



MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024-2029

Training and Peer Learning workshop on SDG Localization, Voluntary Local Reviews and Infrastructure Asset Management for local and central government officials in South Africa

21 October 2025



the dpme

Department:
Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



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Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- National Planning System
- MTSF to MTDP
- Timeline
- Strategic Approach
- Strategic Priorities and Outcomes
- Results Framework
- Implementation
- Conclusion

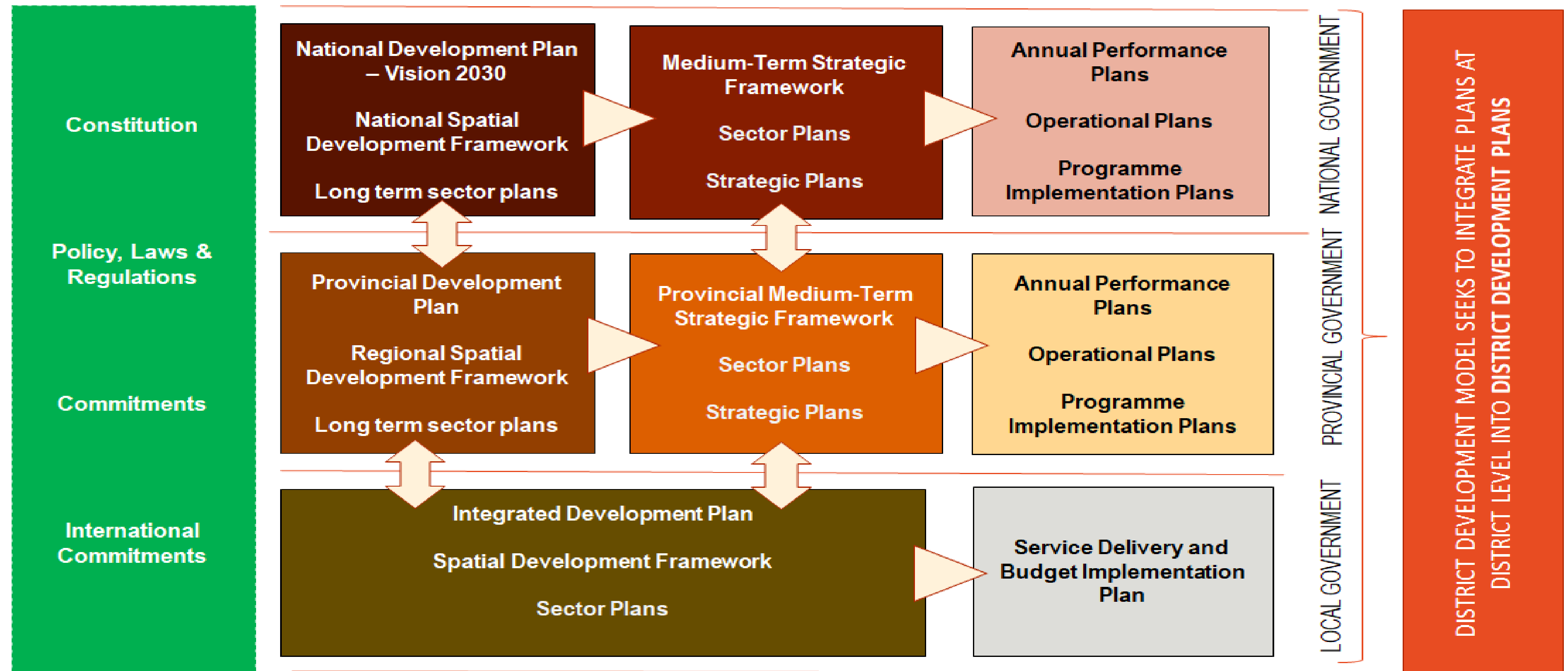


Introduction and background

- The outcome of the general elections on 29 May 2024 saw the formation of the Government of National Unity (GNU).
- A Statement of Intent (Sol) binds the GNU and lays the foundational principles and minimum programme of priorities.
- Cabinet Lekgotla on 13 - 14 July 2024 agreed on a minimum Programme of Priorities and approved that this be translated into the draft MTDP 2024-2029 as a more detailed plan.
- It also serves as a framework that supports the goals of the National Development Plan (NDP): Vision 2030.
- The medium-term planning process for the development of the MTDP thus far has included:
 - A review of the approach and methodology, moving from the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2019-2024 to the MTDP 2024-2029;
 - An analysis of the development context, drawing from evaluative reviews such as the DPME 30-Year Review, NDP 10-Year Review, and the Indlulamithi Scenarios 2035, amongst others; and
 - Feedback was received from the Government Clusters, FOSAD, Cabinet Lekgotla, MTDP Steering Committee, Reference Group, sector workshops, National Planning Commission, and national and provincial strategic planning sessions, amongst multiple other sources.
- The MTDP 2024-2029 was adopted by the Extended Cabinet Lekgotla on the 29-30 January 2025 and officially approved by Cabinet on the 26 February 2025.

Overview of the National Planning System

- South Africa's planning system cuts across the three spheres of government.
- DPME oversees the national and provincial planning system and the Department of Cooperative Governance oversees local government planning and the District Development Model (DDM).



Long term planning and continental and international frameworks

- The NDP 2030 remains our long-term country plan and is aligned to our continental and international commitments, including the SADC RISDP 2020-2030.



Transitioning from the MTSF 2019-24 to the MTDP 2024-29

APPROACH AND OBJECTIVE

