



EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME FIVE-YEAR REPORT 2004/05 – 2008/09

REACHING THE ONE MILLION TARGET



public works

Department:
Public Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME



public works

Department:
Public Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME



EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME FIVE-YEAR REPORT 2004/05 – 2008/09

REACHING THE ONE MILLION TARGET



public works

Department:
Public Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME



Published in the Republic of South Africa by:

The Department of Public Works

Cnr. Bosman & Church Streets
Pretoria, 0001

Private Bag
Pretoria, 0001

Tel: (012) 337 3000
Website: www.epwp.gov.za

ISBN No. 978-1-920399-00-9



public works

Department:
Public Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword by the Minister	<i>page</i> vix
Foreword by the Deputy Minister	xi
Foreword by the Director-General, DPW	xiii
SECTION 1: BACKGROUND TO THE SOUTH AFRICA'S EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME	1
1.1 Introduction	2
1.2 Code of Good Practice	2
1.3 National Public Works Programme	3
1.4 Background to the EPWP	3
1.5 Growth and Development Summit	4
1.6 The People's Contract - 2004	5
1.7 Municipal Infrastructure Grants	6
1.8 Medium-term Strategic Framework	6
1.9 Official Launch of the EPWP - 18 May 2004	9
SECTION 2: THE EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME: THE EARLY YEARS	11
2.1 Initial Investigation	12
2.2 Design and Preparation of Implementation Strategy	12
2.3 Training	12
2.4 Expansion in the Infrastructure Sector	13
2.5 Division of Revenue Act	13
2.6 Institutional Framework	14
2.7 Logical Framework	15
2.8 EPWP Guidelines	16
2.9 Initial Targets	18
2.10 Key Programme Indicators	19
2.11 Targeted Procurement in South Africa	21
2.12 Collaboration with Universities	21
2.13 Initiation of the Expanded Public Works Programme	21
2.14 Expanded Public Works Sectors	22
2.15 Coordination Arrangements	23
2.16 Funding of the EPWP	24



SECTION 3: EPWP SECTOR ANALYSIS	27
3.1 Infrastructure Sector	28
3.1.1 The Technical Support Programme	29
3.1.2 The Vuk'uphile Contractor Learnership Programme	29
3.1.3 National Youth Service	32
3.1.4 Large Programmes	33
3.1.5 Provincial Road Programme	33
3.2 Economic Sector	35
3.2.1 New Venture Creation Learnerships Programme: Vuk'uphile	36
3.2.2 New Venture Creation Learnerships Programme: SMME development	37
3.2.3 Cooperatives Development Programme	38
3.3 Environment and Culture Sector	39
3.3.1 Working for Coast Programme	41
3.3.2 Working for Water Programme	42
3.3.3 LandCare Programme	45
3.3.4 Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme	46
3.3.5 Working on Fire Programme	47
3.4 Social Sector	49
3.4.1 The Early Childhood Development Plan	50
3.4.2 Home Community Based Care	52
3.4.3 Community Safety	53
 SECTION 4: MONITORING AND EVALUATION	 57
4.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	58
4.2 Evaluating the Different Sectors	61
4.3 Target vs. Programme Oriented Techniques	65
4.4 Meta-Analysis	65
 SECTION 5: RESEARCH FINDINGS	 67
5.1 Research Studies	68
5.2 Longitudinal Study	69
5.3 Recommendations	71
5.4 Labour Force Survey	72
 SECTION 6: EPWP ANNUAL PROGRESS	 74
6.1 Fourth Quarter Report Results	75
6.1.1 2004/05 Fourth Quarter Report	75
6.1.2 2005/06 Fourth Quarter Report	79
6.1.3 2006/07 Fourth Quarter Report	87
6.1.4 2007/07 Fourth Quarter Report	95
6.1.5 2008/09 Fourth Quarter Report	104



SECTION 7: COMMUNICATION INITIATIVES

7.1	National Programme Launch	115
7.2	Vuk'uphile Launch	116
7.3	National Youth Service Launch	116
7.4	Kamoso Awards – Rewarding Excellence	117
7.5	12th Regional Seminar on Labour-Intensive Practices: 8-12 October 2007	117
7.6	Other Communication Initiatives	119

SECTION 8: FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES

8.1	Infrastructure Sector	123
8.2	Social Sector	124
8.3	Environment Sector	128
8.4	Case Studies	129

SECTION 9: EPWP PHASE 2

9.1	Background	136
9.2	Recommendations from Phase I	137
9.3	Programme Structure	138

SECTION 10: ANNEXURES

Acronyms and Abbreviations	209
Acknowledgements	214



LIST OF TABLES

	<i>page</i>
Table 1: SMMEs created by provinces and municipalities	31
Table 2: Roads programme: Performance by province	34
Table 3: SMMEs supported by various sectors	36
Table 4: Number of SMMEs created through the NVCL Programme	38
Table 5: Co-operatives receiving EPWP support	39
Table 6: Number of work opportunities created in Environment and Culture Sector	41
Table 7: Number of SMMEs created in the Environment and Culture Sector	45
Table 8: Work opportunities created in ECD, HCBC, Community Safety and Other Projects	53
Table 9: Number of training days provided in Social Sector: 2006/07 – 2008/09	54
Table 10: Net work opportunities created	54
Table 11: Net work opportunities per province per year	54
Table 12: Net work opportunities per province per year in the Social Sector	55
Table 13: Net work opportunities per province per year in the Economic Sector	55
Table 14: Net work opportunities per province per year in the Infrastructure Sector	55
Table 15: Net work opportunities per province per year in the Environment and Culture Sector	56
Table 16: LFS Trends – 2005: Have you ever heard about the EPWP?	72
Table 17: LFS Trends - 2006: Have you ever heard about the EPWP?	73
Table 18: LFS Trends - 2007: Have you ever heard about the EPWP?	73
Table 19: Potential areas of expansion in the Social Sector: Findings	91
Table 20: Top 45 Municipalities: Progress report	97
Table 21: Large infrastructure projects per province	98
Table 22: EPWP progress against 5-year targets per sector for the period 2004/05-2007/08	102
Table 23: Progress by individual programmes within Infrastructure Sector for the period 2008/09	105
Table 24: Distribution of work opportunities per province and sphere of government in the Environment and Culture Sector for the period 2008/09	106
Table 25: Economic Sector performance in the various spheres of government for the period 2008/09	107
Table 26: Social Sector work opportunities created per province and programme for the period 2008/09	108
Table 27: Overall EPWP achievements against targets set for the five-year period	110
Table 28: Projects per sector and sphere of government	111
Table 29: Sector-specific employment data and wages	112
Table 30: Cumulative outputs of the programme for each of the sectors for the 2009 – 2014 period	141
Table 31: Work opportunities - Targets per year and sphere of government	141
Table 32: Full-time equivalents - Targets per year and sphere of government	142



LIST OF FIGURES

	<i>page</i>
Figure 1: Number of work opportunities created in Infrastructure Sector per financial year	34
Figure 2: Number of work opportunities created in the Economic Sector per financial year	35
Figure 3: Number of work opportunities created through Working for Coast Programme	42
Figure 4: Work opportunities created through Working for Water Programme	44
Figure 5: Work opportunities created through LandCare Programme	46
Figure 6: Work opportunities created through CASP	47
Figure 7: Work opportunities created through Working on Fire Programme	48
Figure 8: Annual work opportunities targets vs achievements per sector	95
Figure 9: Infrastructure Sector progress towards annual targets per province	96
Figure 10: Environment and Culture Sector national programmes	99
Figure 11: Economic Sector progress measured against targets	100
Figure 12: Social Sector progress measured against targets	101
Figure 13: Annual training achievements vs targets per sector for the period 2007/08	103
Figure 14: Provincial performance against 2008/09 Infrastructure Sector targets	104
Figure 15: National department achievements against targets for the period 2008/09	105
Figure 16: Provincial performance in the Social Sector measured against targets for the period 2008/09	108
Figure 17: Average labour-intensity per province and programme in the Social Sector for the period 2008/09	109
Figure 18: Designated groups as percentage of work opportunities created for the five-year period	111
Figure 19: Average labour intensity per sector and sphere of government	113





FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MR GEOFF DOIDGE



EPWP – A PROUDLY SOUTH AFRICAN SOLUTION TO AN AFRICAN QUANDARY

2008 was a year of celebration, one in which we had achieved the goal of providing one million work opportunities for unemployed individuals and marginalised communities through the government's Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) - and more importantly, a full twelve months ahead of schedule. It was an extraordinary achievement, and one of which we can be justifiably proud.

The establishment of the EPWP was announced by former President Thabo Mbeki in his State of the Nation Address in February 2003, and it was launched in 2004 by the Minister of Public Works at the time, Ms Stella Sicgau. This was done against a backdrop of extreme social deprivation; and a target of creating one million work opportunities for our most vulnerable citizens by 2009 was set. Ambitious then; an almost unbelievable reality today.

With approximately 40% of the working-age population unemployed at the start of 2003, the need for job creation was urgent. It was with this in mind that the Growth and Development Summit (GDS), which took place in June of that year, allocated R100 billion for employment-intensive public works projects.

The agreement signed at the end of the summit made the primary objective of the newly formed EPWP clear: to provide poverty and income relief for the unemployed through temporary work on socially useful projects. The programme would, in addition, provide some basic training and work experience for participants, which would empower them to earn a living on an ongoing basis.

These objectives were closely aligned with those defined in the African Union Plan of Action for the Promotion of Employment and Alleviation of Poverty, adopted at the Third Extraordinary Session on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in September 2004.

In terms of the plan, each member of the Union committed to reverse the current trends of pervasive and persistent poverty, unemployment and under-employment on the African continent, and to improve the general standard of living at individual, community and national level.

What is notable about South Africa's EPWP, is that it set out to create work opportunities by means of labour-intensive technologies, while simultaneously building much needed infrastructure. This, in my view, is an excellent example of creating a proudly South African solution to an African predicament.



The high levels of unemployment and poverty remain issues of grave concern in our country, and the debate continues on how to address this situation in the most effective way. The EPWP model, however, is one of government's most significant tools in the fight against these persistent social challenges, having as it does, the power to both alleviate poverty through employment and create solid infrastructure.

As we celebrate the achievements of the EPWP, we have good reason to be proud, but we cannot rest on our laurels. Much remains to be done, and we have to continue our tireless efforts in creating a better future for all. A secure and prosperous future awaits all of South Africa's citizens if we can work together in a committed way to make it happen, and I see the EPWP as being fundamental to that goal for all of our people.

MR GEOFF DOIDGE
Minister: Public Works



MESSAGE BY THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MS HENDRIETTA BOGOPANE-ZULU



EPWP – REACHING DEEPLY INTO THE FABRIC OF OUR COMMUNITIES

The EPWP, which was first announced by former President Mbeki at the beginning of 2003, is a major government initiative based on utilising labour-intensive technologies to build and maintain infrastructure, whilst simultaneously accommodating the need for skills transfer and creating work opportunities for unemployed people. Hence, beneficiaries are empowered to improve their long-term capacity to earn a living and be productive members of society.

This is an important component of the programme, as the challenge of unemployment and poverty, especially amongst our youth, should not be underestimated.

Consider, for instance, that 70% of young people in the 16 to 34 age group have never worked, and that 59% of unemployed people have never worked at all. This is a profound problem for our society, and for our goal of ensuring that all of our people can have meaningful and productive lives. It is for this reason that I have a deep personal commitment to the EPWP.

It is a brave effort to meet society's needs through labour-intensive means that are almost counter-intuitive in a world economy focused on cost cutting and the maximisation of technical resources. And, it reaches deeply into the fabric of our communities, making a difference in many ways to many lives.

It has been an attempt to move towards a way of working that reflects the needs of the South African people, focusing on initiatives as diverse as roads construction and maintenance, vegetable farming, waste collection, home-based health care, environmental management, and the protection of wetlands.

The EPWP is aligned with the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (AsgiSA), which seeks to halve poverty and unemployment by 2014. In terms of this programme, government is committed to increasing public sector capital budgets at a rate of 10% to 15% per annum, and to raising Gross Domestic Fixed Investment from 15% to 25% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) over the next five years.



Unemployment and poverty remain among the greatest threats to stability in South Africa, and the EPWP goes some way towards mitigating this threat. It is my sincere hope that it will have an incremental effect, providing not only short-term employment for many of our country's most vulnerable citizens, but greater opportunities in the long term.

MS HENDRIETTA BOGOPANE-ZULU

Deputy Minister: Public Works



MESSAGE BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, MR NCHAUPE SOLOMON MALEBYE



EPWP – CAUSE FOR CELEBRATION

There was genuine cause for celebration last year, when the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP), which was launched with a challenging five-year plan in 2004, reached and surpassed its target of creating one million work opportunities a year ahead of schedule. In line with the EPWP's strategic aim of promoting economic growth, facilitating sustainable development, alleviating poverty and providing income relief through temporary work on socially useful projects, this was a significant – and deeply rewarding – achievement.

The EPWP recognises that poverty is rooted not only in the lack of resources but, as significantly, in the lack of access to opportunity in both skills development and the labour market. With this in mind, the programme not only has a range of defined and measurable goals, but aims to restore the dignity of unemployed people by creating opportunities for them to play an active role in the economy and the life of the nation.

We are extremely proud to have reached the target of creating one million work opportunities fully one year ahead of schedule, something which has taken a lot of hard work from both government and the beneficiaries of the programme. With this achievement, the EPWP has proven itself to be an excellent example of best practice in secondary economy intervention within the framework of a developmental state.

This report outlines the process by which this milestone was reached, and recognises the input of the people and institutions that have made it possible. It bears testimony to the commitment government has made to improving the lives of all of the country's people and to how, working together as a nation, this is a goal that is well within our reach.

We, at the EPWP, continue to draw inspiration from the enthusiastic participation of the programme's beneficiaries, and from their commitment to realising their full potential, and so contributing to the transformation of our society. This, especially, as the programme does not exist in a vacuum, but is a critical component of our nationwide people-centred effort aimed at drawing a significant number of currently unemployed people into productive employment.

The completion of the first five years of the EPWP represents both an end and a new beginning. It is the end of the first phase of the programme, and the beginning of the second, which we have committed to with the energy and enthusiasm born of our success thus far.



The challenge of alleviating unemployment and poverty remains a key priority for government, and this is reflected in the goals of the second phase. Aligning with the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, we have significantly increased our targets, especially in light of the impact the global financial crisis is having on South Africa.

For a developing country already grappling with unemployment and poverty, the job losses that have occurred since September last year have hit us hard. This makes the EPWP even more relevant today than it was when it was launched five years ago, and it remains critical not only to deliver on our development goals, but to alleviate the increasing pressure on the welfare system. For this reason, we envisage that it will be an important government programme for some years to come.

For now, let us pause and acknowledge the dedicated work of the people who staff the DPW and the supporting programmes that have made the EPWP so successful. With their continuing dedication and commitment, we look forward to broadening its impact over the next five years, and to celebrating even more successes in the future.

MR NCHAUPE SOLOMON MALEBYE
Director-General: Public Works (Acting)



EPWP

EPWP

CHAMBER
NEW LOG
EXTRA THICK



SECTION 1

BACKGROUND TO SOUTH AFRICA'S EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME



public works

Department:
Public Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME



1.1 Introduction

Commitment to labour-intensive Public Works Programmes (PWP) is not a new feature of development policy in South Africa. During the early nineties, engagements took place between organised labour, the construction industry and government relating to the use of labour-intensive construction methods. These engagements resulted in the signing of a temporary Framework Agreement for Labour-intensive Construction.

The principles in this agreement were later written into a Code of Good Practice for Special Public Works Programmes (SPWPs) and culminated in a Ministerial Determination, which was formally gazetted by the Department of Labour (DoL) in 2002, after further discussions at the National Economic Development and Labour Council (NEDLAC).

Among other, the Ministerial Determination (R63) stated:

- *“Special public works programme” means a programme to provide public assets through a short-term, non-permanent, labour-intensive programme initiated by government and funded from public resources;*
- *“Task” means a fixed quantity of work;*
- *“Task-based work” means work in which a worker is paid a fixed rate for performing a task;*
- *Workers on a SPWP are employed on a temporary basis;*
- *A worker may NOT be employed for longer than 24 months in any five-year cycle on SPWP;*
- *Employment on a SPWP does not qualify as employment as a contributor for the purposes of the Unemployment Insurance Act 30 of 1966;*
- *A task-rated worker will only be paid for tasks that have been completed; and*
- *An employer must pay a task-rated worker within five weeks of the work being completed and the work having been approved by the manager or the contractor having submitted an invoice to the employer.*

1.2 Code of Good Practice

The Code of Good Practice set targets for the employment of youth, women and people living with disabilities on PWPs. It further required that relevant community-based organisations (CBOs) be consulted regarding the selection of workers to be employed on projects. The Code also allowed for special conditions of employment for workers employed by contractors on labour-intensive projects, including the use of task-based payment systems, and the setting of payments for tasks based on consideration of the local going rate for unskilled labour.

The Code further limited the duration of employment under these special conditions and provided PWP workers with an entitlement to training. It therefore established an employment framework based on the concept of PWPs as a mechanism for providing unemployed people with a combination of work experience and training.



1.3 National Public Works Programme

In the run-up to the first democratic election in 1994, a major pre-investment investigation into the feasibility of PWP's was conducted under the auspices of the National Economic Forum (NEF). PWP's were included in the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) under the name "National Public Works Programme" (NPWP), as a critical element of job creation efforts.

The NPWP had two strategic thrusts. The first was a community-based public works programme (CBPWP) intended to provide rapid and visible relief for the poor, and to build the capacity of communities for development. At its peak, the CBPWP was allocated approximately R350 million per annum, and the programme resulted in the creation of around 130 000 work opportunities between 1998 and 2004.

Initially, the CBPWP was responsible for allocating funds to CBOs to carry out projects, but after the democratic local government elections, the funds were channelled to municipalities. Numerous projects were funded under the CBPWP, ranging from basic infrastructure, such as roads, to income-generating projects, such as communal agricultural undertakings.

The second strategic thrust of the NPWP was the reorientation of mainstream public expenditure towards infrastructure using labour-intensive techniques. However, within the context of major political restructuring, multiple demands on a new government, and an uncertain legal framework for labour-intensive construction, this thrust of the programme failed to gather momentum.

Another vital piece of legislation was enacted in 2002, namely the Division of Revenue Act. In essence, labour legislation in South Africa for the first time incorporated the major requisites for the implementation of labour-intensive work, and as such, provided the obligatory labour legislation on which to build the EPWP. Most of the issues which were central to the original 1993 Framework Agreement as far as conditions of employment were concerned, were now ensconced in legislation.

1.4 Background to the EPWP

By 1999, unemployment and resulting poverty were identified as the most significant threats to South Africa's new democracy. Approximately 40% of working-age people were unemployed, with a strong weighting amongst the youth.

This situation, largely a legacy of apartheid policies, was further complicated by social and economic changes taking place at the time, by the country's exposure to the effects of the rapid globalisation of capital that occurred simultaneously with the advent of democracy, and by the fact that previous education practices had left most working people either under-skilled or unskilled.

The most important socio-economic challenge that faced government in the wake of the second democratic election was therefore fourfold: to reduce unemployment; to alleviate poverty; to strengthen the general skills base; and to improve social services.



At its policy conference in late 2002, the African National Congress (ANC) resolved that there should be a large-scale expansion of the use of labour-intensive construction methods to alleviate unemployment and to address the backlogs of infrastructure in previously disadvantaged areas.

In his State of the Nation Address in February 2003, former President Thabo Mbeki stated that "... the government has decided that we should launch an expanded public works programme. This will ensure that we draw significant numbers of the unemployed into productive work and that these workers gain skills while they work, and thus take an important step to get out of the pool of those who are marginalised..."

1.5 Growth and Development Summit – 2003

Against this backdrop, government convened the GDS in June 2003, at which it resolved that an EPWP would be established to ensure that R100 billion of planned government expenditure be targeted for employment-intensive programmes.

Constituencies of NEDLAC realised that substantially more needed to be done to address the remaining challenges through stronger partnerships between government, organised labour, organised business, and the community constituency. During deliberations, it was agreed that a vision for growth and development be adopted, a set of priorities for joint action identified, and a process set in place to ensure that the identified programme of action be carried out.

The GDS resulted in an agreement on a number of interventions aimed at reducing household poverty and vulnerability, including public investment initiatives, sector partnerships and strategies, local procurement, small enterprise promotion, support for cooperatives, and EPWPs. The GDS Agreement stated: "EPWPs can provide poverty and income relief through temporary work for the unemployed to carry out socially useful activities. These EPWP projects will be designed to equip participants with a modicum of training and work experience, which should enhance their ability to earn a living in future."

The GDS Agreement emphasised that relevant and targeted training should form a central component of the EPWP to ensure that workers attain relevant and marketable skills. It further suggested that training programmes should focus on the following:

- Adult basic education training (ABET);
- HIV/Aids awareness;
- Health and safety;
- Social entrepreneurship;
- Industrial relations;
- Vocational skills, e.g. construction and agriculture;
- Life skills;
- Entrepreneurship;
- Project management;
- Community development;
- Project-specific skills; and
- Co-operatives training.



In his State of the Nation Address, February 2004, former President Mbeki announced that the programme would create at least one million work opportunities in its first five years.

1.6 The People's Contract – 2004

During the same year, the South African government implemented a new electoral mandate based on the core objectives of increasing employment and reducing poverty. Premised on a *People's Contract*, this mandate defined the strategic objectives and targets for the next five-year period and the second decade of freedom.

Among other, the Manifesto identified the following key objectives for 2014: Reduce poverty and unemployment by half; provide the skills required by the economy; ensure that all South Africans are able to fully exercise their constitutional rights and enjoy the full dignity of freedom; and compassionate government service to the people.

These strategic objectives were further broken down into targets for the first five years relating to the following themes: a growing economy; sustainable livelihoods; access to services; comprehensive social security; crime and corruption; constitutional rights and governance; and Africa and the world.

In terms of governance, the Manifesto asserted that critical measures would have to be adopted to ensure capacity to meet these objectives. These included cooperation among economic partners; stronger partnerships across all sectors; improving the system of monitoring and evaluation; focusing on economic development in areas with economic potential; and recruiting and skilling law enforcement agencies.

Contained in the body of work that now informs all government programmes, was a simple message: government should define a new trajectory of growth and development, identify the key factors required to attain it, and make strategic choices in expending effort and allocating resources in order to blaze out along this new trail.

All themes in the Manifesto were organised around the central objective of growing the economy. Among these, *Facilitating Economic Activity within the Second Economy* outlined the following: "The aim is to encourage economic activity among communities which are marginalised from the First Economy, ensure the acquisition of skills and facilitate sustainable livelihoods. This is the primary intervention required among these communities to reduce levels of poverty, promote the integration of some of the citizens into the First Economy, and at the same time provide much-needed services."

With regard to the EPWP, the Manifesto stated that the approach should be to launch or expand labour-intensive projects that would also provide opportunities for skills development for employment and self-employment: "From the outset, the understanding should be that the current size of the programme will not achieve the broader objectives intended. Therefore within 12 months of the launch of the programme, a thorough review should have been conducted to identify ways of scaling it up in a phased manner so that by the fourth year it should qualitatively and quantitatively be more substantial."



1.7 Municipal Infrastructure Grants

Through the Municipal Infrastructure Grants (MIGs) to local government and other budgets in social services, the EPWP was to ensure dedicated resources for:

- Labour-intensive programmes for building of roads, environmental projects, water, sanitation and other social and economic services;
- Permanent capacity for the maintenance of infrastructure on a sustainable basis;
- Providing community service in health, welfare and other areas; and
- Launching a large-scale programme for Early Childhood Development (ECD) as a deliberate human resource investment.

The Manifesto further provided for direct facilitation of job-creation, skills development and work experience. It was assumed that attached to the EPWP and the system to provide micro-credit would be relevant skills development programmes. This theme touched on the promotion of learnerships, and identifying specific labour-intensive sectors for targeted employment subsidies aimed at greenfield investments, with a goal of approximately 100 000 jobs in various parts of the country over five years.

1.8 Medium-term Strategic Framework

Flowing from this, the Medium-term Strategic Framework (MTSF) sought to identify the development challenges that government had to confront in the first five years of the decade. It was also meant to serve as a backdrop to guide planning and budgeting across the three spheres of government.

The MTSF was designed to inform five-year strategic plans that national and provincial departments would be required to table alongside their budgets in early 2005. To the extent that the gap between the *desirable* and the *possible* would depend on available resources, as well as government capacity, the document sought to identify the few critical areas that needed to be addressed in order to define a new trajectory for the country's development.

Government's Vision 2014 was articulated in the Manifesto: "Guided by the RDP, our vision is to build a society that is truly united, non-racial, non-sexist and democratic. Central to this is a single and integrated economy that benefits all."

The *Ten Year Review* argued: "Required are both focus and decisiveness on the part of government, the will to weigh trade-offs and make choices, as well as strategies to inspire all of society to proceed along a new trail. If decisive action is taken on a number of focused areas, the confluence of possibilities is such that the country would enter a road of faster economic growth and job-creation, faster and more efficient provision of quality services, increased social cohesion, and reduction of the paradigm of exclusion prevalent among sections of society."



In shaping the vision for South Africa over the next decade, the MTSF outlined a number of important strategic priorities. Although the economy had performed steadily and tax collection had improved, choices had to be made. For instance, to what extent should funds be devoted to poverty alleviation programmes, particularly social transfers, relative to the funds that should be set aside for investment in economic growth through support for businesses and economic and social infrastructure investment, such as the transport logistics system and education? Further, what should the balance be in prioritisation between economic programmes and social programmes?

The second set of choices concerned those between a range of alternative economic infrastructure investments and social investments in support of economic development. The South African economy had reached a point where it had a strong platform upon which the rate of growth could be ratcheted up a notch, to at least an average of 4% per year in the short to medium term (within five years), and possibly to 5% per annum in the medium to long term. "The ability of South Africa to deliver a better life for all, and more particularly to halve poverty and unemployment, rests on our ability to raise the growth rate," stated the MTSF.

Among the critical steps required to ensure movement to a new growth and development path, were increasing the rate of investment, facilitating economic activity within the second economy, preserving and developing human resources *through* and *for* economic growth, and improving state capacity for growth and development.

The MTSF left no doubt that the second economy had become an important component in the South African government's development of policy and plans to combat poverty. Whereas the first economy was modern, integrated with the global economy and responsible for producing the bulk of the country's wealth, the second economy was underdeveloped and isolated from the first and global economies. It contained a large percentage of people including the urban and rural poor, and contributed little to the country's wealth.

Although the two economies required different strategies, it was realised that the transformation of the second economy required transfers from the first economy and that the first economy was unsustainable without the integration of the second economy. Growth and development strategies for the second economy included:

- Rural development and urban renewal;
- Development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and co-operatives;
- Black economic empowerment (BEE);
- Expansion of micro-credit;
- An EPWP;
- Learnerships and internships for the unemployed;
- Improvement of the education system to provide useful skills; and
- Training and deployment of community development workers.

Facilitating economic activity within the second economy therefore required encouraging economic activity among marginalised communities, ensuring the acquisition of skills and facilitating sustainable livelihoods. This was identified by the MTSF as the primary intervention to reduce levels of poverty, promote the integration of some of the citizens into the first economy, and at the same time provide much needed services.



The MTSF suggested an approach of expanding labour-intensive projects by means of an EPWP, which would also provide opportunities for skills development for employment and self-employment. Having concluded that the environment for the development of SMEs required substantial improvement, decisive measures needed to be put in place to harness the entrepreneurial energy within poor communities and encourage self-employment. The three critical constraints that needed to be addressed were identified as being:

- Improving the regulatory environment by changing the value-added tax (VAT) regulations, exemptions in relation to central bargaining, and lowering the bureaucratic hurdles attached to starting businesses and employing labour;
- Putting in place requisite infrastructure and systems to provide micro-credit for productive purposes, including through the APEX Fund, Agricultural Credit Scheme and the Umsobomvu Youth Fund;
- Investing in infrastructure and systems to address communication failures reflected in the fact that most of those targeted by these programmes were not aware of the opportunities that existed, including one-stop government services in multi-purpose community centres (MPCCs), infrastructure for provision of micro-credit (both public and private), massive electronic and print media campaigns, business advice centres, and so on.

In order to ensure focus on the small business development strategy, the MTSF argued that the definition of “small businesses” had to be reconsidered. It proposed that exemption from unnecessary regulations be uniformly extended to all firms with 50 or fewer employees.

With regard to the direct facilitation of job creation, skills development and work experience, the MTSF reiterated the Manifesto’s stance on relevant skills development programmes. The latter included learnerships, recapitalisation of further education training (FET) institutions, working with the private sector to identify needs in the economy, identifying specific labour-intensive sectors for targeted employment subsidy, and rearranging the allocation of the students’ assistance scheme for tertiary education in such a way that it prioritised skills urgently required by the economy.

In addition to the purely economic interventions described above, the MTSF stressed that the state, as the ultimate manager of societal relations, had a critical role to play in creating a conducive atmosphere for growth and development. By improving its own capacity to manage these relations, providing services beyond the socio-economic, and improving its international relations, government was to facilitate economic activity across all sectors of society.

Improving state capacity for growth and development, among other, entailed:

- Improving the capacity of local government to provide the services for economic growth and development (by, for instance, linking improvements in municipal capacity to MIGs);
- Ensuring consistent provision of information on opportunities - economic and otherwise – offered by democracy to the broad public, especially the poor, and gathering and processing of data on socio-economic activity across the board; and
- Promoting a new culture in the operation of government, informed by the concept of a People’s Contract, by means of which potential partnerships with various sectors of society would be a critical indicator.



In conclusion, the MTSF stated that the central tenet of the document related to the pursuit of higher economic growth through all of government's programmes. Critical to the success of government's efforts would be an appreciation by all of society of the vision, and a willingness on the part of all sectors to participate in the *People's Contract*.

1.9 Official Launch of the EPWP – 18 May 2004

The EPWP was officially launched by former President Thabo Mbeki on 18 May 2004 at Sekhunyani Village, Giyani, in the Limpopo Province. The choice of venue was strategic in that the Limpopo provincial government had already taken the initiative to implement a labour-intensive provincial roads programme called "Gundo Lashu" (which is isiVhenda for "Our Victory"). Under the EPWP, the provincial government then teamed up with all the municipalities in the province to expand the programme to the municipal infrastructure sector.

With the assistance of the British Department for International Development and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Gundo Lashu programme involved training local emerging contractors in labour-intensive road and bridge construction and maintenance. These emerging contractors, in turn, hired local labour to carry out infrastructure improvement projects.





At the time, the EPWP also boasted other well-established and thriving projects, such as the Zibambele, Vuk'uzenzele and Zivuseni road projects in KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Gauteng.

In his address, Mbeki referred to the EPWP as a comprehensive inter-governmental, people-centred programme developed over several years. "Our success to this end is dependent on strong partnerships between government, business and the community, working as a united people for a better South Africa and the world," he said.

In this regard, government had agreed to strengthen cooperation among all the social partners to implement the agreements of the GDS, which were ultimately aimed at creating work and fighting poverty. One of the resolutions was to implement an EPWP as one of the many initiatives aimed at creating work opportunities and improving skills levels of the previously disadvantaged.

President Mbeki explained that the EPWP was to be a nationwide programme aimed at drawing significant numbers of the unemployed into productive employment. "Through this programme, we want workers to gain skills while they are employed, and increase their capacity to continue working elsewhere once they leave the programme," he stated.

He highlighted the fact that an important element of this programme would be a large-scale expansion of the use of labour-intensive construction methods to build, upgrade and maintain the social and economic infrastructure in all the underdeveloped rural and urban areas of our country without such infrastructure. "As we do this work," he continued, "we will employ local people and ensure that at the same time, they acquire basic training and skills."

Although the EPWP was initiated as a national programme, it would largely be implemented by the provinces and municipalities. Its success would therefore depend on a high level of cooperative governance. Mbeki explicated that learner contractors would form an important cadre of entrepreneurs skilled in labour-intensive construction methods, able to take advantage of the public resources dedicated to the improvement of infrastructure in the poor and disadvantaged areas of our country.

"Today, we would like to say to all these people who are going to be at the centre of the implementation of this programme that we will not accept any failures," Mbeki said. "We should also agree that the implementation of this programme must be within the given time frames and the quality of work must be of high standard," he continued. "We have made the firm commitment to confront the challenges of poverty and joblessness. We have made the solemn pledge that we will do everything possible to achieve the goal of a better life for all our people."



SECTION 2

THE EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME: THE EARLY YEARS



public works

Department:
Public Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME



2.1 Initial Investigation

In 2003, Dr Sean Phillips, then Head of the DPW Limpopo Province, was requested to carry out an investigation into the potential of an EPWP, and what was required for it to be successful. The review drew heavily upon the hard lessons learnt during the NPWP and international experience.

The major conclusion of the review was that it would be possible to establish a successful EPWP, provided the projects within the programme adhered to specific “conditionalities” stipulated by National Treasury.

2.2 Design and Preparation of Implementation Strategy

The DPW engaged the assistance of Advisory Support Information Services and Training for Employment-Intensive Infrastructure (ASIST), a programme of the Employment-Intensive Investment Branch of the ILO, to develop a business plan for the EPWP. ASIST worked with Professor Peter Delius and Caswell Mthombeni of the Research Centre for Employment Creation to develop the business plan with DPW officials. Gary Taylor, affiliated to IT Transport UK, was contracted by the Department for International Development (DFID) to assist with the conceptualisation of the programme.

One of the challenges faced was to establish the programme within the South African labour, legislative and economic context. As statutory minimum labour wages were considerably higher in South Africa than in many African countries where such programmes had been implemented before, the programme therefore, at least initially, operated under the Code of Good Practice for SPWPs.

This allowed for negotiated wages below the statutory minimum. It also limited the duration of employment under these special conditions and provided that all workers employed under these conditions would be entitled to training – from life skills training to ABET in compensation for the lower wages.

The conceptualisation was completed in November 2003 and implementation commenced in April 2004. The programme was conceptualised as a long-term programme with set targets for the first five years. The Code of Good Practice for SPWPs, which was formally gazetted by the DoL in 2002, established a PWP employment framework based on the concept of PWPs as a mechanism for providing unemployed people with a combination of work experience and training.

2.3 Training

Since the advent of democracy in 1994, a National Qualifications Framework (NQF) and a system of Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETAs) were put in place. This national training framework enabled the implementation of the EPWP. For example, during 2004, upon request of the DPW, the Construction SETA (known as the CETA) funded the development of unit standards for the design, supervision and management of labour-intensive construction at NQF levels 2, 4, 5 and 7 for small contractors, lower level supervisors, higher level supervisors, technicians, undergraduate engineers and post-graduate engineers.



These unit standards were developed by a non-profit organisation called LITE, led by Professor Robert McCutcheon and James Crosswell. The unit standards were subsequently accredited by the relevant accreditation body, and could be taken as credit towards a formal qualification in the field of civil engineering.

Further, at the request of the DPW, CETA agreed to fund the training of trainers from the established civil engineering training industry. Systems were put in place for training providers to apply to become accredited to deliver these unit standards.

2.4 Expansion in the Infrastructure Sector

At the time, the DPW identified two complementary mechanisms for achieving expansion in the Infrastructure Sector, namely:

- Placing special conditions on the annual conditional infrastructure grants transferred from the National Treasury to the provinces and municipalities; and
- Implementing a labour-intensive contractor learnership programme in partnership with willing provinces and municipalities.

The DPW engaged with the National Treasury to ensure that special conditions relating to the use of labour-intensive construction methods were placed on the conditional infrastructure grants made to provinces and municipalities as part of their annual budgets.



2.5 Division of Revenue Act

EPWP conditions were placed on the Infrastructure Grant to Provinces (IPGs) and the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) via the 2004 Division of Revenue Act (DORA), which required provinces and municipalities to execute all low-volume roads, stormwater drains and trenching work in a labour-intensive way in accordance with guidelines produced by DPW, and approved by South African Local Government Association (SALGA) and National Treasury.

The guidelines provided implementing bodies with the contractual tools required to ensure that contractors carried out certain work activities by hand; and that the minimum requirements for employment conditions in the Code of Good Practice for SPWPs were adhered to. In order to ensure the EPWP Guidelines were well understood and used correctly, the DPW provided customised training to provincial and municipal officials on their use.



The guidelines stipulated that for these projects to be carried out labour-intensively, provinces and municipalities could only appoint contractors and consulting engineers who underwent training in the design, supervision and management of labour-intensive works. The intention was for these special conditions to create demand for this training, which in turn would stimulate the training providers to train their trainers, and for the latter to obtain accreditation to supply the training. CETA put in place the required NQF unit standards and skills programmes, and trained providers of training to enable them to meet this demand.

The DPW conducted ongoing communication programmes with municipalities and the construction industry regarding the application of these conditions, and worked with the Auditor-General (AG) to carry out audits to detect non-compliance with DORA.

Ron Watermeyer, James Crosswell and DPW officials produced the guidelines with DFID funding. The guidelines covered identifying, designing and producing tender documentation for labour-intensive projects. The European Union (EU) provided funding for the printing and distribution of the guidelines to all provinces and municipalities. The special conditions also stipulated that, for projects to be carried out labour-intensively, provinces and municipalities may only appoint contractors and consulting engineers who have attended the training programmes for the design, supervision and management of labour-intensive construction described above.

Initially, this expansion mechanism was only moderately successful. It stimulated a reasonable demand for training, and the desire of training providers to train their trainers and to apply for accreditation. However, it did not stimulate demand for training to the extent anticipated. This was probably due to many of the relevant local and provincial officials not having read the DORA and not being aware of their legal obligation to comply with the special conditions. To address this issue, the DPW embarked on an extensive communication programme, and engaged with the AG to address the compliance issue.

Together with the CETA, the DPW developed a management plan for a labour-intensive Contractor Learnership Programme. This was closely modelled on the successful Gundo Lashu Programme launched in the Limpopo Province, but involved putting contractors and supervisors through formal CETA registered learnerships, with training provided by accredited local training providers.

Provinces and municipalities were invited to collaborate with the DPW and CETA on the programme. Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) were signed with provinces and the DPW faced the immediate challenge of establishing the necessary programme management capacity (at national level and within the participating provinces and municipalities) to ensure that these learnerships would be successfully implemented immediately.

2.6 Institutional Framework

During 2004, a separate branch was created for the EPWP in the DPW under the leadership of a Deputy Director-General (DDG). The EPWP unit was staffed by people with a high level of knowledge and skill in labour-intensive construction. A Knowledge Management Policy was put in place to ensure that skills within the department would be retained, irrespective of whether incumbents left the DPW's employ.



2.7 Logical Framework

The draft Logframe produced in December 2003 was revised in February 2004, and again in May 2004. Following the aforementioned reviews, the goal, purpose and objectives of the EPWP were outlined as follows:

2.7.1 Goal

To alleviate unemployment for a minimum of one million people in South Africa, of which at least 40% should be women, 30% youth and 2% disabled, between 2004 and 2009.

2.7.2 Purpose

To achieve this goal, the government would:

- Over the first five years of the programme create temporary work opportunities and income for at least one million unemployed people;
- Provide needed public goods and services, labour-intensively, at acceptable standards, through mainly public sector resources and public and private sector implementation capacity; and
- Increase the potential of participants to earn a future income by providing work experience, training and information related to local work opportunities, further education and training and SMME development.

2.7.3 Objectives

This would be achieved by creating work opportunities in the following four sectors:

- Increasing the labour intensity of government-funded infrastructure projects;
- Creating work opportunities in public environmental programmes (e.g. Working for Water);
- Creating work opportunities in public social programmes (e.g. community care workers); and
- Utilising general government expenditure on goods and services to provide the work experience component (economics) of small enterprise learnership/incubation programmes.

And:

The programme would target the unemployed and marginalised, among other, those who were:

- Unemployed, able and willing to work;
- Largely unskilled;
- People not receiving social grants;
- The poor;
- Women;
- People living with disabilities; and
- Youth, of which an estimated 70% were unemployed at the time.



2.8 EPWP Guidelines

A guiding framework for the implementation of labour-intensive projects was issued by the EPWP in 2004 and updated in 2005. The document provided the means by which labour-intensive works could be implemented under the most commonly encountered delivery model, namely “design by the employer” (i.e. the model by which the contractor undertakes construction on the basis of full designs issued by the employer). It also assumed that the public body would appoint a consultant to design the works and to administer the contract.

In addition, the document provided guidance in respect of:

- Identification of suitable projects;
- Appropriate design for labour-intensive construction;
- The specification of labour-intensive works; and
- The compilation of contract documentation for labour-intensive projects.

Specific direction was provided regarding contract clauses to be included in order to amend or augment standard documentation regarding the implementation of labour-intensive projects. The document specified that all guidelines should be applied to all relevant projects for which the design process commenced after the beginning of the 2004/05 financial year.

The guidelines stipulated that the employment of locally employed temporary workers on all EPWP labour-intensive infrastructure projects had to be in line with the Code of Good Practice for Employment and Conditions of Work for Special Public Works Programmes issued in terms of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997 (Act No 75 of 1997) and promulgated in the Government Gazette, Notice No P64 of 25 January 2002.

