating and aligning the planning system – providing guidance, oversee and advise departments, provinces and municipalities and the social partners.

**WHEREAS** the national planning function has a unique role to play in analysing trends, identifying priorities and promoting innovation in tackling key challenges of NDP implementation;

**WHEREAS** South Africa, through the National Development Plan and the government’s Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), has undertaken major efforts to ensure that planning, monitoring and evaluation improve development outcomes in the country, to achieve the desired impact;

**WHEREAS** the National Development Plan noted that significant progress has been made since 1994, notably through the introduction of the South African Constitution which underlines the fact that the country is one sovereign state founded on the values of human dignity, equality and the advancement of human rights and freedoms, non-racialism, non-sexism and the supremacy of the law;

**WHEREAS** South Africa needs to provide opportunities to all, yet because our historical legacies continue to have an adverse effect on all citizens – particularly the historically disadvantaged, the most pressing challenges facing the country is to prioritise the redress of poverty, unemployment and inequality;

**WHEREAS** various measures to eradicate the impact of Apartheid spatial planning and social engineering have not had sufficient effect;

**WHEREAS** in 2014, the President proclaimed the establishment of the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) with responsibility for planning, monitoring and evaluation from the centre of government;

**WHEREAS** the Constitution, in terms of sections 1, 40(1) and 41(1)(b) and (c)—

- provides that the Republic is one, sovereign, democratic state and that the government is constituted as national, provincial and local spheres of government which are distinctive, interdependent and interrelated; and
- requires all spheres of government to provide effective, efficient, transparent, accountable and coherent government for the Republic to secure the well-being of the people and the progressive realisation of their constitutional rights;

**WHEREAS** South Africa is a member-state of various global, continental and regional organisations such as the United Nations, African Union and Southern African Development Community, which from time to time conclude various accords on critical issues of development, which become politically or legally binding on all signatory states and therefore has the obligation to incorporate these into the country's national planning frameworks;

**BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED** by the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows: —

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## CHAPTER 1

### DEFINITIONS, APPLICATION AND OBJECTS OF ACT

#### Definitions

1. In this Act, unless the context indicates otherwise—

"**Commission**" means the National Planning Commission referred to in section 15;

"**Constitution**" means the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996;

"**Department**" means the national Department responsible for planning, monitoring and evaluation;

"**evaluation**" means a systematic collection and objective analysis of evidence on public policies, programmes, projects, functions and organisations, to assess effectiveness and efficiency, as contemplated in Chapter 5;

"**former homeland**" means the former—

(a) Republic of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda or Ciskei; or

(b) self-governing territory of Gazan ulu, Mangwane, Kwandebele or Lebowa;

"**impact**" means the developmental results of achieving specific outcomes;

"**indicator**" means a specific measurement that tracks progress, or not, toward achieving an output, outcome or impact;

"**inputs**" means the resources required for the production of any output;

"**institutionalisation**" means developing and coordinating implementation of the planning, monitoring and evaluation systems;

"**member**" means a member of the Commission;

"**Minister**" means the Minister responsible for planning, monitoring and evaluation;

"**monitoring**" includes the collection and analysis of data and reporting on activities, inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts as well as external factors in a way that supports effective management, as contemplated in Chapter 5;

"**National Development Plan**" means the long-term plan and vision for the Republic referred to in section 7 and developed by the Commission;

"**organ of state**" means an organ of state as defined in section 239 of the Constitution;

"**outcome**" means the medium-term results for specific beneficiaries that are the consequences of achieving specific outputs;

"**output**" means the final products, or goods and services produced for delivery;

"**programme**" means a series of projects or activities that have common characteristics, and for which there are economies of scale in implementing as a programme, as opposed to implementing as separate discrete projects or activities, and that are implemented to achieve specific desired outcomes;

"**prescribe**" means prescribe by regulation in terms of this Act;

"**Public Finance Management Act**" means the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999);

"**Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System (SEIAS)**" means a uniquely designed methodology for assessing the social and economic impact of policies, legislation, regulations and other subordinate legislation in line with the national priorities; and

"**this Act**" includes the regulations made under this Act.

## **Application of Act**

2. This Act applies to all government planning, development, monitoring and evaluation in the national, provincial and local spheres of government, including public entities, and is legislation enacted in terms of—

- (a) section 155(7) of the Constitution insofar as it relates to municipalities; and
- (b) section 44(2) of the Constitution insofar as it relates to provinces.