- The Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) is has transitioned to the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP).
- The MTDP will align to the goals and objectives of the NDP and Programme of Priorities of the Government of National Unity.
- The MTDP will however have a greater emphasis on development outcomes and will primarily be framed as an economic plan to address existing socio-economic challenges.
- The MTDP will also have greater focus, through a reduction in number of interventions, and will outline a results framework for the 7th Administration Government.



MTDP process to date...

30 June 2024

Announcement of
the GNU and
Statement of Intent

13-14 July 2024

Extended Cabinet
Lekgotla meeting

Aug – Oct 2024

DG and Technical
Sub-Committee
Cluster meetings

Nov 2024 - Jan 2025

DG and Ministerial
Cluster meetings

13 Nov 2024

National Planning
Commission meeting

7 Oct 2024

FOSAD special
meeting

18 Oct 2024

Extended Cabinet
meeting

04 Nov 2024

FOSAD special
meeting

06 Feb 2025

State of the Nation
Address 2025

16-17 Jan 2025

FOSAD planning
workshop

29-30 Jan 2025

Extended Cabinet
meeting

26 Feb 2025

Cabinet Approval of
MTDP

Statement of Intent of the Government of National Unity

Announcing the Members of the National Executive, the President reiterated the following GNU Fundamental Principles and Minimum Programme of Priorities inform the draft MTDP 2024-29

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

- Respect for the Constitution and the Rule of Law.
- Promote non-racialism and non-sexism.
- Promote social justice, redress, and equity, and alleviate poverty.
- Human dignity and progressive realisation of socio-economic rights.
- Accountability, transparency, and community participation.
- Integrity and good governance.
- Evidence-based policy and decision-making.

MINIMUM PROGRAMME OF PRIORITIES

- Rapid, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and job creation (infrastructure, industrialisation, land reform, structural reforms, transformation, fiscal sustainability, macroeconomic management).
- Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living (reduce spatial inequality, enhance food security and nutrition, social safety net, basic services).
- Improve the delivery of basic services and bring stability to local government.
- Investing in people through quality education and healthcare.
- Rebuild the capability of the state and create a professional public service (metric based, restructuring SOEs).
- Strengthen law enforcement agencies to address crime, corruption and GBVF.
- Social cohesion and nation building.
- Foreign policy based on human rights, constitutionalism, and national interest.