Below follows some extracts from this document:

2.8.1 Responsibilities of the Public Body

With regard to the selection of projects, the public body must implement the following types of civil infrastructure projects labour-intensively:

- *Low-volume roads (carrying typically less than 500 vehicles per day);*
- *Sidewalks and non-motorised transport infrastructure;*
- *Stormwater drainage; and*
- *Trenching.*

These guidelines apply where such projects contain a significant amount of the construction activities for which the use of labour is specified in the Generic Labour Intensive Specification, i.e. excavation, loading, short-distance hauling, offloading, spreading, grassing, and stone-pitching.





There is also potential for additional employment creation in other types of infrastructure and building. Public bodies are encouraged to create additional work opportunities in these projects. These guidelines may be used for other labour-intensive projects other than those types of civil infrastructure projects specified above, as long as such projects involve a significant substitution of labour for machines.

The public body must be satisfied that sufficient local labour (willing to work) is available for the project, before proceeding with the project as a labour-intensive project. The public body is encouraged to send its relevant managers on the applicable skills programmes in labour-intensive construction.

2.8.2 Rate of Pay

In accordance with the Code of Good Practice for Employment and Conditions of Work for SPWPs, the public body must set a rate of pay (task-rate) for workers to be employed on the labour-intensive projects.

The following factors should be considered when setting rates of pay for workers:

- *The rate set should take into account wages paid for comparable unskilled work in the local area per sector, if necessary.*
- *The rate should be an appropriate wage to offer an incentive for work, to reward effort provided and to ensure a reasonable quality of work. It should not be more than the average local rate to ensure people are not recruited away from other employment and jobs with longer-term prospects.*
- *Men, women, disabled persons and the aged must receive the same pay for work of equal value.*

2.8.3 Appointment of Consulting Engineers and Contractors

The public body must ensure that:

- *The design of the labour-intensive works by consultants is overseen by persons in their employ who have completed the necessary skills training;*
- *Works contracts are administered by persons in the employ of consultants who have completed the necessary skills training; and*
- *Works contracts are awarded to contractors who have in their employ managers who have completed the necessary skills training.*

Furthermore, the document stipulates that all the standard forms of contract listed in the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) Standard for Uniformity in Construction Procurement may be used for labour-intensive projects.

Requirements for labour-intensive works need, however, to be established in the scope of work associated with a contract for both consultants and contractors. For instance, the scope of work must establish the manner in which the consultant is to provide the consulting engineering services associated with labour-intensive works.



Important provisions pertain to the following:

- *The Consultant shall not perform any significant portion of a project involving labour-intensive works under the direction of a staff member who has not completed the NQF level 7 unit standard 4.*
- *The staff member of the consultant who is responsible for the administration of any works contract involving labour-intensive works must have completed the NQF level 5 unit standard.*
- *The Consultant must provide the Employer with satisfactory evidence that staff members satisfy the above-mentioned requirements.*
- *The Consultant must design and implement the construction works in accordance with the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Labour Intensive Projects under the Expanded Public Works Programme (the Guidelines) published by the National Department of Public Works.*
- *The Consultant shall, for monitoring purposes, keep monthly records of and transmit to the Client data obtained from the contractor on the following indicators with regard to workers employed:*
 - *Project budget;*
 - *Actual project expenditure;*
 - *Number of job opportunities created;*
 - *Demographics of workers employed (disaggregated by women, youth and persons with disabilities);*
 - *Minimum day-task wage rate earned on project;*
 - *Number of person-days of employment created; and*
 - *Number of persons who have attended a standard EPWP ten-day accredited training course.*

Furthermore, the Consultant shall certify that the works have been completed in accordance with the requirements of the Guidelines and the Contract:

- a) Whenever a payment certificate is presented to the Employer for payment; and*
- b) Immediately after the issuing of a practical completion certificate that signifies that the whole of the works have reached a state of readiness for occupation or use for the purposes intended although some minor work may be outstanding.*

The guidelines further stipulate that public bodies should only award contracts to contractors who have suitably qualified senior and middle supervisory staff to supervise the labour-intensive works. Tenderers must be made aware of this requirement in tender documents. Those responsible for evaluating tenders must confirm that the contractor has such staff available for the contract during the tender evaluation process.

2.9 Initial Targets

Initial targets were set, among other, of the R45 billion allocated to MIGs for the period 2004 to 2009, R15 billion was earmarked for potential employment-intensive construction under the EPWP.



2.9.1 Infrastructure Sector

The Infrastructure Sector was identified as the largest employment generator within the EPWP, targeting the creation of 900 000 jobs over the next five years. With regard to infrastructural outputs, it was intended that over the same period 37 000 km of roads would be developed, as would 31 000 km of pipelines, 1 500 km of stormwater drains and 150 km of sidewalks.

Government had already committed itself to a massive expansion in its capital budget, from about R58 billion in 2002/03 to R74 billion in 2003/04, and maintaining that level in real terms over the MTEF. Approximately R28 billion more would be spent in *real terms* over the 3 year period between 2003/04 – 2005/6 compared to the 2000/01 – 2002/03 period, constituting an increase of 30%. A large portion of this increase was allocated to civil construction, which is typically capital-intensive.

The majority of job opportunities would be created within the framework of the IGPs and MIGs respectively. In addition, the Infrastructure Sector targeted the maintenance of public buildings as a means of creating 150 000 job opportunities over the next five years. The number of work opportunities was based on an annual budget of R200 million, representing 20% of the total maintenance budget for national and provincial Public Works Departments, thus adding an additional R1 billion to the Infrastructure Sector's budget for the EPWP. Further projects included the maintenance of government buildings and the creation of electrification trenches under the auspices of Eskom.

The Independent Development Trust (IDT) would act as the programme implementing agent for both the national and provincial DPW's

2.9.2 Environment and Economic Sectors

Environmental programmes, on the other hand, included the elimination of alien plant species on approximately one million hectares of land and the improvement of 1 200 km of coastline, while economic programmes aimed to create 400 SMMEs.

Other anticipated outputs for the period 2004-2009 included:

- Work opportunities created: one million person years;
- Accredited training provided (learnerships): 2 100;
- Private sector players trained on employment-intensive approaches, i.e. 250 emerging contractors and 15 000 professionals; and
- 1 000 public sector officials trained on employment-intensive approaches.

2.10 Key Programme Indicators

Programme indicators were defined as follows by the Guidelines document:



- **Person-days of Employment Created**

The number of people who worked on a project x the number of days each person worked.

- **Job Opportunities**

1 job opportunity = paid work created for an individual on an EPWP project for any period of time. In the case of Social Sector projects, learnerships also constitute job opportunities.

Moreover, the same individual can be employed on different projects and each period of employment will be recorded as a job opportunity.

- **Project Wage**

The minimum daily wage rate = the daily wage (whether task-rated or time-rated) per individual project. This wage rate must be included in the project tender document at all times, as per the EPWP Guidelines.

- **Training Person-Days**

The DoL agreed to offer an EPWP Life Skills Course. In line with this agreement, the number of training person-days achieved by attending this course (or modules of this course) needs to be captured on an ongoing basis. This also applies to any other courses provided. The number of training person-days is calculated as follows: the number of people who attended training x the number of days of training.

For any other training, one training day equates to at least seven hours of formal training. It is, however, important to draw a distinction between accredited and non-accredited training person-days.

- **Project Budget**

The project budget = the price tendered by the contractor plus the professional fees for the professional service provider appointed to design and supervise the project. The project budget excludes government management and administration costs.

- **Actual Expenditure**

Actual expenditure relates to the expenditure on the project by the contractor plus the expenditure by the professional service provider appointed to design and supervise the project. The actual expenditure excludes expenditure on government management and administration.

- **Demographic Characteristics of Workers**

The number of workers that fall within the following categories must be recorded:



- *Youth (i.e. 18–35 years of age);*
- *Women; and*
- *People with disabilities.*

To date, the definitions provided in the original Preferential Procurement Regulations of 2001 (for these categories of beneficiaries) have been fully utilised.

2.11 Targeted Procurement in South Africa

ASIST, in collaboration with the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) and the South African DPW, carried out an independent assessment of the Targeted Procurement (TP) System, an innovative procurement system aimed at addressing national government development objectives in the course of service delivery. It enables socio-economic components to be specified, monitored and audited within the contractual environment set by the public sector procurement system. It therefore provides a means to address specific development objectives, such as creating employment opportunities to marginalised communities.

The assessment examined the supportive legislation, effectiveness and impact of targeted procurement and concluded that it was an effective tool for preferential procurement policies, and resulted in opening up opportunities to emerging enterprises and delivering socio-economic benefits to the various target groups.

2.12 Collaboration with Universities

A programme of collaboration between the ILO and the Universities of Natal and the Witwatersrand commenced in 1996 to introduce labour-based road works and research into the curricula at under- and post-graduate levels. This culminated in the development of curricula and suitable course materials.

2.13 Initiation of the Expanded Public Works Programme

The challenge for the EPWP was not to reinvent the wheel, but to develop and promote existing best practices and to expand their application more widely. The broad framework attempted to find a balance between clearly defining the programme in order to differentiate it from other programmes on the one hand, and creating sufficient flexibility to allow for diversity on the other.

In addition, the EPWP was initiated as a cross-cutting programme to be implemented by all spheres of government and state-owned enterprises (SOEs). To this end, local, provincial and national government involved in infrastructure provision were tasked with taking steps to increase the levels of employment on these projects, where economically and technically feasible.



Aimed at creating one million new work opportunities within a five-year period, the overriding objective of the programme was to ensure that significant numbers of unemployed people were drawn into productive work in order to gain skills while working, and that they would so be enabled to become economically active and productive members of society in the long term.

2.14 Expanded Public Works Programme Sectors

The following sectors were identified as having potential for creating EPWP employment opportunities:

- *Infrastructure*: Increasing the labour-intensity of government-funded infrastructure projects;
- *Environment*: Creating work opportunities in public environmental improvement programmes;
- *Social*: Creating work opportunities in public social programmes, e.g. home-based care workers and ECD workers; and
- *Economic*: Income-generating projects and programmes to utilise government expenditure on goods and services to provide the work experience component of small enterprise learnership and/or incubation programmes.

Existing programmes in these four sectors were included under the auspices of the EPWP. The EPWP had the following common characteristics across these sectors:

- Workers were usually employed on a temporary basis (either by government, by contractors, or by other non-governmental organisations (NGOs)), under employment conditions governed by the Code of Good Practice for SPWPs, or by the Learnership Determination for Unemployed Learners;
- Workers were provided with a combination of work experience and training;
- A deliberate attempt was made by the public sector body to use its expenditure on goods and services to create additional work opportunities for unemployed and usually unskilled people; and
- The public sector body attempted to identify and develop exit strategies for workers when they left the programme.

The EPWP thus expanded these programmes in a number of ways, for instance:

- PWPs were being expanded beyond the traditional focus on infrastructure, into social, environmental and economic work activities;
- The EPWP did not involve the development of a new programme; rather, it involved the consolidation and expansion of existing best practices across government; and
- The intention was to stimulate an increase in budgets for components of the programme that proved to be successful.

Sector plans were produced for the Infrastructure, Environment and Social Sectors. Many of the Environment Sector programmes were already established and activities in this sector therefore focused on how these programmes could be expanded, coordinated, integrated and improved in order to ensure increased employment creation and improved outcomes. The Environment Sector also explored new opportunities to maximise the benefits of the EPWP, for instance, to establish an urban greening programme integrated with the housing programme in which the focus would be on the involvement of the youth.



The Social Sector focused on the expansion of HCBC programmes in the health/social areas and on ECD programmes in the social/education spheres. Both of these areas are highly labour-intensive and provide enormous opportunities for the creation of work opportunities, given the vast demand for these services.

The departments in this sector commenced work on establishing a common system of remuneration for people employed on these programmes, improving programme management and reporting systems, and initiating the required NQF unit standards, qualifications and learnerships. The intention was to motivate for increased funding for these programmes once it could be proved that adequate management systems were in place to absorb increased funding.

The intention was for EPWP work opportunities in the Social Sector to involve learnerships during which workers would undergo formal training, while also performing practical duties. Upon completion of these learnerships, workers will have obtained a formal qualification in HCBC or ECD, thus enabling them to exit from the EPWP and to enter into formal employment in these sectors.

In the Infrastructure Sector, the additional employment creation resulting from the use of labour-intensive methods varied depending on the type of infrastructure and the degree of labour-intensity of the production methods used. Local and international evidence suggested that machines could be replaced with labour in many of the construction activities associated with civil infrastructure (without sacrificing quality or cost), such as low-volume roads, municipal water and sanitation pipelines, as well as stormwater drains.

It was realised that the building environment had less potential for the creation of additional job opportunities, as it was already highly labour-intensive. The EPWP therefore turned its focus to devising various mechanisms aimed at expanding the use of labour-intensive methods for those types of infrastructure which offered the most potential for additional employment creation.

2.15 Coordination Arrangements

The EPWP is led by a sector-coordinating department in each of the aforementioned sectors. The DPW, for instance, is both the overall EPWP-coordinating department and the sector-coordinating department for the Infrastructure Sector. The DoL, in turn, funds the training programmes to meet the training entitlement for workers employed on EPWP projects, and oversees an EPWP Training Committee with representatives of all the sector-coordinating departments. Sector-coordinating Committees for the Environment, Social and Infrastructure Sectors meet monthly and all provinces have set up provincial EPWP Steering Committees.

As the general coordinating department, the DPW is responsible for overall monitoring and evaluation, progress reports to Cabinet, promoting linkages between sectors (e.g. through learning networks), establishing common support programmes (e.g. access to credit for learner entrepreneurs), and common monitoring, evaluation, exit strategies, and training frameworks.



A special EPWP unit was created within the DPW to manage these responsibilities and to coordinate activities within the Infrastructure Sector. Similarly, each of the other sector-coordinating departments are required to champion the EPWP in their sector, produce a sectoral plan identifying potential areas of expansion, set targets, facilitate the meeting of common needs in the sector (e.g. sectoral guidelines, training and qualifications frameworks), monitor implementation against the sectoral plan, and produce sectoral progress reports to the DPW.

2.16 Funding of the EPWP

During 2003, the South African government decided to fund poverty relief through the normal budgeting process, rather than through a separate special fund with its own budgeting process. This decision was based on a review of poverty relief programmes, which determined that the separate budgeting processes for these programmes resulted in a number of quandaries, such as:

- Tensions in inter-government fiscal relationships (e.g. a school being built through a national poverty alleviation programme, but the recurrent costs of the school having to be met through the provincial government's budget); and
- Spheres of government becoming involved in work that did not form part of their constitutional core function (e.g. municipalities using poverty relief funds to build schools – ultimately a provincial function).

It was also decided that government departments should only carry out poverty relief programmes in their core functional areas. For this reason, the funds that had been allocated to the DPW for the CBPWP were reallocated to the Department of Provincial and Local Government (dplg) to form part of the MIG-allocations to municipalities.

Compared to previous funding initiatives, the EPWP now functioned very differently. As a result of the decision to have a single budgeting process, the EPWP was not allocated its own special budget for projects; rather it was being funded by earmarking funds on the budgets of line function departments, provinces and municipalities.

In the Infrastructure Sector, for instance, R15 billion of the conditional infrastructure grants allocated to provinces and municipalities from 2004–2009 had been earmarked for the EPWP. In addition, R4 billion of the Environment Sector departments' budgets were allocated to environmental EPWP programmes over the corresponding period, and at least R600 million apportioned to Social Sector EPWP programmes. Assuming it would take three years for the programme to reach full-scale implementation, it was projected that this funding would result in approximately one million work opportunities of varying duration.

Whilst this decentralised approach to funding posed challenges in terms of coordination and implementation, it enabled the EPWP to have access to varied and much larger resources and to be taken to a greater scale. It increased the sustainability of the EPWP, since special poverty relief funds were generally managed with a short-term perspective. Issues of effectiveness, efficiency and quality were given less emphasis in these programmes than in mainstream budget programmes; and the EPWP embarked on addressing the perception that labour-intensive technology was a peripheral technology which did not form part of the mainstream activities of government organisations.



The fact that the Infrastructure Sector of the EPWP was supported by funds designated for the delivery of infrastructure meant that a substantial amount of additional employment could be created without putting additional demands on the fiscus.

2.16.1 Business Trust Involvement

Recognising, however, the inherent limitations of any PWP, government sought early on to collaborate with a reputable organisation that would be able to extend the EPWP's reach and effectiveness. During the planning phase, it therefore approached the Business Trust with a view to provide support for the new EPWP.

This resulted in the formation of the Business Trust Expanded Public Works Support Programme (EPWSP) to the value of R100 million, aimed at ensuring that beneficiaries of the EPWP would not only have access to short- and medium-term work opportunities, but would also attain long-term marketable skills.

Business Trust is a strategy-driven public-private sector initiative focused on taking practical action to reduce unemployment, combat poverty, support priority growth sectors and increase capacity throughout South Africa. The Trust mobilises resources from companies operating in the country to support initiatives designed to accelerate the achievement of agreed national objectives. Since its establishment in 1999, more than 140 companies have committed in excess of R1.2 billion to this goal.

According to Saguna Gordhan, Chief Operations Officer (COO) of Business Trust, the programme's primary purpose is to support the EPWP in order to alleviate the deep and enduring levels of poverty and unemployment in South Africa. The predicament, says Ms Gordhan, cannot be overestimated. In 2007, for instance, more than eight million people were unemployed in South Africa, 59% of whom had never had the opportunity of working before. In the 16–34 age category, defined as "youth" by the Youth Commission, the situation was even direr – a staggering 70% had never been able to find work.

2.16.2 The EPWP Support Programme

The EPWP Support Programme is a joint initiative between the DPW and the Business Trust aimed at supporting the sustainability of the EPWP. The Support Programme seeks to enhance and complement the DPW's efforts to implement the EPWP by undertaking prioritised support programmes with the view to maximise the achievement of the EPWP's targets. Five support programmes have been launched, involving technical support, the development of management information systems, and other activities.

The programmes are as follows:

- *Strategic and Technical Assistance Fund (STAF)*: Aimed at providing the DPW and the sector lead departments with strategic and technical assistance, ultimately resulting in accelerated or expanded delivery of EPWP targets.
- *Infrastructure Sector Support Programme*: Aimed at ensuring that prioritised provincial line departments and municipalities set and achieve their EPWP targets, and encouraging effective private sector participation.



- *Social Sector Support Programme:* Aimed at increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of ECD and HCBC programmes by providing support to improve service delivery.
- *Environment Sector Support Programme:* Aimed at providing assistance to municipalities to undertake labour-intensive waste collection in under-served areas, and furthering the development of small enterprises in said areas.
- *Economic Sector Support Programme:* Aimed at providing technical support to the DPW to implement the *New Venture Learnership Programme (NVLP)*, which in turn will lead to the creation of SMEs through learnerships to selected emerging enterprises, as well as creating work opportunities by “ring-fencing” procurement of goods and services by public entities.



SECTION 3

EPWP SECTOR ANALYSIS



public works

Department:
Public Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME



3.1 EPWP Infrastructure Sector

The Infrastructure Sector involves the use of labour-intensive methods in the construction and maintenance of public sector funded infrastructure projects. Labour-intensive construction methods pertain to the use of an appropriate mix of labour and machines, with a preference for labour where technically and economically feasible, without compromising the quality of the product.

Labour-intensive infrastructure projects under the EPWP entail:

- Using labour-intensive construction methods to provide employment opportunities to local unemployed people;
- Providing training or skills development to those locally employed workers; and
- Building cost-effective and quality assets.



To date, a portion of the existing conditional infrastructure grants to provinces and municipalities has been ring-fenced. Over the period, approximately R15 billion (or one third of the total budget) was spent on labour-intensive construction and maintenance. On average, the local labour content of infrastructure projects was increased from 5% to 30% of project costs, being highly competitive with machine-intensive construction methods.

As per the targets set in this regard, approximately 37 000 km of roads, 31 000 km of pipelines, 1 500 km of stormwater drains and 150 km of urban sidewalks have been constructed using labour-intensive methods. A third of the R45 billion budget was set aside for labour-intensive upgrading of said infrastructure.

All the workers employed on these projects received training, funded by the DoL from its budget. In addition, 492 emerging contractors participated in CETA-registered learnerships to gain the necessary skills to build infrastructure utilising labour-intensive methods. The DPW also arranged for access to finance for these learner contractors.

Five programmes have been implemented in the Infrastructure Sector under the auspices of the EPWP. These are:



3.1.1 *The Technical Support Programme*

Under this programme, the NDPW/EPWP technical team provides technical support to provincial departments and municipalities in order to facilitate the implementation of infrastructure projects. Assistance is rendered in terms of the following: identifying suitable projects; setting job creation targets for selected projects; ensuring that contract documents are compliant with the EPWP guidelines; providing advice on the development and adoption of policies that favour labour-intensive construction; and reporting by municipalities on key performance indicators (KPIs) of the EPWP on projects implemented.

3.1.2 *The Vuk'uphile Contractor Learnership Programme*



The Vuk'uphile Contractor Learnership Programme (which is a cross-cutting programme involving the Economic Sector) pertains to the training of individuals in labour-intensive methods of construction to become contractors at NQF level 2 and supervisors at NQF level 4. The objective of the Vuk'uphile Programme is to build the capacity of contractors and supervisors knowledgeable in the areas of labour-intensive methods of construction.

For the Vuk'uphile Contractor Learnership Programme to be implemented, public entities (including provincial departments and municipalities) enter into an agreement with the DPW and CETA. The DPW offers mentorship, and CETA funds training providers and provides quality assurance on training done.

Provincial departments or municipalities are tasked with identifying and allocating suitable projects for these learnerships. Advertisements calling upon contractors to apply for the Learnership Programme are published in local newspapers, or communicated to potential learners through community forums once all legalities have been finalised between the municipality, the DPW and CETA.

The contractor company generally consists of the owner and two supervisors. Funded by CETA, contractors receive training on business unit standards, while supervisors are trained on technical issues related to

labour-intensive construction. Both the contractors and the supervisors receive a NQF qualification upon completion of the training.



To date, more than 492 labour-intensive contracting companies have been developed across all nine provinces. The NDPW has partnered with 22 municipalities, six government departments and two government agencies in the creation and development of the 492 labour-intensive civil works companies. Each of the public entities has actively participated in the Labour-intensive Contractor Development programmes.

A major contribution from the public entities revolves around the provision of training projects that are executed by contractor companies. All companies are started from scratch and all stakeholders assist in identifying participants by means of an open selection process.

Each of the companies developed through the programme is registered with the Companies and Intellectual Property Registration Office (CIPRO). They will either exit the programme at level 3, 4 or 5 on the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) Register in terms of civil engineering and general building works; and would have executed work for government, such as the construction of side walks, stormwater drains, sewer reticulation, water reticulation, building of houses, schools, clinics and low-volume roads, etc.

The turnover per newly established company varies from R1 million to R3 million over the duration of the programme. In addition, all companies would have received access to bridging finance through ABSA, and some of the companies access to asset finance through ABSA.



Table 1: SMMEs created by Provinces and Municipalities

Province	Implementing Body	No. of Contractors Signed	No. of Supervisors Signed
Free State	Mangaung	20	40
	Dept of Roads & Transport: Free State	30	60
	FS Sub-Total	50	100
Western Cape	George	6	12
	Mosselbay	6	12
	Klipfontein Corridor Project (City of Cape Town)	22	44
	Department of Transport & Public Works	10	40
	WC Sub-Total	44	108
KwaZulu- Natal	eThekwini	24	48
	Umkhanyakude	30	60
	KZN Sub-Total	54	108
Northern Cape	Department of Roads and Transport	15	30
	NC Sub-Total	15	30
North West	Madibeng	10	19
	Rustenburg	22	44
	NW Sub-Total	32	63
Gauteng	Johannesburg	16	32
	Ekhuruleni	20	30
	Gauteng Housing	27	54
	City of Tshwane	12	21
	GP Sub-Total	75	137
Limpopo	Polokwane Municipality	6	12
	Vhembe Municipality	5	10
	Capricorn Municipality	3	6
	Mopani Municipality	10	16
	Sekhukhune Municipality	10	20
	LP Sub-Total	34	64
Mpumalanga	Emalahleni Local Municipality	10	20
	Nkangala DM Phase1 Ikwezi	20	40
	Nkangala DM Phase 2 Intsika	23	46
	Nkangala DM Phase 3 Indzuza	25	50
	Roads and Transport	15	28
	MP Sub-Total	93	184
Eastern Cape	Chris Hani	10	20
	Amathole	10	20
	Nelson Mandela	20	40
	Ukhahlamba	10	20
	Buffalo City	10	20
	OR Tambo	15	30
	Roads & Transport (Public Works)	10	20
	Coega	10	20
	EC Sub-Total	95	190
National Total		492	984



3.1.3 National Youth Service Programme



The National Youth Service (NYS) Programme was jointly implemented by the DPW, the Umsobomvu Youth Fund (UYF) and the DoL. The NYS is a year-long skills training and development intervention. It aims to provide unemployed South African youths with technical skills and life skills training, access to practical work experience and mentoring, and opportunities for future employment or support for continued studies upon completion of their year within the NYS Programme.

The NYS Programme focuses on training youth (between ages 18–35) in artisan trades in the built environment using projects implemented by both the national and provincial Departments of Public Works. Young people are trained in the various built environment disciplines, such as painting, plastering, tiling, carpentry, vinyl laying, carpeting, bricklaying, plumbing, electrical works and roofing. In addition, the beneficiaries are also trained in accredited entrepreneurial and life skills that will equip them to set up their own businesses, establish construction sector related SMMEs, or alternatively meet the entry requirements for job opportunities.

The EPWP NYS unit also assists in facilitating exit strategies for youth who have been trained on the programme. The exit strategies include, among other, placement of youth

trained with contractors, placement of youth trained at Further Education Training (FET) colleges, and placement within workshops of the NDPW.

As at 31 March 2009, achievements under the EPWP's New Capital and Building Maintenance Contracts Programme and other youth projects included the following:

-
- 232 contracts have been identified for the EPWP's New Capital and Building Maintenance Contracts Programme;
- At least every province identified and contributed contracts under this programme;
- Youth training beneficiaries totalled 3 654 for 2007/2008, whereas training targets were set at 5 175 for 2008/2009 onwards;
- 4 466 NYS beneficiaries were recruited on 90 contracts initiated by the NDPW;
- Orientation for 3 348 NYS beneficiaries on 65 projects have been completed for the identified contracts;
- Technical skills training was planned for 2 324 beneficiaries on 53 NYS contracts;
- Since completion of the practical and on-site training of the Bloemfontein group, one beneficiary received a permanent position with the municipality;
- Since completion of the practical and on-site training of the Free State group, three beneficiaries landed permanent positions with the Department of Public Works;



- 160 youths have exited the programme and obtained work opportunities, whilst 150 were placed at FETs;
- An Exit Strategy was compiled with the view to assist youth, who have exited the programme, to obtain artisan-related work opportunities; and
- A total of 9 688 individuals were recruited by both the national and provincial Departments of Public Works to participate in the NYS Programme during the 2007/08 financial year.

3.1.4 Large Projects Programme

Large projects are defined as projects with a minimum budget of R30 million or more. These projects could be implemented and completed within a year, or could span over a multi-year period with a significant scope of the project being implemented labour-intensively.

These projects should have appropriate contract conditions, which include labour-based methods and allowing workers of all categories (non-skilled and semi-skilled) to undergo training.

The aims of the Large Projects Programme are to:

- Ensure delivery of large budgets based on EPWP principles;
- Ensure meaningful development of emerging contractors; and
- Ensure job creation and skills transfer through training of beneficiaries.

The Large Projects Programme is currently being implemented by three provincial departments, three metropolitan municipalities, and two district municipalities. In the Fourth Quarter of the 2008/09 year, the programme created 37 340 work opportunities, against a target of 15 000.

3.1.5 Provincial Roads Programme

The Provincial Roads Programme focuses on the provision of technical support to Provincial Roads and Transport Departments in constructing and maintaining access roads labour-intensively in line with the principles of the EPWP. The technical support provided to these departments include: assistance in identification of projects; designs and development of appropriate contract documentation for projects identified; and assistance during the implementation of projects to ensure that projects are implemented labour-intensively.

The Provincial Roads Programme also ensures adequate reporting on work opportunities created during construction and/or maintenance of access roads projects.

This programme imparts best practice principles in designs and implementation of provincial access roads projects to ensure that labour-intensive methods of construction or maintenance are promoted. More than 88 000 work opportunities were created on provincial access roads projects for the 2008/09 financial year alone.

Since there are more than 64 programmes in the Provincial Roads Programme, the following table provides a consolidated version in the form of provincial outputs, rather than programme outputs.

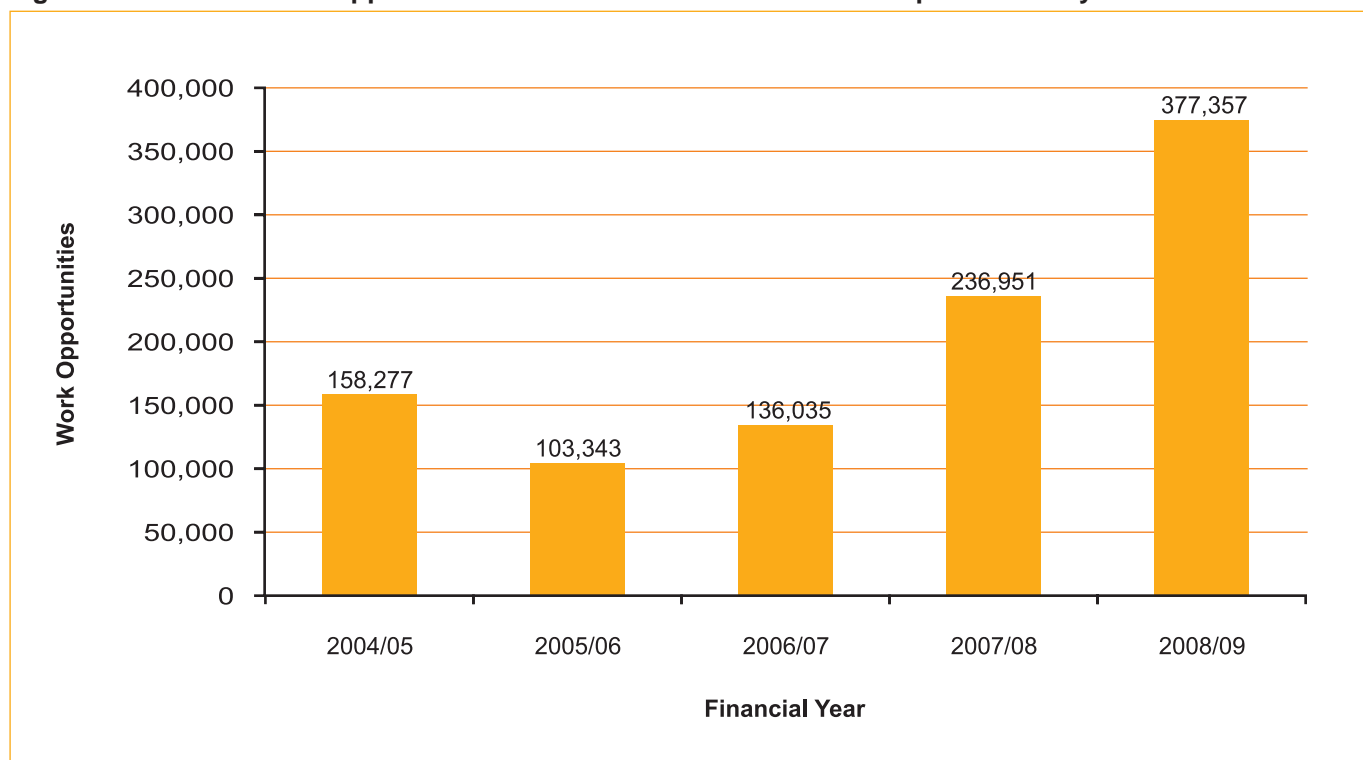


Table 2: Roads Programme: Performance by Province

Province	Budget	Expenditure	Jobs Created
Eastern Cape	R 977,276,551	R 783,255,880	24,794
Free State	R 384,513,000	R 252,756,715	1,828
Gauteng	R 347,127,120	R 238,993,831	3,428
KwaZulu-Natal	R 523,683,436	R 431,409,599	44,185
Limpopo	R 108,700,994	R 80,601,769	2,837
Mpumalanga	R 68,299,000	R 52,439,648	2,964
Northern Cape	R 346,532,816	R 301,413,220	2,215
North West	R 164,990,593	R 101,083,870	858
Western Cape	R 787,504,946	R 731,000,568	5,370
Total	R 3,708,628,456	R 2,952,955,100	88,479

Of note, is that the EPWP's Infrastructure Sector has created more than one million jobs over the five-year period. The following graph illustrates the number of work opportunities created in the Infrastructure Sector per financial year.

Figure 1: Number of work opportunities created in Infrastructure Sector per financial year





3.2 Economic Sector

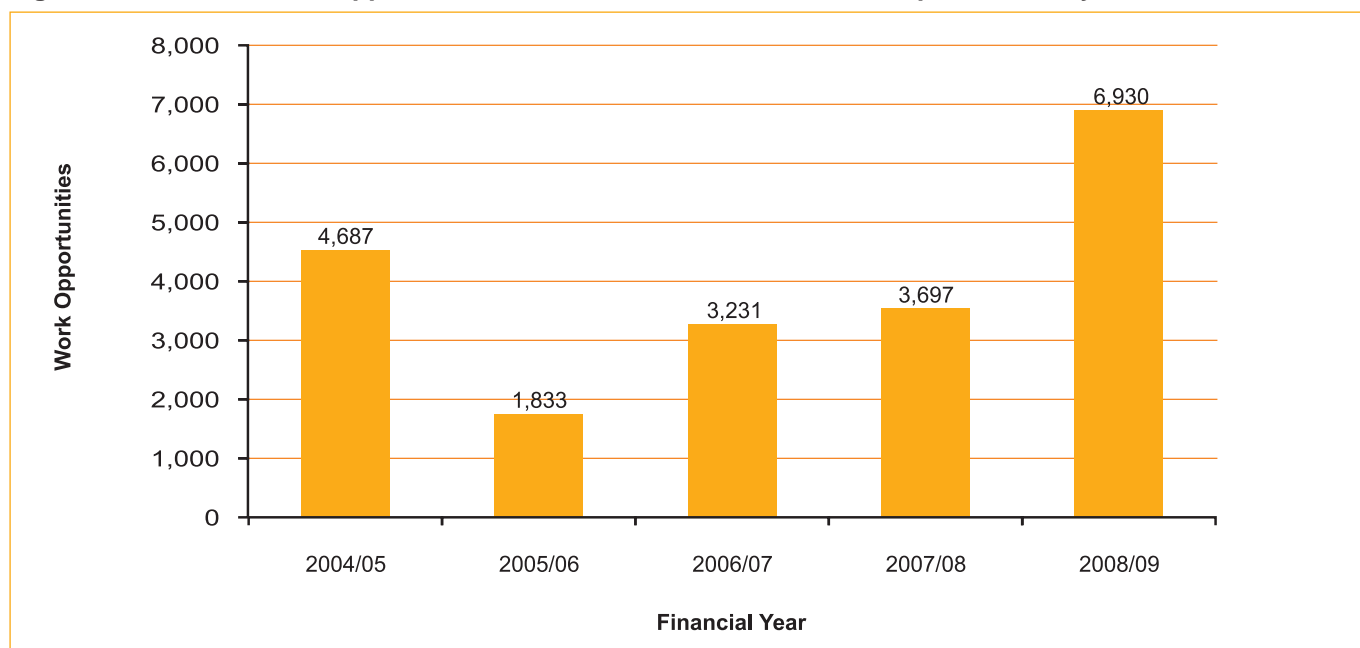


The EPWP Economic Sector focuses on entrepreneurial and co-operative income-generating activities. Its two flagship programmes are the New Venture Creation Learnership Programme (NVCLP) – also known as the Vuk’uphile Building Programme – and the Cooperative Development Programme.

A target of 3 000 SMMEs was approved by Cabinet for the period 2004/05 – 2008/09. It was assumed that each of these new venture entrepreneurs would employ an additional three people, thus creating a total of 9 000 work opportunities. In addition to the Venture Learnerships, Cabinet identified other possible initiatives to include community production centres and agriculture-related programmes, co-operative income-generating projects and micro-enterprise development programmes.

The Economic Sector programmes created 20 514 work opportunities over the five-year period, thus surpassing the set target of 9 000 by a significant margin.

Figure 2: Number of work opportunities created in the Economic Sector per financial year



The Department of Trade and Industry (the dti) was tasked with the responsibility of coordinating the EPWP Economic Sector. As sector coordinator, the department has been responsible for:



- Producing the Economic Sector Plan;
- Producing the Economic Sector Implementation Plan; and
- Coordinating and driving implementation in the Economic Sector.

The NDPW assisted the dti with its coordination role through:

- Identifying existing local programmes which had the potential to be expanded nationally;
- Ensuring that EPWP principles were incorporated into the Sector and Implementation Plan; and
- Assisting with resource planning for the sector.

To date, 4325 SMMEs across the Infrastructure, Environment and Culture and Economic Sectors have been created and supported by the various EPWP contributing departments.

Below follows an analysis of the various sectors in which these SMMES have been established:

Table 3: SMMEs supported by various sectors

Programme	No of SMMEs
Vuk'uphile Labour-Intensive Civils	492 civil contracting companies
Vuk'uphile Buildings	250 building contracting companies
Cooperatives	261 cooperatives
DWAF Contractor Development Programme (Working for Water): Environment and Culture Sector	3322 emerging contractors
Total SMMEs across all EPWP sectors	4325

3.2.1 New Venture Creation Learnership Programme – Vuk'uphile

The NVCLP was designed to empower learners with the necessary managerial and entrepreneurial skills required to set up and manage new ventures. The programme targets persons who display entrepreneurial ability, with specific emphasis on historically disadvantaged individuals, women and youth. It addresses economic, administrative and behavioural barriers, such as lack of access to finance and/or credit, the need for training and mentoring, the lack of user-friendly procurement procedures and tender/contract documentation, non-affordability of guarantees or sureties, and lack of access to inexpensive all-risk insurance (which contributes to failures in starting up and sustaining an enterprise).





The NVCLP is a SETA-registered and accredited two-year full-time learnership, known as the “New Venture Creation Learnership National Qualification Framework Level 2” (NVCL2), and comprises both classroom and practical on-site training. These learnerships provide training in areas such as entrepreneurial and managerial development.

The NVCLP, in turn, feeds into the Vuk’uphile Programme, which ensures that a pool of labour-intensive contractors is created, and focuses strongly on developing business skills in various sectors.

Furthermore, the NVCLP focuses on creating and developing building contractors and is currently expanding to other sectors such as wholesale, domestic waste collection services, cleaning services and electrical services.

3.2.2 New Venture Creation Learnership: SMME Development

The NVCL Programme is comparable to the Vuk’uphile Programme in many ways, although its main focus is sturdily on the development of the SMME owner, and building contractors in particular. Generally, building is labour-intensive by nature and therefore the programme focuses on ensuring job creation through creating sustainable small businesses.

Individuals are selected through a series of open selection procedures, e.g. newspaper advertisements, public briefing sessions, written assessments and interviews. All individuals are required to register a new close corporation and undergo a NVCL at either NQF level 2 or 4, irrespective of the type of company that is created. The sector is able to create SMMEs in all industrial sector classifications; however, the EPWP Economic Sector focuses on businesses where government procures large quantities, both in terms of volume and value.

To date, 250 companies have been created through the NVCL Programme. The NVCL Programme ensures that all SMMEs are:

- CIPRO registered;
- VAT and UIF registered;
- Able to access finance through ABSA;
- Able to receive projects from government aimed at assisting them in developing sound track records; and
- Able to receive mentor assistance.

The programme has also been innovative in that it introduced quarterly assessments of the contractors. Contractors are ranked according to set criteria, i.e. technical, administrative, financial, health and safety categories, and the level of engagements with the contractors is determined by this ranking.

The number of SMMEs created through the NVCL Programme is outlined in the following table:



Table 4: Number of SMMEs created through the NVCL Programme

New Venture Creation Learnership Programme	No of SMMEs Created
Eastern Cape	
Department of Public Works	50
Limpopo	
Department of Public Works - Sakhasonke	120
Mpumalanga	
Department of Public Works & Roads - Sakhabhaki	80
Total no of SMMEs created	250

3.2.3 Co-operatives Development Programme

A co-operative is defined as “an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically controlled environment”.

A co-operative business is based on democratic principles in that every member in the co-operative participates in making decisions which affect the business. To become members, individuals or companies purchase shares or pay an entrance fee, and are then allowed one vote each. Irrespective of how many shares a company purchases, it is still only entitled to one vote. (Worldwide, some 800 million people are members of co-operatives, and it is estimated that co-operatives employ about 100 million people.)

The EPWP Economic Sector has been partnering with a number of government departments and programmes on the development of co-operatives. The EPWP contributes to the development of the latter through the provision of accredited business skills training, and to date, 24 accredited business skills courses have been developed. Various co-operative development initiatives were piloted during EPWP Phase I, including cleaning and gardening co-operatives through NDPW regional offices, as well as co-operatives that provide food under the School Nutrition Programme. A case study has been developed on these co-operative models.