## **Objects of Act**

3. The objects of this Act are to—

- (a) Recognise the continued existence and establishment of the Commission appointed by the President in terms of section 85(2) of the Constitution;
- (b) establish the National Development Plan as the primary long-term plan and vision that must guide all government planning, and planning within the social partners in the Republic;
- (c) affirm the Department as the lead-coordinator of the integrated planning system within government and to align it with National Development Plan priorities;
- (d) institutionalise the planning system across government and to provide an institutional and legal context for planning across government and the rest of the social partners;
- (e) ensure coordination and alignment of planning between national, provincial and local spheres including public entities as envisioned in the National Development Plan;
- (f) provide for the systemic monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the National Development Plan and government's development objectives;
- (g) ensure that government performance, as informed by the planning frameworks and specific plans, is properly monitored and evaluated;
- (h) to give effect to the obligations of the country emanating from global, continental, and regional development goals and frameworks to which South Africa is party, such as the United Nations, the African Union and Southern African Development Community; and
- (i) to provide for accountability measures and related interventions.

## CHAPTER 2

### DEVELOPMENTAL PRINCIPLES AND NORMS AND STANDARDS

#### Application of developmental principles

4. (1) The general principles set out in this Chapter apply to all organs of state responsible for planning and development in the Republic, and guide—

- (a) the preparation, adoption and implementation of any policy, legislation or framework concerning planning, monitoring and evaluation and development;
- (b) the compilation and adoption of any development plan;
- (c) the efficient, economic and sustainable use of resources to drive development; and
- (d) the performance of any function in terms of this Act or any other law regulating planning and development.

(2) Notwithstanding the categorisation of principles in this section, all principles contained in this Act apply to all aspects of planning, monitoring and evaluation development.

#### Developmental principles

5. The following principles apply to planning, monitoring and evaluation and development:

- (a) The developmental; principles applicable to spatial planning, land development and land use management, as provided for in section 7 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013);

- (b) the setting of developmental priorities for government must be aimed at redressing past development imbalances;
- (c) developmental frameworks and policies in all spheres of government must prioritise addressing the inclusion of persons and areas that were previously excluded, with an emphasis on informal settlements, former homeland areas and areas characterised by widespread poverty and deprivation;
- (d) government plans must incorporate provisions that prioritise redressing the development of communities or persons disadvantaged by past racially discriminatory laws or practices and ensure the progressive realisation of improved outcomes;
- (e) government plans and development priorities must be reasonable and within the fiscal, institutional and administrative means of the Republic;
- (f) national development plans must reflect a balance in achieving social and economic objectives to ensure economic development with human development.
- (g) government plans and developmental priorities must result in communities that are viable, achieve equity and serve to eradicate poverty and historical legacies and ensure communities that are socially cohesive, economically inclusive, environmentally sustainable;
- (h) government and national development plans must ensure that decisions and decision-making procedures are designed to minimise negative financial, social, economic or environmental impacts;
- (i) all spheres of government must ensure an integrated approach to planning and development, that is guided by the National Development Plan, national planning imperatives and developmental priorities, in accordance with this Act;
- (j) all government departments must provide their sector comments and comply with any other prescribed requirements as required by the Commission during the preparation and or amendment of the National Development Plan or other national plans and frameworks;
- (k) the preparation and amendment of plans, policies and developmental priorities must provide for transparent processes of public participation that afford all parties the opportunity to contribute on matters affecting them; and

- (l) policies, legislation and procedures must be clearly set out in order to inform and empower members of the public to contribute to national development planning.

### **Norms and standards**

6. (1) The Minister must, after consultation with the Commission, organs of state in the national sphere of government, provincial governments and municipalities, prescribe norms and standards for planning, monitoring and evaluation and development that are consistent with this Act, the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000), and the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (Act No. 13 of 2005).

(2) The norms and standards must—

- (a) reflect the national policy and national development priorities described in the National Development Plan;
- (b) ensure equitable provision of social and economic services to achieve a decent standard of living for all, especially the poorest, in line with the National Development Plan;
- (c) promote social inclusion, spatial equity, desirable settlement patterns, rural revitalisation, urban regeneration and sustainable development within the Republic;
- (d) ensure that planning, monitoring and evaluation processes and development timeframes are efficient and effective;
- (e) include—
- (i) a report on, and an analysis of, existing development patterns and their social and environmental impacts; and
  - (ii) a framework for desired social and economic development patterns and processes.
- (f) where appropriate, differentiate between geographic areas and social and economic development needs; and

(g) provide for the effective monitoring and evaluation of compliance with, and enforcement of, this Act.