Aligning the SOI, NDP & the MTDP Strategic Priorities

Statement of Intent

1. Rapid, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, the promotion of fixed capital investment and industrialization, job creation, transformation, livelihood support, land reform, infrastructure development, structural reforms and transformational change, fiscal sustainability, and the sustainable use of our national resources and endowments. Macro-economic management must support national development goals in a sustainable manner.

4. Investing in people through education, skills development and affordable quality health care.

2. Creating a more just society by tackling poverty, spatial inequalities, food security and the high cost of living, providing a social safety net, improving access to and the quality of, basic services, and protecting workers' rights.

7. Strengthening social cohesion, nation-building and democratic participation, and undertaking common programmes against racism, sexism, tribalism and other forms of intolerance.

5. Building state capacity and creating a professional, meritbased, corruption-free and developmental public service. Restructuring and improving state-owned entities to meet national development goals.

3. Stabilising local government, effective cooperative governance, the assignment of appropriate responsibilities to different spheres of government and review of the role of traditional leadership in the governance framework.

6. Strengthening law enforcement agencies to address crime, corruption and gender-based violence, as well as strengthening national security capabilities.

8. Foreign policy based on human rights, constitutionalism, the national interest, solidarity, peaceful resolution of conflicts, to achieve the African Agenda 2063, South-South, North-South and African cooperation, multilateralism and a just, peaceful and equitable world.

National Development Plan

Chapter 3: Economy and employment

Chapter 4: Economic infrastructure

Chapter 5. Ensuring environmental sustainability and an equitable transition to a low-carbon economy

Chapter 6: An integrated and inclusive rural economy

Chapter 9. Improving education, training and innovation

Chapter 10: Promoting health

Chapter 11: Social protection

Chapter 8: Transforming human settlement and the national space economy

Chapter 15: Transforming society and uniting the country

Chapter 13: Building a capable and developmental state

Chapter 12: Building safer communities

Chapter 14: Fighting corruption

Chapter 7: Positioning South Africa in the World

MTDP Strategic Priorities

**STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1:
DRIVE INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND JOB CREATION**

**STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2:
REDUCE POVERTY AND TACKLE THE HIGH COST OF
LIVING**

**STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3:
BUILD A CAPABLE, ETHICAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL
STATE**

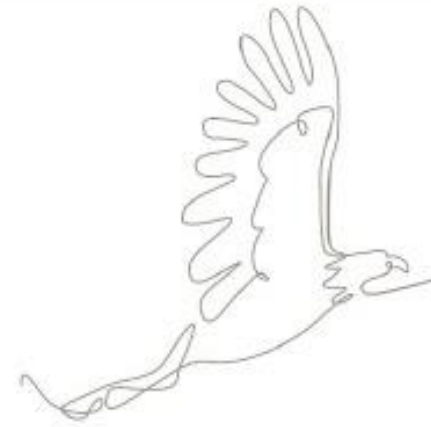
Scenarios 2035

Indlulamithi Scenarios 2035 (developed in 2023 after global context-shift; accounts for climate change, food security, pandemics, technological advances, and geopolitical shifts)



HADEDA HOME

The recrimination nation.
This scenario shows a South Africa where the state and society are in slow decline. No decisive action is taken to improve matters and, instead, blaming everyone for South Africa's ills has become common practice. Deep structural constraints in the economy and slow economic growth remain unresolved, and 70% of South Africans say they do not trust politicians.



VULTURE CULTURE

The desperation nation.
In this scenario, by 2030, and on to 2035, South Africa is governed by a populist coalition whose main objective is self-enrichment and patronage. Investor confidence has been eroded; the growth rate is low, unemployment is high (44% with youth unemployment at 63%), and poverty and inequality are extremely serious.