Table 5: Co-operatives receiving EPWP Support

Province	Programme/Public Body	No
Eastern Cape	Working for Waste - NMMM	9
	Co-operatives: Other (Provincial)	57
Province	Programme/Public Body	No
	NDPW Co-operatives (Regional Office)	27
Limpopo	Various Co-operatives - LIBSA	48
	School Nutrition Co-operatives - DOE	16
Northern Cape	Asisebenze Poverty Alleviation Programme - DOA	10
KwaZulu-Natal	Asisebenze Poverty Alleviation Programme	29
	Economic Development	42
Western Cape	Co-operatives – City of Cape Town	4
Mpumalanga	Co-operatives – the dti and DSD	3
North West	Modimolla	2
Gauteng	Co-operatives – Various Municipalities	14
Total		261

3.3 Environment and Culture Sector

Programmes in the Environment and Culture Sector are spearheaded by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), the Department of Agriculture (DoA), the Department of Arts and Culture (DAC), the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF), and the Department of Science and Technology (DST).

The overarching objective of this sector was to create 200 000 job opportunities over the period 2004/05–2008/09, while at the same time generating useful outputs in the areas of environment, heritage, biodiversity and land care. In addition, the programmes supported the creation of land-based livelihoods and community-based natural resource management. At that stage, it was reasonable to expect that in the order of 330 000 job opportunities would be created over the five-year period.

Unlike the Infrastructure Sector, these jobs would not exist in the absence of the EPWP, and a baseline has therefore not been available against which to evaluate net employment creation. Some consideration should therefore be given to constructing a hypothetical baseline when evaluating these programmes comprehensively, for instance, the number of jobs created if the financial resources were to be allocated to other government programmes.

In addition to the creation of job opportunities and the training of beneficiaries, the sector set the following objectives for itself:

- Linking people in the marginalised second economy with opportunities and resources to enable their participation in the developed first economy;
- Integrating sustainable rural development and urban renewal;
- Creating land-based livelihoods;



- Promoting community-based natural resource management;
- Developing natural resources and cultural heritage;
- Rehabilitating natural resources and protecting biodiversity; and
- Promoting tourism.

A comprehensive evaluation of these objectives will be complex and extremely costly given the large number of programmes that fall within this sector.

The Environment and Culture Sector involves the employment of people on projects to improve their local surroundings and the environment, with programmes such as Working for Water, Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP), Working on Coast, LandCare, Working on Fire, Rehabilitation of Wetlands, and Community-based Natural Resource Management.

This sector comprises a powerful combination in terms of building South Africa's natural and cultural heritage, and in utilising this heritage to create both medium- and long-term jobs and social benefits. This also implies particular ways of working with communities, building on their historical custodianship of these resources, and locating projects within the broader sustainable development strategy.



The planned outputs for these sectors over the five years were as follows:

- Clearing of 200 000 hectares of alien vegetation;
- Rehabilitation of 40 wetlands;
- The support of 20 fire protection associations;
- The clearing of 700 km of coastline and upgrading of facilities along the coast;
- Rehabilitation of 10 000 hectares of land;
- Establishing 32 waste management programmes; and
- Establishing 150 historical and community tourism projects.

Through its different programmes in all spheres of government, the Environment and Culture Sector was able to create more than 450 000 work opportunities over the five-year period, as outlined on the next page.



Table 6: Number of work opportunities created in Environment and Culture Sector

Programme	National	Provincial	Municipal	Total
LandCare	69,333	83,803	8,982	162,118
CASP	10,554	4,666	-	15,220
Working for Coast	8,084	5	19	8,108
Working for Tourism	33,243	150	-	31,850
Working for Water	182,900	2,786	-	185,686
Working for Wetlands	10,470	33	156	10,659
Working for Fire	15,637	77	-	15,714
Working for Waste	3,050	1,698	9,682	14,430
Other	4,995	13,080	4,382	22,457
Total	338,266	106,298	23,221	467,785

3.3.1 Working for Coast Programme

Using poverty relief funding from the DEAT, the Working for Coast Programme provides jobs and training for unemployed people in coastal communities to create and maintain a cleaner and safer coastal environment. The programme entails projects and products that contribute to the goals and objectives of government's coastal policy, i.e:

- Cleaning of coastal areas of all litter on a regular basis and recycling materials, where appropriate;
- Assisting with maintenance of public facilities (ablution blocks, parking areas, picnic sites, etc.);
- Rehabilitating coastal eco-systems;
- Assisting with access control;
- Serving as information and tourist officers;
- Patrolling beach and public areas to ensure safety of the general public and tourists;
- Safeguarding the integrity of facilities; and
- Identifying sick and injured animals on the beach and reporting these to the relevant authorities.

It is imperative that our coasts be managed. The White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development in South Africa presents a national policy for managing the country's coastal resources, and the following key aspects are addressed:

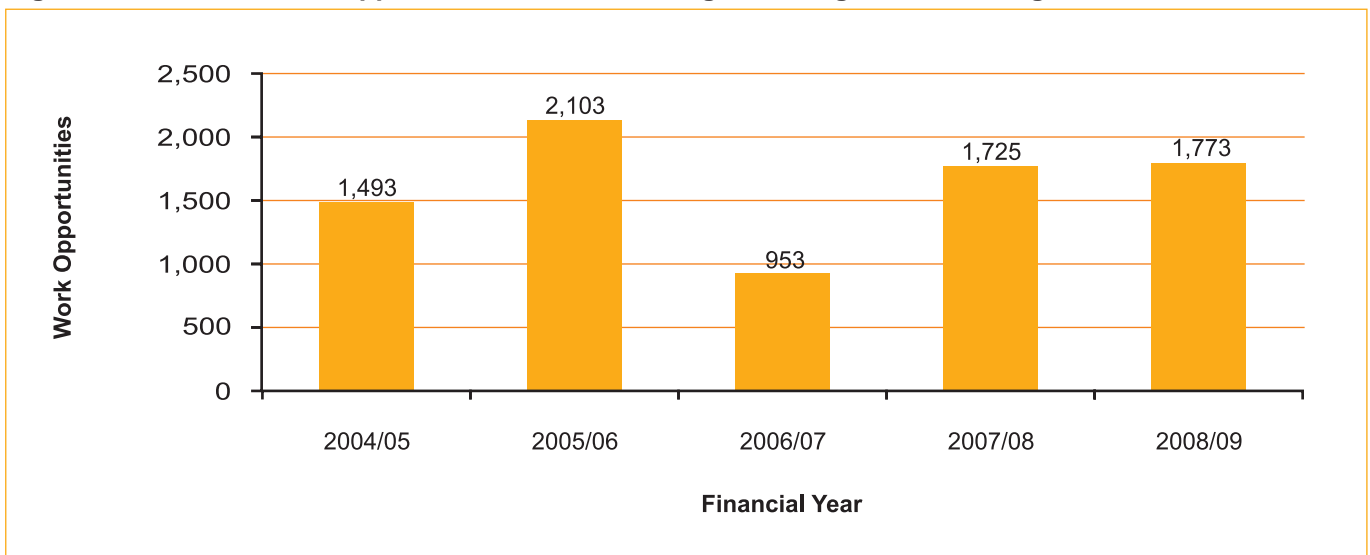




- Recognising the value of our coasts, estimated to contribute 35% to the country’s GDP;
- Facilitating sustainable coastal development, which entails a people-centred approach rather than a resource-centred one;
- Promoting co-ordinated and integrated coastal management; and
- Introducing a co-operative style of management.

Through this programme, the EPWP was able to create more than 8 000 jobs over the five-year period.

Figure 3: Number of work opportunities created through Working for Coast Programme



3.3.2 Working for Water Programme

Invasive alien species are causing billions of rand of damage to South Africa’s economy every year, and comprise the single biggest threat to the country’s biological biodiversity. These species include plants, animals and microbes that are introduced into countries, and then out-compete the indigenous species.

Invasive alien plants (IAPs) pose a direct threat not only to South Africa’s biological diversity, but also to water security, the ecological functioning of natural systems and the productive use of land. They intensify the impact of fires and floods and increase soil erosion. IAPs can divert enormous amounts of water from more productive uses, effect agriculture, fisheries, transport, recreation and water supply.

Of the estimated 9 000 plants introduced to our country, 198 are currently classified as being invasive. It is estimated that these plants cover about 10% of the country surface and the problem is growing at an exponential rate.

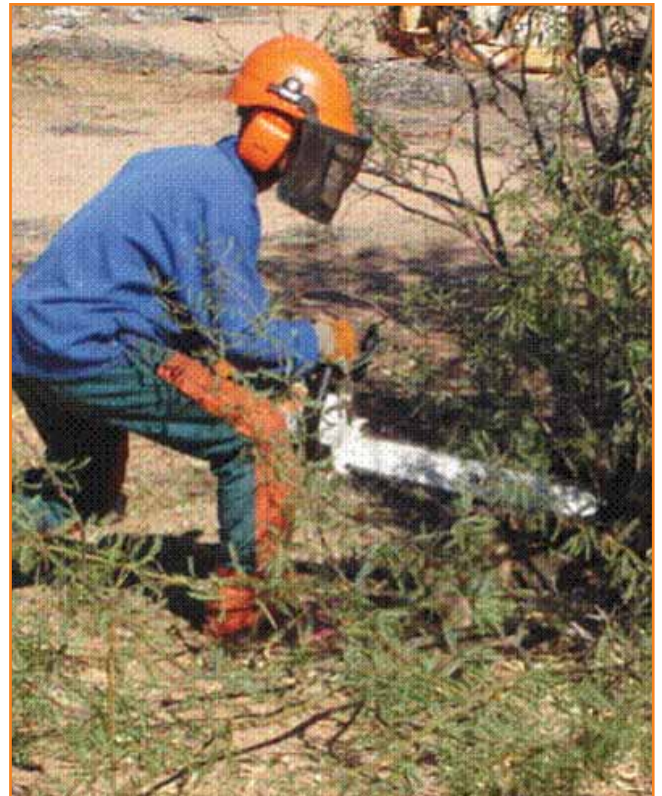
In attempting to rid our country of invasive alien plants, the Working for Water Programme was launched in 1995 and is administered by the DWAF. This programme works in partnership with local communities, to whom it provides jobs, and also with government departments including the DEAT, the DoA, the dti, provincial departments of agriculture, conservation and environment, research foundations and private companies.



Since its inception, the programme has cleared more than one million hectares of invasive alien plants, providing jobs and training to approximately 20 000 people per annum from among the most marginalised sectors of society. Of these, 52% represent women.

The Working for Water Programme currently runs more than 300 projects in all nine of South Africa's provinces. Scientists and field workers use a range of methods to control invasive alien plants, including:

- Mechanical and manual methods, such as felling, removing or burning invasive alien plants;
- Chemical methods, such as using environmentally safe herbicides;
- Biological control, using species-specific insects and diseases from the alien plant's country of origin. (To date, 76 biocontrol agents have been released in South Africa against 40 weed species.);
- Integrated control, using combinations of the above three approaches; and
- Often an integrated approach is required in order to prevent enormous impacts.

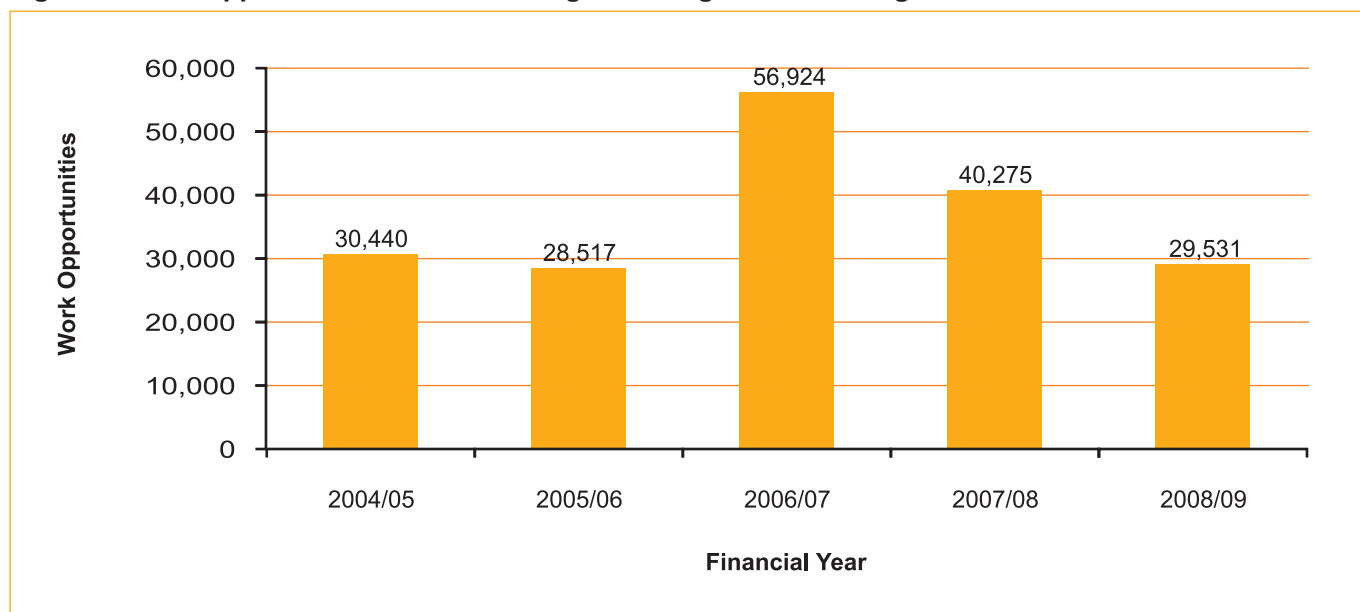


The programme is globally recognised as one of the most outstanding environmental conservation initiatives and it enjoys sustained political support for its job creation efforts and the fight against poverty.

Working for Water considers the development of people as an essential element of environmental conservation. Short-term contracts are entered into with workers when clearing activities are undertaken, with the emphasis on recruiting women (60%), youth (20%) and the disabled (5%). By creating an enabling environment for skills training, the programme also invests in the development of communities across the country. The programme was able to create more than 180 000 work opportunities over the five-year period.



Figure 4: Work opportunities created through Working for Water Programme



In the 2007/08 financial year alone, the programme supported 1663 emerging contractors. It is mainly implemented by regional directorates within the DWAF, but where the capacity for implementation proves to be inadequate, the services of so-called “Implementing Agents” (IAs) are used.

All IAs are State institutions. The three largest IAs are the Independent Development Trust (IDT), which operates in most regions, as well as on Department of Defense land (empowering military veterans in this way), the South African National Parks Board (SANParks) in their respective parks, and the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board (WCNCB) in the Cape floral reserves.

The programme further operates within quaternary catchments. In principle, each quaternary catchment constitutes one project area. In total, there are 315 projects in the country, with each project having an assigned project manager tasked with managing five to 15 teams, which are business entities in their own right. A Project Advisory Committee is established and is responsible for identifying potential contractors for the project. Workers are identified from communities within the catchment area and the recruitment and selection processes are then concluded by Working for Water.

Each emerging contractor is responsible for a team, which typically consists of chainsaw operators, herbicide applicators, general workers, persons qualified in first aid, HIV/Aids peer educators and a health and safety officer. The contractors are awarded tenders that range in value from R30 000 to R150 000. Ideally, each tender or block of work lasts for 20 days.

The DWAF has developed a Contractor Development Programme which comprises three phases, of which each phase consists of 10 days of training.



Table 7: Number of SMMEs created in the Environment and Culture Sector

Region	Contractors/SMME's
Western Cape	507
Eastern Cape	310
Free State	77
Limpopo	355
Mpumalanga	229
North West	134
Norhthern Cape	176
South African National Parks Board	368
Independent Development Trust	95
Gauteng	179
CNC	221
KwaZulu–Natal	671
Total SMMEs created	3 322

3.3.3 LandCare Programme

LandCare South Africa is a community-based programme supported by both the public and private sector through a series of partnerships. It is a process focused on the conservation of natural resources such as soil, water and vegetation, through sustainable utilisation and the creation of a conservation ethic by means of education and awareness. In addition, it seeks to address rural poverty through sustainable job creation.

As a first step towards establishing LandCare South Africa, government initiated a LandCare Programme with five components. The implementation framework was primarily concerned with ways in which to establish local and national land care structures as building blocks of LandCare South Africa.

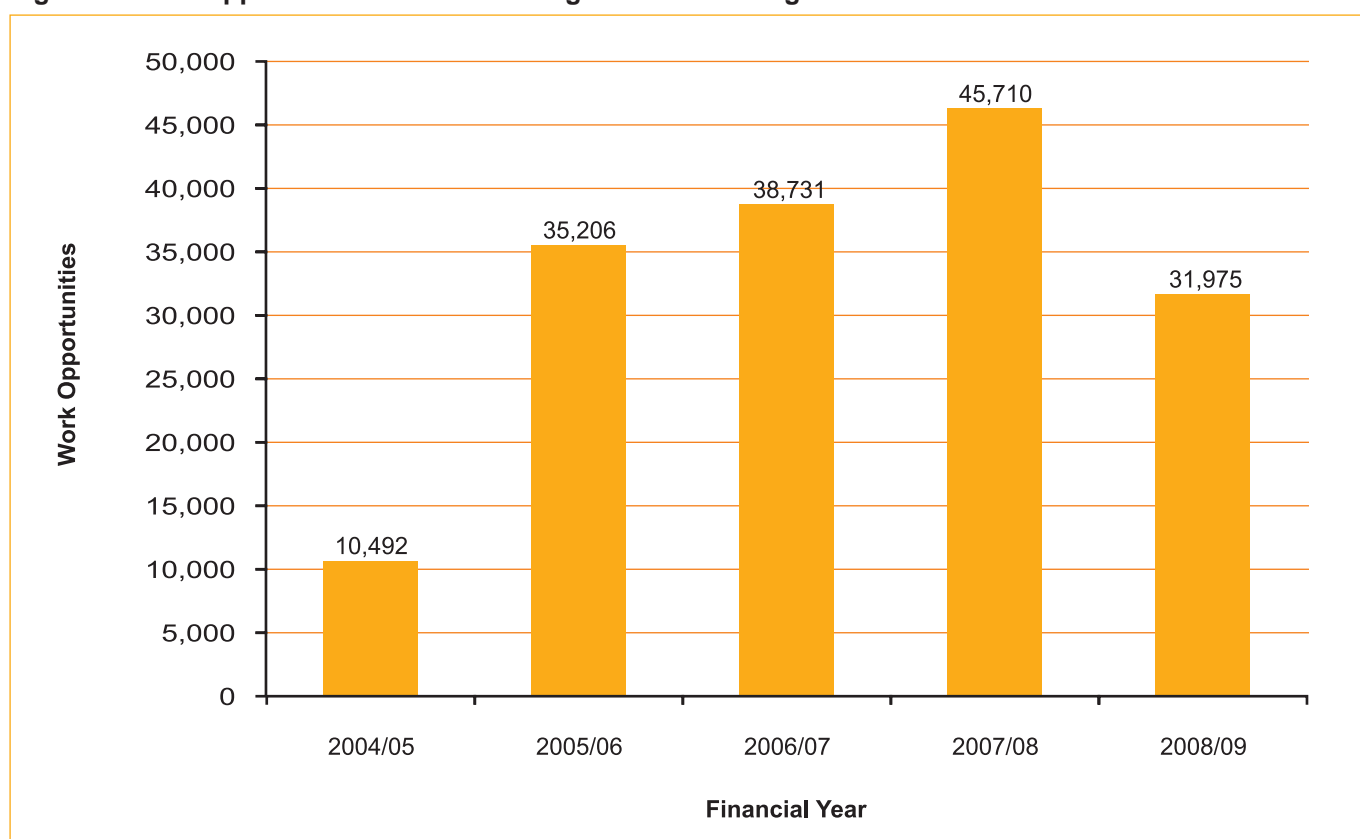
LandCare South Africa's objectives are to:

- Provide a framework for individuals, community organisations and the public and private sector through partnerships to optimise productivity and sustainability of the natural resources through management, protection and rehabilitation;
- Develop the capacity and skills of land users through education, knowledge sharing, information, participatory interaction for better access and management of resources;
- Support institutional building at all levels of governance for improved communication, networking, financial and other support services;
- Empower all people through knowledge and understanding to take the responsibility for the care of the environment,
- Ensure as far as is practicable that resources are used at a rate within their capacity for renewal;
- Maintain and enhance the ecological integrity of natural systems;
- Minimise or avoid risks that lead to irreversible damage; and
- Maintain biodiversity by contributing towards the maintenance of biodiversity.



Through this programme, more than 160 000 work opportunities were created.

Figure 5: Work opportunities created through LandCare Programme



3.3.4 Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP)

CASP was launched by the Minister of Agriculture and Land Affairs in KwaZulu-Natal on 17 August 2004. The Minister announced that the beneficiaries of the land and 12 agrarian reform programmes would receive support within six priority areas and that interventions would firstly be aimed at land reform beneficiaries within the poverty nodes and agricultural development zones. She further stressed that the successful delivery chain was dependent on the alignment of policies, strategies and processes, thus ensuring that there were no silo formations, duplication of efforts and lack of ownership.

The aim of this programme is to provide post-settlement support to the targeted beneficiaries of land reform and to other producers who have acquired land through private means, and are, for instance, engaged in value-adding enterprises domestically, or in export activities.

The programme is a core focus area and the department has intervened in the following six priority areas:

- Information and technology (IT) management;
- Technical and advisory assistance, and regulatory services;
- Marketing and business development;



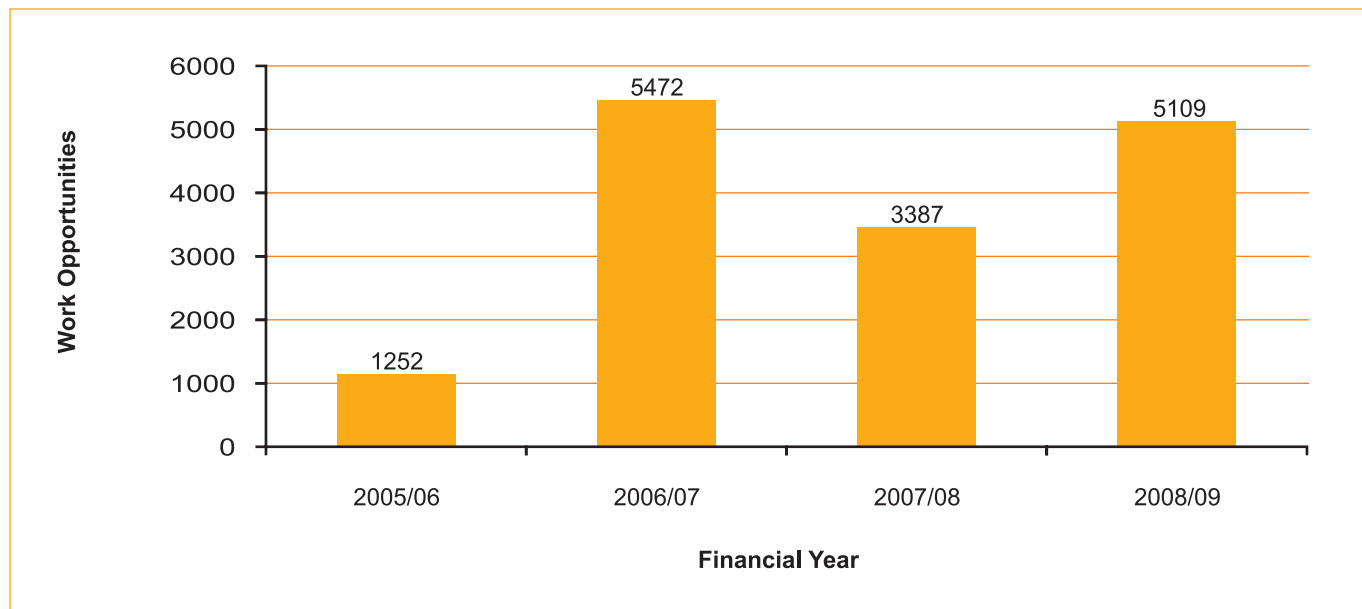
- Training and capacity building;
- On/off-farm infrastructure and product inputs; and
- Financial support.

The programme is expected to produce the following outcomes:

- Increased creation of wealth in agricultural and rural areas;
- Increased sustainable employment;
- Increased income and foreign exchange earnings;
- Reduced poverty and inequalities in land and enterprise ownership;
- Improved farming efficiency;
- Improved national and household food security;
- Stable and safe rural communities, reduced levels of crime and violence, and sustainable rural development;
- Improved investor confidence, leading to increased domestic and foreign investment; and
- Pride and dignity in agriculture as an occupation and sector.

Beneficiaries of this programme are the hungry, subsistence and household food producers, farmers, and agricultural macro-systems within the consumer environment. This programme created a total of 15 220 work opportunities from the second year since the inception of the EPWP until the 2008/09 financial year.

Figure 6: Work opportunities created through CASP



3.3.5 Working on Fire Programme

Working on Fire is a South African, government-funded, multi-partner organisation focused on integrated fire management of veld and wild fires.



After several years of research, the South African Forest Fire Association (FFA), a private firefighting initiative, was awarded a tender by DWAF to implement an aerial and ground resource plan for fighting veld fires. Adopting a strategy which could be practically applied in South Africa's unique landscape, *Working on Fire* was officially launched in September 2003.

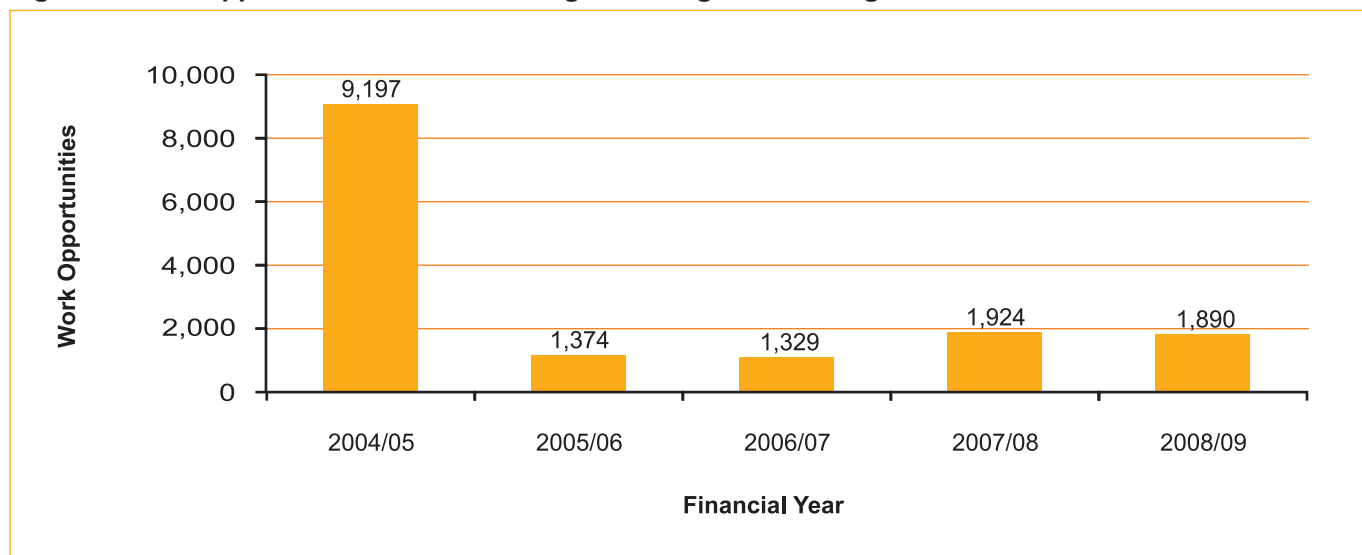
The programme was initially funded by the national government and the commercial forestry sector. Embedded in the EPWP, the project combined sound land management principles and best practice veld and wild firefighting expertise with the need to create jobs and develop skills.

Given the impact of annual fires across the country and in the urban areas, there was a need for an agency that could train a hand-crew firefighting resource where teams were based locally, but could be deployed nationally. The overall strategy would be to apply the principles of integrated fire management to reduce the frequency and impact of uncontrolled veld fires.



In South Africa, numerous job creation programmes for the alleviation of poverty have had various rates of success. *Working on Fire* is regarded as a best practice model and one of the most effective poverty relief and skills development programmes launched since 1994, creating more than 15 000 work opportunities.

Figure 7: Work opportunities created through Working on Fire Programme





Funds for EPWP programmes in the Environment and Culture Sector were allocated to the relevant national and provincial departments' budgeting processes, and then dispersed to the projects using existing channels.

3.4 Social Sector

The EPWP Social Sector programmes have been spearheaded by the national Departments of Social Development, Health and Education, and provincial departments, such as the Department of Community Safety. While there was recognition that a number of programmes presented a range of opportunities for work creation, ECD and HCBC were selected as the lead pilot programmes. Other provincial departments also expanded programmes such as Community Safety and other HCBC-related services. In addition, research was undertaken to identify other feasible programmes for investment.

The aim was to create 122 240 work opportunities, of which 17 400 would be through learnerships, and 150 000 temporary jobs. In addition, 2.9 million people would be able to access HCBC services and 400 000 children would be serviced by registered ECD sites and trained practitioners.

The national departments were responsible for policy and other necessary regulatory frameworks to enable the realisation of the programme. They also provided the leadership to develop and maintain a culture of inter-departmental cooperation and collaboration, including harmonising of national policies and the establishment of national norms and standards to ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of the programme.

Provincial departments identified provincial opportunities and allocated the conditional grants based on national priorities to partnering organisations at local level. They also ensured inter-departmental coordination and liaison with national departments. Part of their responsibilities included administering the necessary learnerships and maintaining the management information systems for record keeping. As such, the provinces were directly responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the programme at both district and local levels.

Non-profit organisations (NPOs) provided the bulk of services. They were responsible for delivery and received government support via conditional grants or subsidies to assist with the delivery of these services, especially to poor areas. These agencies were responsible for:

- Signing an employment contract with the EPWP participants;
- Adhering to the agreed norms and standards as developed via this programme;
- Management of employment opportunities;
- Reporting on the employment and training opportunities;
- Facilitating the training and hosting of the learnerships;
- Record keeping; and
- Exit counselling.

The Education, Training and Development Practices SETA (ETDPSETA) was responsible for the ECD training, the Health and Welfare SETA (HWSETA) conducted the HCBC training, while procured service providers offered training at local level. The aim was to provide skills programmes and learnerships to unemployed people and volunteers, on-the-job experience, a stipend and training – ultimately resulting in NQF qualifications and possible longer term income opportunities.



3.4.1 The Early Childhood Development Plan



ECD is an umbrella term or a general classification that refers to the processes in accordance with which children (from birth to 9 years of age) grow and flourish socially, physically, mentally, emotionally, spiritually and morally.

The Integrated ECD Plan commenced with a mandate from the July Cabinet *Lekgotla* in 2004. It entailed training opportunities for primary caregivers, parents and practitioners. The purpose of the project was to provide a basic package of care and education services to young children from birth to four, using an integrated approach.

An ECD Interdepartmental Committee, consisting of the Presidency and Departments of Social Development, Health and Education, was tasked with the implementation of the programme at national, provincial and local level.

Each department was responsible for specific area(s) of service, for instance, the DoH was tasked with providing immunisation services. The DoE was responsible for the overall coordination and management of the plan, as well as the provision of training opportunities. The DSD was tasked to increase registration of sites and to expand the current levels of support to vulnerable children through food subsidies to selected sites, thereby creating a market

able to sustain the employment of trained practitioners and support staff.

The analogy of a small seed growing into a massive tree and providing shelter for many has never been truer than in the early childhood education sector. This is why one of the most pressing priorities for the South African government's EPWP, and a key focus of the EPWP Social Sector, was to equip pre-school teachers and support staff (cooks, gardeners and administrators) with adequate training in order for them to pass on their knowledge to benefit the country's children in the long term.

The EPWP interfaces with the integrated ECD plan by focusing on providing workplace experience and training to ECD practitioners and support staff working with the 0–5 year age cohort. Other ECD objectives include increased registration of sites and augmenting the ECD subsidy to children located in registered sites.

Implementation of EPWP projects under this sector includes programmes which have more scope for labour absorption, i.e. HCBC and support work, as well as ECD. 2.9 million individuals were targeted to access HCBC services and over 600 000 children were serviced by ECD practitioners for the five-year period commencing 2004/05 to 2009/10.



Though successful ECD is a joint effort between parents, the community and the government, and to which many individuals in the community must contribute, ECD, as it is presented here, refers to a comprehensive approach to policies and programmes for children with the active participation of parents and caregivers. Its main purpose is to protect the child's rights.

The World Bank describes early childhood as the most rapid period of development in a human life. Although individual children develop at their own pace, all children progress through an identifiable sequence of physical, cognitive, and emotional growth and change. The ECD approach is based on the proven fact that young children respond best when caregivers use specific techniques designed to encourage and stimulate progress to the next level of development.

The ultimate goal of ECD programmes is to improve young children's capacity to develop and learn. The positive effects of ECD programmes can change the development trajectory of children by the time they enter school. A child who is ready for school has less chance of repeating a grade, being placed in special education, or leaving school prior to completing matric.

ECD interventions include educating and supporting parents, delivering services to children, developing capacities of caregivers and teachers, and using mass communication to enhance parents' and caregivers' knowledge and practices. Programmes for children can be centre- or home-based, formal or informal, and can include parent education.

South Africa's EPWP was extended to include elements such as ECD in an effort to combat unemployment. Former President Thabo Mbeki, in his 2007 State of the Nation Address, highlighted the importance of the programme. Addressing the media in February 2007, Social Development Minister Zola Skweyiya confirmed that government had allocated some R4.2 billion to provinces to fund ECD and home-based care programmes. He emphasised that such programmes provided both work and training opportunities for volunteers in the sector.

"The ECD Programme is also a child protection mechanism as it is easy to detect abuse amongst children once they attend ECD centres," he said. In order to increase the impact of these programmes, Skweyiya stated that they had to be extended, to enable longer periods of training for EPWP beneficiaries. "This methodology is being tested in eThekweni on some of the large-scale projects being undertaken there," he said.

Alice Pedro, the Department of Education's Project Manager, pointed out that the sector was largely volunteer-driven as people often didn't have any skills or training. "It remains a critical service required in South Africa and this investment in the long term could prove to be very valuable. If we want to improve the matric pass rate in our country, then these pre-school years are especially vital."

Indeed, ECD in South Africa has reached its original targets. Through the EPWP, registered sites increased from 8 113 in 2004/05, benefiting 270 096 children, to 12 927 sites, benefiting 617 702 children. The subsidy to children from poor households also increased from the average R4.50 to R9.00 per child in all provinces. More than 300 000 additional poor and vulnerable children thus gained access to ECD by means of the EPWP. To date, over 31 000 work opportunities have been created, with practitioners and support staff receiving skills and NQF level training.



3.4.2 Home Community Based Care (HCBC)

HCBC entails the provision of comprehensive services, including health and social services, by formal and informal caregivers in the HCBC and support programmes. It was prioritised as a cost-effective response, substituting a significant proportion of Aids-related hospital care. The EPWP proved to be a critical component of the effort to deliver holistic HIV/Aids and tuberculosis-related services and it represented a strategic opportunity to address key pressure points in interventions.

The programme aimed to put in place the foundations for the roll-out of the Community Health and Development Worker (CH&DW) Programme by equipping thousands of unemployed people with the foundation skills and experience to enter the CH&DW training programme. HCBC services included:

- Early identification of families in need, orphans and vulnerable children;
- Addressing the needs of child-headed households;
- Linking families and caregivers with poverty alleviation programmes and services in the community;
- Patient care and support related to HIV/Aids and other chronic conditions;
- Information, education and communication;
- Patient and family counselling and support;
- Community mobilisation;
- Addressing discrimination against stigmatisation and disclosure of chronic diseases;
- Family support, including capacity building, family planning, burials, support for children and social service advice; and
- Initiating and supporting income-generating projects.



Home care services can be classified into preventive, promotive, therapeutic, rehabilitative, long-term maintenance and palliative care categories. It is an integral part of community-based care. Community-based care is the care that the consumer can access nearest to home, which encourages participation by people, responds to the needs of people, encourages traditional community life and creates responsibilities.

Although the HCBC Programme is spearheaded by the DoH and DSD, the EPWP plays a pivotal coordination role within the programme. Through the EPWP, HCBC was able to create 113 172 job opportunities over the five-year period. More than 50% of caregivers received training through skills programmes and learnerships, and over 4 million beneficiaries accessed HCBC services during the same period.



3.4.3 Community Safety

Due to an unprecedented upsurge in criminal incidents which caused severe disruption at schools since 2005, the Western Cape provincial government commissioned the Department of Community Safety to implement a school safety project to address this issue.

This resulted in the establishment of the Bambanani School Safety Programme, the only one of its kind in South Africa. When the project was launched, 40 high-risk schools were identified and volunteers from the neighbourhood watch and street committee structures in the community were deployed. The project was immediately registered as an EPWP Social Sector project.

The project has since expanded to cover 168 high-risk schools, employing 825 people and a project team of 15 permanent staff members. Project members received accredited training aimed at increasing their employability. A total of 150 people obtained permanent employment as a result of training in the areas of security life skills. They are also registered with the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority.

The Bambanani School Safety Project has proved to be a resounding success and school principals have reported a drastic reduction in criminal activities. A relationship of trust has developed between learners and members at the schools, resulting in more information forthcoming from learners regarding criminal activities. The roles and responsibilities of deployed members include the following:

- Access control;
- Patrolling of school grounds;
- Search-and-seizure operations with the South African Police Service;
- Participating in school safety committees; and
- Conflict resolution.

The beneficiaries of the project are learners and teachers who now operate in a safe and secure learning environment. Although this project has been implemented by the Western Cape only, plans are in progress to expand the programme to other provinces with similar challenges.

The tables below reflect both work opportunities created and training provided over the five-year period in the EPWP Social Sector.

Table 8: Work opportunities created in ECD, HCBC, Community Safety and Other Projects

Programme Name	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Early Childhood Development	-	2,200	12,144	9,125	7,531
Home Community Based Care	1,316	12,769	20,893	35,721	42,473
Safety and Security	0	734	1,075	882	2,493
Other	334	2,156	220	15,290	8,413
Grand Total	1650	17,859	34,332	61,018	60,910



Table 9: Number of training days provided in Social Sector: 2006/07 – 2008/09

Programme name	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Early Childhood Development	62,258	204,045	90,362
Home Community Based Care	411,037	551,838	419,328
Safety and Security	1,910	4,315	11,653
Other	4,488	42,126	37,605
Grand Total	479,693	802,324	558,948

Overall, during the period April 2004 to March 2009, the EPWP Social Sector provided 1 840 965 million training days and created 175 769 job opportunities.