(3) The Minister may, in consultation with the Commission, or at the request of, another Minister responsible for a development or planning function and after public consultation, prescribe norms and standards to guide the relevant sectoral development or plans.

(4) The Minister may—

- (a) issue practice notes on the interpretation of the norms and standards contemplated in subsection (1) and their practical application in relation to different categories of planning and development; and
- (b) where the norms and standards contemplated in subsection (1) or practice notes contemplated in paragraph (a) are not adhered to, issue specific directives in any specific case.

### **CHAPTER 3**

#### **COORDINATION AND INSTITUTIONALISATION OF PLANNING SYSTEM**

##### **Planning system**

7. The Commission supports the co-ordination and the institutionalisation of planning as an independent, advisory and expert body.

- a) The Commission's independence is assured and the Commission is required to put forward solid research, sound evidence and clear recommendations for government as part of its "think tank" role; and
- b) The establishment of the Commission is also about contributing to building a country that will grow the economy, reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of citizens.

## **Status of National Development Plan**

8. The National Development Plan in existence at the commencement of this Act, as developed by the Commission and as updated from time to time—

- (a) is a multi-year plan that conveys the primary long-term vision for the Republic and must guide all government planning and development;
- (b) sets out a common set of objectives, actions and priorities to address poverty, inequality and unemployment to drive growth and development over the long-term; and
- (c) applies to all organs of state and must be implemented in all government planning.
- (d) applies to social partners.

## **Powers and functions of Minister**

9. (1) This Bill recognises that:

- a) The President appointed the Commission;
- b) The Commission is chaired by the Minister in the Presidency responsible for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation;
- c) The Minister has the power to convene the Commission and to delegate such powers to the Deputy Chair should the need arise.

(2) The Minister must advise the President with regard to all matters pertaining to the National Development Plan, planning and development in the Republic.

(3) The Minister is the chairperson of the Commission and must carry out such functions and duties conferred upon or assigned to him or her by or under this Act or any other law.

(4) The Minister may convene meetings for the Commission to advise, engage and account to the President.

(5) Without derogating from the generality of subsection (1-4), the Minister must—

- (a) table, for the approval of the Cabinet, the National Development Plan and any other short-term, medium-term or long-term development plan, to which the plans of all three spheres of Government must be aligned;
- (b) submit reports from the Commission to the Cabinet, at regular intervals, which may not be more than six months, on the progress being made with regard to the implementation of the National Development Plan and, where necessary, to recommend—
  - (i) measures to ensure implementation of the National Development Plan; and
  - (ii) accountability measures for any lack of progress relating to the implementation of the National Development Plan;
- (c) liaise with the private sector, organised labour and civil society organisations with the view to promote partnership in the pursuance of implementing the National Development Plan;
- (d) request any relevant information from any government department, institution or agency which is necessary to fulfil the mandate of the Commission;
- (e) ensure the implementation of the National Development Plan; and
- (g) Provide an analysis of social, environmental and spatial trends and the implications of such trends for human development and poverty eradication.

### **Role of national and provincial departments, municipalities and public entities**

**10.** (1) Subject to, and in line with, Chapter 3 and Schedule 5 of the Constitution, and in consultation with the relevant Department responsible for Cooperative Governance, all national, provincial departments and municipalities must—

- (a) give effect to priorities as outlined in the National Development Plan through national, provincial and local development strategies; and
- (b) integrate into their plans, the National Development Plan and its objectives and targets, priorities and sectoral or related plans.

(2) Municipalities must in the development of their Integrated Development Plans ensure alignment with national development plans and relevant provincial plans.

(3) Public entities must develop plans which are aligned with the National Development Plan priorities.

### **Coordination of planning system and obligations of Department**

11. (1) The Department is responsible for the coordination of the planning system in the Republic.

(2) The Department must, subject to Chapter 3 and Schedule 5 of the Constitution —

- (a) inform and guide all government planning, policy and legislation by ensuring the development of coherent and constitutionally sound national policy and providing comments on policy and legislation developed by other government departments to ensure that it is in line with the National Development Plan;
- (c) inform and guide the planning processes in all spheres of government in accordance with this Act;
- (d) engage with all national organs of state, provinces and municipalities to ensure coordination on key development priorities;
- (e) analyse and disaggregate trends and data, including statistical information, in order to inform planning processes across all spheres of government;
- (f) ensure coherence in the spatial planning system and alignment of spatial priorities across sectors in the Republic;
- (g) review and provide comments on a policy, legislation or plan in any sphere of government to ensure consistency with the National Development Plan and align spatially with the National Spatial Development Framework throughout government; and

- (i) ensure the implementation of the National Development Plan by all of government and the social partners and its inclusion in the plans of all three spheres of government.