WEAVER WORK

The cooperation nation.
This is a scenario where, after disruptions and protests, there is a coming together of the political parties, the state, private sector, and civil society in order to jointly identify priorities and, leveraging the strengths of each, change the forms of governance and reform the economy in a way that attracts greater investment and helps to reduce unemployment, inequality and poverty.

Five goals that guide the MTDP 2024-2029

- The MTDP has set out five goals for the term. It places Inclusive Growth and Job Creation at the center and seeks to transform the economy and society towards increased prosperity and equality for all citizens and to build social cohesion and unity.



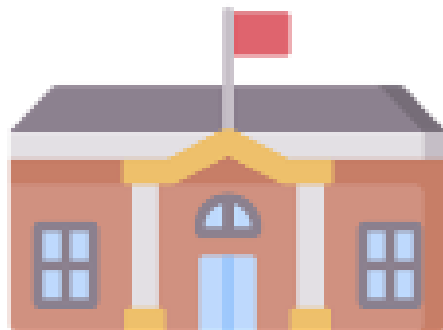
A more equal society where no person lives in poverty



A safe and secure environment



A dynamic, growing economy



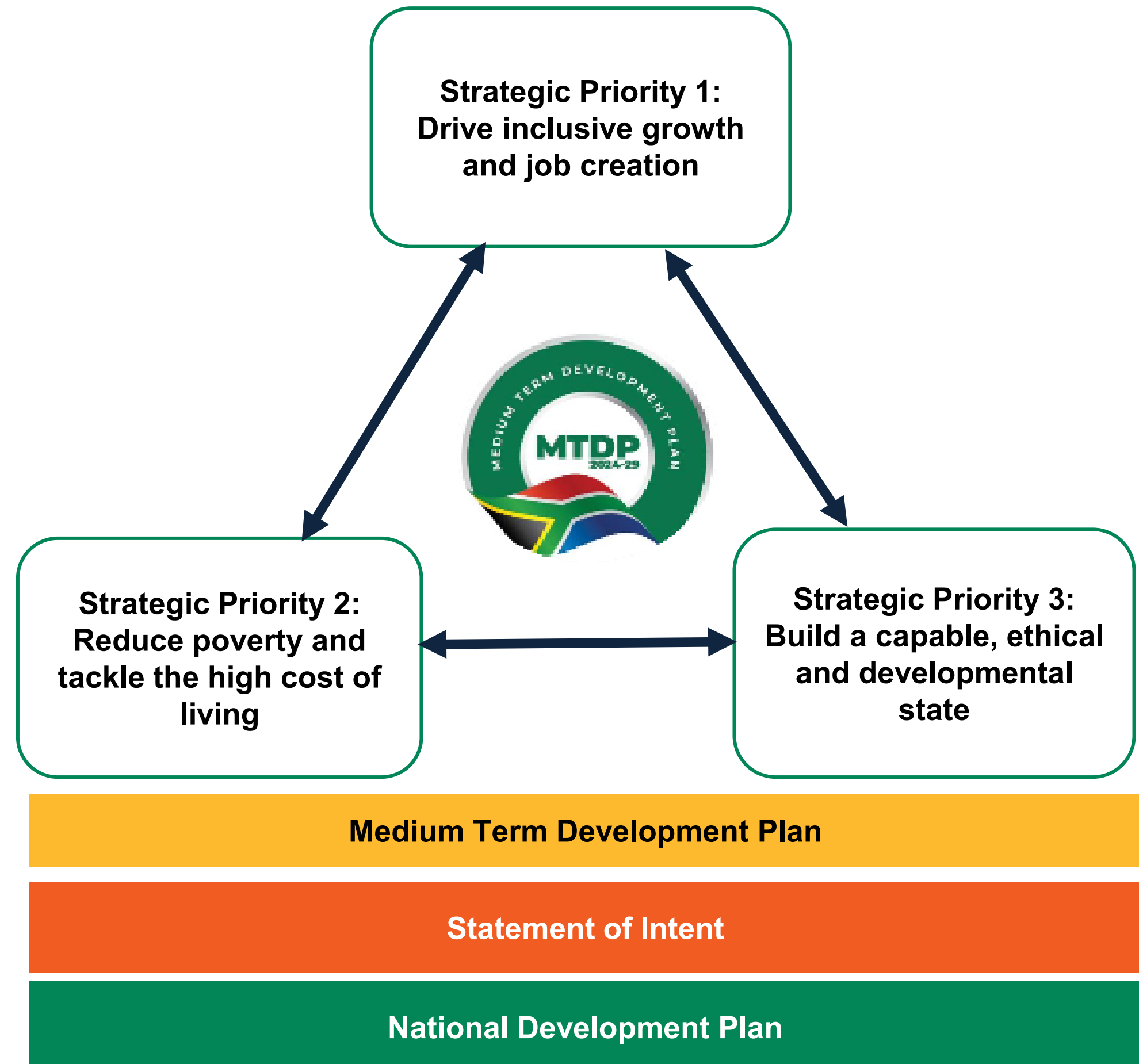
A capable state delivering basic services to all citizens