Five year performance per sector

Table 10: Network opportunities created

	Target	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07 Q2	2007/08	2008/09
Infrastructure	750 000	158 277	103 343	136 035	236 951	377 356
Environment and culture	200 000	58 796	78 855	117 502	115 686	96 882
Social	150 000	1 650	17 858	34 332	61 018	59 508
Economic	12 000	4 687	1 833	3 231	3 697	6 930
Annual total		223 410	201 889	291 099	417 351	540 676
Cumulative total	1 000 000	223 410	425 299	716 399	1 133 749	1 674 425

Table 11: Network opportunities per province per year

Province	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Total
Eastern Cape	10 203	15 701	47 327	79 173	89 542	241 946
Northern Cape	6 119	12 303	9 272	16 138	18 414	62 246
Western Cape	19 227	25 759	40 366	47 818	57 051	190 220
Free State	3 471	26 305	15 570	23 679	20 854	89 878
Mpumalanga	15 508	18 279	14 746	24 796	28 300	101 629
Gauteng	92 332	7 902	25 905	63 589	111 557	301 284
Limpopo	17 067	11 011	18 572	36 993	46 187	129 829
KwaZulu–Natal	53 993	73 176	106 818	100 563	149 372	483 921
North West	5 490	11 455	12 523	24 603	19 401	73 471
Total	223 410	201 889	291 099	417 351	540 676	1 674 425



Table 12: Network opportunities per province per year in the Social Sector

Province	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Total
Eastern Cape	-	235	8 303	16 810	9 794	35 142
Northern Cape	-	969	1 192	1 908	1 479	5 548
Western Cape	0	891	2 802	8 576	9 084	21 353
Free State	-	2 214	2 642	3 090	4 156	12 102
Mpumalanga	1 650	3 467	1 580	7 621	7 702	22 021
Gauteng	-	0	3 870	7 225	8 821	19 915
Limpopo	-	320	2 563	3 916	7 638	14 437
KwaZulu–Natal	-	6 230	7 950	5 893	4 711	24 784
North West	-	3 532	3 431	5 979	6 122	19 065
Total	1 650	17 858	34 332	61 018	114 858	174 366

Table 13: Network opportunities per province per year in the Economic Sector

Province	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Total
Eastern Cape		0	651	1 138	3 714	5 503
Northern Cape		0	0	0	90	90
Western Cape	3 700	0	0	0	158	3 858
Free State		0	0	0	117	117
Mpumalanga		0	584	1 591	869	3 044
Gauteng		0	0	0	170	170
Limpopo	987	1 833	1 435	968	988	6 211
KwaZulu–Natal		0	0	0	825	825
North West		0	560	0	0	560
Total	4 687	1 833	3 231	3 697	6 930	20 377

Table 14: Network opportunities per province per year in the Infrastructure Sector

Province	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Total
Eastern Cape	2 242	4 450	17 593	45 194	50 907	120 385
Northern Cape	3 087	8 440	3 983	8 358	13 826	37 694
Western Cape	4 543	9 008	13 183	21 067	27 404	75 206
Free State	381	22 181	9 814	16 736	13 979	63 091
Mpumalanga	5 066	5 604	7 454	7 668	14 520	40 312
Gauteng	88 179	3 542	15 935	50 401	95 761	253 818
Limpopo	11 499	2 477	2 494	14 037	24 546	55 053
KwaZulu–Natal	39 971	41 621	62 942	62 710	125 741	332 986
North West	3 309	6 020	2 638	10 780	10 671	33 418
Total	158 277	103 343	136 035	236 951	377 356	1 011 962



Table 15: Network opportunities per province per year in the Environmental and Culture Sector

Province	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Total
Eastern Cape	7,961	11,016	20,781	16,031	25,127	80,916
Northern Cape	3,032	2,894	4,097	5,872	3,019	18,914
Western Cape	10,984	15,860	24,382	18,175	20,405	89,804
Free State	3,090	1,909	3,115	3,853	2,601	14,568
Mpumalanga	8,792	9,208	5,127	7,916	5,209	36,253
Gauteng	4,153	4,359	6,101	5,963	6,805	27,381
Limpopo	4,581	6,381	12,080	18,072	13,014	54,128
KwaZulu–Natal	14,022	25,324	35,926	31,960	18,095	125,327
North West	2,181	1,903	5,894	7,844	2,607	20,428
Total	58,796	78,855	117,502	115,686	96,882	467,720



SECTION 4

MONITORING AND EVALUATION



public works

Department:
Public Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME



4.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

4.1.1 Objectives

The scope of the EPWP's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework, first compiled in 2004 with the assistance of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) and revised in 2005, was informed by international experience and the policy objectives the EPWP set for itself in terms of its specific programmes. The monitoring indicators were integrated into the existing reporting systems of various sectors. Ultimately, the identification of the EPWP outcomes and impacts, which required evaluation, was guided by the central objectives of redressing unemployment and poverty. These were identified as being:

- Over the first five years to create temporary work opportunities and income for at least one million unemployed South Africans;
- Total number of job opportunities created for women, youth and the disabled;
- Person days of work created;
- Average income of EPWP participants per sector;
- The provision of much needed public goods and services labour-intensively, at acceptable standards, through the use of mainly public sector budgets and public and private sector implementation capacity;
- Cost of goods and services provided to standard in the Infrastructure, Environment and Culture, as well as Social Sectors;
- Cost of each job created;
- Increasing the potential for at least 14% of public works participants to earn a future income by providing work experience, training and information related to local work opportunities;
- The provision of further education and training and SMME development; and
- Percentage of participants at point of exit to secure employment, education or training, or start up a SMME.

At the time, it was estimated that the breakdown of work opportunities for the various sectors would be as follows: Infrastructure – 8%; Environment and Culture – 10%; Social – 40% and Economic – 30%.

The criteria against which these objectives would be evaluated would vary within sectors and programmes and would therefore be located within the specificities of each programme. For example, the Social Sector was expected to yield a much higher level of skill formation than the other two sectors, as it entailed a much more ambitious training programme.

Due to budgetary constraints, it was estimated that the cost of implementing the M&E Framework would be between R10 million to R15 million over the five-year period.

The Framework stated clearly that the evaluation of the EPWP as a short- to medium-term measure was imperative in order to mitigate the adverse social, political and economic consequences of the high and growing levels of unemployment. At the time, there was substantial agreement that the cause of unemployment was structural rather than cyclical. In particular, the skills composition of the labour force, the capital-intensive nature of South Africa's development trajectory, and the rapid loss of lower skill mining and agriculture jobs had reinforced the inability of the economy to absorb unskilled and semi-skilled labour, which accounted for the vast majority of the unemployed.



It was therefore essential that the EPWP be evaluated against this backdrop. Critically, while it provided an important avenue for labour absorption and income payment to poor households in the short to medium term, the EPWP was not designed to be a policy instrument to address the structural nature of the unemployment crisis. Stated differently, the objective was not to create sustainable employment opportunities. Rather, PWP's were viewed as a means of creating a high volume of employment in the short term.

It was also deemed important that the M&E Framework locate the EPWP within the broader spectrum of government interventions to alleviate unemployment. The Framework stated that all evaluations should therefore be executed in a way that took cognisance of the fact that the EPWP was merely one element within a broader government strategy to alleviate poverty. Government's medium- to long-term policy approach to halving unemployment by 2014 (in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals) included an array of measures to increase economic growth, improve skills levels through education and training, and improve the environment for business, particularly through the Microeconomic Reform Strategy.

The objective of utilising public sector budgets to alleviate unemployment had to be evaluated against the resources applied to the EPWP and the efficacy of the various programmes in creating employment. The M&E Framework would quantify the cost to the fiscus per employment opportunity and person-year of employment created on an ongoing basis.

The planned budgetary allocation for the EPWP over the next five years (R15 billion for the Infrastructure Sector over five years, R2.7 billion for the Environment and Culture Sector over the next three years, and R600 million for the Social Sector over the next five years, with no budgets yet allocated to the Economic Sector) was small in relation to aggregate government expenditure. The matching up of other budgets, the possible extension of labour-intensive methods to new construction line items and the concurrent expansion of Social Sector programmes would be the elements required to ensure the ultimate success of the EPWP. Due to the fact that these allocations were not made directly by the EPWP, spending was to be monitored closely to ensure maximum impact. Compliance would also be monitored through audits by the AG's Office.

Many of those targeted by the EPWP were categorised as "long-term unemployed", as evidenced by the fact that in 2003, 59% of the unemployed had never worked, with this indicator increasing to 70% for those in the 18–34 age group (Statistics SA, 2003). Hence, the EPWP aimed to provide beneficiaries with exposure to the world of work as a means of enhancing their prospects for obtaining employment once they exited EPWP programmes. This was underpinned by the training that each beneficiary was entitled to receive.

The overwhelming majority of the unemployed were not supported by a social welfare net as they did not qualify for benefits in terms of the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) – itself limited in scale and scope. A key objective of the EPWP was therefore to alleviate poverty by providing beneficiaries with some income, albeit for a relatively limited period of time.

As was the case in other developing economies, the extent to which the EPWP alleviated poverty both through the income it paid to beneficiaries and the assets and services it provided to the poor, would become a key area of evaluation. In particular, the extent to which the most vulnerable were targeted and the impact of the income, assets and services they received on the poverty profile of households was a key area to be evaluated.



4.1.2 Development of the Monitoring and Evaluation Programme

The development of the M&E Programme for the EPWP was guided by three factors: (i) international best practice in the evaluation of PWP, (ii) the areas to be evaluated, and (iii) the cost associated with different evaluation techniques. A balance between these three methods would ultimately yield an effective and affordable M&E Framework.

4.1.3 Summary of Evaluation Techniques

In accordance with the M&E Framework, *Cross-sectional Surveys* were to include the following assessments:

- Surveys of contractors/implementing agents, beneficiaries, communities and government departments;
- Profiles of beneficiaries and their households;
- Impact of income transfers;
- Impact of assets created;
- Relevance and quality of training, role of contractor (targeting, training, etc.);
- Community perceptions of the benefit of the project; and
- Efficacy of design and implementation.

Surveys were to be conducted in years one, three and five, and at the end of the project cycle.

Longitudinal Surveys, in turn, were to assess the following:

- Surveys of beneficiaries six months after exiting the EPWP and a further six months thereafter;
- Whether employment or self-employment occurred after exiting the EPWP;
- Longer-term impact of income transfers and training; and
- Offsetting effects (displacement and substitution).

Surveys were to be conducted in years one, three and five.

The M&E Framework determined that *Case Studies* and *Completion Reports* should cover the following:

- In-depth studies of selected projects by researchers, spread across sectors and provinces;
- Assessment of the quality of assets and services rendered;
- Evaluation of the quality of infrastructure and services against accepted benchmarks;
- All measurement areas, excluding employment prospects of beneficiaries after exiting the EPWP;
- Quality of assets;
- Implementation processes; and
- All forms of infrastructure and services.

Surveys were to be conducted in years one to five.

Poverty Impact Analyses were to be based on the following:



- Secondary data and data derived from surveys utilised; and
- Impact of income, assets and services transferred to poor households.

Surveys were to be conducted in years three and five.

Aggregate Impact Analyses were required to utilise:

- A Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model to measure broader impacts; and
- Linkages between EPWP and broader macroeconomic variables, such as aggregate demand, net jobs created, income redistribution and inflation.

These techniques and measures would be implemented at different stages during the roll-out of the EPWP. The cross-sectional and longitudinal surveys would be conducted in years one, three and five and would commence once the initial projects neared completion. The poverty impact and aggregate impact analyses would take place twice over the five-year period, i.e. in years three and five.

In addition, it was agreed with Statistics SA that the EPWP indicators would be included in both the *Labour Force Survey (LFS)* and the *General Household Survey*. EPWP was to be closely monitored and evaluated to ensure that it met the broader objectives of redressing unemployment in a transparent and efficient manner. To this end, questions relating to the EPWP were included in the LFS questionnaire.

The LFS sample includes roughly 30 000 households and their members, and the survey is conducted twice a year, during March and September. In the September 2002 LFS, approximately 62 000 people of working age (16-65) were interviewed. This represented 0.23% of South Africans in this age group, i.e. approximately one in 400 people.

Assuming that approximately 800 000 people would work on the EPWP at some point during the initial five-year period of the programme, it could be expected that 1 800 participants would be included in the LFS sample. This was deemed a sufficiently large sample to permit an analysis of the impact of the EPWP on employability, as well as to provide information about the household income and structure of beneficiaries. An in-depth analysis of the programmes would not be possible through the LFS, but it would provide a high-level, macro-impact analysis.

4.2 Evaluating the Different Sectors

4.2.1 Infrastructure Programmes

It is important to note that the success of the Infrastructure Sector plan was based on two critical factors: the ability to capacitate the construction industry to utilise labour-intensive construction techniques, and the capacity of provincial and local governments to implement the IGPs and the MIGs.

As regards the former, the DPW identified the need for training in labour-intensive construction at all levels and therefore developed NQF accredited training at levels 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Consultants and contractors working on



labour-intensive infrastructure projects would be required to take the relevant training courses if they were to be eligible to win tenders.

With regard to public management capacity, while the MIG and IPG were designed in a way that placed the bulk of the responsibility for implementation on the private sector through the key roles played by consulting engineers and contractors, provincial governments and municipalities nevertheless had a key role to play. In order to enhance their capacity to implement the programmes, the DPW developed guidelines for implementing labour-intensive infrastructure projects and trained municipalities in the use of these guidelines. In addition, the dplg established a dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) to assist municipalities to utilise MIGs effectively.

4.2.2 *Environment and Culture Sector*

This sector was to be coordinated by DEAT and involved DWAF, NDA, DST and DAC. Unlike the Infrastructure and Social Sectors, the programmes that comprised this sector were implemented prior to the establishment of the EPWP within the framework of the Special Poverty Relief Allocation. Hence, they were unlikely to experience the initial implementation quandaries expected in the case of the other sectors.

While the evaluation techniques proposed would capture information regarding the extent to which these objectives were being met, the less quantifiable objectives (such as linking the second and first economies) were unlikely to be comprehensively evaluated. Although case studies would yield in-depth information about qualitative aspects of the programme, budget constraints did not permit case studies of each specific programme.

Notably, an evaluation performed by DEAT of the programmes within this sector, highlighted the fact that specific targets or time-bound activities against which to measure the success of projects had not been established. This suggested that benchmarks needed to be developed as a matter of urgency if the value of the projects and their quality were to be properly assessed.

The following areas were also identified for potential expansion:

- Integration of a Greening Programme into Housing programmes;
- Integration of landscape rehabilitation into community nurseries;
- Assessment of non-endemic species invasion in catchment areas to aid long-range planning and quantification of the problem in order to support the sustainable roll-out of an Invasive Species Control Programme;
- Development of a scientific base and development of SMMEs in the area of freshwater fisheries alongside with mariculture;
- Establishment of Municipal Waste programmes linked to SMME development;
- Community benefit-sharing models and BEE equity acquisition in the areas of hospitality services in and around protected areas;
- BEE acquisition through high-value tourism products and SMME development; and
- Tourism route development.

Once implementation plans were developed for these areas, they would be incorporated in the Evaluation Framework.



4.2.3 Social Sector

According to the M&E Framework, the objective of the Social Sector would be to create employment within two broader programmes, i.e. HCBC for people infected with HIV/Aids, and ECD for children in the 0–6 year age group. The Departments of Social Development and Health would be responsible for implementing the former, and the Departments of Education and Social Development the latter.

The Framework acknowledged that there was still considerable work required to actually design the EPWP Social Sector programmes, especially if the training opportunities were to translate into subsequent employment opportunities. The infrastructure and environmental projects already had large budgets and programmes attached, and were thus ready to be implemented. This, however, was not the case for the social programmes. Given the unmet demand for these services, they represented an opportunity for employment creation if the programmes were taken to the envisaged scales.

4.2.3.1 Home Community Based Care

Targets set for HCBC included the creation of 120 000 work opportunities over the next five years, 17 000 of which would be through learnerships. These work opportunities were to be created through three initiatives:

- Drawing 20 000 existing HCBC volunteers who received no remuneration at all into paid work opportunities by means of a stipend. These volunteers would also receive accredited training and would work on a full-time basis.
- A further 90 000 jobs would be created by expanding the pool of employed volunteers. This would be done by rolling out a bridging programme to the CHW Programme and working in partnership with Umsobomvu to create 17 400 learnerships.
- Expanding the programme beyond the existing HCBC sites with the establishment of 300 new sites per annum and 3 000 HCBC work opportunities, thus creating a further 12 000 job opportunities.



Compared to the Infrastructure and Environmental programmes, these job opportunities would be provided for relatively long periods, ranging from 12 to 24 months. Hence, a high number of person years (170 000) would be created from the 120 000 work opportunities. Given the high employment coefficients associated with this sector, if successfully implemented, it was likely to yield the highest number of employment opportunities per rand of expenditure.



Moreover, in contrast to the other sectors, if the programme was taken to scale through the provision of additional government grants, the jobs created would be sustainable. From the perspective of timing, the implementation of this programme was unlikely to commence in the first two quarters of the 2004/05 financial year. Given that the minimum period of the job opportunities would be 12 months, project sampling through surveys and case studies were only likely to be conducted in 2005/06.

4.2.3.2 Early Childhood Development

There was clearly an enormous unmet need for ECD services for poor and vulnerable children in the 0–6 year age group. Older groups were catered for through the expansion of these services to Grade R by the DoE and the general schooling system.

The aim of the ECD Programme was to create 60 000 job opportunities over five years. In particular, the following initiatives were proposed by the Social Sector to generate job opportunities within the context of the ECD Programme:

- Learnerships: In partnership with the EDTP SETA, 6 500 NQF level 1 and 9 000 learnerships at NQF level 4 were planned. In addition, the DOE intended to train 4 500 grade R teachers.
- Job opportunities were planned for 9 000 unemployed people (accompanied by a Skills Programme on sites) receiving the DSD indigent subsidy.
- A further 14 000 job opportunities were planned in the remaining ECD sites in poor areas through additional subsidies.



According to research conducted, this sector generated 46 jobs per million rand of expenditure, and as such, had the highest employment coefficient in the South African economy (Lewis, 2001).

Other initiatives involved:

- Parents Informing Parents (PIP): The creation of three-month employment opportunities for 3 000 unemployed parents through existing schools and local authorities.
- ECD support staff: This entailed the creation of 4 000 job opportunities for gardeners, cooks and administrators in 4 000 target schools.

Effectively implemented, the programme would create a significant number of sustainable job opportunities, alleviate poverty by meeting a critical basic need of poor households, and contribute to social and economic development by developing the nation's children.



4.3 Target- versus Programme-Oriented Techniques

From a broad conceptual perspective, international best practice is to use *target-oriented*, rather than *programme-oriented* evaluation techniques. While programme-oriented approaches measure the impacts of a particular programme along the dimensions of its immediate pre-specified objectives, the target-oriented approach takes as its point of departure broadly defined policy goals or targets. The latter approach therefore analyses which policies and policy combinations are most appropriate for achieving pre-defined policy objectives under different socio-economic conditions and within different policy regimes. In the case of the EPWP, a programme-oriented approach was adopted, since the objective was to understand the impact of the programme itself, rather than to locate such impact within the context of other policy interventions.

Furthermore, two broad categories of evaluation studies can be identified. The first involves micro-economic studies, which attempt to evaluate the impact of a programme on the participants. The second pertains to macro-economic studies, which evaluate the aggregate impact of programmes on, for example, unemployment or earnings. The most widely used technique is a combination of micro and macro-level studies. The macro studies, because they measure the aggregate impact of a programme, are able to quantify offsetting effects by contrasting gross and net employment impacts. As they are unable to explain which of the three offsetting effects account for the difference between gross and net employment, qualitative micro-level studies in the form of surveys and case studies are necessary to evaluate the relative weight of the three effects.

In the case of the EPWP, there was little reason to believe that there would be substantial offsetting impacts in relation to the short-term job opportunities created, as most of these jobs would simply not have existed in the absence of the EPWP. Only once beneficiaries exit the programmes and either enter formal employment or become self-employed, these effects are likely to become relevant. Although complex and costly to measure the impacts at this late stage, the longitudinal studies would at least pick up on some of these effects, as would the aggregate impact analysis.

To accurately capture the full impact of the EPWP on poverty alleviation, it would be vital to evaluate the dynamic poverty impact by examining the participating households' ability to manage risk and move out of poverty over time.

4.4 Meta-Analysis Study

Although various studies had been commissioned over the years, and provincial departments and sectors participated enthusiastically, reports were not widely published. The EPWP therefore determined that a Meta-Analysis Study was urgently required to determine the overall impact of the programme, the effectiveness of the interventions and the lessons learnt by others. Against this backdrop, a Meta-Analysis Study was commissioned in 2008 to combine all findings from independent studies on the EPWP to determine the impact of the programme.

Service providers were called on to submit a proposal for undertaking:

- (i) A Meta-Analysis Study on all the studies conducted in the nine provinces across different sectors of the EPWP (from April 2004 to date) and progress reports; and



- (ii) The social impact of the EPWP on communities by conducting focus group discussions with the communities in which the EPWP was implemented and assets created. The findings of the study would be combined with the quantitative study conducted to determine the impact of the EPWP on beneficiaries who had exited the programme.



SECTION 5

RESEARCH FINDINGS



public works

Department:
Public Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME



5.1 Research Studies

In 2005, the NDPW commissioned a service provider to undertake a one-year cross-sectional survey, to be followed by a longitudinal study in order to evaluate the impact of the EPWP.

5.1.1 Cross-Sectional Survey

The purpose of the cross-sectional survey was twofold: to provide a sample of project level information for detailed monitoring of the EPWP, as well as to provide information that would contribute to the evaluation of the programme's impact. The former was deemed necessary as only a limited number of key indicators were in place for the purposes of monitoring the EPWP. Data collected by means of the cross-sectional survey would ultimately inform the longitudinal survey. The latter was aimed at accessing data regarding the employment prospects of beneficiaries once they were to exit the EPWP.

5.1.2 Research Methodology and Approach

The study was conducted using a quantitative research methodology by means of face-to-face interviews. Two questionnaires were designed and used to collect data from two different groups of respondents. These two versions included EPWP project beneficiaries, as well as economic beneficiaries.

Approximately 108 projects were surveyed. In addition, 44 emerging contractors were interviewed in the economic sector. In each project selected, researchers ensured that beneficiaries, community members, government officials, IAs, consultants and any other people connected to the projects were interviewed. The samples were stratified according to the size and type of the projects. Purposive sampling was used to select the specific groups and people who represented the target population. On average, more interviews were conducted than planned.

Training of field workers was done on 15 December 2006 and 12 January 2007, and focused on the background of the project, questionnaires and protocols on the project sites. Research staff in all regional offices made appointments with targeted respondents, who in turn made arrangements for the availability of beneficiaries and community members. Two projects were used as a pilot in order to test the instruments and to attempt to close down open-ended questions. After the questionnaires were finalised, field work commenced when projects opened in mid-January 2007.

The project team utilised a range of quality control measures in accordance with national and international best practice, which included immediate in-field checks by field enumerators. Checked questionnaires were then handed to field managers who, whilst in-field, performed a second quality check on each questionnaire. On completion of each project to the satisfaction of team leaders, questionnaires were submitted to the research office. Thereafter, a dedicated quality control team checked every questionnaire upon delivery to the regional office.

Following quality control to approved standards, questionnaires were forwarded to the service provider's data capture department, catalogued and captured. A sophisticated "double capture" mechanism was utilised, which guaranteed a 0% capture error rate. Finally, an overall validation of the entire database was conducted on final output tables to verify quality and consistency.



5.1.3 *Demographics of Direct Beneficiaries*

The average age amongst all sectors was 36.4 years, with the majority of beneficiaries being black. White and coloured participants were mostly employed in the Social and Infrastructure Sectors. Of all the respondents interviewed, only 1% was disabled.

5.1.4 *Research Findings of the Cross-Sectional Survey*

More than half of the beneficiaries (58%) were female, whilst 42% were male. The average household size for beneficiaries was 5.49 people, with an average of 2.31 children per household. The sector with the most participants was the Social Sector, followed by the Environment and Culture Sector (30.6%), and the Infrastructure Sector (23.6%).

More than 75% of beneficiaries in the Social Sector indicated that they were employed by an NGO, while almost two thirds of beneficiaries in the Infrastructure Sector were employed by contractors. Those working in the Environment and Culture Sector were employed by both NGOs and contractors. More than 90% of beneficiaries were being paid by employers in the Environment, Culture and Social Sectors, while beneficiaries in the Infrastructure Sector indicated that they occasionally worked for free.

It was also clear that there was a significant shift or increase in the income levels prior to the commencement of the project to the levels achieved when working on the projects, irrespective of sector. For instance, prior to the start of projects, average household income seemed to peak around R500 to R900, but after commencing with the projects, the average income levels peaked between R900 and R2 000.

About two-thirds of the respondents noted that in the last year before working on the respective projects, they would spend all their income, but did not borrow money or spend savings. After they started working on projects, the percentage of households who were able to save increased from 14.5% to 22.8%. The changes in the financial situation of the beneficiary household were similar for male and female beneficiaries.

Almost 80% of respondents recorded positive changes to their own lives during the six months prior to the longitudinal study. The most widely expressed positive changes included the ability to support families, the ability to afford a wider range of items, and employment. Beneficiaries also expressed less tangible accomplishments, such as improved independence and greater knowledge.

5.2 *Longitudinal Study*

The extensive data collected in the cross-sectional phase of the study established a baseline study against which longitudinal data could be measured. More comprehensive conclusions could be drawn after completion of the first longitudinal study. The report derived from the longitudinal study also included and compared the findings of the cross-sectional survey and study.



The low turnover rates and other findings indicated the availability and willingness of previously unemployed community workers to earn an income on these projects. While the skills earned were perceived as a very positive step towards long-term employment and poverty alleviation, the question that required a response was whether the time spent on most of these projects was sufficient to develop the necessary skills and opportunities for future employment.

All cross-sectional study respondents were tracked and requested to participate in the longitudinal study. A total of 768 beneficiaries were located, and subsequently agreed to participate in the longitudinal study. This phase of the study was conducted approximately six months after the cross-sectional interviews were completed.

5.2.1 *Research Findings of the Longitudinal Study*

At the time of the longitudinal study, slightly more than half of the respondents were still participating in EPWP projects, either through employment or training. Of those still working or receiving training under the EPWP, 95.8% were still working on the same project as when they were interviewed for the cross-sectional survey.

Of the respondents who still worked for the EPWP, more than a third contended that they had received training during the last six months. Of those who no longer worked under the auspices of the EPWP, only 25% had received training in the last six months. Most of the respondents were confident that the training they had received would enable them to obtain other work. Social Sector respondents seemed to be most confident about this, whilst those in the other three sectors were less convinced.

Most of the respondents felt that the benefits of assets created through the EPWP were good. Respondents in both the Social and Infrastructure Sectors were slightly more positive than respondents in the Environment Sector and those who no longer worked on EPWP projects. Some of the reasons cited for a negative response included no benefits, no improvements and/or the incompleteness of projects.

All beneficiaries in the Economic Sector felt that assets created by means of EPWP projects were advantageous. The main reasons cited were that schools were being built, children could be educated and that the service was needed by the respective communities.

Overall, nearly 90% of the respondents were of the opinion that the assets created by the EPWP would be sustainable and would be maintained. Social Sector respondents were highly optimistic, while those in the Environment and Culture Sector were more reluctant, with more than 20% of the respondents in these sectors stating that projects would not be sustainable or maintained.

Of all the respondents interviewed, 55% were still working on EPWP projects, and 45% had exited the programme. Of the respondents who were no longer working on EPWP projects, 27% were employed, as opposed to 73% unemployed. Of the beneficiaries that were employed, 50% were employed on a full-time basis, whilst 50% found themselves in part-time employment.



Slightly less than 75% of beneficiaries felt that there had been positive outcomes for the beneficiary or his/her family since commencing employment on EPWP projects. This was approximately 8% lower than the percentage of beneficiaries who felt that there were positive consequences when surveyed for the purposes of the cross-sectional study. Compared to the Social Sector, beneficiaries in the Infrastructure Sector were more prone to identify positive consequences. Economic beneficiaries mostly felt that there had been positive benefits associated with their involvement in the EPWP.

Interestingly, more than half of the unemployed still maintained that the EPWP had positive consequences, suggesting lingering benefits from previous employment or benefits accrued through the training component of the programme. Slightly more than two thirds of respondents felt that their respective projects had been managed effectively. Almost 75% of those in the Social and Infrastructure Sectors felt that their projects were managed effectively, while this was lower for those in the Environment and Culture Sector, as well as those no longer employed on EPWP projects.

Amongst those who reasoned that the EPWP would assist with further jobs, the most widely cited reason was that there was current job creation. Most of the other widely referenced reasons involved the transfer of both skills and experience to respondents through the EPWP.

The findings outlined in this report represented certain quantifiable changes and impacts on beneficiaries' lives, such as improved levels of training and skills development, fluctuating levels of income, and increased opportunities. However, the long-term effect of the EPWP and its secondary benefits, i.e. training and skills transfer, will only be truly assessable in the many years ahead as beneficiaries embark on the slow process of integration into the mainstream economy.

5.3 Recommendations

The research concluded that EPWP projects were successful in addressing the objectives of the EPWP in the short term. Many assets and jobs were created, for instance, the number of people employed on each project (sampled) varied from one to 1 600.

The study suggested that an intensive orientation programme for all beneficiaries regarding the background and objectives of the EPWP should be considered, as not all beneficiaries were aware of the primary objectives of the programme.

Furthermore, it seemed that not all beneficiaries received training, or that on-the-job training seemed insufficient. It was recommended that some of the training modules or programmes should be mandatory in order to improve the skills of beneficiaries to be more employable and well-positioned to start their own businesses.

The relationship and level of cooperation between the different stakeholders seemed good, yet it was clear that delays in training significantly impacted on expectations of many beneficiaries and on the smooth running of projects. It was recommended that the reasons for these delays be analysed and prioritised.



Although undertaken in principle on many projects, it was reiterated that EPWP projects should employ the poorest of the poor in the communities who live closest to the projects. This would ultimately save on travelling costs and time, and improve productivity.

The study further indicated that there were few disabled people employed on the programme. One explanation given was that the work was too difficult for disabled people due to the physical (labour-intensive) nature of the tasks.

In conclusion, it was recommended that the NDPW should continue with the EPWP. The majority of respondents were prepared to work on the programme again if such an opportunity was presented to them.

5.4 Labour Force Survey Trends

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a household survey, specifically designed to measure the labour market and provide insight into a variety of issues relating to the levels and patterns of unemployment, as well as the industrial and occupational structure of the economy.

From 2005–2007, detailed information was collected from approximately 69 000 participants of working age (15–65 years) living in more than 30 000 households across the country. Households in sampled dwelling units in each of the nine provinces were visited by field staff employed and trained by Stats SA, and an LFS questionnaire was completed by means of face-to-face interviews.

Given the nature of the EPWP as a predominantly second economy intervention, the EPWP unit was keen to determine whether the programme had been heard of and understood. Therefore, as part of the LFS questionnaire, sampled households were questioned as to whether they had ever heard of the EPWP.

The following tables reflect responses obtained to the question: Have you ever heard about the EPWP?

Table 16: LFS Trends – 2005: Have you ever heard about the EPWP?

Province	Yes	No	Total	% of Yes	% of No
RSA	7,889	21,413	29,697	27%	72%
Western Cape	546	2,547	3,177	17%	80%
Eastern Cape	1,670	2,286	3,986	42%	57%
Northern Cape	272	293	567	48%	52%
Free State	945	956	1,913	49%	50%
KwaZulu-Natal	1,602	4,361	6,057	26%	72%
North West	361	2,044	2,416	15%	85%
Gauteng	1,378	4,969	6,454	21%	77%
Mpumalanga	398	1,548	1,967	20%	79%
Limpopo	717	2,409	3,162	23%	76%



Table 17: LFS Trends - 2006: Have you ever heard about the EPWP?

Province	Yes	No	Total	% of Yes	% of No
RSA	8,785	20,939	30,006	29%	70%
Western Cape	404	2,777	3,209	13%	87%
Eastern Cape	1,928	1,979	3,926	49%	50%
Northern Cape	435	272	708	61%	38%
Free State	624	1,285	1,918	33%	67%
KwaZulu-Natal	2,245	3,852	6,129	37%	63%
North West	644	1,495	2,162	30%	69%
Gauteng	1,698	5,775	6,749	25%	86%
Mpumalanga	289	1,721	2,188	13%	79%
Limpopo	518	2,408	3,016	17%	80%

Table 18: LFS Trends - 2007: Have you ever heard about the EPWP?

Province	Yes	No	Total	% of Yes	% of No
RSA	8,993	21,047	30,040	30%	70%
Western Cape	775	2,413	3,188	24%	76%
Eastern Cape	2,222	1,762	3,984	56%	44%
Northern Cape	435	274	709	61%	39%
Free State	964	940	1,904	51%	49%
KwaZulu-Natal	1,989	4,104	6,093	33%	67%
North West	643	1,483	2,126	30%	70%
Gauteng	1,003	5,859	6,862	15%	85%
Mpumalanga	400	1,748	2,148	19%	81%
Limpopo	562	2,464	3,026	19%	81%

Overall, 30% of the households were aware of the EPWP and some had even participated in the programme. No figures are available for the 2008/09 financial year, as the LFS is currently under review in order to align it with the Quarterly Progress Reports.



SECTION 6

EPWP ANNUAL PROGRESS: 2004 – 2009



public works

Department:
Public Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME



6.1 Fourth Quarter Report Results

Quarterly reports were initiated in 2004 to cover progress both in terms of programme management issues (such as institution building and capacity building) and data on EPWP projects, as collected from national departments, SOEs and provinces. These reports reflected both the gross and net job opportunities over the twelve-month period for PWP, which involved the substitution of labour for machines. The gross job opportunities related to the total job opportunities created on a project, and the net work opportunities were calculated as the gross job opportunities less the opportunities which would have resulted, had the same work been done using machine-intensive methods.

The M&E Framework for the EPWP had been finalised and formed the basis for evaluation studies that were in the process of being commissioned in the 2005/06 financial year. In addition, a number of indicators had been identified which would be monitored and measured in all EPWP projects. For example, the existing National Treasury monitoring system was being used to monitor EPWP projects funded through the IGP, and the EPWP indicators were being included in the single monitoring system which was being established for the MIG. Statistics SA agreed that indicators would be included in both the LFS and the General Household Survey (GHS).

6.1.1 2004/05 Fourth Quarter Report

6.1.1.1 Number of Gross and Net Work Opportunities Created

- **Infrastructure Sector**

At least 223 400 gross work opportunities (or at least 174 800 net work opportunities) were created by the end of the fourth quarter of the 2004/05 financial year. Total wages paid amounted to at least R823 million, as opposed to the third quarter figure of R508 million.

Most net work opportunities were created in the Infrastructure Sector (at least 109 400), with the gross number in this sector being at least 158 000.

- **Environment and Culture Sector**

The Environment and Culture Sector programmes were already well established, with the focus being on how these programmes could be expanded, coordinated, integrated and improved in order to ensure increased employment creation and improved environmental outcomes. In addition, the different departments in the sector were working on aligning their existing monitoring and evaluation systems to the EPWP requirements. At least 30 600 net work opportunities were created in the third quarter, and for the fourth quarter, this figure stood at almost 58 800.



- *Economic Sector*

In the Economic Sector there was an increase of almost 2 500 work opportunities since the third quarter, and the net figure amounted to approximately 4 600. The sector programmes at a national level had been implemented through 1 281 projects. For the actual expenditure of R643 418 million, a total of 15 944 person-years were achieved, out of which the targeted beneficiaries were 50% youth, 44% women and 1% people with disabilities.

- *Social Sector*

Under the leadership of the DSD, the Social Sector had produced an EPWP Sector Plan. The DPW assisted the Social Sector with the preparation of an EPWP Social Sector Action Plan. The purpose of this plan was to address the delivery challenges and facilitate the acceleration of existing plans in addition to further expanding the programme in line with the commitments made in the President's 2005 State of the Nation Address and the Programme of Action.

Detailed project level data for the Social Sector was only received from one province, namely Mpumalanga. At least 1 600 net work opportunities were created in this province.

6.1.1.2 General Observations

An analysis of the 2004/05 Fourth Quarter Report indicated that the work opportunities created consisted of 38% women, 41% youth and 0.5% people with disabilities.

The majority of infrastructure projects reported on were in Gauteng, due to an established programme to increase the labour-intensity of all of its infrastructure projects. The province recorded a notable increase in the number of projects from the third to the fourth quarter. In the third quarter, data was received on more than 1 800 projects across the Infrastructure, Environment and Culture, and Economic Sectors. This figure increased to more than 3 400.

Even though all provinces had established Provincial EPWP Steering Committees, not all of them functioned equally effectively at that stage. Between November 2004 and February 2005, the AG, together with the DPW, conducted an interim audit in the provinces to determine the level of compliance to the EPWP conditions in the first year. While overall compliance was relatively low in the first year, it was also determined that the business processes for the EPWP needed to be improved so that the auditing process could be more effective in future. Some provinces were still finalising provincial EPWP implementation plans with targets for projects and job creation.

A consolidated report (i.e. without project-level data) from the dplg on the MIGs indicated that 100 870 persons were employed up to the end of December 2004. However, the figures could not be verified, and it was not possible to determine to what extent employment occurred on labour-intensive projects.



6.1.1.3 Training

Training has always formed a critical component of the EPWP. According to the Code of Good Practice for SPWPs, the EPWP required that beneficiaries should undergo at least two days of training out of every 22 days spent in employment. Different training courses and models, including short courses, skills programmes and learnerships, were provided for the target groups in the four sectors.

The DoL's *Ten Day Life Skills Course* was developed in accordance with the Special Code of Good Practice. As the demand for technical courses increased, more technical training was provided to the EPWP beneficiaries and funded by the DoL. 515 031 person days of technical and life skills training had been provided during this period.

• *Infrastructure Sector*

The *Guidelines for the Implementation of Labour-Intensive Infrastructure Projects* required that managers of labour-intensive projects be trained in order to build capacity to manage EPWP projects at the required scale. MOUs for 1 566 learnerships were signed during the reporting period. Notwithstanding, there was still a demand for an additional 1 500 learnerships. According to the report, implementation of these learnership projects was progressing steadily.

In the Infrastructure Sector, NQF levels 2, 4, 5 and 7 were put in place in conjunction with the CETA to support implementation of the EPWP. More than 500 staff members of consulting engineering firms were trained during the reporting period.

• *Environment and Culture Sector*

The DEAT embarked on a process of recruiting and appointing training providers per province in the following fields:

- Tourism Guiding and Hospitality;
- Conservation and Environmental Education;
- Agriculture and Horticulture;
- Project Management and Business Skills;
- Craft Production;
- Waste Management and Water Reticulation; and
- Financial Management.

17 service providers were appointed to assist with the coordination and the provision of accredited training. These service providers were also tasked with conducting skills audits and providing SAQA/NQF aligned courses in the wide range of environmental courses.



- *Economic Sector*

During the reporting period, 120 learners in the Economic Sector embarked on EPWP venture learnerships with the CETA. NVCLs were implemented as a partnership between the participating public body, the relevant SETA, DPW and the dti.

- *Social Sector*

In the Social Sector, unemployed people and volunteers were recruited for participation in ECD and HCBC projects. Participants received on-the-job experience, an allowance and training for a period, leading to NQF qualifications and potential longer-term income opportunities. ETDP SETA developed a Learnership Programme for NQF levels 1, 3 and 4 for ECD, and 4 500 learners participated in this programme since 2003. The HWSETA established a Learnership Programme for HCBC workers at NQF levels 2, 3 and 4, as well as a Skills Programme at level 3. The NQF level 3 programme was piloted in Limpopo with 600 learners, with funding from the Umsobomvu Youth Fund.

Other training initiatives involved the alignment of EPWP training initiatives with the curriculum of the Community Development Workers (CDWs). A task team had been established consisting of the DOE, DoL and DPW to discuss ways to integrate ABET initiatives into EPWP training, and a strategy was subsequently developed for implementation.

6.1.1.4 Challenges and Conclusions

The 2004/05 report concluded that the EPWP was well on course to meet its job creation targets. However, there still seemed an ongoing need to correct the tendency for the EPWP to be seen as a DPW programme rather than as a programme of the whole of government. In addition, the EPWP still had to overcome widespread resistance to the use of more labour-intensive methods in infrastructure. This resistance was based on the perception that labour-intensive methods were more difficult to manage, took longer, were more costly, and resulted in inferior quality products.

*** Refer Annexures for EPWP cumulative achievements in respect of the 2004/05 reporting period.*



6.1.2 2005/06 Fourth Quarter Report

6.1.2.1 Number of Gross and Net Work Opportunities Created

• *Infrastructure Sector*

The sector break-down of the number of work opportunities for this reporting period reflected that most of the net work opportunities were created in the Infrastructure Sector – at least 107 571, with the gross number of work opportunities in this sector being at least 110 637. Wages paid amounted to R328 million.

Most of this contribution was made by the various provincial EPWP programmes, generally situated in the Departments of Public Works, Roads and Transport and Housing. Provinces spent R1.14 billion on EPWP infrastructure projects, equating to 28% of the IGP allocations received by them. The targets set in the Infrastructure Sector were based on the provinces spending at least one-third of the IGP on the EPWP by the third year of the programme. Provinces would be expected to further increase their EPWP programmes in the coming financial year in order to achieve this target.

The DWAF and the Labour Job Creation Trust initiated a process to ensure that the contribution of the sanitation sector to the EPWP was being maximised. At the end of April 2005, a joint conference was held to consult all stakeholders on the sanitation sector. A set of Guidelines on Sanitation and Job Creation were prepared and would be piloted in Limpopo and the North West Province. If this Guide were to be widely adopted for use by municipalities, the sanitation sector would be able to make a very significant contribution to the EPWP.

The DPW received reports from 17 district municipalities and three metros. 260 municipal EPWP infrastructure projects were reported on. At least 39 170 work opportunities were created through these projects, most of which were funded through the MIG. Unfortunately, no comprehensive report on the MIG contribution to the EPWP was available, as the MIG reports submitted through the temporary MIG monitoring system contained insufficient detail. The DPW therefore agreed to ensure that the key municipalities should increasingly report on the EPWP so that their contributions could be accounted for.

After initial delays, the DPW, assisted by the IDT, started to implement the EPWP through 12 of its projects. These were mainly projects involving the maintenance of public buildings, and resulted in at least 380 work opportunities, coupled with training for unemployed people. At the end of the 2005/06 reporting period, this programme was reviewed to assess how its implementation could be accelerated.

Most of the work opportunities created in the infrastructure sector continued to be generated through provincial programmes, such as Zibambele in KwaZulu-Natal and Gundo Lashu in Limpopo. Facilitating and supporting the replication of best practice programmes was an important strategy of the DPW in leading the implementation of the EPWP. For instance, the Vuk'uphile Programme was largely based on the Gundo Lashu Programme in Limpopo, and on the maintenance side, DPW had identified the Zibambele Programme as a model for expansion.



Together with the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Transport, a guideline document had been prepared to assist provinces who wished to establish such a programme. During the period under review, Mpumalanga started a maintenance programme called “Siyazibambela” and the Free State indicated that they would follow suit in the next financial year. The Eastern Cape had already established such a programme and was reviewing it at the time. Zibambele continued to grow and was now providing employment and income to more than 27 500 individuals. Of these individuals, more than 95% were poor women. The Zivuseni Programme in Gauteng was not being continued and would be replaced by a different programme. This had significantly reduced the contribution of Gauteng to the overall number of work opportunities, as compared to the previous financial year.