### **Institutionalisation of planning**

**12.** The establishment of the Commission was the first step to institutionalise planning and the second step has been the establishment of a national department with a planning mandate through merging the Department to create the new Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation.

- (1) The Department must—
  - (a) ensure the institutionalisation of planning in the Republic by strengthening and developing the institutional, technical and administrative aspects of planning in order to achieve a more coordinated and responsive government;
  - (c) ensure that the planning system serves the Republic's developmental objectives; and
  - (d) promote a stronger and more defined developmental focus in all the three spheres of government.

(2) The Minister, in consultation with the Commission, may prescribe norms and standards to foster the institutionalisation of planning in all three spheres of Government.

## CHAPTER 4

### NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

#### Responsibility of Commission

**13.** (1) The Commission is responsible for national development planning processes and providing comprehensive and coherent plans and strategic guidance to the President and to the country.

- (a) The Commission is an independent, advisory and expert commission that may;
- i. develop an independent perspective on the long term plan unencumbered by the structures and systems of government and bureaucracy.
  - ii. get the best experts on any issue to make recommendations that are in the best interests of the country's long term success.
  - iii. garner input and perspectives from a range of parties, organisations, individuals and groups to broadly reflect what all South Africans want and in this respect, it would work with Parliament to lead a national dialogue on the South Africa we aspire for.
  - iv. interact with government to understand the capabilities, resource constraints, potential and limitations of what is possible and achievable in a specific timeframe.
  - v. engage with broader parts of South African society to gain insights into the needs and issues affecting developments in the country.

#### Continued existence of Commission

**14.** (1) The Commission established by the President when this Act takes effect, continues to exist.

(2) The Commission is the apex national planning body in the Republic and is independent, advisory and expert in nature.

(3) The Commission reports to the President and through the Minister in the Presidency to Cabinet and to National Parliament.

(4) The expenditure required and incidental to the exercise or performance of the powers and duties of the Commission, including its Secretariat, must be defrayed from moneys appropriated by Parliament for that purpose.

(5) The Commission is supported by a National Planning Secretariat, and provides administrative and technical support to the Commission.

### **Appointment and composition of Commission**

**15.** (1) The Commission consists of—

- (a) the Minister as chairperson of the Commission; and
- (b) no fewer than 10 and no more than 25 members appointed by the President and a Deputy Chairperson from within the ranks of the Commission.

(2) Before appointing the members contemplated in subsection (1)(b) the Presidency must through the media invite nominations of suitably qualified persons for appointment by the President.

(3) The members of the Commission contemplated in subsection (1)(b) must, when viewed collectively, comprise of persons with expertise and practical experience in the fields, including but not limited to—

- (a) spatial planning, urban planning, regional planning land use management and town planning;
- (b) economic development, industrial development, infrastructure and resource development;
- (c) agriculture and rural development;
- (d) information and communications technology;
- (e) finance and business development;
- (f) skills development, education and training;
- (g) social policy, social protection and social security
- (h) public policy, public administration and governance;
- (i) innovation and research;
- (j) Environment and sustainable development;

- (k) gender expertise, including gender planning and gender budgeting; and
- (l) community and youth development.

(4) The Commission shall be constituted of at least 5 (five) full time Commissioners including the Deputy Chair.

(5) The Deputy Chair and Chairs of Specialist Committees should be appointed on a full time basis.

(6) A member of the Commission holds office for a term of five years and is on the expiry of his or her term, eligible for reappointment.

### **Objectives of Commission**

**16.** The objectives of the Commission are to—

- (a) Develop, revise and amend the National Development Plan and subsequent strategic long term plans to ensure alignment with the vision and mandates of the Constitution of the Republic.
- (b) play a convening role in national planning in the Republic.
- (b) advise on the implementation of the National Development Plan.
- (c) spearhead the identification of the Republic's developmental objectives.
- (d) deepen planning practice in the whole of government.
- (e) update the National Development Plan, where necessary, and develop and update other short-term, medium-term national development plans, for the approval of the Cabinet.
- (f) develop monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure the effective implementation of the National Development Plan.
- (g) coordinate the implementation of the National Development Plan to ensure consistency between the national, provincial and local spheres of government.
- (h) evaluate the effectiveness of Government's implementation of the National Development Plan.
- (i) make recommendations on strengthening the implementation of the National Development Plan for the approval of the Cabinet; and
- (j) Make recommendations on monitoring compliance by the rest of society and relevant sectors with the priorities in the National Development Plan.