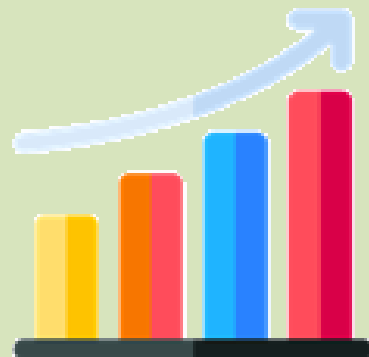
A cohesive and united nation

Strategic Approach of the MTDP 2024-2029

- The MTDP guides the government's actions in the 7th Administration in pursuing the NDP 2030 goals.
- The three strategic priorities are interrelated and interlinked.
- Driving inclusive growth and job creation is viewed as an Apex priority. All spheres of government, clusters and sectors will prioritise relevant economic interventions.
- The social protection is a key instrument for poverty reduction and is a safety net for the vulnerable.
- A capable state plays a key role (direct and indirect) within the economy through regulation, network industries, and by creating an enabling environment where law and order are maintained.

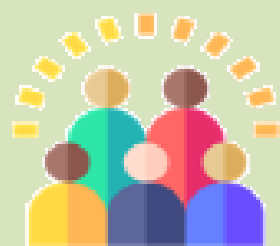


Strategic Priority 1: Drive inclusive growth and job creation

Strategic Priority 1: Drive inclusive growth and job creation  A dynamic, growing economy	Increased employment and work opportunities: Support unemployed people to secure work opportunities and productive livelihoods; Reform public employment programmes to enhance their impact; and Create high-quality work opportunities through public employment programmes
	Accelerated growth of strategic industrial and labour-intensive sectors: Secure additional investment through sectoral interventions, competition interventions and industrial financial support; Strengthen industrial policy and incentives framework; Drive growth in labour-intensive sectors; Improve the performance of industrial parks; and Expand financial and non-financial support for small businesses, focusing on township and rural economies
	Enabling environment for investment and improved competitiveness through structural reforms: Finalise reforms for a competitive energy market, for effective freight logistics (incl. private participation), reforms to the water sector and reform of the visa system, and initiate a second wave of reforms through Operation Vulindlela
	Increased infrastructure investment, access and efficiency: Reform the electricity sector to achieve energy security; Implement the Freight Logistics Roadmap; Reform the institutional structure of the water sector; Reform the visa regime; Achieve universal internet access; and Mainstream red tape reduction across every department and public entity
	Improved energy security and a just energy transition: Expedite the rollout of the Transmission Development Plan and focus on expanding and strengthening the transmission network; Continue to implement the Energy Action Plan and achieve long-term energy security; Implement the Just Energy Transition Investment Plan (JET-IP); Support the development of the green hydrogen Sector
	Increased trade and investment: Proactively attract and facilitate investment; Prioritise the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area to increase our exports to the rest of the continent; and Leverage economic diplomacy to strengthen trade relationships
	A dynamic science, technology and innovation ecosystem for growth: Grow and transform SA's science, technology and innovation capabilities, human resources and research infrastructure; and increase E-commerce/Digital platforms
	Supportive and sustainable economic policy environment: Ensure that economic policy is clear, certain and supports economic growth; and Ensure a sustainable fiscal trajectory
	Economic transformation and equitable inclusion of women, youth and persons with disabilities (WYPD) for a just society: Utilise competition settlements to enhance transformation; and Economic empowerment of women, youth and persons with disabilities