Although the Department did not have numerical data on the extent to which public bodies had adopted the EPWP Tender and Design guidelines for their tender documentation, the general impression was that many government bodies had not yet adopted them, and had not yet amended their tender documentation to specify the use of labour-intensive methods. In view of this, the DPW therefore embarked on an initiative to work closely with 45 key municipalities in the 2006/07 financial year, and to provide them with technical support, if required, to ensure that they implement their projects in accordance with the EPWP Guidelines and report as such on the outcomes of these projects.

- *Environment and Culture Sector*

By 2005, the Environment and Culture Sector had clustered its activities into a number of core programmes, namely Sustainable Land Based Livelihoods, Working for the Coast, People and Parks, Working for Tourism and Working on Waste. These programmes were all established in accordance with the required criteria of the EPWP. The continuous focus in this sector was on how these programmes could be expanded, coordinated, integrated and improved in order to ensure increased employment creation and improved environmental outcomes.

The sector aimed to align the EPWP with the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP) and the Urban Renewal Programme (URP). Provincial sector implementation plans were developed in Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Free State, Northern Cape and KZN. For the period 1 April 2005 – 31 March 2006, Environment and Culture Sector programmes at a national and provincial level had been implemented through 1 178 projects. A total of 23 822 person-years of work were created at an actual expenditure of R795.8 million. The targeted beneficiaries consisted of 39% youth, 46% women and 1% people with disabilities.

The different departments in the sector had been working on aligning their existing monitoring and evaluation systems to the EPWP requirements to ensure that they were able to report to DPW as a sector. The established M&E sub-committee was in the process of developing an integrated sector reporting system. Agreement was reached that provincial focal departments and persons for coordination of sector commitments would be identified to ensure that proper reporting systems were in place to facilitate appropriate flow of data and information within provinces and local government, as well as national reporting.

The Waste Collection Programme had been identified as an area where meaningful expansion could be made in this sector. The Domestic Waste Collection initiative was implemented as a joint initiative between the DPW, dplg and DEAT, supported by the EPWSP Shisaka through the Business Trust.

At least 81 180 net work opportunities were created in the fourth quarter and wages paid amounted to R220.6 million.



- *Economic Sector*

At least 1 833 net work opportunities were created in the Economic Sector, with wages paid amounting to R1.5 million.

- *Social Sector*

The Integrated ECD Plan was packaged into three components, namely an overall strategy for integrating ECD services, a five-year strategic plan, and a matrix clarifying the different roles of each department. By 2005/06, there were 5 103 registered ECD sites receiving subsidies, with KZN and the Eastern Cape having the highest numbers. An additional 500 community ECD sites from previously disadvantaged communities were subsidised as part of expanding the ECD services. An additional 150 000 children, aged 0-4 years, from poor households benefited from these subsidies. Subsidies per child varied from R2 to R8 per child per day across provinces, with the average being R6 per child. (These subsidies would be increased to R9 per child per day in the next financial year.)

The Equitable Share Allocations, as stipulated in the MTBPS would further enhance the ECD service for the age group 0-4 as an integral part of the provincial strategic priorities. The challenge, however, remained to ensure that these budgetary allocations were actually utilised for this purpose.

The Departments of Health and Social Development expanded HCBC by increasing the number of caregivers receiving stipends and training additional volunteers. During the reporting period, there were 62 445 caregivers providing HCBC services nationally. Of these, more than 15 000 caregivers received stipends and training in basic HCBC and other related skills courses. Over 500 000 beneficiaries were serviced by these caregivers. An additional 10 000 volunteers had been identified to receive accredited training and stipends in the next financial year.

The harmonisation of the HCBC workers in the Department of Health and Social Development had been finalised. This new generalist worker would henceforth be called “Community Care Givers” (CCGs). The CCG would serve as a point of entry towards a higher level qualification in the sector, e.g. Community Health Worker. Learning materials for CCGs had been completed and would be published in the next financial year. All required qualifications for ECD and HCBC were registered with the South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA).

The stipend framework for training had been endorsed by all provinces, resulting in a temporary income for volunteers. The HWSETA appointed dedicated EPWP personnel to provide additional support to accelerate the training initiatives. A nationwide audit of the network of HCBC sites indicated that there was an enormous opportunity to expand HCBC services in the ISRDP and the URP nodal areas (especially in the rural areas) and create long-term work opportunities by providing volunteers with accredited training.

The Umsobomvu Youth Fund (UYF), responsible for hosting the National Youth Service Unit (NYSU) in partnership with the Departments of Public Works, Health and Social Development, the National Youth Commission and Provincial Youth Commissions, implemented the Community Care Worker Youth Service Project as part of the EPWP Social Sector in Limpopo, Free State, KZN and the Western Cape. This project was targeting around 1 015 young people during the first phase. About 800 young people had been identified to participate in this programme. These young people would also receive a stipend of R500, as well as accredited training on youth development, life skills and entrepreneurship.



The Social Sector implementation plan for ECD and HCBC remained focused on identifying the capacity constraints to expansion and the interventions that would be required to address these constraints over time. An additional amount of R4.2 billion was allocated to provinces as part of their equitable share to expand ECD and HCBC programmes.

In addition, a Grant Agreement between the DBSA and the Social Sector had been finalised. The aim of the agreement was to co-finance the undertaking of a detailed study on additional areas for expansion and the required capacities to manage the EPWP in the Social Sector. This agreement would enable the sector to produce an evidence-based scenario of the potential of the sector to meet the EPWP goals, as well as the management capacities required for effective implementation.

While significant progress was experienced with regard to coordination at both national and provincial departmental level, as well as expansion at local level, some challenges remained. Some provinces, for instance, had not aligned the additional funding that had been secured from the equitable share allocation for expanding ECD and HCBC.

At least 18 300 net work opportunities were created in the Social Sector for the 2005/06 reporting period and the wages paid amounted to R85.4 million. Data received covered 1 900 HCBC and ECD sites.

6.1.2.2 General Observations

Data was received for 4 318 projects across the Infrastructure, Environment and Culture, Social, and Economic Sectors. Based on the project level data received, at least 211 960 gross work opportunities (i.e. at least 208 890 net work opportunities) were created by the end of March 2006. Total wages paid amounted to at least R635.7 million. A break-down of the data indicated that work opportunities were created for 49% women, 38% youth and 0.5% people with disabilities.

The report also pointed out that the number of job opportunities reported might not necessarily have been new ones. A case in point was the Zibambele Road Maintenance Programme in KZN. This programme consisted mainly of part-time contractual work and the contracts were renewed annually. Given the need to keep the key performance indicators (KPIs) as simple as possible (to ensure that data could be collected in a sustainable way), it was almost impossible to keep track of individuals obtaining job opportunities on the EPWP, the report stated. The same person could thus be employed repeatedly. This was regarded as an inherent weakness in this particular KPI.

In addition, some projects cut across financial years, which might have resulted in double-reporting of some work opportunities between the fourth quarter of the previous financial year and the first quarter of the subsequent financial year. To offset these problems, data was also collected on the number of person-years of work created on EPWP projects. This solution was viewed as a more reliable indicator than the number of work opportunities created, since it eliminated double-reporting problems.

The average duration of employment on infrastructure projects was approximately four months, and for environmental projects approximately six months. However, on some infrastructure programmes, the duration of employment remained of a longer term in nature, as contracts were renewed on an annual basis.



For the financial year 2005/06, data was received on 4 005 projects across all EPWP sectors at national and provincial level. The majority of infrastructure projects reported on were located in KZN and almost 35 300 net work opportunities were created in this sector. The highest number of person-years of work created across the four sectors of the EPWP during this quarter was also in KZN, namely 20 564.

The limited municipal level reporting indicated 260 active projects in the Infrastructure Sector, 45 projects in the Environment and Culture Sector and eight in the Social Sector. A total of at least 43 680 net work opportunities had been created, with wages paid amounting to R67.5 million across these three sectors in 17 district municipalities and three metros country-wide.

The total number of net work opportunities created during the first year of implementation of the EPWP amounted to at least 174 800. The cumulative total net work opportunities created under the programme since its commencement in April 2004 up until the end of March 2006 was at least 348 900. The EPWP was therefore on course to exceed its target of one million work opportunities in its first five years.

6.1.2.3 Training

- *Infrastructure Sector*

Through the efforts of the NDPW, there were Vuk'uphile Programmes in 31 provinces and municipalities. By the end of the 2005/06 financial year, there were 869 Vuk'uphile learners in training, of whom 36% were female and 68% below 35 years of age. All learners were from previously disadvantaged groups and it was estimated that approximately 1 500 learners would be in the programme by the next financial year.

The EPWP Unit liaised constantly with provinces and municipalities to brief them about the EPWP and to encourage them to participate in these labour-intensive contractor learnerships. MOAs were signed with at least one public body from every province. For the reporting period, 234 learnership agreements had been signed by the NDPW. This brought the total number of MOAs since the implementation of the EPWP to 2 175 learnerships. Given the demand for these learnerships, the DPW engaged with the CETA and the DoL to explore ways to significantly increase funding for this programme. Discussions were underway to increase the total number of learnerships to be implemented over the first five years of the EPWP to 3 000.

In partnership with SALGA, the Local Government SETA and the CETA, a programme for training municipal officials on NQF level 5 had been established. A training provider was appointed and this programme was implemented during the 2005/06 financial year. More than 700 officials were trained on NQF level 5 labour-intensive methods of construction. A particular focus of this programme was Project Consolidate Municipalities and those participating in the EPWP Contractor Learnership Programme.

In recognising that many water-related infrastructure projects were implemented through Water Boards (such as Rand and Umgeni), the DPW started engaging with these to ensure that they were also participating in and contributing to the EPWP. Training programmes were conducted with Umgeni Water staff to ensure that they were briefed and capacitated to start implementing the EPWP.



In addition, the EPWP Guidelines were updated for the 2005/06 financial year. The Guidelines were now aligned with the CIDB Contractor Register, as well as the Standards for Uniformity which had come into effect. Furthermore, the window period for contractors to complete the required EPWP courses had been extended to accommodate the contractors who had not yet completed these courses. The limited number of contractors who had been trained remained a concern and the DPW undertook to liaise with public bodies to encourage contractors to complete their training.

- *Environment and Culture Sector*

The 2005/06 financial year saw a number of training programmes being implemented in the Environment and Culture Sector in line with EPWP requirements. Short courses, learnerships and skills programmes in environmental matters, fire programmes, arts, culture, wetlands and training related to removing alien vegetation species were being provided. Training days amounted to more than 341 000 for both accredited and non-accredited courses, with funds sourced from the DoL and the SETAs. In addition, the sector had been working at improving coordination of the various training activities.

DEAT developed a lead Training Provider Programme to improve delivery on accredited courses in tourism guiding and hospitality, conservation and environmental education, agriculture and horticulture, project management and business skills, craft production, waste management and water reticulation, as well as financial management. At the end of the 2005/06 financial year, 17 accredited providers had already been appointed by DEAT.

- *Economic Sector*

The EPWP Economic Sector aimed to assist 3 000 sustainable businesses to develop in various sectors over the period 2004/05 – 2008/09 through a programme known as “Venture Learnerships” based on the Sakhasonke Programme managed by the Limpopo Department of Public Works. However, the model extended beyond infrastructure into other sectors of emerging enterprise development. This programme formed a key component of the EPWP Economic Sector, since it ensured that each participating small business received accredited training through the NQF.

The DPW assisted with the development of the National Certificate in Venture Creation (SMME) at NQF level 2, which was registered with SAQA in August 2005. Participating small businesses would either receive a full New Venture Creation Qualification at NQF level 2 or 4, or skills programmes based on the New Venture Qualification. More than 7 SETAs committed to fund the training of 725 small businesses through the New Venture Creation Qualification as part of their commitment to the National Skills Development Strategy (2005 – 2010).

Since the inception of the Venture Learnership Programme, a total of 170 venture learnerships had been implemented in Limpopo and the Eastern Cape, and the sector was implementing the remainder of the 725 commitments in the Western Cape, Mpumalanga and Free State Provinces. Learners were selected to enter the 15–24 month Venture Learnership Programme, which comprised both classroom and practical experience.

In the classroom component, learners were taught business and management skills. As regards the practical component, public bodies (provinces and municipalities) awarded contracts to learners, while mentors were appointed to assist learners to execute projects successfully. Learners attended three classroom sessions (funded by SETA) and were accordingly awarded three projects. Furthermore, they were able to access working capital from ABSA.



Upon completion of the programme, learners boasted a track record of completed projects, a credit record, a financial record and a NQF Venture Creation Learnership Certificate.

The DPW conducted discussions with various SETAs over the period October to November 2005, to fund the training of the National Certificate in Venture Creation (SMME) at NQF level 2 or 4. The following SETAs made commitments in principle:

- Energy SETA – 15 learnerships;
- FoodBev (Food and Beverage SETA) SETA – 15 learnerships;
- W&R SETA (Wholesale and Retail SETA) – 12 learnerships;
- Theta (Tourism, Hospitality and Sport Education and Training Authority) – 55 learnerships;
- ISETT SETA (Information Systems, Electronics and Telecommunications Technologies Sector Education and Training Authority) – 12 learnerships; and
- AgriSETA – 15 learnerships.

• *Social Sector*

Training still formed the backbone of the Social Sector and provinces were experiencing insufficient capacity for both HCBC and ECD teams to provide and manage NQF level accredited training. There was an urgent need to provide additional resources to increase human resource capacity within provincial departments, boost the capacity of training providers and support the SETAs with registering accredited training providers.

The Grant Agreement with the DBSA culminated from months of negotiations between the line departments within the Social Sector and the DBSA. The objective of the agreement was to co-finance the undertaking of detailed work on the areas of expansion and required capacities to manage the EPWP in the Social Sector. This agreement would enable the sector to produce an evidence-based picture of the potential of the sector to meet the EPWP goals, as well as the management capacities required for effective implementation.

The DBSA also continued its support for various EPWP initiatives during the reporting period. A total of 47 PMUs were set up in the district municipalities specifically to ensure that the MIG was used effectively, that IDPs and public works projects were implemented properly, and that the various programmes were effectively coordinated. In this regard, the DBSA assisted with training to identify and prepare projects; to access funds from the MIG and the DBSA itself, using the IDP as a guide and meeting EPWP criteria; conduct annual reviews of IDPs efficiently; and manage projects effectively, for instance, through the acquisition of financial, technical and report-writing skills.

6.1.2.4 Challenges and Conclusions

After the first two years of implementation, the EPWP was on course to meet its job creation targets. There was, however, an ongoing need for aggressive advocacy and communication to correct the notion that the EPWP was merely regarded as a DPW programme, rather than as a programme of the whole of government. EPWP communication initiatives, undertaken in conjunction with the Government Communication and Information System (GCIS), were aimed at strengthening awareness of the programme among implementers and beneficiaries.



Several Environment and Culture Sector programmes, and some labour-intensive Infrastructure Sector programmes in a number of provinces, such as the Zibambele Programme in KZN and the Gundo Lashu Programme in Limpopo, were running successfully, and could be expanded further if more funds could be made available. Other provinces benefited from the lessons learned and started to replicate these programmes.

Reporting in the Social Sector had improved significantly. Although limited, reporting from municipalities on the Infrastructure and Environment and Culture Sectors was also encouraging. The NDPW engaged with metros and cities within the South African Cities Network (SACN) with a view to improve reporting at local government level across all sectors from at least the major role players in the short to medium term.

Training of workers was viewed as a key pillar of success for the EPWP. The development of an EPWP Training Strategy would strengthen the provision of hard skills training for workers on EPWP projects, thus enhancing their chances of exiting into employment under the Basic Conditions of Employment.

*** Refer Annexures for EPWP cumulative achievements in respect of the 2005/06 reporting period.*



6.1.3 2006/07 Fourth Quarter Report

6.1.3.1 Number of Gross and Net Work Opportunities Created

• *Infrastructure Sector*

The Infrastructure Sector contributed 146 974 net work opportunities during the period under review. Most of these were derived from various provincial EPWP Programmes, generally located in the Departments of Public Works, Roads and Transport and Housing. Overall, an amount of R451.5 million was paid out in terms of wages. The targets set in the Infrastructure Sector were based on the provinces spending at least one-third of the PIG on the EPWP by the third year of the programme.

During the reporting period, the DPW received reports from 28 municipalities and 5 metros on 634 municipal EPWP infrastructure projects. At least 65 200 net opportunities were created through these projects. Unfortunately, no comprehensive report on the MIG-based contributions to the EPWP was available at this stage, as municipal reports still contained insufficient detail for EPWP reporting purposes.

Over the course of the 2006/07 financial year, the Infrastructure Sector structured itself operationally into five programmes, which collectively aimed to achieve the Infrastructure Sector targets. This was followed by a restructuring of the EPWP unit in line with these five programmes. These five programmes were identified as:

- Technical Support to Implementing Bodies;
- Vuk'uphile Contractor and Site Supervisor Learnership Programme;
- Building Maintenance and National Youth Service;
- Scaling-up of the EPWP in the Access Roads Sector; and
- The EPWP Large Projects Programme.

Progress on the sector was thus reported in accordance with these five programmes.

Technical Support to Implementing Bodies

Over the course of the implementation of the EPWP, it had become clear that the provision of technical support to public bodies was critical in order to achieve their EPWP targets. This was particularly important for ensuring that the conditional infrastructure grants to provinces and municipalities were utilised to contribute to the EPWP.

A comprehensive Support Strategy was developed by the DPW with the assistance of the EPWP Support Programme, aimed at assisting the infrastructure divisions of municipalities, as well as key provincial departments with the implementation of the EPWP. A team of technical experts was procured by the DPW and a web-based project management system established to manage the technical support function. 45 strategic municipalities were identified for the initial phase, and it was envisaged that the technical support would be rolled out to other municipalities.



EPWP Contractor Learnership Programme (Vuk'uphile)

The Vuk'uphile Programme stood at 1 500 learnerships and would remain so until the funding arrangements for additional learnerships had been finalised with the CETA and the NSF. The mentorship costs of the programme remained substantial, but an additional allocation was made by National Treasury to ensure that the costs for the financial year were covered. Overall, the programme was performing well. Some of the achievements included the following:

- All projects performed by the learners had been completed successfully;
- Overall, a pass rate of around 80% was anticipated;
- It was the largest Contractor Development Programme in the country;
- Coega learners were expected to be performing projects valued at around R7 million; and
- Most learners had been operating at a profit, and as such, ABSA's exposure to losses was fairly minimal.

However, the programme continued to face operational challenges, such as: conflicts between the contractors and their site supervisors; delays in the awarding of projects by public bodies; poor quality control in respect of the training of learners; mentors were slow to advise of any problems; learners had an entitlement attitude towards the programme, as opposed to viewing the programme as an opportunity to empower themselves; and poor mathematics and science abilities of some of the learners proved to be an impediment during training.

The first learners were completing their learnerships and graduated from the programme by the end of the financial year. An Exit Strategy was developed to accommodate contractors and supervisors who had completed the programme. This strategy provided for additional support as they entered a more competitive environment.

Building Maintenance and National Youth Service

The DPW established a NYS Programme within its building maintenance portfolio. This programme linked the EPWP to the NYS and entailed the training of youth to be artisans and assisting them to find work opportunities in the construction industry. A target of engaging 5 000 youth in the next financial year had been set and a programme was developed to achieve this target.

Up-scaling the EPWP in the Roads Sector

As part of efforts to scale up the EPWP, the DPW and the DoT prepared a submission to motivate for additional funds to be allocated to the Departments of Provincial Roads and Transport for scaling up the EPWP in the access roads sector. An additional R3 billion was allocated to provinces over the MTEF period.

EPWP Large Project Programme

In order to develop modalities for implementation of larger projects, the DPW worked in close conjunction with the Business Trust and dplg to develop a model that would pave the way for public entities to structure larger EPWP projects, without compromising on the use of labour-intensive methods or BEE contract participation goals. This model was aimed at reducing the number of contracts and associated tender and contract administration processes associated with large EPWP programmes.



Private sector consultations were also conducted to ensure that the model was viewed as a realistic intervention by contractors. The programme commenced in eThekweni with a pre-qualification process for interested consulting engineers and contractors. Pre-qualified firms were able to submit tenders in June 2006 for work to commence in July 2007.

The DPW continued engagements with SOEs during the reporting period, and the Minister of Public Enterprises and CEOs of the various SOEs were briefed in July 2006. This was followed by a training workshop with technical managers of the SOEs in order to assist them in identifying EPWP opportunities within their portfolios. All SOEs committed to preparing plans and submitting them to the DPE with the intention of commencing EPWP projects by January 2007.

• *Environment and Culture Sector*

The Environment and Culture sector clustered its activities into a number of core programmes, namely Sustainable Land Based Livelihoods, Working for the Coast, People and Parks, Working for Tourism and Working on Waste.

All programmes were established according to the required criteria of the EPWP. The continuous focus remained on how these programmes could be expanded, coordinated, integrated and improved in order to ensure increased employment creation and improved environmental outcomes. The implementation and reporting of the activities of the sector were institutionalised through three sub-committees, namely Monitoring and Evaluation, Training, and Communication.

The Waste Collection Programme was identified as an area in which meaningful expansion could be realised. The Domestic Waste Collection Initiative was implemented as a joint initiative between the DPW, the dplg and DEAT, supported by the Expanded Public Works Support Programme, Shisaka, through the Business Trust. KwaZulu-Natal commenced its Waste Management Programme based on a Brazilian model.

The sector sought close alignment of the EPWP with the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP) and the Urban Renewal Programme (URP). Provincial sector implementation plans were developed in Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Free State, Northern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal.

Implementing bodies reached a common understanding and agreed on appropriate coordination mechanisms required to facilitate implementation in this sector. The importance of aligning the EPWP with ISRDP and the Urban Renewal Programme URP was emphasised. Provincial sector implementation plans were developed in Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Free State, Northern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal.

• *Social Sector*

This sector's focus remained on the expansion of HCBC and ECD programmes. Both programmes provided enormous opportunities for the creation of work opportunities, given the large needs for these services. An EPWP Social Sector Plan was developed under the leadership of the DSD.



Work opportunities in these sectors consisted of skills programmes and learnerships during which health workers, caregivers and ECD practitioners could undergo formal training, while also doing practical work. Workers in the Learnership Programme were able to obtain a formal qualification in Home Community Based Care, the Community Health Worker Programme or ECD, thus enabling them to enter into formal employment in these sectors. A total of 37 100 job opportunities were reported in this sector in 2006/07.

Early Childhood Development

A total of 1 870 learners started with ECD related training, including skills programmes and learnerships. The training was funded by the Departments of Labour and Education.

Home Community Based Care (HCBC)

A Regulatory Framework for Community Care Workers was developed. This covered workers volunteering or receiving a stipend, offering care and support services within the home, community and institutional settings not regulated under any health, social development or allied professions act. The purpose of this framework was to regulate training, education and practice of community care workers as a new cadre operating within the HCBC areas within the Social Sector.

31 158 care givers were now receiving stipends, and of these, more than 9 000 had been trained in HCBC and other health and social development related courses. Over 500 000 beneficiaries received HCBC services from these caregivers.

National Youth Service

During the reporting period, the Umsobomvu Youth Fund (UYF), in partnership with the Departments of Health, Social Development, Public Works, the National Youth Commission (NYC) and Provincial Youth Commissions, implemented the Community Care Worker Youth Service Project in the provinces of Limpopo and Free State. The programme involved the appointment of young people to train as community care workers, while providing services related to their training in their own communities. A total of 460 youths had already been identified and placed for training.

Areas of Possible Expansion

The Social Sector, in partnership with the Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA), conducted a study on possible expansion into areas other than ECD and HCBC. The table below outlines the findings of this study, indicating areas for possible further expansion. At the time, the estimated costs indicated were all-inclusive, and in the case of school nutrition workers, for instance, also included the cost of food to be provided by them.

Relevant departments were requested to interrogate the findings and recommendations of this study so that plans for expansion could be concretised in order to make timely submissions for inclusion in the budgetary cycle.



Table 19: Potential areas of expansion in the Social Sector: Findings

Additional category of worker cadres for which models were developed	Jobs	Cost R m
School Nutrition Workers	102,372	4,438.0
Sports Coaches	25,593	478.6
School Caretakers	51,186	621.2
Adult Educators	46,210	525.4
Special School Teaching Aides	25,256	290.3
School Clerks	46,480	478.6
Peer Educators	33,371	470.0
Social Security Workers	26,772	374.4
Food Security Workers	50,162	2,746.7
TOTAL	407 402	10 423.2

Challenges of expanding the Social Sector included:

- Some of the funds allocated for expansion of ECD and HCBC (R4.2 billion over the MTEF) had, in some provinces, been allocated to other programmes and, as a result, the overall targets to accelerate service delivery and create employment could not be achieved.
- The limited numbers of accredited training service providers, especially in rural areas, impacted negatively on the roll-out of training.
- There was limited capacity within the HWSETA and the ETDP SETA to fast-track accreditation and to provide quality assurance for training.
- There was a general lack of capacity at provincial and municipal level, as well as at the level of service delivery agents (NGOs and CBOs). It was estimated that ten times the number of jobs could have been created if the necessary capacity was in place to ensure effective delivery.

• *Economic Sector*

The Economic Sector provided 3 843 job opportunities through the support of 223 building contractors in Mpumalanga, Eastern Cape and Limpopo provinces and 492 labour-intensive civil contractors across all provinces. These job opportunities also arose from co-operative initiatives in both the North West and Limpopo provinces.

The sector had completed a review of the Venture Learnership Programme, followed by a comprehensive business plan to ensure that the Economic Sector supported all EPWP sectors in small business development.

The Infrastructure Sector would continue to develop labour-intensive contractors through the Vuk'uphile programme and the Economic Sector would continue with business support. The Social Sector would focus on NPOs and the Environmental Sector on the establishment of domestic waste collector SMMEs.



6.1.3.2 General Observations

The issue of data integrity remained of paramount importance for the monitoring of the EPWP. There had been a significant improvement in the quality of the data, as well as the number of projects reported. Exclusion rules were applied to distinguish between projects that complied fully with data quality requirements and those that did not.

Training remained one of the key pillars of the EPWP. Hence, this rule was more strictly applied in terms of project data reported from the financial year 2006/07 onwards. Projects that did not submit training data were included in this report if there was compliance with all other data quality requirements. In some cases, training might thus have taken place, but not reported on adequately – and in other cases, implementing bodies might have struggled with operational issues linked to training.

It was encouraging that at least some municipal level reporting was done across all nine provinces. Although data was received on many projects across the Infrastructure, Environment and Culture, Social and Economic Sectors, only 7 024 projects could be included due to the exclusion rules. Based on the usable project level data received, at least 320 690 gross work opportunities (i.e. at least 316 810 net work opportunities) were created for the period 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007. The total wages paid amounted to at least R917 million. At least 85 700 person-years of work had been created on EPWP projects, and at least 6 290 person-years of training were completed by EPWP participants.

A break-down of the data for the period under review shows that work opportunities created consisted of 45% women, 33% youth and approximately 1.5% people with disabilities. Most jobs were created in KwaZulu-Natal, with relatively high concentrations in the Eastern Cape and Western Cape, albeit limited to certain district municipalities.

It was estimated that projects which straddled financial years had created approximately one-third of the total net work opportunities by the end of this reporting period. Based on this assumption, the total number of net work opportunities created during the first year of implementation of the EPWP amounted to at least 174 800. By the end of the second year, at least 348 900 net work opportunities were created. Therefore, the cumulative total net work opportunities created under the programme since its commencement was at least 661 600.

The sector break-down of the number of work opportunities for this reporting period reflected that most net work opportunities were created in the Infrastructure Sector (46%), with wages paid amounting to more than R451.5 million. The Environment and Culture Sector contributed 41% of the work opportunities and paid more than R262.8 million in wages.

In the Infrastructure and Environment and Culture Sectors, most people were employed as manual workers, who in turn, were employed by contractors. Depending on the nature of the project, some skilled artisans were also employed. The average duration of employment on infrastructure projects was approximately four months, and six months for environment projects.

Of the total reported net work opportunities, 37% were created in KwaZulu-Natal, 17% in the Eastern Cape, 14% in the Western Cape, with all the other provinces contributing between 3% and 9%. The highest proportion of person-years of work created across the four sectors of the EPWP during this quarter was also in KwaZulu-Natal (28%), followed by the Eastern Cape (19%). All other provinces contributed between 5% and 10% of person-years of training for this reporting period.



6.1.3.3 Training

During the period under review, 6 290 person-years of training were provided to beneficiaries (including life skills training). Some participants could have attended both accredited, as well as non-accredited training courses. The DoL remained committed to support accredited training opportunities for EPWP beneficiaries through SETAs. Funds to support the training needs of EPWP beneficiaries were ring-fenced under the National Skills Fund (Social Development Funding Window) for this purpose.

The DOL also agreed to improve the National Skills Fund Disbursement Information System to ensure that EPWP projects could be identified in order to improve the data on the number of people trained in technical and life skills.

A survey was undertaken to identify unaccredited service providers, with a view to enable them to acquire the necessary capacity in order to add them to the DOL database. This would enable the DOL to meet the increased demand for training from the EPWP public bodies. Different training courses and models were used for the various target groups in the different sectors. A Training Business Process document was developed to provide guidance to stakeholders and public bodies on the provision of EPWP training.

In addition, the DoL developed a computerised database of work-seekers. This initiative was to be rolled out in 72 labour centres, assisting with the tracking of EPWP beneficiaries for exit strategy purposes.

Substantial improvement was recorded in the implementation of Social Sector training. More than 5 000 new learners started training in both ECD and HCBC related courses. An additional 1 500 learners were taken through a process of Recognition for Prior Learning (RPL) by the HWSETA. The purpose of this process was to ensure that learners' prior knowledge and skills were recognised and assessed, thus ensuring appropriate placement for training.

A number of training programmes were implemented in the Environment and Culture Sector in line with the EPWP requirements. Short courses, learnerships and skills programmes in environmental matters, fire programmes, arts, culture, wetlands and those related to removing alien vegetation species were being provided. The total number of person-years of training was more than 1 754 for both accredited and non-accredited courses, with funds sourced from the DoL and the SETAs. In addition, the sector had been working towards improving coordination of the various training activities.

DEAT developed a Lead Training Provider Programme to improve delivery on accredited courses in tourism guiding, hospitality, conservation and environmental education, agriculture and horticulture, project management and business skills, craft production, waste management and water reticulation, as well as financial management. 17 accredited providers had already been appointed by DEAT.

6.1.3.4 Challenges and Conclusions

Based on the data received, the EPWP was on course to meet its job creation targets. However, there was an ongoing need for aggressive advocacy and communication to position the EPWP as a programme of the whole of government and to encourage the widespread use of more labour-intensive methods in the creation of infrastructure through the use of the EPWP tender and design guidelines.



DPW communication initiatives, undertaken in conjunction with GCIS, were aimed at strengthening awareness of the programme among implementers and beneficiaries.

Several Environment and Culture Sector programmes and some labour-intensive Infrastructure Sector programmes were running successfully, and could be expanded further if more funds could be made available. The scaling-up of the EPWP initiative in the roads sector entailed directing additional funds to such programmes and acting as an incentive for provinces to increase their contribution to the EPWP by allocating additional funds to those programmes that were performing well.

Reporting in the Social Sector improved significantly and eight provinces participated.

*** Refer Annexures for EPWP cumulative achievements in respect of the 2006/07 reporting period.*



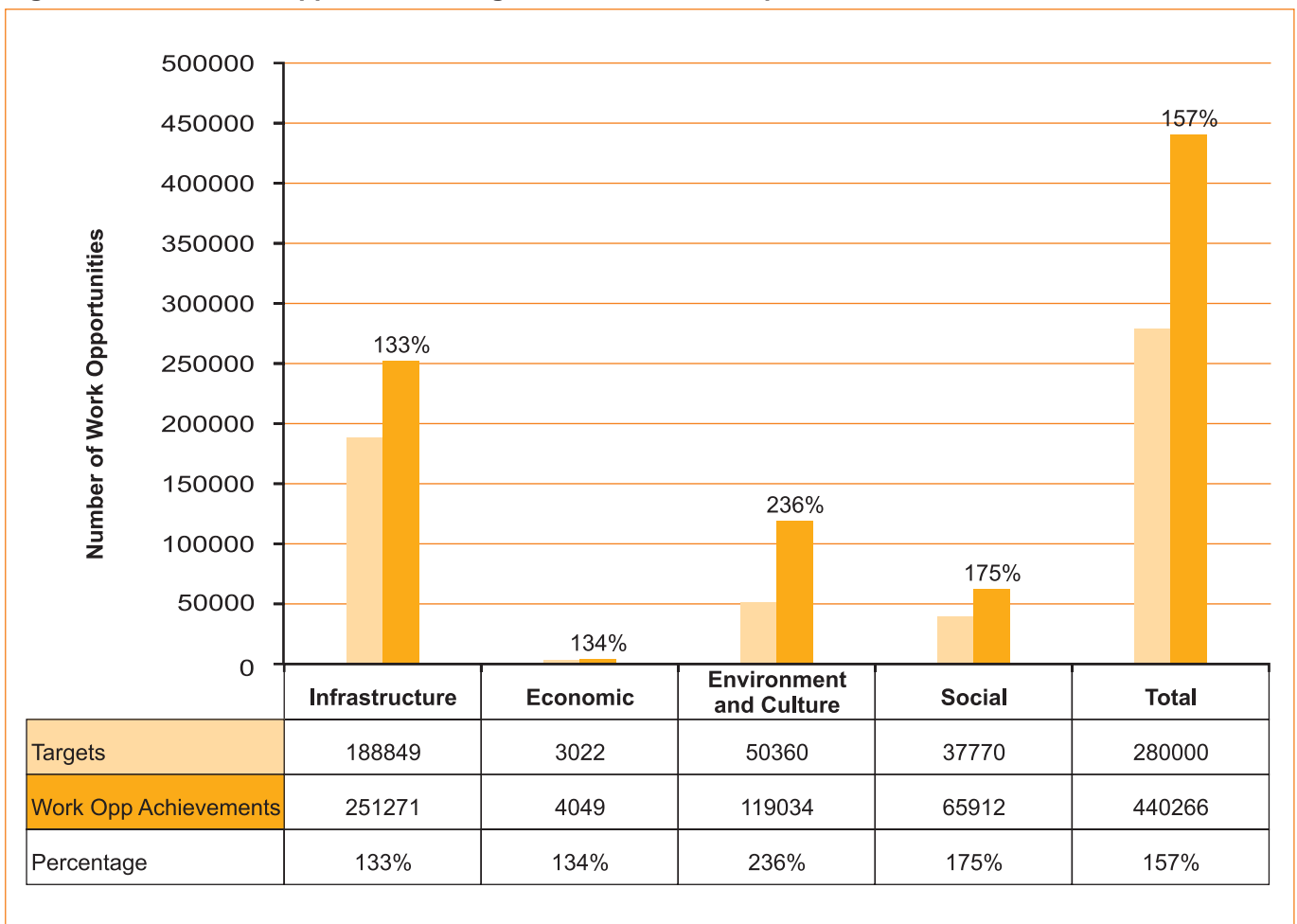
6.1.4 2007/08 Fourth Quarterly Report

6.1.4.1 Number of Gross and Net Work Opportunities Created

The total number of work opportunities created from April 2007 to March 2008 stood at 439 099 (157%) measured against the target of 280 000.

Of the 439 099 work opportunities created, the EPWP exceeded the targets for employing youth (40% versus the 30% target) and women (47% versus the 40% target), but did not manage to reach the target for employing persons with disabilities (0.96% versus 2% target).

Figure 8: Annual work opportunities targets vs achievements per sector





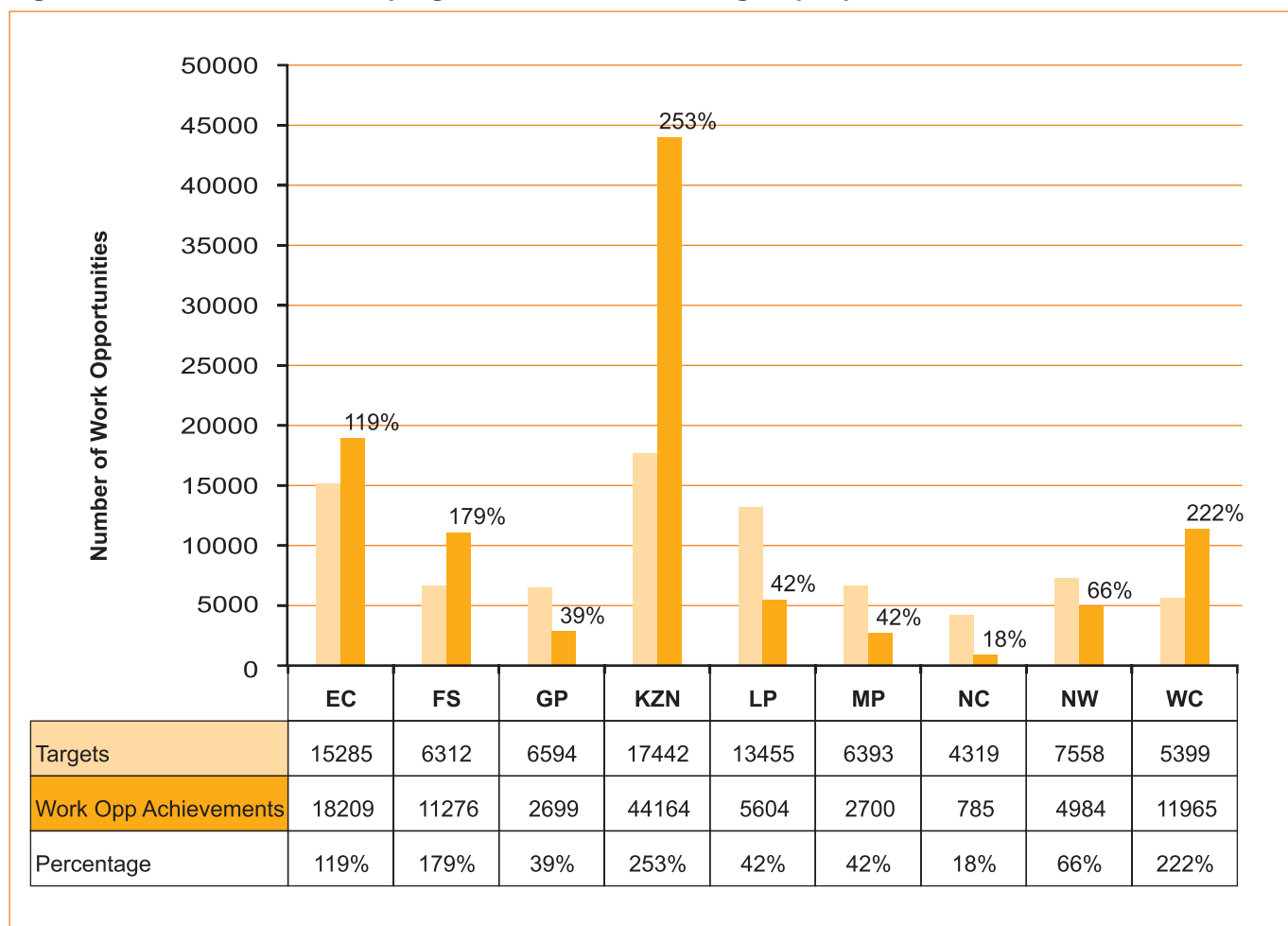
All sectors exceeded their annual targets for the creation of work opportunities during the 2007/08 financial year. The Infrastructure Sector created the most work opportunities (251 271) and achieved 133% in respect of its annual target. The Environment and Culture Sector achieved the highest percentage (236%) in terms of its annual target, followed by the Social Sector (175%). Although the Economic Sector lagged behind for some years, it managed to achieve an overall percentage of 134% against the annual target.

- *Infrastructure Sector*

As in previous years, the Infrastructure Sector remained the largest employment generator in the EPWP with a target of at least 750 000 work opportunities to be created over the first five years.

The results below illustrate the cumulative performance of the sector in the financial year 2007/08.

Figure 9: Infrastructure Sector progress towards annual targets per province





During the 2007/08 financial year, the Infrastructure Sector exceeded its overall provincial annual target (123%), albeit not in all provinces. Disaggregated per province, the results were as follows: KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape, Free State and Eastern Cape exceeded their targets, while North West achieved more than 60% of its annual target. Northern Cape only achieved 18%, Mpumalanga achieved 42%, Gauteng 39%, and Limpopo 42% of its annual targets in respect of the creation of work opportunities.

- *Assisting Top 45 Municipalities*

The NDPW embarked on an initiative to work closely with 45 key identified municipalities during the 2007/08 financial year, and to provide them with technical support, if required. This intervention was aimed at ensuring that all projects were implemented in accordance with the EPWP Guidelines and that the necessary reports were submitted on the outcomes of these projects.