## Functions and Purpose of the Commission

17. The functions of the Commission are to—

- (a) advise on the implementation of the National Development Plan;
- (b) update the National Development Plan, as required
- (c) collaborate with the Minister to ensure the implementation of the National Development Plan by all spheres of government;
- (c) coordinate the development of overarching plans that elevate key national priorities in respect of all spheres of government;
- (d) provide strategic advice and guidance to inform planning in government;
- (e) bring key stakeholders together and build consensus with regard to the implementation of the National Development Plan;
- (f) inform public discourse and build broad public support through developing and disseminating new ideas;
- (g) through the Minister, participate in key government processes, including but not limited to the Cabinet and the Medium Term Expenditure Committee;
- (h) through the Minister, provide ongoing advice to the President and the Cabinet on matters relating to the National Development Plan and the planning function.
- (i) through the Minister, provide reports to the Cabinet on whether departmental plans and submissions to the Cabinet contribute to the Republic's developmental objectives, including the National Development Plan; and
- (j) Providing these reports to the public and parliament.

### **Committees of Commission**

**18.** (1) The Commission must establish at least two (2) Specialist Committees and other Technical Committees, as required. (2) The Commission may establish one or more committees to

- (a) exercise any of the powers or perform any of the functions of the Commission, which the Commission delegates or assigns to such committee; or
- (b) advise the Commission on any matter, which the Commission refers to such committee.

(3) A committee established under subsection (1)—

- (a) may consist of two or more members, and such other persons, appointed by the Minister, after recommendation of the Commission, to serve for the term of the committee;
- (b) must be chaired by one of the members of the Commission referred to in paragraph (a); and
- (c) must have written terms of reference and its effective date and duration determined by the Commission.

### **Remuneration and allowances of members of Commission or committee**

**19.** (1) A member of the Commission, or a committee contemplated above, who is not in the full-time employment or service of the State, is entitled to such remuneration, benefits and allowances, including allowances for the reimbursement of travelling and subsistence expenses incurred in connection with the performance of his or her functions under this Act, as the Minister, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, may determine.

(2) The remuneration, benefits or allowances determined for members under subsection (1) may differ according to different functions performed by the members.

(3) Any remuneration, benefit or allowance which may become payable under this section, must be paid from moneys appropriated by Parliament for that purpose.

### **Secretariat of Commission**

**20.** (1) The Commission will, from time to time, draw on the expertise, knowledge base and data systems that exist in DPME and STATSSA, and other relevant departments and Agencies, for purposes of planning and assessing governments performance with regard to National Development Plan implementation.

(2) There is a Secretariat of the Commission, based in the Presidency, tasked with providing technical and administrative support to the Commission.

(3) The Secretariat is headed by a Director-General, known as the Secretary of Planning.

(4) The Secretary of Planning must appoint suitably qualified persons to provide technical and administrative support to the Commission.

(5) The Secretariat will, from time to time, work with and draw on the expertise, knowledge base and data systems that exist in DPME and STATSSA, and other relevant Departments and Agencies, for purposes of providing the Commission with the support in planning and assessing governments performance with regard to NDP implementation.

### **Annual Report**

**21** (1) The Secretary of the Commission must, as soon as practicable after the end of each financial year, but not later than 30 June of each year, compile a report on the Commission's activities during the preceding year.

(2) The Minister must submit the report contemplated in subsection (1) to the Cabinet for approval and must thereafter cause a copy of the approved report to be tabled in Parliament.