Strategic Priority 2: Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living

Strategic Priority 2: Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living



A more equal society where no
person lives in poverty



A cohesive and united nation

- Reduced poverty and improved livelihoods:** Increased access to nutritious food to all vulnerable individuals; Invest in local economies in rural areas through enterprise development and cooperatives; Return all passenger rail corridors to service to provide low cost transport to the poor and implement integrated public transport networks; and Release public land and buildings for affordable housing and other development
- Optimised social protection and improved coverage:** Optimise social protection within available fiscal resources and protect the value of social grants
- Improved access to affordable and quality healthcare:** Pursue achievement of universal health coverage through the implementation of the National Health Insurance; Strengthen the primary health care (PHC) system by ensuring that home and community based services; Mental health care providers appointed at Primary Health Care
- Improved education outcomes and skills:** Work towards universal access to early childhood development through the implement the 2030 ECD Strategy ECD programme; Improve participation and performance in Mathematics and Physical Sciences; Scale up the Implementation of the Occupational and Vocational curriculum in special schools
- Skills for the economy:** Establish the JET Skills Desk to inform the skills pipeline for identified sectors; Develop Sector Skills Plans in support of skills required in various sectors of the economy through the relevant SETAs; and Identification of critical digital skills
- Social cohesion and nation-building:** Promote and protect South Africa’s diverse languages and cultures; Promote programmes to combat racism, sexism, hate speech, GBV and other forms of intolerance and address inter-generational violence and trauma across society; Implement programmes to promote social cohesion, equality, tolerance and belonging

Strategic Priority 3: Build a capable, ethical and developmental state

Strategic Priority 3: Build a capable, ethical and developmental state



A capable state delivering basic
services to all citizens



A safe and secure environment

Improved service delivery at local government: <i>Bring stability to local government in order to restore the delivery of services, and Review the institutional structure of the local government system</i>
Improve governance and performance of public entities: <i>Undertake a comprehensive review of public entities to enable rationalisation, streamlining and implementation of shared services models; and Implement recommendations of the Presidential State-Owned Enterprises Council (PSEC)</i>
An ethical, capable and professional public service: <i>Framework for the professionalisation public service implemented; underperforming departments subject to an institutional review in terms of their service delivery model and skills</i>
Digital transformation across the state: <i>Develop and implement the Digital Transformation Roadmap; and Create trusted digital channels for accessing information and services</i>
Mainstreaming of gender, empowerment of youth and persons with disabilities: <i>All spheres of government and all organs of state to adopt and implement WYPD-responsive planning and budgeting, including integration of the NSP on GBVF</i>
Reformed, integrated and modernised Criminal Justice System (CJS): <i>Continue to strengthen and enhance the capacity of the JCPS value chain; and review/overhaul of the identified legislation to strengthen the criminal justice value chain</i>
Effective Border Security: <i>Ensure effective Border Optimisation (Air, Land, Maritime) to limit transnational crime and promote regional trade and the legal movement of people</i>
Secured Cyber Space: <i>Government-led, coherent and integrated cybersecurity approach; and Enhance International Cooperation through the adoption of the global Cybercrime Convention</i>
Increased feelings of safety of women and children in communities: <i>Strengthen the implementation of the ICVPS through the cooperation agreements signed with Provinces; and Implementation of National Strategic Plan on GBV and Sexual Offences</i>
Reduce number of priority offences: <i>Protect the national financial system from the threat of money laundering, terrorism financing and the financing of proliferation; and Prioritise investigation and prosecution of Money Laundering (ML) and Terrorist Financing (TF) cases</i>
Advance the South African Foreign Policy for a Better World: <i>Contribution to periodic review of programmes on peace, security, economic integration; and South Africa contributed to outcomes of United Nations system and international organisations</i>
Enhanced peace and security in Africa: <i>Promote peace, security, democracy and socioeconomic development in SADC and other parts of the continent, and Advance the South African Foreign Policy for a better World</i>