Table 20: Top 45 Municipalities progress report

% of Calculated wages on expenditure	Number of municipalities	Number of projects	Work opportunities created
0 – 5%	14	346	15 714
6 – 10%	16	905	91 956
11 – 20%	6	48	4 092
21 – 50%	3	74	18 281
> 50 %	1	35	10 299
Total	40	1408	140 342

Data received from 40 of the top 45 municipalities could be included in the report. 86 028 work opportunities were created on 833 projects. Of the 250 104 work opportunities created by the Infrastructure Sector during the 2007/08 financial year, the top 45 municipalities contributed 56%.

- *Large Projects*

137 projects were defined as “large projects” with a budget of R30 million or more for inclusion in this report. The majority of the large projects were implemented in the Eastern Cape, followed by Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal. Mpumalanga had the least number of large projects. No large projects were reported on from the Northern Cape Province.



Table 21: Large infrastructure projects per province

Province	Number of projects	Work opportunities created	% of calculated wages on expenditure
Eastern Cape	63	20 107	6%
Free State	9	1 258	3%
Gauteng	23	37 546	9%
KwaZulu-Natal	14	7 605	17%
Limpopo	4	532	5%
Mpumalanga	3	927	5%
North West	7	571	4%
Western Cape	14	1 499	3%
Total	137	70 045	

Large projects contributed 70 045 work opportunities (27%) in the Infrastructure Sector during the 2007/08 financial year. The table above indicates that KwaZulu-Natal had the highest percentage of calculated wages paid out to employees (17%), followed by Gauteng (9%). All other provinces spent between 3% and 6% on calculated wages.

• *Environment and Culture Sector*

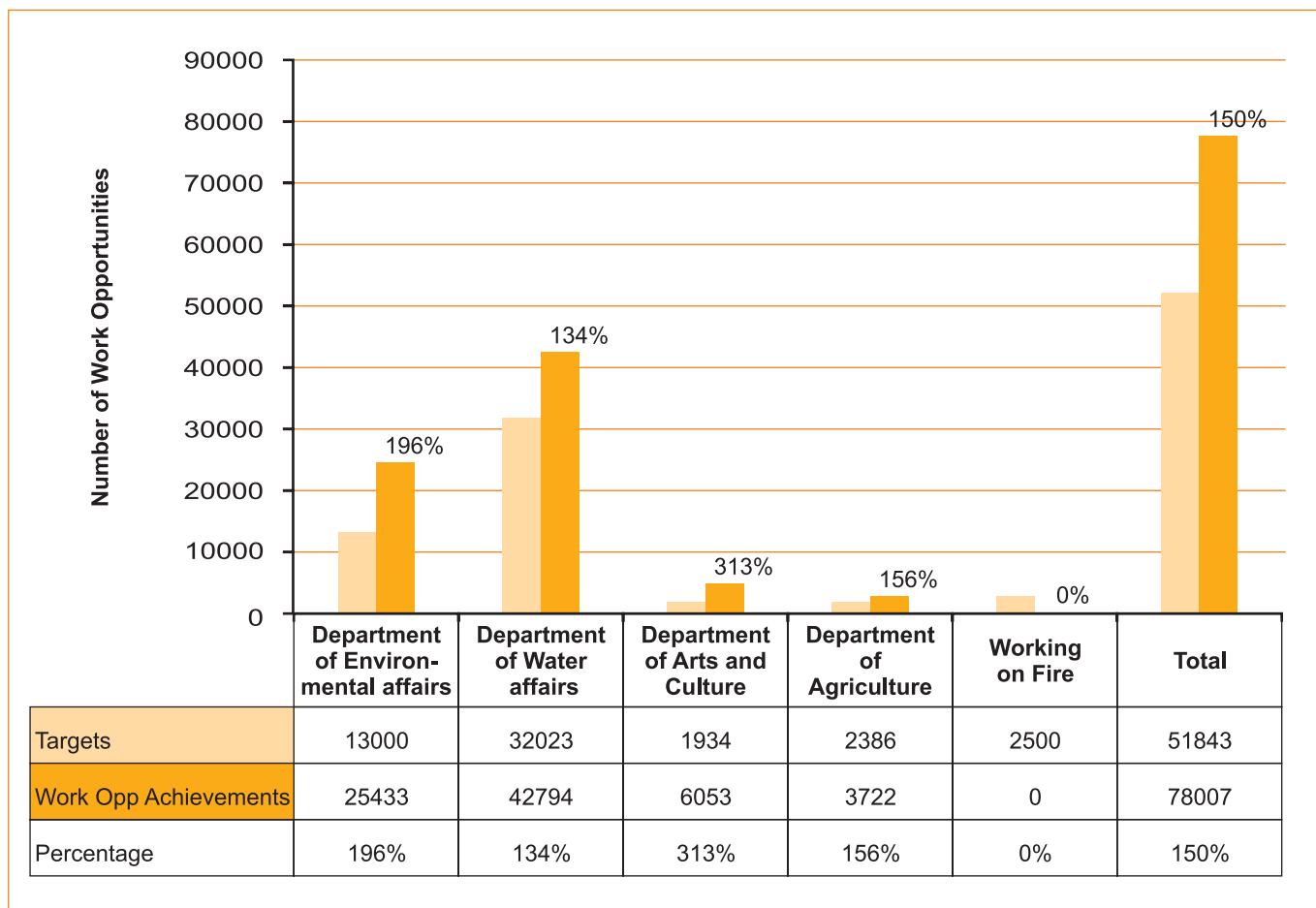
Annual targets were set for the implementing departments for the first five years of the EPWP. The national departments reported the most number of projects (993) compared to the provinces (335) and municipalities (45 projects).

For the 2007/08 financial year, the Environment and Culture Sector created at least 119 034 work opportunities (27% of total work opportunities created). The national programmes created at least 78 007 (66%) work opportunities, while the provincial departments and the municipalities created 38 612 (32%) and at least 2 415 (2%) work opportunities respectively.

The following table depicts the progress made by the Environment and Culture Sector's national programmes towards the targets for the creation of work opportunities.



Figure 10: Environment and Culture Sector national programmes



For the 2007/08 financial year, all the national programmes exceeded their annual targets, except for the Working on Fire Programme. Overall, national programmes achieved 150% of targets set. DWAF managed to create 42 794 work opportunities, followed by DEAT with 25 433 work opportunities. The DAC and the DoA created 6 058 and 3 722 work opportunities respectively.

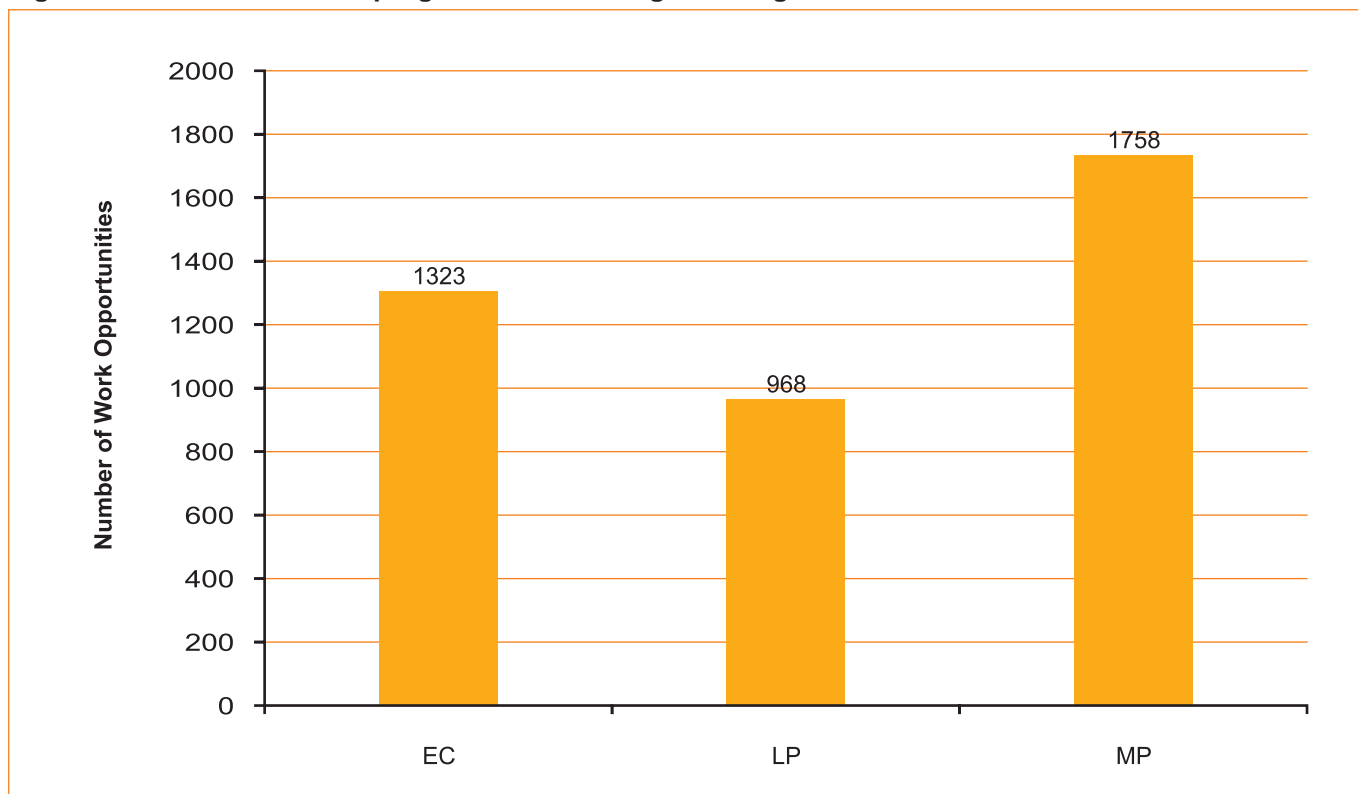
• *Economic Sector*

By 2007/08, full-fledged Economic Sector programmes were only implemented in three provinces, namely Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga and Limpopo. However, through the co-operative support initiatives, several other provinces started reporting on economic interventions in this sector. In addition, due to the Vuk’uphile Contractor Development Programme and the Working for Water Programme, SMME activities were increasing steadily in the various provinces.

For the period 2007/08, the Economic Sector created 4 049 work opportunities, 15 854 person-days of training and 341 273 person-days of work.



Figure 11: Economic Sector progress measured against targets



Mpumalanga fared the best with 1 758 work opportunities created, followed by the Eastern Cape with 1 323, and Limpopo with 968.

When reporting on the Economic Sector, it is important to note that this sector should not be viewed in isolation, as the EPWP also facilitates enterprise development in all of the other sectors.

New developments in the sector for the period 2007/08 included the implementation of a Quality Control Programme, whereby contractor development assessments were conducted in Mpumalanga and the Eastern Cape.

The Contractor Development Programme in the Eastern Cape was awarded the Bignews (Business Day), “Best Government SMME Programme, 2007”.

Mpumalanga, being very active in this sector, decided to expand its Contractor Development Programme, and introduced a programme called “Sakh’abakhi Contractor Development”.

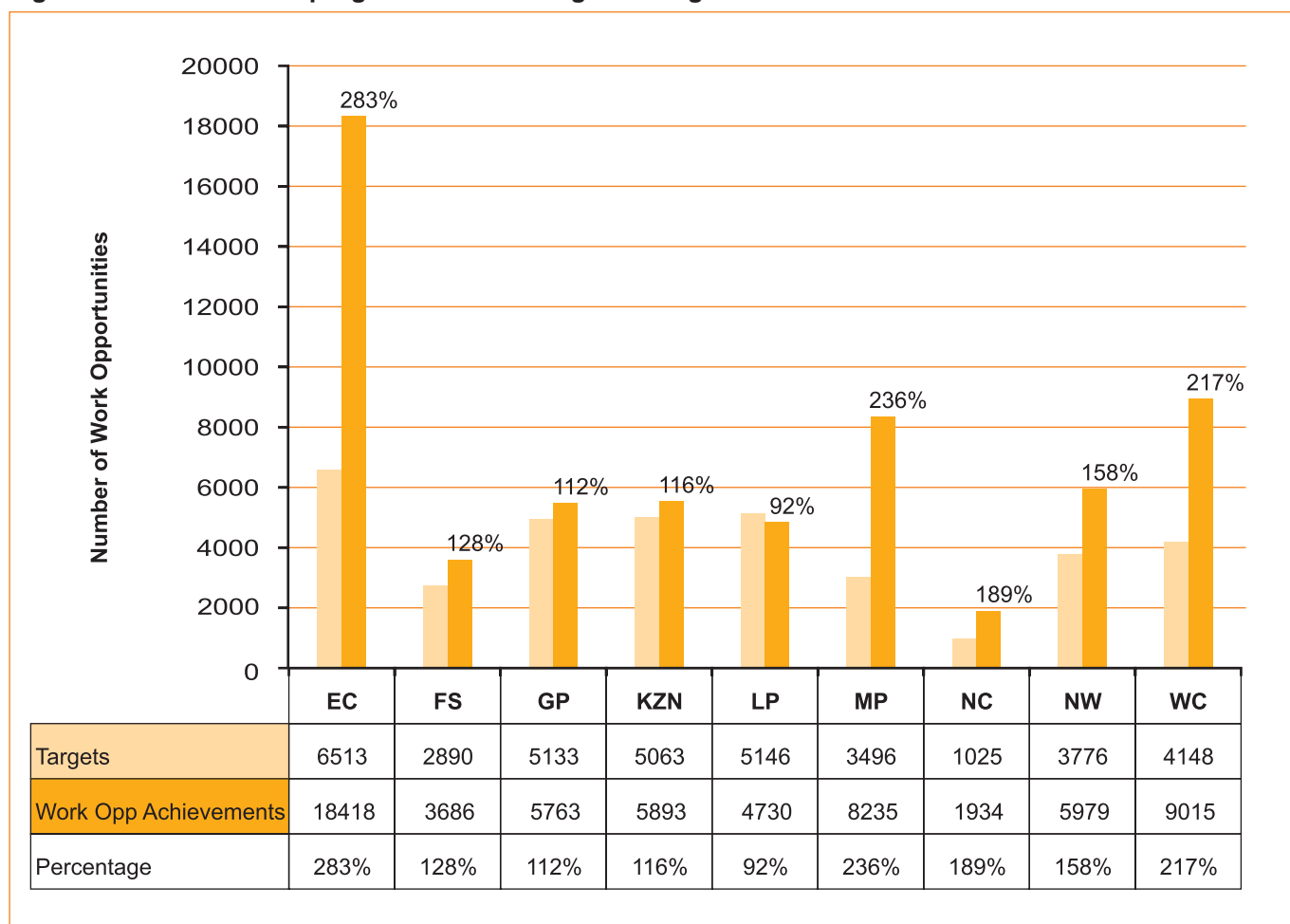
• *Social Sector*

The DSW (being the lead department), the DOE and the DOH continued their work during the 2007/08 financial year. The focus remained on the expansion of HCBC and ECD programmes.



For the period under review, the Social Sector created 63 653 (14%) of all EPWP work opportunities. The table below depicts provincial progress measured against targets.

Figure 12: Social Sector progress measured against targets



All provinces achieved their targets, except for Limpopo, which missed its target by a slim margin (92%). Overall, the Social Sector achieved a commendable 171% of total work opportunities created against the annual target.

6.1.4.2 General Observations

By Year Four (2007/08), all indications were that the EPWP was set to meet its initial targets of at least one million new work opportunities, 650 000 plus person-years of work and 15.5 million training days to be achieved by 2009.

The following table reflects the EPWP's progress in this regard since the 2004/05 financial year.



Table 22: EPWP progress against 5-year targets per sector for the period 2004/05-2007/08

Indicators	Sectors	Targets	Achieved (%)
Net work opportunities	Infrastructure	750 000	578 657 (77%)
	Economic	12 000	13 447 (112%)
	Environment and Culture	200 000	370 839 (185%)
	Social	150 000	114 858 (77%)
	Overall	1 112 000	1 077 801 (97%)
Person-years of work (including training)	Infrastructure	250 000	193 633 (77%)
	Economic	18 000	3 283 (18%)
	Environment and Culture	200 000	89 559 (45%)
	Social	200 000	79 800 (40%)
	Overall	650 000+	366 275 (56%)
Person-days training	Infrastructure	9 000 000	2 066 712 (23%)
	Economic	39 000	38 035 (98%)
	Environment and Culture	2 005 000	1 432 976 (71%)
	Social	4 535 000	1 518 249 (33%)
	Overall	15 579 000 days	5 055 972 (32%)

The cumulative total net work opportunities created under the programme since its commencement in April 2004 up to the end of December 2007 was at least 1 077 801. From all accounts, the EPWP was expected to exceed its one million target in the first quarter of 2008/09.

By the end of Year Four, 366 275 person-years of employment had been created, which represented 56% towards the 650 000 plus target. Although the Infrastructure Sector had achieved 77% of its target at this stage, all the other sectors were lagging behind, with the Economic Sector only achieving 18% of person-years of work.

The total number of person-days of training provided since the commencement of the EPWP stood at around 5 million, representing 32% of the 15.5 million person-days of training target.

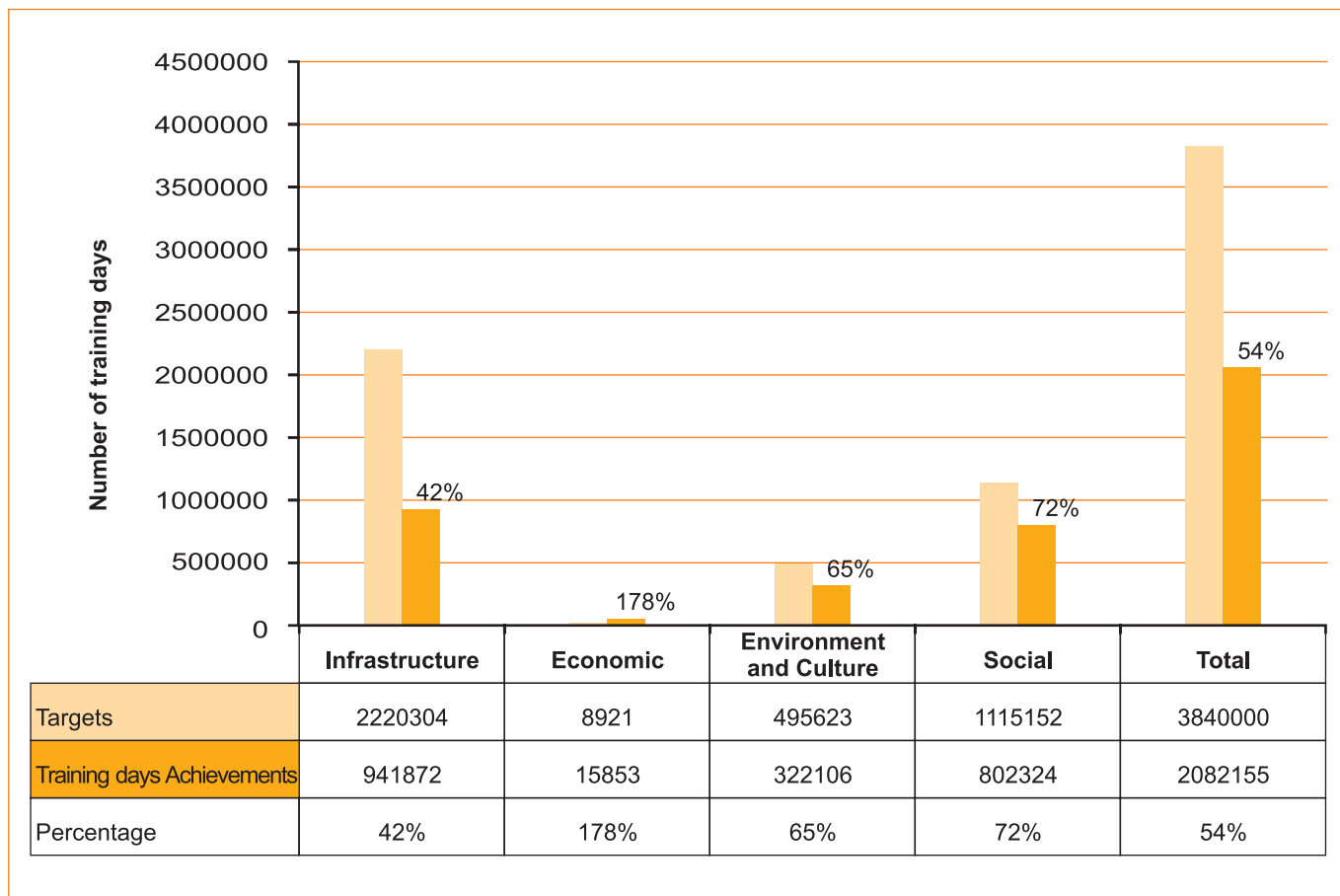
The Social Sector reported the highest number of projects (5 441), followed by the Infrastructure Sector with 2 813 projects. The Environment and Culture Sector reported 1 373 projects and the Economic Sector 176 projects.

6.1.4.3 Training

In line with the requirement that beneficiaries should receive at least two days of training out of every 22 days worked, the number of person-days of training achieved for the 2007/08 financial year was 2 082 155. Measured against the target of 3 800 000, the EPWP only achieved 54% during this financial year. The following graph depicts the sector performance against annual training person-days targets.



Figure 13: Annual training achievements vs targets per sector for the period 2007/08



The Economic Sector exceeded its target for the 2007/08 financial year by 178%, while other sectors still seemed to be struggling. Notwithstanding, the Social Sector improved its performance to 72% from 30% in the last quarter. The Environment and Culture Sector achieved 65% and the Infrastructure Sector, rather surprisingly, only 42% in respect of its annual training target.

6.1.4.4 Challenges and Conclusions

Despite the EPWP being well on course to meet its target of one million work opportunities created within five years, the need remained to increase the impact of the Economic Sector in all provinces. In addition, it was clear that all sectors required improvement in the number of person-years of employment.

Beneficiary training remained critical for the implementation of the EPWP – and the Infrastructure and Social Sectors were lagging behind in person-years of training.



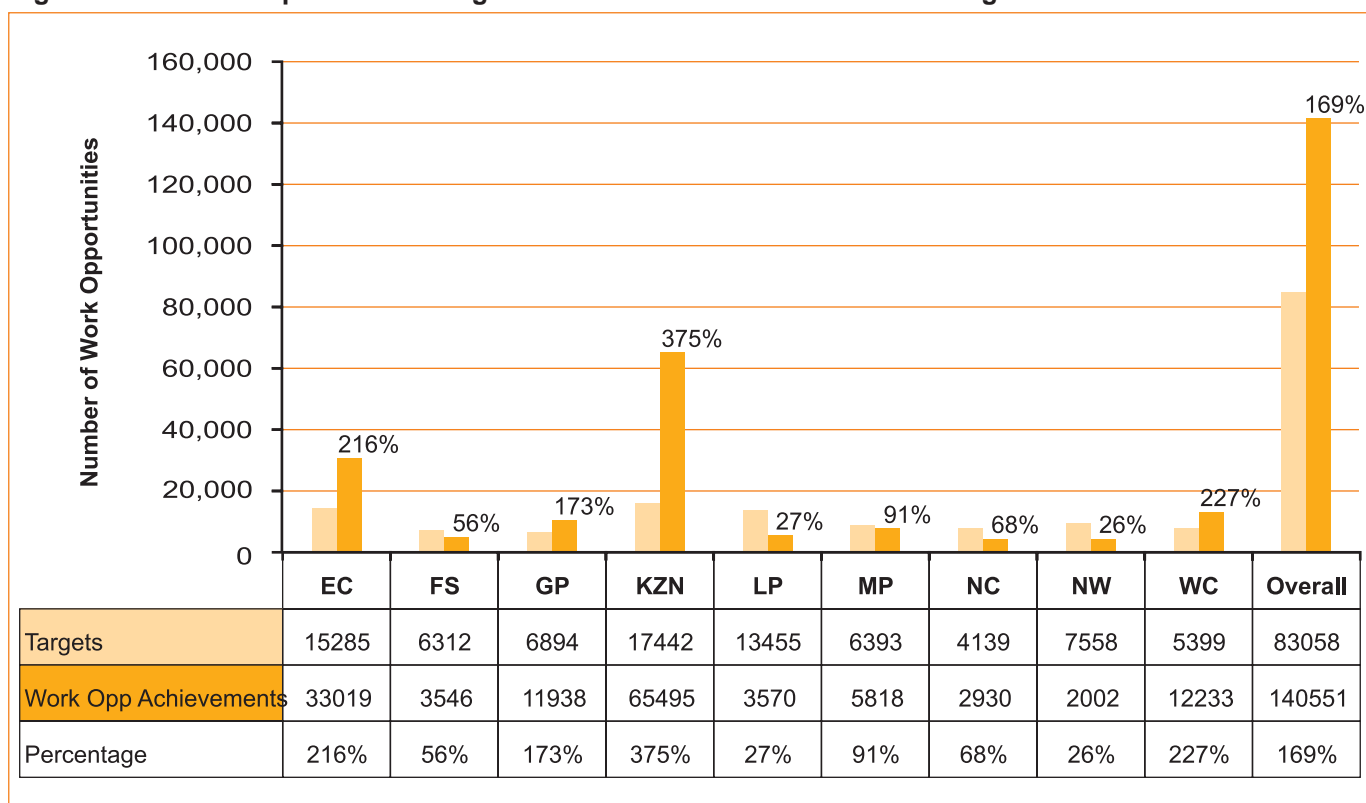
6.1.5 2008/09 Fourth Quarter

6.1.5.1 Number of Gross and Net Work Opportunities Created

- *Infrastructure Sector*

Overall, the Infrastructure Sector exceeded its targets by achieving 169%. KwaZulu-Natal contributed the most work opportunities (375%), followed by the Eastern Cape (216%) and Gauteng (173%) respectively. Limpopo, Free State, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape and North West provinces did not achieve their set annual targets. Whereas Limpopo and North West only achieved 27% of their set targets, the Free State, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape managed to achieve more than 50% of their respective targets. Municipalities, once again, contributed the most work opportunities. The figure below reflects the provincial performance against the set 2008/09 work opportunities annual targets.

Figure 14: Provincial performance against 2008/09 Infrastructure Sector targets



The following table provides an outline of the progress made by the individual programmes within the Infrastructure Sector.



Table 23: Progress by individual programmes within Infrastructure Sector for the period 2008/09

Programme 2	Number of projects	Work opportunities	Training days	Average labour intensity
NYS	136	7 705	220 604	33%
Provincial Roads	834	87 753	73 679	46%
Technical Support	958	139 533	518 452	21%
Vuk'uphile	428	17 455	81 060	21%

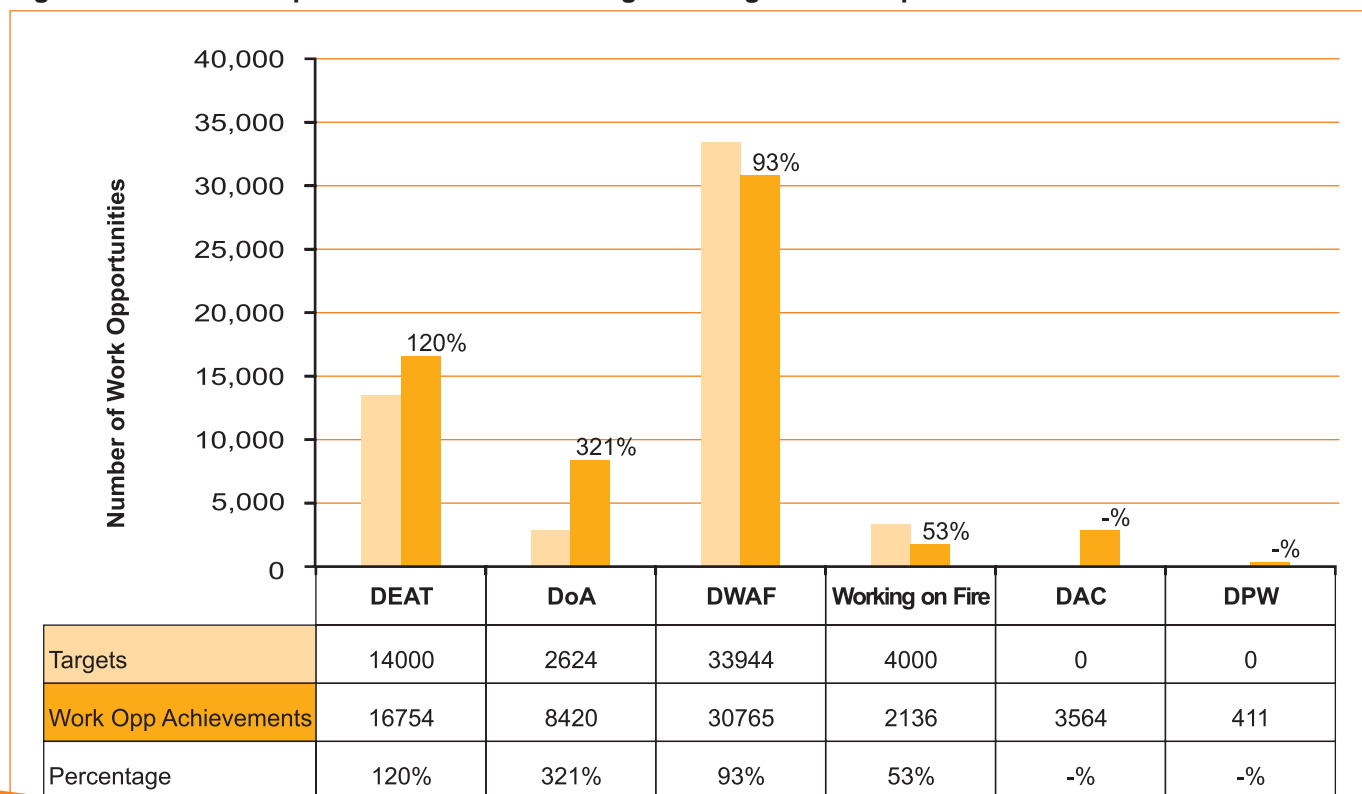
It is interesting to note that even though challenges were experienced with regard to training, the NYS managed to create more than 220 000 training days, while Technical Support reported 518 000 training days for the period under review.

Provincial roads reported the highest average labour intensity (46%), while Vuk'uphile and Technical Support came in at 21%.

• *Environment and Culture Sector*

This sector was once again dominated by national department projects for the 2008/09 period. Overall, national departments achieved 112% of targets set. No targets were set for the DPW and the DAC, although said departments created 411 and 3 564 work opportunities respectively. The DOA achieved the highest percentage (321%), while DWAF contributed the most work opportunities (30 765). Notwithstanding, the Working on Fire Programme and DWAF did not reach their 2008/09 targets.

Figure 15: National department achievements against targets for the period 2008/09





The table below summarises work opportunities per province and sphere of government to indicate the distribution of work opportunities within the Environment and Culture Sector.

Table 24: Distribution of work opportunities per province and sphere of government in the Environment and Culture Sector for the period 2008/09

Province	Municipal	National	Provincial	Total
Eastern Cape	1 656	22 754	1 316	25 726
Free State	116	2 702	20	2 838
Gauteng	3 519	3 221	386	7 126
KwaZulu-Natal	200	5 377	13 036	18 613
Limpopo	180	7 852	5 075	13 107
Mpumalanga	-	4 005	1 424	5 429
Northern Cape	-	3 331	-	3 331
North West	397	2 062	211	2 670
Western Cape	10 401	10 746	-	21 147
Total	16 469	62 050	21 468	99 987

The table above illustrates that the Environment and Culture Sector performed best in the coastal areas, i.e. Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape. It is also evident that the national departments created more work opportunities (compared to other spheres of government) in all provinces, except Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal. Municipalities in Gauteng fared exceptionally well, while the KwaZulu-Natal Province created more work opportunities than other spheres of government.

- *Economic Sector*

Economic Sector activities showed a marked improvement for the 2008/09 period. Based on the usable project level data received, seven provinces submitted details, with Gauteng reporting for the first time. The following table represents the progress made by the Economic Sector in the various spheres of government.



Table 25: Economic Sector performance in the various spheres of government for the period 2008/09

Province	Sphere	Work opportunities	Minimum daily wages (average)	Labour intensity (average)
Eastern Cape	Municipal	1 329	R 39	37%
	National	26	R 86	38%
	Provincial	2 359	R 56	5%
Free State	Provincial	117	R 50	5%
Gauteng	Municipal	118	R 23	21%
	Provincial	52	R 16	4%
KwaZulu-Natal	Municipal	175	R 40	4%
	Provincial	651	R 51	56%
Limpopo	Provincial	988	R 39	66%
Mpumalanga	Provincial	973	R 51	2%
Northern Cape	Provincial	90	R 10	3%
Western Cape	Municipal	189	R 68	7%
Grand Total		7 067	R 44	29%

The Economic Sector created 7 067 work opportunities in total, with the Eastern Cape contributed the vast majority on a provincial and municipal level. However, comparing achievements by sphere of government, provincial governments still took the lead in creating work opportunities. The DPW reported 26 work opportunities created.

Disaggregating data by provinces, the highest average minimum daily wage was recorded in the Western Cape (R86) with the lowest being in the Northern Cape (R10), which was below the corresponding average of the overall sector.

The average labour intensity of the sector was 29%, ranging from 2% to 66%. Limpopo reported 66% labour intensity, which was much higher than that reported by the other provinces. Interestingly, KwaZulu-Natal municipalities reported 4% labour intensity, while the provincial projects reported 56%. (This discrepancy will require future analysis.)

In addition to the creation of work opportunities, the EPWP continued its efforts in respect of enterprise development across all sectors.

• *Social Sector*

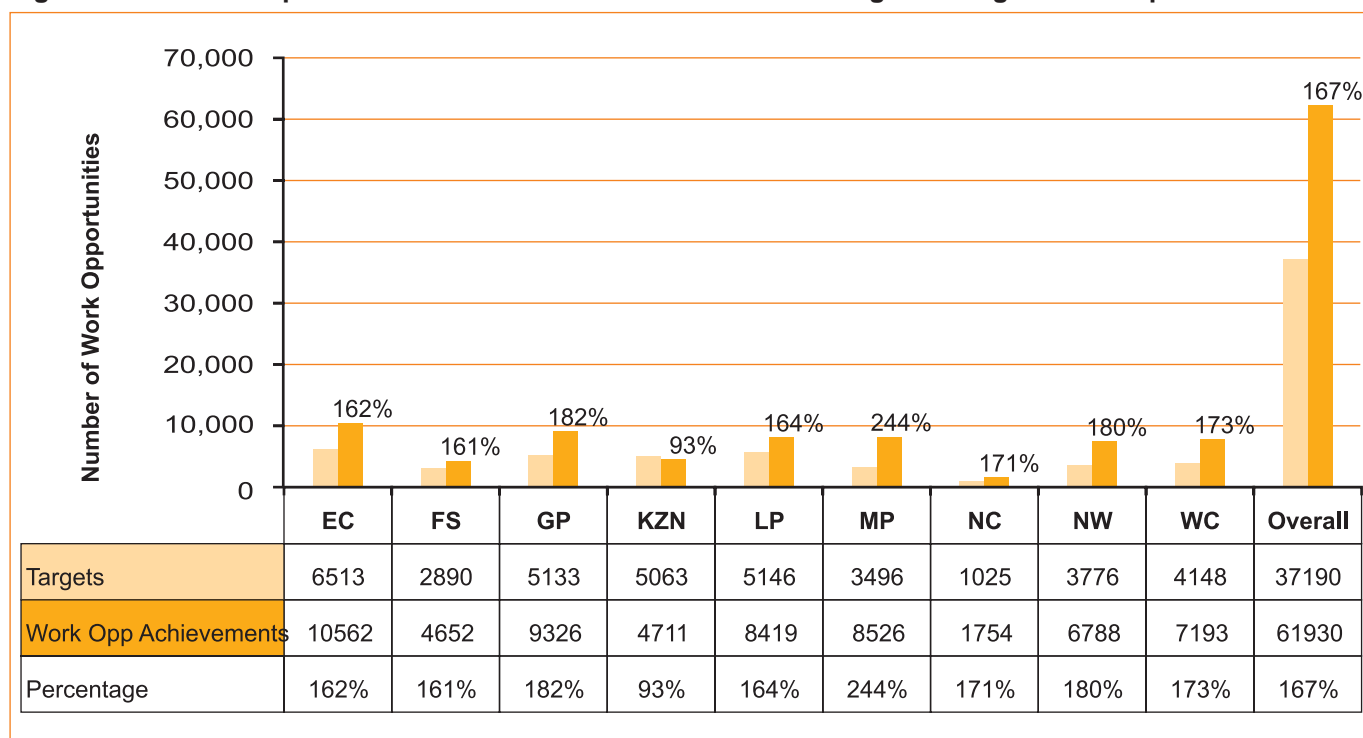
During the period under review, the Social Sector expanded its focus to include other programmes such as Safety and Security and School Nutrition. All of these programmes are highly labour-intensive and provide enormous opportunities for the creation of work opportunities, given the large needs for these services.

The Safety and Security programme was introduced by five provinces, with the most work opportunities created in the Western Cape Province. The School Nutrition programme was introduced by and reported on by two provinces, i.e. Mpumalanga and Free State.



The table below depicts the provincial performance against the targets set for the creation of work opportunities in the Social Sector for the period 2008/09.

Figure 16: Provincial performance in the Social Sector measured against targets for the period 2008/09



Overall, the sector achieved 61 930 work opportunities in the 2008/09 financial year, which represented 167% of the target set. All provinces achieved their targets, except for KwaZulu-Natal, which missed the Social Sector target by a slim margin (93%). Although Mpumalanga achieved the highest percentage (244%), the Eastern Cape contributed the most work opportunities in this sector.

Table 26: Social Sector work opportunities created per province and programme for the period 2008/09

Province	Early Childhood Development	Home Community Based Care	Other	Safety & Security	School Nutrition	Total
Eastern Cape	800	9 802	83	448	-	11 133
Free State	296	3 165	435	-	703	4 599
Gauteng	20	7 291	2 389	-	-	9 700
KwaZulu-Natal	703	3 916	-	88	-	4 707
Limpopo	1 403	4 946	2 070	-	-	8 419
Mpumalanga	582	3 670	762	239	3 227	8 480
Northern Cape	204	1 463	-	48	-	1 715
North West	1 330	4 796	662	-	-	6 788
Western Cape	2 193	3 424	2 012	1 670	-	9 299
Total	7 531	42 473	8 413	2 493	3 930	64 840



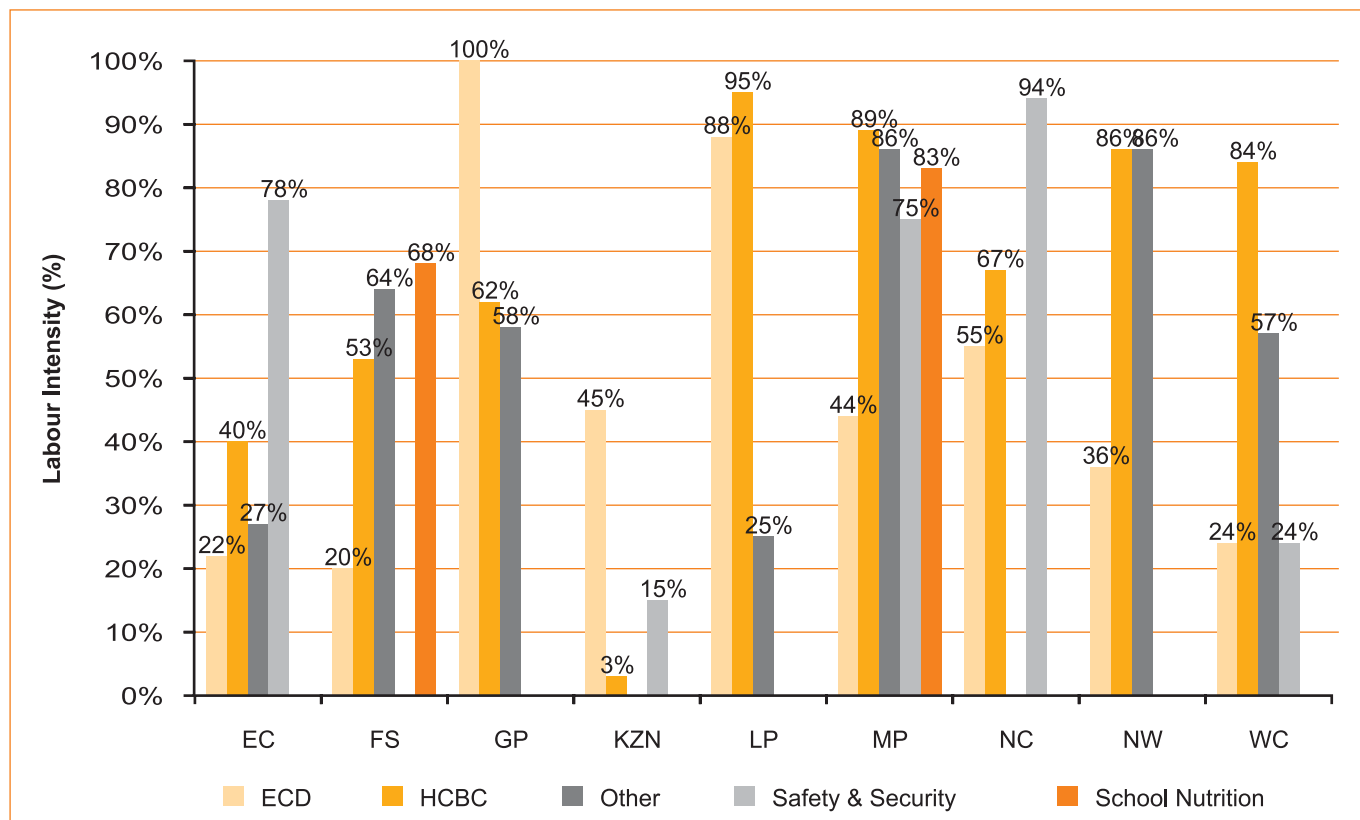
From the table on the previous page, it is clear that HCBC contributed the highest number of work opportunities (65%), with the Eastern Cape taking the lead and the Northern Cape contributing the least in this area.