## CHAPTER 5

### PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

#### National government five-year strategic plan as part of the National Development Plan

22. (1) The Minister must coordinate the development of a national five-year implementation plan informed by the National Development Plan, integrating plans across government, which must as a minimum—

- (a) be published within nine months after a national election;
- (b) set targets for the term of government for the indicators of the desired outcomes identified in the National Development Plan;
- (c) include a diagnostic analysis of the status *quo*;
- (d) identify any other strategic outcomes, with indicators and time-bound targets, taking into consideration the electoral mandate and international obligations of the country;
- (e) set out how the outcomes referred to in paragraphs (b) and (d) will be achieved;
- (f) identify key outputs required to achieve the desired outcomes and explain how the outputs will achieve the outcomes;
- (g) identify, subject to Schedule 5 of the Constitution, the roles and responsibilities of organs of state at national, provincial and local spheres of government for achieving the outputs;
- (h) include estimates of the inputs required to achieve the outputs, including cost estimates, an assessment of whether they are affordable, and recommendations of which organs of state in the national, provincial and local spheres of government will be responsible for which inputs; and
- (i) be approved by the Cabinet.

(2) The Minister and the Commission may make recommendations for the amendments to the plan referred to in subsection (1) to ensure alignment with

the National Development Plan at any time and the amendments must be submitted to Cabinet for approval.

### **Monitoring, evaluation and national planning**

**23.** (1) The Minister may prescribe guiding principles for monitoring and evaluation that are applicable nationally, in terms of which all evaluations must, at a minimum—

- (a) be development-oriented;
- (b) address key development priorities of the Government;
- (c) include recommendations to ensure the implementation of the National Development Plan and plans for improvement of performance; and
- (d) provide for support and appropriate intervention in cases of poor performance.

(2) The Minister must, after the approval of the Cabinet, prescribe mechanisms to monitor the performance of all organs of state in the national sphere of government against the indicators and targets determined in their plans.

(3) The mechanisms referred to in subsection (2) must provide for—

- (a) the determination of standards for the management of performance;
- (b) the establishment of baseline performance for organs of state;
- (c) the monitoring of performance
- (d) useful information to inform improvements by responsible functionaries;
- (e) methods to facilitate improvements in management;
- (f) the provision of support;
- (g) the development of an improvement plan;
- (h) an appropriate intervention for failure to implement the National Development Plan or for poor performance, where necessary; and
- (i) the tracking of improvements against the baseline performance.

## CHAPTER 6

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### Regulations

- 24.** (1) The Minister may—
- (a) make regulations not inconsistent with this Act concerning any matter that must or may be prescribed in terms of this Act;
  - (b) after consulting the Commission, make regulations relating to the framework for planning for all three spheres of government;
  - (c) after the approval of the Cabinet, prescribe—
    - (i) mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the performance of all organs of state in the national sphere of government against the indicators and targets in their plans;
    - (ii) factors to be considered in prioritising evaluations;
    - (iii) guidelines for the composition of the evaluation teams;
    - (iv) standard terms of reference for conducting evaluations; and
    - (v) guidelines for the preparation of improvement plans.
- (2) The Minister—
- (a) must prescribe norms and standards to foster the institutionalisation of planning in all organs of state;
  - (b) must, after the approval of Cabinet, prescribe mechanisms, norms and standards for monitoring and evaluating the performance of all organs of state against the indicators and targets determined in their plans, the application of the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment System (SEIAS), and the establishment of a central data warehouse of government information;
  - (c) may, in consultation with, or at the request of, another Minister responsible for planning or developmental function and after public consultation, prescribe

norms and standards to guide the relevant sectoral plans or developmental objectives, and the monitoring and evaluation of thereof; and

- (d) may make regulations regarding any other matter that it is necessary or expedient to prescribe for the proper implementation or administration of this Act.

(3) The Minister, before making or amending any regulations in terms of this Act, must publish a notice in the *Gazette*—

- (a) setting out that draft regulations have been developed;
- (b) specifying where a copy of the draft regulations may be obtained; and
- (c) inviting written comments to be submitted on the proposed regulations within a specified period.

(4) After complying with subsection (3) the Minister may—

- (a) amend the draft regulations; and
- (b) publish the regulations in final form in the *Gazette*.

### **Transitional provisions**

**25.** (1) The National Planning Commission appointed by the President prior to commencement of this Act, and still in existence at the commencement thereof, must be deemed to have been appointed in terms of this Act.

(2) Any member of the Commission contemplated in subsection (1), in office at the commencement of this Act, must continue in office as if appointed in terms of this Act for the duration of his or her term of office.

(3) Anything done, or any appointment made, relating to the Commission and its work, before the commencement of this Act, and which could be done or made under a provision of this Act, is deemed to have been done or made under this Act.

**Short title and commencement**

**30.** This Act is called the Integrated Planning Framework Act, 2018, and comes into operation on a date fixed by the President by Proclamation in the *Gazette*.