MTDP key interventions

Strategic Priority 1: Drive inclusive growth and job creation

- Boost key job-creating sectors
- Secure massive infrastructure investment
- Support small businesses and entrepreneurs
- Ensure economic reforms for competitiveness
- Invest in technology, agriculture and mining
- Expand research and development

Strategic Priority 2: Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living

- Provide affordable basic services and essential foods
- Support the unemployed and vulnerable
- Improve housing and transportation
- Provide quality education from early childhood
- Expand vocational training
- Provide accessible health care for everyone

Strategic Priority 3: Build a capable, ethical and developmental state

- Improve local government and basic services
- Enable a professional and capable public service
- Take a tougher stance on crime and corruption
- Enhance community safety

MTDP Results Framework

Strategic Priorities	Outcomes	Intervention indicators	Mid-term targets	End targets
Strategic Priority 1: Drive inclusive growth and job creation	9	99	114	109
Strategic Priority 2: Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living	6	73	76	75
Strategic Priority 3: Build a capable, ethical and developmental state	12	76	87	85
	27	248	277	269

Institutional mechanisms to support implementation

- Effective delivery of the MTDP will enhance citizens' trust and confidence in government institutions.
- The MTDP Results Frameworks outlines interventions, indicators, baselines, as well as mid- and end-term targets, and implementing institutions.
- DPME is working with other departments at the Centre or Government on the following key areas in order to improve institutional mechanisms for effective implementation of MTDP and risk management:

Policy coherence and
priority setting

Alignment of planning
and budgeting

Resource mobilisation

Fostering quality in the
public service

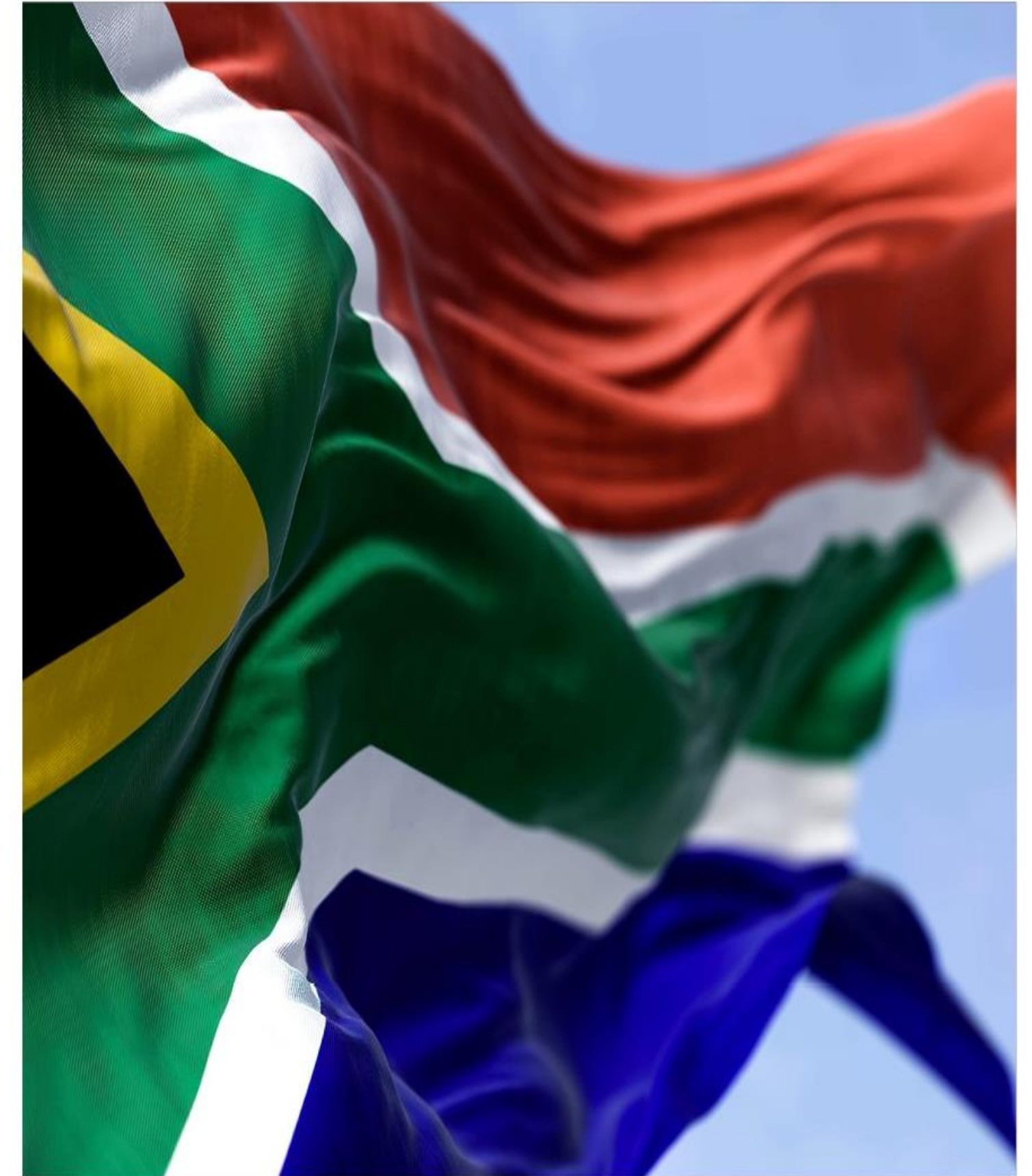
Institutional
arrangements and
delivery interventions

Performance monitoring
and evaluation and
escalation

Effective public
engagements

Conclusion

- **MTDP 2024–2029 in Global and Continental Context**
 - The MTDP 2024–2029 builds on South Africa's NDP 2030, while aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union's Agenda 2063.
 - Its focus on inclusive growth, poverty reduction, and a capable developmental state mirrors core goals of both frameworks: SDGs: Ending poverty, promoting decent work, reducing inequalities, fostering sustainable institutions.
 - Agenda 2063: Aspiration 1 (prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth), Aspiration 3 (good governance, democracy, respect for human rights).
- The MTDP is not just a national plan—it is South Africa's contribution to Africa's collective development vision and the global 2030 Agenda.
- The MTDP 2024–2029 therefore positions South Africa as a key partner in advancing both Agenda 2063 and the SDGs through integrated, results-driven planning and implementation.



Where to find the MTDP



The graphic features a large circular logo at the top center with the text "MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN" around the perimeter and "MTDP 2024-29" in the center. The background is a vibrant green with a stylized South African flag motif in orange, green, and blue. A close-up of a red and orange protea flower is visible in the top left corner.

A NATION THAT WORKS FOR ALL

SCAN HERE



Download the MTDP 2024-2029 on www.dpme.gov.za or scan the QR code



A 3D rendering of the MTDP 2024-29 book cover, which mirrors the design of the main graphic, including the protea flower and the national flag colors. The book is shown standing upright on a stack of three other books.

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THANK YOU