ECD created 7 532 work opportunities in total, which equated to 11% of the total number of work opportunities created. Gauteng reported on an ECD project for the first time, which created 20 work opportunities. The “Other” programmes reported on included, among other, advocacy programmes, labour-based construction, DEAT poverty alleviation projects, and non-defined projects.

Labour intensity in the Social Sector remained high across all provinces and programmes, despite large variations. The graph below reflects that ECD had a lower labour intensity in all provinces, except for 100% recorded in Gauteng. Five of the nine provinces reported labour intensity of less than 50%, with Free State, North West and Western Cape reporting labour intensity of less than 10%. (This phenomenon will also require further investigation in order to determine why labour intensity is so low in the highly labour-intensive Social Sector.)

For the reporting period (2008/09), HCBC recorded the highest labour intensity across all provinces, except in KwaZulu-Natal (3%).

Figure 17: Average labour-intensity per province and programme in the Social Sector for the period 2008/09





6.1.5.3 Training

At the end of the five-year period, the overall number of person-days training provided since the inception of the EPWP was at least 7 million. The EPWP therefore only achieved 46% of the initial 15.5 million target. This was mainly due to delays in training funding from the DoL and a general shortage of training providers.

6.1.5.4 General Observations

The table below outlines the progress made per sector towards the targets set from the implementation of the EPWP in April 2004 to March 2009. The results indicate that the programme exceeded its work opportunities targets by achieving 1.617 million net million work opportunities (145%). Commendable is that all four sectors achieved their respective targets, with the Environment and Culture Sector achieving the highest percentage (234%) compared to the other sectors.

Person-years of work created thus far were 550 915, representing 85% of the overall target, with the Infrastructure and Economic Sector contributing the most and least person-years of work respectively.

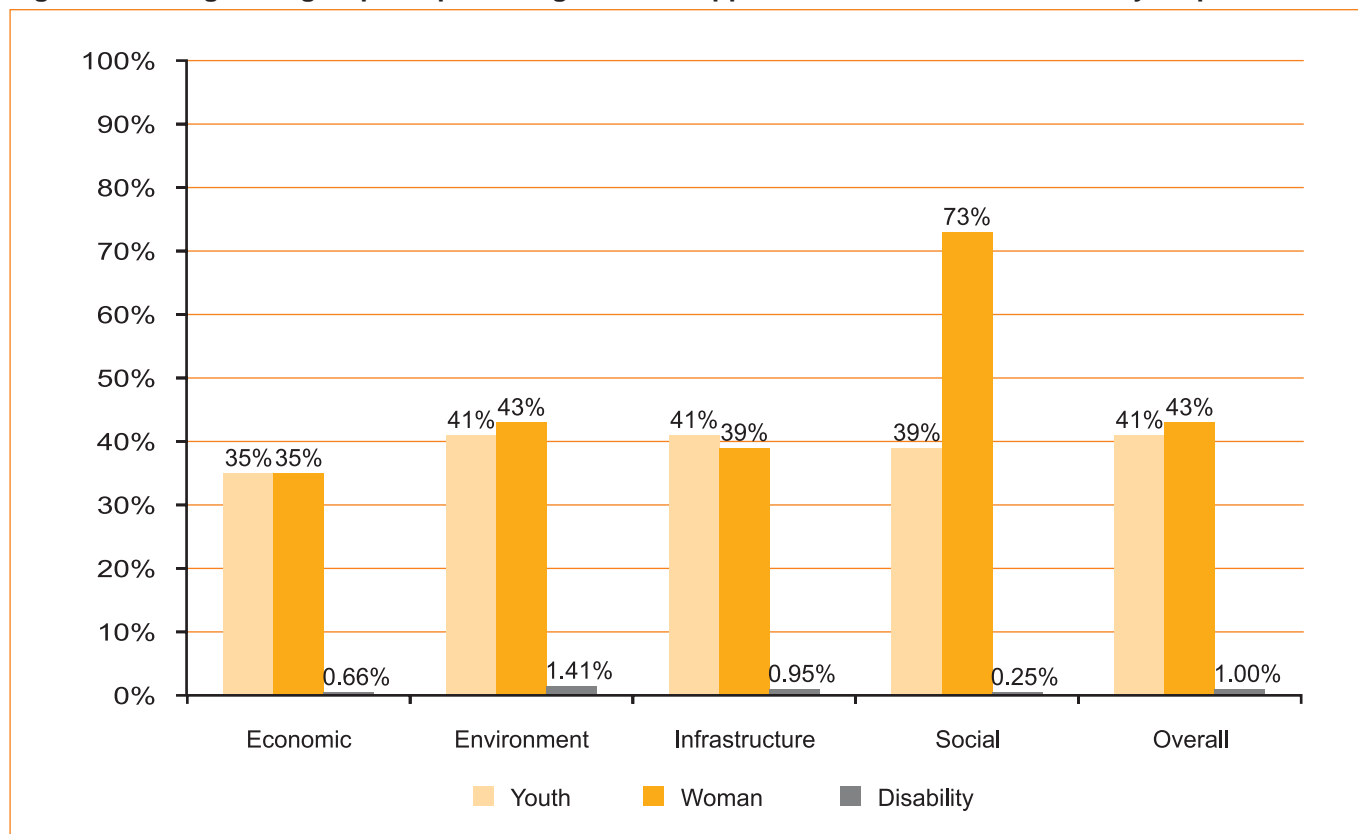
Table 27: Overall EPWP achievements against targets set for the five-year period

Indicators	Sectors	Targets	Achieved	%
Net work opportunities	Infrastructure	750 000	955 233	127%
	Economic	12 000	20 377	170%
	Environment and Culture	200 000	467 720	234%
	Social	150 000	174 366	116%
	Overall	1 112 000	1 617 696	145%
Person-years of work (including training)	Infrastructure	250 000	312 227	125%
	Economic	18 000	4 745	26%
	Environment and Culture	200 000	114 228	57%
	Social	200 000	119 717	60%
	Overall	650 000+	550 917	85%
Person-days of training	Infrastructure	9 000 000	3 397 697	38%
	Economic	39 000	55 917	143%
	Environment and Culture	2 005 000	1 650 647	82%
	Social	4 535 000	2 081 882	46%
	Overall	15 579 000	7 186 143	46%

Of the overall work opportunities created in respect of designated groups, the EPWP exceeded the targets of employing youth (41% versus 30% target) and women (43% versus 40% target). However, the EPWP had not reached the target of employing persons with disabilities (1% versus 2% target). The final results also indicate that the Economic and Infrastructure Sectors had not reached their targets in respect of employing women, achieving only 35% and 39% respectively.



Figure 18: Designated groups as percentage of work opportunities created for the five-year period



Data was received on many projects across all sectors and only 16 869 projects could be included for the purposes of this report. The table below outlines projects received per sector and sphere of government. It indicates that the provincial sphere reported the most projects (8 298), followed by the national sphere (6 305).

Table 28: Projects per sector and sphere of government

Sector	Municipal	National	Provincial	Grand Total
Economic	116	4	234	354
Environment and Culture	230	897	250	1 377
Infrastructure	1 866	5 404	2 333	9 603
Social	54	-	5 481	5 535
Grand Total	2 266	6 305	8 298	16 869

The table above confirms that provincial departments implemented more EPWP projects compared to other spheres during the 2008/09 reporting cycle. More than 50% of Infrastructure and Environment and Culture Sector projects were implemented at national level. The majority of projects in the Social Sector were implemented provincially, with only 1% implemented at municipal level.



The table below summarises the key employment and wage outcomes of the reported projects by sector and sphere of government to determine the governmental variation within each sector. Average duration of employment was estimated by dividing person-days employment by work opportunities created.

At least 570 thousand work opportunities were created for the 2008/09 reporting period. The average minimum daily wage amounted to R64. However, there was still a considerable variation in the average minimum daily wages across the sector and within each sector.

Table 29: Sector-specific employment data and wages

Sector	Sphere	Gross work opportunities	Person-days of training	Average duration of work opportunities	Average labour intensity
Economic	Municipal	1 811	12 152	57	R 38
	National	26	-	33	R 86
	Provincial	5 230	5 730	74	R 47
Economic Total		7 067	17 882	68	R 44
Environmental and Culture	Municipal	16 469	31 000	34	R 70
	National	62 050	114 454	98	R 50
	Provincial	21 468	72 217	88	R 54
Environment and Culture Total		99 987	217 671	86	R 54
Infrastructure	Municipal	218 490	814 090	67	R 70
	National	39 739	67 321	5	R 85
	Provincial	140 551	449 574	67	R 69
Infrastructure Total		398 780	1 330 985	32	R 78
Social	Municipal	3 051	8 414	61	R 69
	Provincial	61 930	555 219	164	R 42
Social Total		64 981	563 633	163	R 43
Overall		570 815	2 130 171	80	R 64

For this reporting period, the Infrastructure Sector had created the most work opportunities (70% of total work opportunities), with municipalities taking the lead. This effort generated at least 27 million person-days of employment. The average duration of work opportunities for the sector was around 32 days, with the national level coming in at around 5 days and both provincial and municipal levels at 67 days. The national level paid the highest average minimum daily wage of R85. Thus, workers who had work opportunities offered by national level earned the highest wage for a significantly shorter period of time.

From the table, it remains clear that the provincial governments dominated the Social Sector and accounted for the long duration of employment of 164 days. The municipalities contributed almost 5% of work opportunities with a relatively short duration.



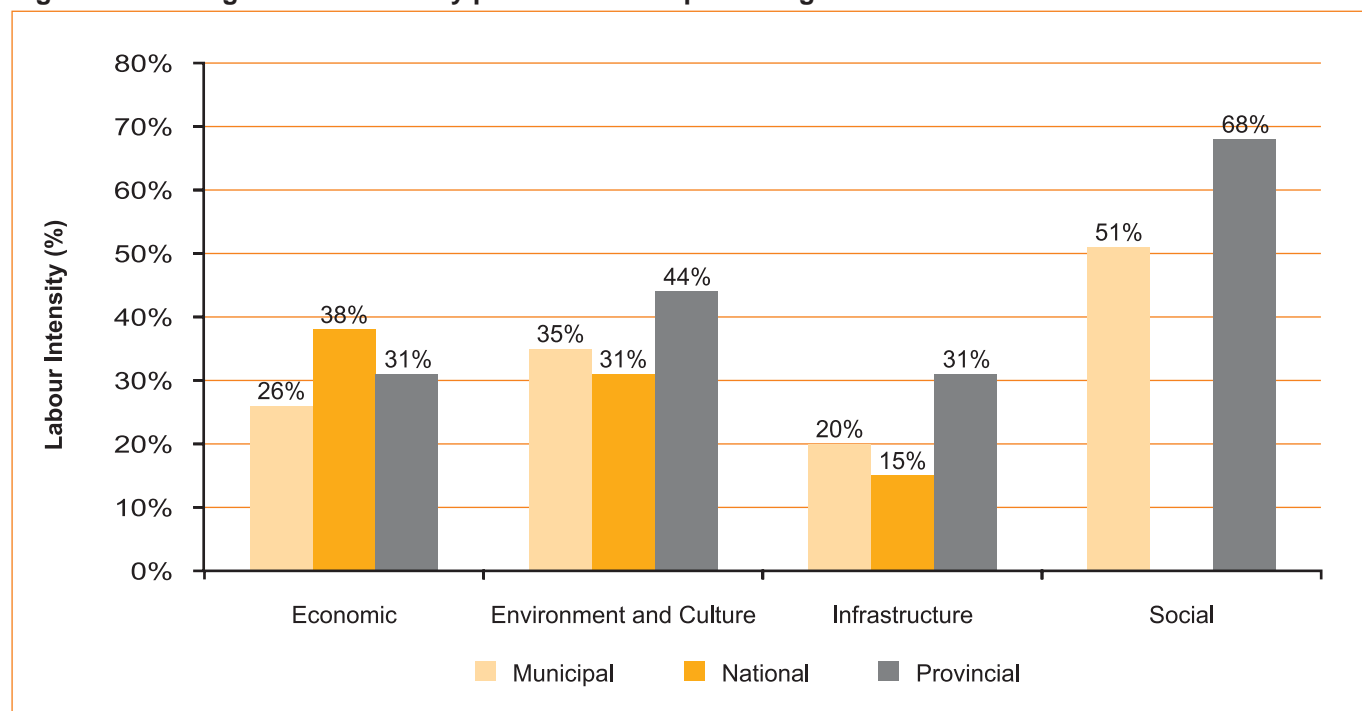
Within the Environment and Culture Sector, the national departments created the most work opportunities, but paid the lowest minimum wages of all three spheres of government. However, in comparison with the provincial level, the duration of work opportunities offered by national departments were significantly longer. The few jobs offered by municipalities in this sector were of short duration and well paid.

Within the Economic Sector, provincial departments dominated and accounted for the long duration of employment (74 days) compared to other spheres. Municipalities paid the lowest average daily wage of R38, which was below the corresponding average of R64 of the overall programme.

The Social Sector, at provincial government level, had the highest average labour intensity. This confirmed the notion that Social Sector programmes are highly labour-intensive by nature, meaning that most of the expenditure is channelled towards wages. Despite this trend, daily wages remained low compared to other sectors.

The Infrastructure Sector recorded an average labour intensity of 15%, meaning that the largest proportion of the budget was spent on wages rather than generating more person-days of work.

Figure 19: Average labour intensity per sector and sphere of government



6.1.5.4 Challenges and Conclusions

Overall, the EPWP had over-achieved its target of creating 1.6 million plus work opportunities for the unskilled and unemployed. In addition, the EPWP reached its targets in respect of both youth and women, but did not achieve its set targets for people with disabilities. In addition, some provinces did not achieve their annual set targets. Strategic interventions in these areas will ensure that the EPWP achieves its objectives across all spheres of government.



The final report also indicates significant variances in the wages paid on EPWP projects across all sectors and spheres of government. This calls for an improved framework in respect of the minimum wage rate to be paid for all EPWP projects.

The implementation of activities in a labour-intensive manner is a key rationale behind the EPWP. However, the report indicates that there are still significant differences with regard to labour intensity across provinces, sectors and spheres of government. For the EPWP to increase its impact, there should be systems in place to ensure that the labour-intensive guidelines are adhered to by all public bodies.

Finally, the average duration of employment varies across sectors, spheres and provinces. Some public bodies still have projects that have lower than expected duration of work opportunities. Once again, EPWP guidelines are required to ensure that the projects adhere to the minimum number of days of employment offered. This is set to decrease the unemployment rate in South Africa by keeping the unemployed in jobs for longer periods of time.



SECTION 7

COMMUNICATIONS



public works

Department:
Public Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME



7.1 National Programme Launch

The EPWP was officially launched by former President Mbeki on 18 May 2004 in Sekhunyani Village, Giyani, Limpopo. The launch was preceded by the GDS in 2003. In his address, the President acknowledged the commitment to strengthen cooperation among all the social partners to implement the agreements of the GDS, predominantly aimed at creating work and fighting poverty.

One of these agreements entailed implementing an EPWP as one of the many initiatives to create work opportunities and improve the skills levels of the South African people. Since the implementation of the EPWP, the DPW embarked on a wide range of communication initiatives. The following initiatives were undertaken with regard to stakeholders, such as implementers, beneficiaries and the general public over the five-year reporting period:

- Workshops and information sessions with provinces and municipal authorities and officials;
- Exhibitions and distribution of brochures at major events, such as conferences;
- Media coverage, including one-on-one interviews of top officials and beneficiaries by leading newspapers and radio stations;
- Media briefings;
- Advertorials prepared by DPW in conjunction with GCIS;
- Advertisements for EPWP branding and awareness;
- Road shows to every province to create awareness and support for the EPWP at provincial and municipal level;
- Appointment of a marketing and communications agency through GCIS to implement a marketing and communications strategy for the EPWP; and
- Updating the EPWP website to ensure that stakeholders and interested parties are able to access key EPWP documents, as well as providing links to other sites.

Positioning the EPWP as a programme of government as a whole, rather than just a DPW programme, remained high on the communications agenda throughout the five-year period.

7.2 Vuk'uphile Launch

Ms Stella Sigcau, Minister of Public Works at the time, hosted the EPWP Vuk'uphile launch at the East London City Hall on 14 October 2005. The 31 public entities that initially signed learnership agreements with the EPWP were also honoured at the ceremony, and the Minister presented awards to the MECs from various provincial departments and mayors of the municipalities who had signed MOAs with the DPW to take on learners. In addition, they were applauded for their contribution to the significant success of the EPWP and the NSDS.

“This event presents an opportunity to give due thought to the skills development component of the EPWP, and to focus attention on the municipalities and provinces that have been most active in the implementation of EPWP projects and learnerships,” said Minister Sigcau.



The new name for the EPWP's flagship programme, the EPWP Contractor Learnership Programme, was announced at the ceremony. Selected from a host of submissions from learners involved in the programme, "Vuk'uphile" was the name selected as the most apt in conveying the special significance of the two-year programme. Mayenzeke Sandla, a learner on the programme, chose the name as an injunction to "wake up and live", a call to take decisive action in improving one's prospects by acquiring skills and knowledge.

7.3 National Youth Service Launch

The NYS Programme was officially launched on 14 April 2007 by then Minister of Public Works, Ms Thoko Didiza, in Botshabelo, Bloemfontein. The programme was developed in response to the 2007 State of the Nation Address, in which President Mbeki stated that 5 000 youth would be participating in a youth programme linked to the maintenance of government buildings. To this end, the DPW prioritised building and maintenance projects which could offer practical experience to youth volunteers.

The NYS is a joint venture between the Umsobomvu Youth Fund, the DPW and the DoL.

7.4 Kamoso Awards – Rewarding Excellence

In the spirit of rewarding excellence in EPWP implementation, the EPWP Recognition Programme was launched in 2006/07 by the DPW and Business Trust (as part of the Support Programme) to recognise municipalities, provinces, departments and public entities who had excelled in implementing the EPWP, and to encourage others to follow suit.

The primary objectives of the EPWP Kamoso Awards Programme are as follows:

- To mobilise government stakeholders and partners to increase their efforts around implementing the EPWP;
- To communicate and showcase progress, impact and successes of the EPWP as a key government initiative on a national basis, and
- To use the award event as a platform to enhance visibility of the EPWP and reinforce its objectives to the broader public, demonstrating momentum in this strategic national programme.

The inaugural Recognition Programme event highlighted achievements in the Infrastructure Sector only, with the intention of expanding the programme to other sectors in the future. The Recognition Programme was launched as the "Kamoso Awards" on 15 February 2007.

The Kamoso brand was created to symbolise new beginnings and a new dawn, evoking the promise of a better, brighter future. In any culture, the image of the rising sun signifies new opportunities. The logo, therefore, is also in synthesis with the overall aims and objectives of the EPWP, which creates work opportunities and training for the unskilled and unemployed. The premise is that those benefiting from an EPWP engagement would be in a better position to secure work, and in so doing, create a better future for themselves.



7.4.1 *Kamoso Awards: 2007*

The winners of the EPWP Recognition Programme's ultimate accolades, the Kamoso Awards, were announced on 15 February 2007 at a ceremony held at Constitution Hill. The then Minister of Public Works, Ms Thoko Didiza, presented the awards to the following worthy recipients in the three programme categories:

- *Project Category*

The finalists in this category were selected for implementing the EPWP guidelines and requirements, while at the same time making a significant impact on the communities in which they operated. The winner here was the Makwane Roads Project, an initiative of the Free State Department of Public Works.

- *Department/Municipality Category*

The finalists in this category were selected for creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the EPWP, and having had a significant impact in terms of execution and visibility of the EPWP in their province, municipality, or region. Given the breadth and scope of criteria in this category, the Selection Committee decided to award not only the best municipality/department, but also the best performing provincial department that embraced the EPWP in the respective provinces. The respective winners were the Roads Agency Limpopo for their Gundo Lashu Programme, and the KZN DoT for their Zibambebe Programme.

- *Individual Category*

The finalists in this category were selected for their dedication to the implementation of the EPWP, as well as their personal commitment and individual contribution to the programme's active implementation. The winner was Allan Zimbwa, an engineer in Mpumalanga's Nkangala District Municipality.

Awards were also presented by ABSA Bank to two deserving candidates of the Vuk'uphile Programme. These were:

- Best Learner Contractor: Ms Kholeka V. Jonas, Umvezi Contractors, Mangaung Learnership; and
- Best Learner Supervisor: Mr Martin Duran, Coega.

7.4.2 *Kamoso Awards: 2008*

In 2008, the EPWP broadened the scope of the Kamoso Awards to encompass all four sectors within the EPWP, i.e. Economic, Environment and Culture, Infrastructure and Social. The categories and selection criteria were also refined and adjusted since the inaugural event, to accommodate sector- and programme-specific variances and accomplishments.

All implementers of EPWP projects throughout South Africa, across all four sectors, and from national departments, provinces or municipalities implementing EPWP, were eligible to apply for the 2008 Kamoso Awards. Winners were presented with trophies, prizes and certificates at a gala award ceremony on 17 July 2008, attended by senior politicians, participating government departments and public bodies, representatives of business and partners of the EPWP.



7.4.2.1 2008 Kamoso Award Categories and Winners

The 2008 Kamoso Award winners were:

- Economic Sector: Best Contractor Development Programme – Eastern Cape School Building Programme.
- Economic Sector: Best Enterprise Development Programme – Cooperative Capricorn Poultry Power.
- Environment and Culture Sector: Best Project National – Maputaland Working for Wetland Project, KwaZulu-Natal.
- Environment and Culture Sector: Best Municipal Project – Johannesburg City Parks.
- Environment and Culture Sector: Best Provincial Project – Londindalo Alien Vegetation Eradication Project, Gauteng.
- Infrastructure Sector: Best Regional Office – Bloemfontein.
- Infrastructure Sector: Best Construction Office – Department of Transport, Kwazulu-Natal, for the upgrading of D892 Maphumulo.
- Infrastructure Sector: Best District Municipality – Amatole, Eastern Cape.
- Infrastructure Sector: Best Local Municipality – Mangaung, Free State.
- Infrastructure Sector: Best Maintenance Programme – Zibambele Road Maintenance Programme, KwaZulu-Natal.
- Infrastructure Sector: Best Metropolitan City – City of Johannesburg.
- Infrastructure Sector: Best Province – KwaZulu-Natal.
- Social Sector: Best Project – Bambanani Safety Volunteers.
- Social Sector: Best Province – Limpopo.

7.5 12th Regional Seminar on Labour-Intensive Practices: 8–12 October 2007

The International Labour Organisation's (ILO's) *12th Regional Seminar for Labour-Based Practitioners* was conducted over a five-day period, from 8-12 October 2007 in Durban, South Africa. It was organised by the EPWP and hosted by the NDPW of the Republic of South Africa, in collaboration with the ILO.

In attendance were both South African and international delegates from 26 countries, and 33 papers were presented in the plenary and parallel sessions. Papers were delivered by foremost specialists on different aspects of labour-intensive contributions to infrastructure investments, and workshop sessions enabled delegates to discuss the implications for their own countries.

The seminar undoubtedly advanced the cause of employment-intensive methodologies as a means to address job creation and poverty alleviation in the region. The theme of the conference, "Prioritising Employment Creation in Government Policies and Investments in Infrastructure Programmes" found resonance in all presentations throughout the five-day gathering at the Durban International Convention Centre (ICC) in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal.

A key engagement was to consider employment creation and poverty alleviation in the context of labour-intensive technologies as a means to provide a structural and long-term intervention to address unemployment and underemployment in developing countries.



The forum provided labour-based practitioners with the opportunity of sharing their experiences and learning from successful infrastructure-based work creation models.

Delegates also exchanged views on possible new solutions for increasing the impact of investments and government programmes on employment creation. The seminar thus marked a shift of focus beyond the mere promotion of labour-based technologies, to a focus on increasing the employment impact of public sector investments and programmes in particular. In addition to best practices, the manner in which political commitments were linked to concrete outcomes was also examined.

Furthermore, the seminar also provided delegates with the opportunity of reviewing the objectives set at the last seminar, which was held in Mombasa, and of assessing progress in implementation.

Ministers from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe participated in the seminar, along with the Minister of Roads and Public Works from Kenya, the previous seminar host country.

A Ministerial meeting was convened on 9 October 2007 for Ministers to critically review and discuss the potential of infrastructure and service delivery in creating decent and productive employment opportunities, and its impact on poverty reduction, social cohesion and political stability. The Ministers in attendance issued a statement at the end of their meeting, in which they reaffirmed their commitment and support to optimise employment creation in the delivery of essential infrastructure and service delivery.

Unlike previous seminars hosted by different governments to review policy practice in the entire region, the 12th Regional Seminar also saw the active participation from French-speaking Africa. In this respect, the array of contributions from Francophone Africa was particularly valuable in as much as these submissions provided practical examples of labour-intensive practices, mainly in a road-building context.

A highlight of the seminar was the site visits on Wednesday, 10 October 2007, to gain first-hand experience of projects under the auspices of the EPWP. Delegates were of the opinion that the on-site demonstrations complemented the conference programme. Of particular interest were submissions that highlighted the interface between poverty alleviation, gender inequality and job creation, topics that no doubt will be placed on future labour-intensive agendas.

A sub-theme of the seminar was a growing recognition of the need to integrate the spheres of the private and public sectors in a developmental context. Several submissions highlighted the need for greater synergy to realise the goals of job creation and poverty alleviation, and that ongoing debate was necessary to advance the search for solutions and successful implementation of policy.

Key priorities were identified as the creation of an enabling political climate, the integration of social and economic policies, the extension of social protection schemes, the improvement of human and institutional capacity, rural development, and the empowerment of both women and vulnerable groups, such as people living with HIV/Aids.

As can be expected from a seminar devoted to labour-intensive practices, concerns over sustainability and accountability were also raised. Consensus was that while progress was made on these matters, continued efforts were called for to entrench these principles in government policy.



The seminar was concluded by the issuing of the Durban Statement, which endorsed the Ministerial Statement issued on 9 October 2007, and served to reinforce the commitment to the cause of employment creation for poverty alleviation.

7.6 Other Communication Initiatives

7.6.1 *Greening of Vhembe Launch*

The Greening of Vhembe is a project funded by the DPW, and coordinated by the Independent Development Trust (IDT) and the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) as project implementing agents. The project relates to the greening of 10 schools and the establishment of a community nursery where local community members are provided with short-term employment coupled with training on environmental and life skills aspects.

The objectives of this project are to support the Greening of the Nation initiative by expanding the greening of schools in the Limpopo Province, eradicate malnutrition within the area and enhance the School Nutrition Programme, as well as encourage environmental and resource conservation and awareness within the schools. The activities include, among other, the planting of fruit and indigenous trees, and establishing medicinal and water-saving gardens.

The Greening of Vhembe launch was held on 16 October 2008 at the Vhembe District Municipality and was well attended. Guests included Provincial MECs of Public Works, mayors, top officials and/or representatives from the three spheres of government, traditional leaders from the district, EPWP implementing bodies, media, etc.

Members of the media were briefed by the Minister and the event received widespread coverage across various media channels.

7.6.2 *Business Trust Long Run: 2006 – 2008*

The EPWP participated in all of the Business Trust Long Run events from 2006 to 2008. During these events, the EPWP team ran a 10 km stretch and also profiled various projects across the country.

7.6.3 *ILO Seminar: 2–3 September 2008*

The ILO Seminar on EPWP Phase II Strategic Planning was successfully held from 2–3 September 2008 at Kievits Kroon, Pretoria. This event, jointly hosted by the ILO, DPW (EPWP), HSRC and DBSA, was aimed at exploring and debating possible responses to dealing with unemployment and poverty.

The seminar was attended by more than 150 invited guests from organised labour, business, the three spheres of government, research institutions, EPWP implementing bodies, other stakeholders and the media.

Research findings were presented on current EPWP initiatives, international experiences were explored, and participants considered draft proposals for the EPWP Phase II on key issues related to:



- The state of the economy and unemployment within this context – HSRC employment scenarios;
- What has been – Second Economy Review and EPWP Strategic Review;
- Other countries' experiences – India and Argentina experience;
- Economic impacts of doing or not doing anything – Economist and National Treasury;
- EPWP proposals for Phase II;
- A review of current employment conditions; and
- Exploring different delivery options.

7.6.4 People's Assembly

The DPW and EPWP Marketing Communications Unit were invited to the People's Assembly held at Bushbuckridge, Mpumalanga from 15–18 September 2008. Some selected EPWP projects within the Bushbuckridge region were visited by parliamentarians (Portfolio Community on Public Works) and community members attending this Special Sitting of Parliament.



SECTION 8

FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES PER SECTOR



public works

Department:
Public Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME



8.1 Infrastructure Sector

8.1.1 Mpumalanga – Forging the Way

One of the leading lights in terms of progress within the EPWP is the Nkangala District Municipality (NDM) in Mpumalanga, generally considered to be one of the pioneers in the implementation of EPWP learnerships. In June 2004, the NDM took a resolution to implement a total of 200 learnerships, and to date, the municipality is credited as being the public entity with the most learnerships, i.e. 192.

The number of projects completed under this programme already amounts to 157 with a value of R93 million. Thus far, the number of person days of work created is 2 400, and workers have accessed about 1 000 days of training. The NDM budget provides for three projects per learner contracting company as workplace experience.

In support of this strategy, the NDM has also trained its officials to achieve NQF Level 5 on labour-intensive construction. In addition, in November 2004, a Project Management Unit (PMU) was established and tasked with the responsibility of MIG-funded projects and EPWP implementation.

8.1.2 Building Schools for a Better Tomorrow – Eastern Cape

In the Eastern Cape, the Construction Contractors Learnership Programme came about in response to an enormous backlog of schools waiting to be built for the Department of Education. After a stringent selection process, learners began their training in early 2006. This two- to three-year programme involved learners attending three classroom training sessions of three months each, followed by a practical project.

The aim was to equip them with the skills and resources to manage their own construction contracting businesses, which they formed at the beginning of the Learnership Programme with the assistance of the EPWP. A total of 51 men and women of all ages became the first group to take part in this free Learnership Programme. They had three things in common: they were all unemployed prior to commencing the project; they were all keen to learn; and they were all Eastern Cape residents. Some had never had a job before.

For three months, 25 learners received theoretical training at Siyakha Skills Centre in Queenstown, while the other 26 learners were trained at Qhamani Training Centre in Port Elizabeth.

The learners were then asked to put into practice what they had learned. Through their fledgling businesses, they tendered for a school building project that the Department of Education of the Eastern Cape had set aside for the learnership. As each one was awarded a project, they were also given an overdraft facility by Absa, affording them the much needed capital to commence with the construction of the schools. In addition, each learner on the programme was assigned both a junior and senior mentor to guide them through the building process.



8.1.3 Learnership 1 000 Programme – Western Cape

Another key intervention, the Learnership 1 000 Programme, was launched in June 2006 with the aim of providing entrepreneurial opportunities in artisan-related fields such as plumbing, carpentry, and construction management, as well as in the administrative field. Learnership 1 000 candidates gain access to invaluable on-the-job experience on infrastructure development projects in the Western Cape, such as the building of schools, hospitals and roads.

8.1.4 The New Venture Creation Programme – Western Cape

In a bid to develop emerging entrepreneurs into full-fledged entrepreneurs, the Western Cape Provincial Government, the National Department of Public Works and the Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETAs) jointly launched the New Venture Creation Programme with 200 learnerships. In addition, 800 learners have been recruited to assist with the improvement of the service delivery capacity of the Western Cape Provincial and Local Government.

8.1.5 Vukuzakhe – KwaZulu-Natal

The Vukuzakhe Programme in KwaZulu-Natal has developed and empowered women contractors through training, capacity-building, mentorship and access to work opportunities.

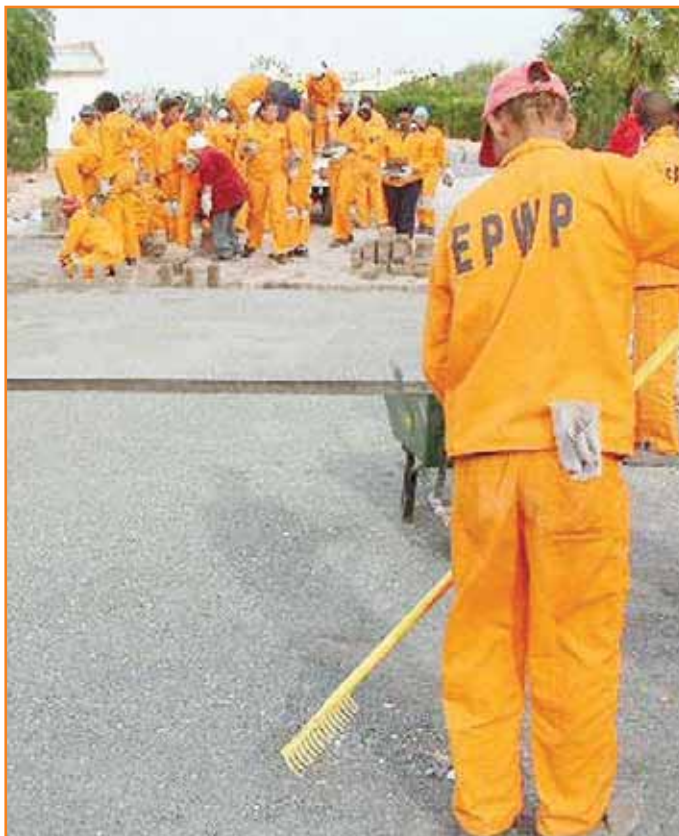
8.1.6 Makwane Roads Project – Free State

The Makwane Roads Project was an initiative of the Free State Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport, comprising the construction of 14 km of road using labour-intensive methods. All labour was sourced from the local community and resulted in R31 million being invested into the community through wages, salaries the purchasing of materials and hiring of equipment. Some of the contractors were encouraged to set up brick-manufacturing plants, and paving bricks for projects were purchased from them.

This project, which was originally intended to be machine-intensive, was redesigned as a 100% labour-intensive project and created 1 400 work opportunities for unemployed individuals. Moreover, it was delivered on time and within the budget, confirming that EPWP projects can be effectively implemented. The project proved to have multiple benefits for the community in terms of creating access to job opportunities, and developing SMEs.



8.1.7 Zibambele Programme – KwaZulu-Natal



The KwaZulu-Natal Department of Transport initiated the Zibambele (“doing it ourselves”) Programme, which is a form of labour-intensive road maintenance aimed at alleviating poverty and unemployment. This programme is based on the Kenyan Lengthman model, which contracts a household rather than an individual to maintain a length of road.

Zibambele targets rural women-headed households and falls within the scope of EPWP, as it is labour-based and affords the poor an opportunity to generate income and acquire skills through training, such as literacy and road maintenance. To date, more than 32 000 contractors have been employed by means of this programme, with the overall target for 2009 being 40 000.

The contractors received technical training relating to the activities they were expected to perform. The groups were purposely called “savings clubs” to inculcate a culture of saving. This resulted in 939 savings clubs, which have collectively saved R7.9 million out of their earnings. These clubs are used as a vehicle for facilitating development and promoting the establishment of small businesses and co-operatives.

8.1.8 Investing in Infrastructure - Limpopo

The key programme of the Limpopo Roads Agency is the Gundo Lashu project, which focuses on constructing access roads using labour-intensive methods. Under this programme, the Roads Agency Limpopo increased access to villages through more than 57 labour-intensive projects, to the value of more than R230 million, while at the same time creating approximately 5 000 job opportunities. 24 contractors and six consulting firms received training through this programme. In addition, the agency created a Contractor Development Division, providing emerging contractors with social and technical skills to manage the projects.

8.1.9 Semelela – North West

The North West Province launched its EPWP under the name “Semelela” (“fold up your sleeves and work”) through the Modimola Integrated EPWP Project. This project was initiated by the Provincial Executive Council in 2004 to address a renewed emphasis on job creation, and the projects are now starting to reap rewards around the country.



At the time, the Modimola Integrated EPWP Project entailed the following:

- The labour-intensive routine maintenance by five contractors of a 70 km section of the Mafikeng-Vryburg road (between Mafikeng and Setlagoli);
- Route patrol by three contractors on the road between Mafikeng and Taung, via Vryburg over a length of approximately 230 km;
- The labour-intensive construction of approximately 15 km of internal access roads in Modimola by six contractors; and
- The establishment of an agricultural project in Modimola, where 31 small farmers cultivated cash crops for own consumption and commercial production under irrigation, as well as the establishment of a chicken egg-laying unit.

The project initially focused on the integration of the different economic sectors relevant to the rural community of Modimola, creating short-term employment, long-term sustainability and economic advantages that will continue to sustain the community once construction of the infrastructure has been completed. A Learnership Programme has resulted in the creation of 46 new entrepreneurs – 16 contractors and 30 farmers – as well as direct employment for approximately 450 people from the target community.

From observations, it is already evident that the project is having a profoundly beneficial impact on the lives of the people of Modimola. The benefits of the project are also filtering through to other parts of the community and shopkeepers have indicated that there is now a demand for a much wider range of products.

8.1.10 Improving Infrastructure – Northern Cape

Addressing the twin tasks of improving road and transport infrastructure while creating employment for disadvantaged communities, a venture in the Northern Cape Province tackled infrastructure improvement. Aside from the 10 000 short-term jobs created, a Learnership Programme on road maintenance with 30 dedicated learners has been in operation, while 15 new learnerships for small contractors have been approved. Special road maintenance projects have thus far created hundreds of jobs in various areas, with the main beneficiaries being women and youth.

Despite only being launched in 2005, a number of projects have already been completed, including the construction of a bridge over the Orange River, linking Riemvasmaak with Blouputs, and the upgrading of the road between Douglas and Hopetown from gravel to tar. Other projects currently underway include: the upgrading of gravel roads to tar in the Hartswater area and on the main access road to the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park; street paving in the Ritchie, Greenpoint and Colvillehe communities; and the stabilisation of the Teekloof Pass.

8.1.11 Roads Strategy – Western Cape

The Western Cape's EPWP is the second highest contributor to work opportunities in the country. Concurrent with the increase in the number of projected job opportunities from 120 000 to 170 000, the search for new interventions to reduce unemployment and to eradicate poverty in the province continues unabated.

Even though the costs of road construction and maintenance have increased at an alarming rate, the province has provided:



- R31 million for the upgrading of access roads;
- R40 million for the maintenance of provincial roads;
- The continuance of major construction projects, such as the Gansbaai-Bredasdorp roadworks;
- Expanding labour-intensive construction methods; and
- Expanding the NYS Programme.

8.1.12 New Youth Development Centre – Western Cape

The Western Cape's Department of Transport and Public Works has decided to name a new youth development centre (constructed on the old De Nova site, north of Cape Town), after a slain Umkhonto weSizwe soldier, Solomon Mahlangu. The centre offers youth the opportunity to acquire skills in labour-intensive construction, agricultural development, and computer literacy.

8.1.13 Youth in Building – Western Cape

A 'Youth in Building' maintenance initiative was launched in the Western Cape on 14 June 2007, and named after Basil February, the first MK soldier from the Western Cape to die in the struggle for freedom. The aim behind its formation was to impart knowledge and skills, and to provide inspiration to its 500 members, all of whom will be employed in the built environment. Participants were earmarked for artisan training in areas such as electrical maintenance, air-conditioning, plumbing, plastering and tiling, brick-laying, painting, and construction supervision.

8.2 Social Sector

8.2.1 Accredited ECD Training – KwaZulu-Natal

The EPWP in KwaZulu-Natal provides accredited training in the form of learnerships to ECD practitioners. Some of the current learnerships are funded by the Department of Education and others by the ETDP SETA.

ECD programmes have proved to be of particular importance for children living in poverty, as it can enhance their long-term capacity to participate fully in the realisation of their rights and abilities.

8.2.2 ECD Learnership Programme – Ubombo

Learners participating in this programme were drawn from ECD sites subsidised by the Department of Social Welfare and Population Development. They had been working for more than three years without any training received in child care. The national certificate in ECD at NQF Level 4 was undertaken with 28 learners – all women. Practitioners participating in the programme received stipends of R1 000 per month, which made an enormous difference in their lives.



8.2.3 Investing in Tomorrow's Leaders – Limpopo

Limpopo Province was the first to realise EPWP Social Sector objectives. As part of improving the quality of ECD and HCBC services, the Limpopo departments of Education, Health and Social Development and Labour worked together and trained 700 cooks, 700 gardeners, 2 000 caregivers from HCBC sites, and 1 000 ECD practitioners on Child Care Level 1.

This was followed by training for 300 practitioners on ECD NQF Level 4, 300 cooks and gardeners on 300 new ECD sites, and 2 300 caregivers on HCBC in both health and psychosocial aspects. 1 192 caregivers registered for Adult Basic Education Training (ABET). Limpopo also expanded beyond ECD and HCBC. They incorporated training for youth in the Limpopo Department of Safety, Security and Liaison as voluntary assistance probation officers and volunteers on the Victim Empowerment Programme.

8.3 Environment Sector

8.3.1 Klipspruit River Clean-up – Gauteng

Cleaning South Africa's rivers and keeping them clean are both important endeavours. However, in a country where certain communities suffer from crippling poverty and massive unemployment, ecological concerns can sometimes seem somewhat trivial in comparison. This is why one cannot but applaud the efforts of the Klipspruit Clean-up Project, a venture aimed at addressing the litter problem, while at the same time providing job and training opportunities for nearby local communities.

The Klipspruit Clean-up was first implemented in 2002 as a combined venture between the Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environmental Affairs (GDACE) and the Johannesburg Development Agency (JDA), with the main funding provided by the DEAT.

Since then, it has contributed to creating both a pristine slice of nature and many job and training opportunities for those living in Soweto, the large township through which the river runs. In fact, the project was so successful that it was decided to incorporate it into the EPWP. The idea was for those involved not only to benefit from the immediate employment offered by the project, but also to acquire skills and practical experience that would assist them in finding jobs elsewhere.



8.3.2 *Siyazenzela Waste Management Programme – KwaZulu-Natal*

The KwaZulu-Natal DoT, together with the Hibiscus Coast Municipality, launched a community-based waste management project called “Siyazenzela” at the Ugu Agricultural Market in Port Shepstone on 12 April 2007. This community-based programme falls under the Environment and Culture Sector of the EPWP in KwaZulu-Natal.

As the provincial co-ordinator of the EPWP, the DoT led a delegation to Curitiba, Brazil, in September 2006 to learn and exchange best practices on community-based programmes. The delegates were exposed to the Green Exchange Project in accordance with which community members provide domestic waste collection services on behalf of the municipality. In return, the Curitiba Municipality rewards community members with fruit and vegetable parcels.

This project was modified and is currently being piloted in four areas within the Hibiscus Coast Municipality. Each of the four areas has 50 beneficiaries working on the project. Mkholumbe, Bhobhoi, Masinenge and Louisiana were identified due to being under-served in terms of domestic waste collection, paper picking and street sweeping. Other criteria involved levels of poverty and illiteracy in these areas. The 200 beneficiaries are employed for a period of 12 months and they have all signed annual renewable contracts.



The objectives of Siyazenzela are to improve environmental cleanliness, create work opportunities, sustain community gardens and remove the dependency syndrome. Every two weeks, municipal trucks collect waste from beneficiaries at designated collection points. In exchange, beneficiaries are remunerated with vegetable and fruit parcels worth R40 each, added to which they receive food vouchers to the value of R250 each on a monthly basis. Employment is subject to beneficiaries attending compulsory training offered by the municipality and the DoT, and the programme is governed by conditions of employment for SPWPs. Training includes life skills, waste handling and supervision of beneficiaries.



8.3.3 Eco-Coffins – KwaZulu-Natal



The Eco-Coffins Project is a KwaZulu-Natal initiative aimed at facilitating the control of invasive alien plants, thus creating employment opportunities in the manufacturing of coffins, and the growing of indigenous plants for rehabilitation and healing.

It seeks to give the poor the greatest possible dignity, at the lowest possible cost, in their time of bereavement through the provision of quality eco-coffins and pastoral support around the funeral. The Eco-Coffins Project aims to optimise the number of sustainable jobs that can be created and ensure that these are availed to the marginalised.

Eco-coffins are made from invasive alien plants, such as pines, gums and wattles, which pose the largest threat to South Africa's rich biodiversity, added to which these have a significant impact on water security, the productive potential of agricultural land, the severity of wild fires, etc. The project is labour-intensive during all stages, from the clearing of the invasive alien trees to the manufacturing of the coffins.

Emphasis is placed on providing opportunities to women, the disabled and former in-mates. Coffins are made available to the poor at cost through faith-based organisations in South Africa working in partnership with local authorities, traditional leaders, NGOs and ethical burial societies.

8.3.4 Greening of Vhembe – Limpopo

The Greening of Vhembe, launched on 16 October 2008, is a project funded by the DPW, and coordinated by the Independent Development Trust (IDT) and the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) as project implementing agents. It involves the greening of 10 schools and the establishment of a community nursery where local community members are provided short-term employment coupled with training on environmental and life skills.

The objectives of this project are to: support the Greening of the Nation initiative by expanding the greening of schools in the Limpopo Province; eradicate malnutrition within the area; enhance the School Nutrition Programme; and encourage environmental and resource conservation and awareness within the schools. The activities include, among other, planting of fruit trees, indigenous trees, medicinal gardens and water- saving gardens.





Meanwhile, the Thulamela Food for Waste Programme has targeted 5 418 households not currently receiving a waste collection service. This project is aimed at creating temporary to long-term employment, food security and the provision of clean water.

8.3.5 Mushroom Farming Project – KwaZulu-Natal

The KwaZulu-Natal DoT partnered with the Departments of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs to pilot a mushroom farming project as one of the exit strategies. Located in Pietermaritzburg at Vulindlela, it provides employment to 35 members who are responsible for planting and producing mushrooms. Each member owns a five square metre trench, which involves watering and controlling humidity to the right levels. More than R70 000 has been realised since the commencement of the project in March 2006.





8.4 Case Studies

• Nosipho Msimanga – Formidable female competitor in construction – Eastern Cape

Nosipho Msimanga is a 35-year old single mother with two young children. For years she had tried to break into the construction industry, but found it very difficult as she had no formal training and no financial resources. Now, just a few short months later, Msimanga is realising her dreams. She and her team are based at the Mthawelanga Senior Primary School, far from any major centres, in the Engcobo district in the former Transkei.

“I never thought that I would build a school from scratch. This learnership has changed my life and the lives of this whole community too. The community has been waiting for this school since 1974,” says Msimanga. “Until now, mud huts served as classrooms. Those children who attended school in mud huts are parents now and are assisting to build a brick-school for their kids. Isn’t it wonderful?” she exclaims.

Things have not always been easy for Msimanga though. “When I first arrived here, the community members were not happy. They said that they wanted an old white man to build their school, not a little girl. But now that they have seen my work, they say that I work like a real man. Once they were afforded temporary employment opportunities, the men and women from the community gained confidence and became part of a very dedicated team.”

• Reneldo Thomson – Proud new business owner – Eastern Cape

With the help of the EPWP, Reneldo Thomson (35) formed his own company, Reneldo Builders, and has almost completed his first school. “I’ve become a human being again since joining the Construction Contracting Learnership Programme,” Thomson says.

“I grew up in Breidbach, near King Williams Town. I had no job before and the people in Breidbach didn’t respect me. I have a wife and two kids and my son has Down’s syndrome. It was very difficult for me not being able to support them. Once I am finished with this programme, I want to be able to compete with large construction companies. I’m doing this for my family.”

• Reuben Nelson – Proud owner of RTN Civils – North West Province

Before being recruited to the programme, Reuben Nelson, owner of RTN Civils, had no full-time work and did part-time sub-contracting work in the Brits/Rustenburg area.

“This programme has taught me so much on the technical and financial fronts, added to which it has opened doors with ABSA,” says Nelson. “I am now able to show that I have completed projects successfully and am able to obtain financing for future ventures. It’s given me a kick-start in the construction industry which I would never have had before.”



- **Susan Kgatkanye – ECD Practitioner – North West Province**

Susan Kgatkanye (33), one of the Level 4 learners, says the ECD course has changed her life. Prior to being selected, she was running a pre-school in Boitekong, just outside Rustenburg. The only training she ever received was a workshop which was offered at a college in the area in 1994.

“I have always loved kids ... they mean the world to me. But I never knew how to give proper lessons. We were really just looking after the kids. But now the kids and the parents are happy,” says Kgathanye. “They’ve seen the change in me. One parent even told me that I should become a real teacher.”

Pari Pillay, affiliated to the EPWP’s Social Sector, attributes the North West Province’s success to a proper skills audit and using a FET college to manage the training. “To have a lead service provider managing the programme assists greatly, as government unfortunately does not have adequate capacity to take care of this aspect.”

- **Veronica Jonas – Winner of Kamoso Award for Best Learner Contractor – Free State**

At just 25, Mangaung-based Veronica Jonas now has her very own construction company, a healthy bank balance from her profits and she is even building her own house.

She was a civil engineering student at the Central University of Technology in Bloemfontein when representatives of the EPWP came to the campus, recruiting learners for the Vuk’uphile Learnership Programme. Jonas was selected as a learner contractor, assigned two supervisors and shown how to start her own business. She underwent a period of theoretical training, after which she landed her first project (worth R1.7 million) through the municipality which required that she pave two roads in Mangaung. This was followed by a second project worth R2.4 million, involving the building of roads and stormwater drains.

She is currently completing her third and final project on sewerage worth approximately R1 million. The municipality, which has a partnership agreement with the EPWP, provides various infrastructure projects that need to be undertaken in the area, while learners obtain the practical experience required by the programme.

The rationale behind the Vuk’uphile Programme is for learners to be able to compete in the private sector after completing their initial three projects, and with the experience and knowledge gained over the two-year programme, tender for jobs under their new company.

“So many young people who are interested in this line of work don’t know where to start. But Vuk’uphile has assisted us every step of the way, from starting our own company, to obtaining finance, tendering for projects and also acquiring the relevant technical skills,” says Jonas.

- **John Williams – Finding his niche – Western Cape**

John Williams is another learner contractor who has found his niche. His mother insisted that he complete his matric after his father passed away, and when he left school he joined Correctional Services. But he dreamed of a career in construction.



“I saw an advertisement in the local newspaper and decided to go for it,” he says. “I was one of more than 100 people who applied. We sat for a day-long test. I thought we would never stop writing. But when I was selected, I resigned immediately. I am now realising my lifelong dream.”

- **Ms T Zondi – Owner of Thatheni Women’s Construction – KwaZulu-Natal**

Ms Zondi (45) participated in the initial stages of the EPWP’s Emerging Contractor Development Programme. She was awarded her first project in 1998, which entailed the cleaning of pipes at Claridge and Mooiriver. She commenced her first project with no capital to acquire construction equipment, but she utilised available material from a poultry project that she was involved in at the time. She obtained further assistance from the KwaZulu-Natal DoT, which offered her a vehicle and other useful resources to fulfil her dream. Her first cheque amounted to R4 000.

Thatheni Women’s Construction, Ms Zondi’s company, has been able to procure a vast number of construction contracts from the KwaZulu-Natal DoT, estimated to be in the region of R30 million. This company has grown and is now able to compete with seasoned and well-established large construction companies. All her unskilled labour is derived from the local area (wherever the contracts are located), as part of her skills transfer responsibility.

- **Irene Gangerdine – Manager of Sally Construction – KwaZulu-Natal**

Similar to Zondi, Irene Gangerdine, manager of Sally Construction in KwaZulu-Natal, also benefited from the Vukuzakhe Programme. She was introduced to the programme and was encouraged to register for training and mentorship in 1999. She landed her first job, which entailed construction of a local road in the area in which she resides, to the value of R303 000.

Gangerdine attributes most of her success to the Vukuzakhe Programme, which has provided tender opportunities and skills development for the emerging contractors registered under the programme. She is now confident enough to negotiate with suppliers, deal with banking and other financial matters, while managing her own projects with minimal support.

“I feel equipped, because we relate the training to practice as in story and discussion rings, music and special activities. The training is very important to poor communities, as we need our children to be exposed to the best. I enjoy learning and now feel proud to be educated, since we have done so well in this module.”

As the Economic Sector activities span all of the aforementioned categories, no flagship programmes or case studies are reported on in this sector.



SECTION 9

EPWP – PHASE TWO: THE WAY FORWARD



public works

Department:
Public Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME



9.1 Background

The first phase of the EPWP was one of a number of government strategies and programmes aimed at addressing unemployment and poverty. The programme was launched on 1 April 2004 with the goal of creating one million work opportunities over the next five years. While this goal was reached one year ahead of time, the five-year review of the programme did indicate some areas of concern, and made recommendations for increasing both the scale and the impact of the programme in the future.

The first phase of the programme was based on the GDS Agreement of 2003. Its objectives were fairly modest, despite the high levels of unemployment in South Africa at the time. Subsequent criticism has related mainly to these limited objectives, and the limited impact the programme has therefore had on decreasing unemployment and alleviating poverty.

While the EPWP reached its goal of creating one million work opportunities, this effort only reached 11% of unemployed people in the 2007/08 financial year. And while there has been a general decline in the rate of unemployment during the first years of the EPWP's existence, the scale of the programme needs to be expanded significantly in order for it to make its contribution to the government goal of halving unemployment by 2014.

Another concern which emerged from the review was that the duration of the work opportunities created was shorter than anticipated, limiting the income transfer to each beneficiary. There was considerable variation in the average duration of work projects between sectors, provinces and municipalities, with generally shorter periods reported in areas with higher rates of unemployment. This suggested that work opportunities were being shared within the community, resulting in the shorter duration periods.

The widely varying performance of public bodies was a further concern, with some performing very well and others very poorly. For the programme to be scaled up, all public bodies will have to perform at a specified minimum level.

Wage rates also came under the spotlight, with these varying widely from sector to sector. In some areas, wages even remained stagnant, and did not increase to keep up with inflation and the rising cost of living, while in some cases wages were so low that they were not contributing in any meaningful way to poverty reduction amongst participants. A clearly defined minimum wage level for all participants in the programme, which is adjusted annually, would assist in resolving these issues.

9.2 Recommendations from Phase I

A strategic review of the first phase of the EPWP was presented to Cabinet in June 2008. This was based on extensive evaluations of performance, and gave a number of recommendations aimed at increasing the scale and impact of the programme during its second phase. While the EPWP had achieved its initial target, some important constraints on its capacity for expansion were identified. These included the DPW's limited authority to demand contributions from provinces and municipalities, the lack of incentives in place for provinces and municipalities to maximise their employment creation efforts, the lack of capacity in certain public bodies, and insufficient political mobilisation in some areas.



The fact that the work opportunities created by the programme were generally of a shorter duration than anticipated also meant that it had a limited impact on poverty reduction. The report indicated that measures and targets for increasing the average duration of each work opportunity would have to be included in the second phase of the programme.

It was also noted that increasing the scale of the programme to the size proposed in the Draft Anti-Poverty Strategy would require mobilisation of non-state capacity, and it was recommended that the second phase should include programmes managed by non-state organisations such as NGOs, CBOs and local communities through the Community Works Programme. The training framework would also need to be improved, as training targets in the first phase were not met partly due to the limited capacity to implement the massive training requirements of the programme.

Finally, while SMME development was identified as a specific objective in the first phase of the EPWP, it would also need to be part of the delivery strategy for other organisations and agencies if they became involved.

9.3 Programme Structure

9.3.1 Goals and Purpose

The Draft Anti-Poverty Strategy recommends a significant scaling-up of public employment programmes in order to create more income-generating opportunities for poor people. The draft has set a target of creating two million work years of employment through public employment programmes every year. While the EPWP is projected to grow to three times its current size within the next five years, it will not be able to meet the entire public employment target defined in the Anti-Poverty Strategy on its own. Within this context, the programme aims to create 4.5 million work opportunities over the next five years, which is the equivalent of two million full-time jobs.



The goals, purpose and indicators of the second phase of the EPWP are outlined in the table below:

Goal	
To create employment equal to two million full-time equivalents (FTEs), namely 4.5 million short and ongoing work opportunities with an average duration of 100 days, for poor and unemployed people in South Africa, so as to contribute to halving unemployment by 2014 through the delivery of public and community services. (This will scale up from 210 000 FTEs per year in 2009/10 to 680 000 FTEs in 2013/14)	
Purpose	Indicators
For all public bodies from all spheres of government and the non-state sector to deliberately optimise the creation of work opportunities for unemployed and poor people in South Africa through the delivery of public and community services. Training and enterprise development will be implemented in sector-specific programmes to enhance service delivery and beneficiary well-being.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of work opportunities (work opportunities, people employed and full-time equivalents) created per annum in EPWP programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year 1 (2009/10) – 500 000 work opportunities and 210 000 FTEs; Year 2 (2010/11) – 600 000 work opportunities and 260 000 FTEs; Year 3 (2011/12) – 850 000 work opportunities and 360 000 FTEs; Year 4 (2012/13) – 1.2 million work opportunities and 500 000 FTEs; and Year 5 (2013/14) – 1.5 million work opportunities and 680 000 FTEs. Overall participation targets per annum starting from 2009/10: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 55% of workers should be women; At least 40% of workers should be youth; and At least 2% of workers should be people with disabilities. Sector level targets are to be developed. Government and non-state sector service delivery is to be provided to approved and defined standards. An increased proportion of the normal budget is to be spent on EPWP outputs (work opportunities, people employed, training and income transferred). Sector programme targets are to be specified, where applicable, as a percentage of labour-intensive employment.

9.3.2 Wage Incentive

In order to assist with the mobilisation of provinces and municipalities and with the funding of additional wage costs, a wage incentive will be introduced for the second phase of the programme. As this type of incentive is new in government, it will be phased in, commencing in the 2009/10 financial year.

For provinces to be eligible, they will need to meet employment creation targets and minimum participation targets for women, youth and people with disabilities, as well as reporting on their contribution to the DPW. Provinces and municipalities will have to enter into an agreement with the DPW in which they will commit to a set of mutually agreed upon targets.

In 2009/10, the wage incentive will also be tested in the non-state sector of the programme, with NGOs and other NPOs being able to access the wage incentive when creating employment for the EPWP target group. From the 2010/11 financial year, the wage incentive will also be made available to the Environmental and Social Sectors of the programme, which will, on the same basis, be incentivised to maximise employment creation for the EPWP target group through their respective activities.

The main legal, administrative, monitoring and audit mechanisms for the introduction of the wage incentive are being put in place by the DPW in cooperation with other relevant departments, in particular National Treasury, the Provincial Treasuries and municipalities.



9.3.3 Mobilising Government

A key focus of the second phase will be to mobilise all spheres of government and public bodies to contribute to the EPWP's outputs. This is critical to ensure that government as a whole takes ownership of the EPWP and its objectives, and that it is not seen merely as a DPW programme.

9.3.4 Sector Programmes

The EPWP will continue to operate in the Infrastructure, Social, Environment and Culture Sectors, albeit with some changes in focus. The programme's various SMME development activities will be integrated into the other relevant sectors of the programme, and the non-state sector will be mobilised to create employment and income for the EPWP target group. Operationally, all the sectors will continue to operate as they have in the past, and all the proposed changes will be made to enable implementing bodies to continue working as they have in the past.

• Infrastructure Sector

The Infrastructure Sector will be led by the DPW. At national level, this includes the Departments of Transport, Provincial and Local Government, Water Affairs and Forestry, Minerals and Energy, and Sports and Recreation. Most projects are implemented by the provinces and municipalities, however, and this will continue in the second phase of the programme. These will be focused on more labour-intensive programmes with the potential to provide regular employment for large numbers of people, especially in rural areas.

At the local government level, the focus will be on: ensuring that those municipalities which are already exceeding their targets keep performing, and are able to continue growing their EPWP programmes through access to the wage incentive; those municipalities already implementing the EPWP, but which are not yet meeting their targets, improve their performance so that they can meet the minimum requirements for accessing the wage incentive; and those municipalities not yet implementing and reporting on the EPWP, start implementing and reporting as required.

It is anticipated that the Infrastructure Sector will remain the largest sector of the EPWP, due to the large investments and allocations already planned for this sector and government's focus on increasing labour-intensive infrastructure spend over the next couple of years. The planned output is the creation of 900 000 FTEs of employment.

• Environmental Sector

The Environmental Sector will continue to grow through programmes implemented by national and provincial departments. Allocations to the sector have increased over the MTEF, and include funds to initiate the Working for Energy Programme, which is an interdepartmental initiative. Growth in the sector will come from increasing the number of work opportunities, as well as the duration of work opportunities so that the cumulative target of 350 000 FTEs can be met.



• *Social Sector*

The Social Sector Plan for the second phase of the EPWP is still being finalised, and the sector will continue in its current format in the first year of this phase. In order to increase the scale of the sector so that it will be able to contribute 500 000 FTEs over the next five years, a number of key issues have to be resolved, and the sector is working on these. These include standardising the employment framework for the sector, funding mechanisms to grow the sector, and identifying key areas for expansion.

• *The Non-State Sector*

This proposed new sector will consist of institution-based programmes and area-based programmes. The first will be delivered through non-state institutions such as NGOs and CBOs, while the second will be delivered through organisations that build capacity at local level. The latter approach offers considerable scope for work activities to be determined by the unique needs of a community and implemented at community level with partial funding from the state.

9.3.5 *Outputs*

The second phase of the EPWP will increase the focus on the creation of temporary work opportunities that provide income for the poor and unemployed.

The table below provides the envisaged cumulative outputs of the programme for each of the sectors for the 2009–2014 period.

Table 30: Cumulative outputs of the programme for each of the sectors for the 2009–2014 period

Sector	Work opportunities	FTEs
Infrastructure	2 374 000	900 000
Environment	1 156 000	350 000
Social	750 000	500 000
Non-state	640 000	280 000
TOTAL	4.5 million plus	2 million plus

Implementation responsibilities vary for each of the sectors in line with the constitutional mandates and budgets allocated to the respective spheres. The tables below provide an overview of the targets that have been set for each of the spheres of government and for the non-state sector in terms of both work opportunities and FTEs.

Table 31: Work opportunities - Targets per year and sphere of government

	Local	Provincial	National	Non-state	Totals
2009–2010	182 607	247 325	100 068	20 000	550 000
2010–2011	208 032	281 720	104 248	48 000	642 000
2011–2012	267 920	370 420	133 660	96 000	868 000
2012–2013	349 129	501 283	183 588	176 000	1 210 000
2013–2014	440 721	659 286	249 994	300 000	1 650 000
Totals	1 448 409	2 060 034	771 557	640 000	4 920 000



Table 32: Full-time equivalents - Targets per year and sphere of government

	Local	Provincial	National	Non-State	Totals
2009–2010	61 922	117 554	22 698	8 696	210 870
2010–2011	74 371	136 630	28 999	20 870	260 870
2011–2012	97 342	181 667	40 991	41 739	361 739
2012–2013	125 853	243 527	56 272	76 522	502 174
2013–2014	157 086	320 692	76 570	130 435	684 783
Totals	516 573	1 000 070	225 531	278 261	2 020 435

9.3.6 Assumptions and Risks

There are a number of key assumptions and risks involved in the delivery of the second phase targets, among other:

- *Capacity Building and Technical Support*

One of the key lessons derived from phase one is that it was not realistic to assume that all public bodies have the capacity to implement EPWP programmes. In many cases, specific types of technical support will be required to ensure that these entities are able to meet their targets. This will be provided by the EPWP Unit in the DPW, and will require that the unit be strengthened in order to provide this support effectively.

Capacity building will also have to extend beyond government bodies, and where extensive use is made of delivery agents, capacity building interventions for them will also be required, as was the case during the first phase where emerging contractors and consultants were trained on the use of labour-intensive methods of construction.

- *Incentivising the Take-up of Labour-intensive Methods*

The EPWP wage incentive is intended to encourage greater adoption of labour-intensive methods and approaches by public bodies. One of the main reasons public bodies did not adopt labour-intensive methods on a large scale during the first phase was the risk of increased costs. The wage incentive has been designed to address this by essentially covering any additional costs which public bodies might incur as a result of increasing the labour intensity of their projects. Where there are no additional costs, the incentive could be used to increase the overall budget, allowing for an increase in the overall scope of work.

- *Funding*

The EPWP is predicated on a multi-year budgeting system that ensures a steady growth of government investment in the identified service areas. It is also based on the assumption that the specific conditional grants and allocations related to the various EPWP programmes will continue to grow in real terms. It is further based on the assumption that annual expenditure on the wage incentive will grow to at least R5 billion by 2014. It is also assumed that there will be some flexibility in the budgeting process to increase the available amounts for the wage incentive if the uptake is greater than anticipated.



• *Enabling Environment*

It is assumed that the enabling environment for the EPWP will be improved in the second phase. Some key areas requiring improvement are:

- To have in place a clear set of special employment conditions in terms of short and ongoing term work;
- To align the NYS framework to the EPWP so as to maximise value to both programmes;
- To align disability and gender frameworks to the EPWP;
- To establish and obtain a common understanding on clear funding and budgeting protocols, in order to enable the scaling-up of existing programmes, and the establishment of new programmes;
- To administer the additional funding for compliant performing EPWP programmes;
- To establish a framework for intergovernmental protocols for the EPWP; and
- To establish an explicit performance targeting process in respect of EPWP programmes and funding allocations.

9.3.7 Funding

As was the case in the first phase of the EPWP, funds for the EPWP programmes will be allocated to national departments, provinces and municipalities through the normal budgeting process. However, in the second phase, those public bodies that are performing well will be able to access additional funds through the EPWP wage incentive, for which R4.2 billion has been made available over the MTEF period. Based on a R50 per day wage incentive, this would be sufficient to cover the costs of an additional 365 000 FTEs over the MTEF period.

Projected MTEF allocations to departments, provinces and municipalities are summarised in the table below. It should be emphasised, however, that provinces and municipalities can also use their own budgets from their equitable share and own revenues to fund EPWP projects and programmes, and many are doing so already. This would require, however, that the EPWP is given higher political priority by local political leaders.



Grant/ Allocation	National	Provincial	Local
Municipal Infrastructure Grant			2009/10: R10 698 million 2010/11: R11 678 million
Infrastructure Grant to Provinces		2009/10: R8 358 million 2010/11: R10 080 million	
HIV/AIDS Grant		2009/10: R3 276 million 2010/11: R3 986 million	
Early Childhood Development (Provinces)		To be confirmed	
Working for Water Programmes (DWA)	2009/10: R462 million 2010/11: R597 million		
Grant/ Allocation	National	Provincial	Local
LandCare		2009/10: R51 million 2010/11: R55 million	
Social Responsibility Programmes (DEAT)	2009/10: R781 million 2010/11: R872 million		

9.3.8 Institutional Arrangements

At the national government level, the overall co-ordination of the programme will continue under the auspices of the EPWP Unit in the DPW. The DPW will also co-ordinate the Infrastructure Sector. The Environment, Culture and Social Sectors will be coordinated by the DEAT and the DSD respectively. The Non-state Sector will, in the first year, be led by the DPW and will be tested in partnership with the Business Trust. The DPW will also carry out its overall co-ordinating role and report on progress through the Economic and Social Clusters of government. The clusters will receive progress reports and address bottlenecks in implementation.

At the provincial government level, the EPWP Units in the provincial DPWs will continue to mobilise other provincial departments, as well as municipalities within the province to ensure EPWP performance.

9.3.9 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the EPWP will continue as a very important element of the programme and the national EPWP Unit will retain the overall responsibility for this function. The process of reviewing the existing M&E Framework in order to make amendments for the second phase has already commenced. Key areas for improvement and amendment include: the implementation of a central web-based monitoring system to allow for more accurate and rapid reporting and management of the EPWP wage incentive; establishment of a central database to allow for better data analysis; and improvement of the existing evaluation studies in order to obtain qualitative feedback on the impact of the programme on the lives of individual participants.



9.3.10 Working Definitions

Existing working definitions will remain in place. It has, however, been agreed that the number of FTEs (person-years of employment) requires greater emphasis in order to determine the overall impact of the programme. All targets have therefore been set for both work opportunities, which reflect the number of opportunities made available to participants in the programme, and FTEs, which reflect the quantum of employment the programme actually creates.

9.3.11 Priority Interventions

In order to ensure a smooth transition from the first to the second phase and the operationalisation of the wage incentive within the required time frames, some activities have been prioritised for completion in the following months. These are outlined below.

- *Technical Assistance to EPWP Unit*

The EPWP Unit in the DPW will have to increase its capacity to manage the second phase of the EPWP in the coming five years. In particular, its ability to monitor, evaluate and verify progress will be important in order to ensure that the wage incentive functions as it is intended to. Furthermore, the EPWP Unit will, in the first year, also take the lead in developing the Non-state Sector and will have to ensure the necessary capacity in this regard.

Building the capacity of the Unit will require a full review and the creation of additional posts, as well as interim technical assistance to ensure that no serious delays are encountered due to insufficient capacity.

- *Technical Assistance to Finance Section of the Department of Public Works*

One key element of the wage incentive is that it needs to be paid promptly in order to be effective, as was agreed with public bodies. Undue delays and operational problems in respect of the payment of the wage incentive are unlikely to serve as an effective mechanism to improve public bodies' performance on the EPWP.

In order to ensure that there are no delays and problems due to financial management, administration and the processing of payments, the finance section of the DPW will need to be bolstered to increase its capacity to execute this new function.

- *Technical Assistance to Implementing Bodies to Manage the Wage Incentive*

The EPWP Unit, as part of its responsibility as the lead department of the Infrastructure Sector, manages a Technical Support Programme that supports municipalities and selected provinces with the identification, planning, execution and reporting of EPWP projects and programmes.

Many of these provinces and municipalities will now be eligible to access the wage incentive, but will initially require support to enable them to do so. It is the intention that the EPWP Unit provides this support through an expansion of its existing Technical Support Programme.



9.3.12 Audit Capacity

- *Developing Audit Notes and Standards and Processes*

As public bodies will be paid the incentive based on performance reports submitted to the DPW, it is critical that these performance reports are audited regularly and that the possibility exists for the DPW to initiate interim audits, should it deem it necessary to do so. This will require that the audit notes, standards and processes are finalised by April 2009, in order for public bodies to prepare their reports in line with these standards and that, when necessary, independent auditors can be contracted to conduct these audits.

In addition, it will also be necessary to put in place (with the cooperation of the Auditor-General), an overall audit framework that will make the wage incentive audits a regular feature of the annual audit process.

- *Building Audit Capacity*

The EPWP Unit will also be required to build in-house audit capacity in order to assist public bodies with preparing reports that meet audit requirements, conduct interim audits themselves when required, and effectively manage independent private sector auditors who may be contracted to do some of the audit work.

- *Training Sessions and Information Packs for Participating Public Bodies*

All eligible public bodies (that will be accessing the incentive) will also need to be provided with training sessions for their officials, as well as information packs on how they can access the incentive, what type of reports they need to prepare by when, and what documentation they need to have available for inspection.

- *Technical Support to Implementing Bodies*

Provinces and Municipalities

Technical support to implementing provinces and municipalities will have to continue in order to ensure that the projected growth of the programme is achieved. Programmes and approaches to support provinces and municipalities in the implementation of the various sector programmes were developed during the first phase, and these will need to continue in the second phase. Furthermore, in some areas the support programmes will need to be improved and expanded as their coverage is still limited in terms of provinces and municipalities.

- *Training of Staff*

The EPWP Unit has commenced the development of a course for government officials on implementation of the EPWP. It is the intention that this course be provided to officials across government in order to improve the overall performance and quality of EPWP projects and programmes.



9.3.13 Finalising the Social Sector Strategy and Plan

- *Scope for Expansion*

The Social Sector, with the support of the DBSA, conducted an investigation into possible areas for expansion of the sector. The study concluded that there are a number of areas with significant potential for additional employment creation and that the sector could grow to provide 500 000 FTEs per annum. These findings need to be investigated further and implementation approaches and an overall plan need to be developed as to how some, or all of this employment creation potential can be realised.

- *Employment Frameworks and Wage Rates*

The Employment Framework for the Social Sector remains a critical requirement for the expansion of this sector. Since most of the work in the sector lends itself to long-term employment, the current EPWP Employment Framework is no longer suitable. Work has commenced on this initiative with the view to have a more suitable Employment Framework in place during 2009, thus allowing for more rapid expansion of the sector going forward.

- *Funding Mechanisms*

The development of more effective funding mechanisms for the sector has also been identified. Currently, the funding for the Social Sector programmes is not allocated in a manner that ensures that the funds are actually used for these programmes, and provinces are therefore able to deploy these funds to other priorities. Furthermore, the processes and mechanisms relating to the manner in which the Social Sector will access the wage incentive from 2010/11 will need to be developed and put in place.



SECTION 10

ANNEXURES



public works

Department:
Public Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME



Annexures A-E



public works

Department:
Public Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarterly Report

For the period 1 Jan – 31 March Financial year 2004/05
(Containing cumulative data for the period: 1 Jan 2004 to 31 March 2005)

Prepared by the Department Public Works as at 30 June 2005
To be read in conjunction with the narrative section of the EPWP 4th Quarterly Report.

Annexure A

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2004/05 (Cumulative: 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005) Report: Consolidated per Sector

National Totals		3483	R 4.4 bn	R 3.2 bn	71,087	223,410	174,845	41%	38%	0.5%	R 823.2 m
Sector	Number of Projects	2004/05 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	% Youth	% Woman	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)
Infrastructure Sector (National & Provincial)	1914	R 3,657,072,215	R 2,471,784,406	52,891	158,277	109,712	39%	35%	0.4%	R 55.12	R 671,810,688
Economic Sector (Provincial)	70	R 37,442,579	R 24,384,448	285.9	4,687	4,687	25%	20%	0.8%	R 36.71	R 2,917,510
Environment & Culture Sector (National & Provincial)	1281	R 716,326,363	R 643,418,161	15,944	58,796	58,796	50%	44%	1.1%	R 39.04	R 132,647,297
Social Sector (Provincial: Mpumalanga)	218	R 20,820,780	R 18,700,780	1,965	1,650	1,650	36%	64%	0.3%	R 45.75	R 15,827,486

Notes & Definitions:

1. This EPWP report is based on information received from participants within each Government Sector for the period 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005 and should be read in conjunction with the narrative section of the 4th EPWP Quarterly Report.
2. This consolidated report has been generated from a per project dataset. Data received from national and provincial government
3. Project budgets are based on reports received, some of these budgets run over multiple financial years. Infrastructure Sector budgets are not only based on FIG and MIG funding, but also Provincial Equitable Shares.
4. Social Sector (excluding Mpumalanga), Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) and National Department of Housing projects data have not been incorporated into these Annexures. For more information refer to the narrative.
5. Expenditure in some cases are actual expenditure and in other cases transferred funds to provinces and implementers.
6. Zero's or blank fields imply that reporting bodies did not report on requested information.
7. A work opportunity is paid work created for an individual for any period. The same individual can be employed on different projects and each period of employment will be counted as a work opportunity.
8. A work opportunity in the Infrastructure Sector has an average duration of four (4) months and in the Environment & Culture Sector an average duration of six (6) months.
9. The "Gross Number of Work Opportunities" is the overall number of work opportunities that the reporting body has reported on
10. The "Net Number of Work Opportunities" is calculated by subtracting the possible work opportunities if the projects were implemented Machine Intensively (MI) from the "Gross Work Opportunities". Thus these net work opportunities can be viewed as the EPWP value added opportunities.
11. One Person-Year of Work is equal to 230 paid working days including paid training days. The Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects have been calculated by multiplying the minimum wage rate with the person days.
12. In the Infrastructure Sector, planned projects or projects that have not started as yet, have been filtered out of this consolidated report.

Annexure B1

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2004/05 (Cumulative: 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005) Report: Consolidated per Province

Province	Number of Projects	2004/05 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	Gross Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	% Youth	% Woman	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)
National Totals	3483	R 4.4 bn	R 3.2 bn	71,087	223,410	174,845	41%	38%	0.5%		R 823.2 m
Eastern Cape	351	R 124,240,281	R 108,885,329	3,119	10,205	10,118	40%	48%	0.6%	R 43.47	R 26,537,268
Northern Cape	105	R 158,523,557	R 88,094,497	1,815	6,119	5,916	39%	51%	0.9%	R 38.69	R 14,986,024
Western Cape	393	R 309,388,778	R 212,851,188	3,201	19,227	18,549	41%	31%	0.6%	R 45.15	R 32,823,093
Free State	111	R 48,321,729	R 45,962,524	1,050	3,471	3,390	53%	41%	0.7%	R 39.27	R 9,015,014
Mpumalanga	553	R 318,852,077	R 172,472,258	6,184	15,688	15,453	41%	46%	1.4%	R 42.46	R 52,863,776
Gauteng	1296	R 2,591,646,456	R 1,839,529,259	36,998	92,332	46,445	54%	25%	0.6%	R 58.62	R 507,085,579
Limpopo	168	R 249,069,313	R 151,340,515	2,500	16,885	15,933	22%	22%	0.3%	R 36.16	R 19,959,881
KwaZulu-Natal	386	R 444,284,910	R 379,130,722	14,715	53,993	53,755	27%	59%	0.2%	R 40.66	R 145,160,416
North West	120	R 187,334,836	R 160,021,523	1,503	5,490	5,286	36%	37%	0.9%	R 45.68	R 14,771,930
	0	R -	R -	0	0	0					

Annexure C1

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2004/05 (Cumulative: 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005) Report: National Government per Department (Infrastructure and Environment & Culture Sectors)

Department	Number of Projects	2004/05 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	Gross Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	% Youth	% Woman	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)
Sub Totals	1344	R 899.6 m	R 674. m	15,260	56,813	56,410	52%	44%	1.0%		R 126.7 m
National Government											
Infrastructure Sector											
Dept of Sport & Recreation SA (SRSA)	126	R 230.3 m	R 72.6 m	105	1,333	930					949,414
Dept of Minerals and Energy (DME)	108	R 132,270,000	R 15,875,707	91	1,151	748	48%	34%	0.6%	R 40.00	R 840,440
	18	R 98,018,442	R 56,697,000	13	182	182	14%	2%	0.0%	R 44.44	R 108,9374
Environment & Culture Sector	1218	R 669.3 m	R 601.4 m	15,155	55,480	55,480					125,765,667
Dept of Environmental Affairs & Tourism (DEAT)	187	R 205,427,676	R 176,470,598	5,195	9,883	9,883	23%	38%	1.6%	R 38.28	R 45,623,507
Dept of Water Affairs & Forestry (DWAF)	785	R 385,724,182	R 372,596,954	8,002	39,637	39,637	63%	46%	0.7%	R 38.90	R 63,132,288
Dept of Science and Technology (DST)	167	R 48,011,994	R 29,804,990	859	3,189	3,189	25%	47%	4.0%	R 40.00	R 7,900,680
Dept of Arts & Culture (DAC)	22	R 10,473,910	R 8,045,294	117	1,115	1,115	20%	73%	1.3%	R 42.68	R -
Dept of Agriculture (NDA)	57	R 19,664,664	R 14,501,786	981	1,656	1,656	35%	23%	1.3%	R 42.68	R 9,109,192

Annexure C2

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2004/05 (Cumulative: 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005) Report: Provincial Government per provincial department

Sub Totals		2139	R 3.5 bn	55,827	166,597	118,435	38%	35%	0.4%	R 696.5 m		
Provincial Government		Number of Projects	2004/05 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005	Person-Years of Work training (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	Gross Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	% Youth	% Woman	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)
Infrastructure Sector		1788	R 3,426,783,773.03	R 2,399,211,699.16	R 52,786.44	156944	108782					R 670,861,273.84
EC - Dept Roads & Public Works		119	R 14,019,197	R 13,749,542	919	1,986	1,986	13%	60%	0.0%	R 50.00	R 7,149,800
EC - Dept Sport Recreation Arts and Culture		6	R 6,665,118	R 295,155	6	12	12	0%	0%	0.0%	R 81.18	R 114,464
NC - Dept of Transport, Road & Public Works		28	R 89,600,000	R 27,939,736	842	3,209	2,846	38%	60%	0.9%	R 36.25	R 7,158,510
WC - Dept of Public Works, Road & Transport		117	R 115,889,325	R 74,791,849	1,098	4,291	3,698	16%	17%	0.0%	R 57.95	R 14,025,643
FS - Dept of Public Works, Road & Transport		1	R 4,606,000	R 4,606,000	64	141	141	43%	50%	2.1%	R 40.00	R 589,840
MP - Dept Public Works		8	R 9,626,081	R 8,133,675	29	631	631	26%	38%	2.5%	R 41.25	R 269,215
MP - Dept Transport & Roads		5	R 98,138,908	R 10,645,575	33	343	297	34%	48%	0.9%	R 35.00	R 263,760
MP - Dept of Education		20	R 5,931,168	R 2,672,779	29	255	255	48%	31%	4.3%	R 45.00	R 298,440
MP - Dept of Agriculture		96	R 30,235,495	R 29,420,684	1,029	3,682	3,682	10%	37%	0.6%	R 45.04	R 10,640,196
GP - Dept of Agriculture Conservation & Environment (DACE)		49	R 22,083,964	R 6,318,611	66	137	12	52%	21%	0.0%	R 60.00	R 904,200
GP - Dept of provincial Transport, Roads & Works (DPTRW)		254	R 641,635,981	R 512,670,040	13,079	43,095	38,157	93%	31%	0.1%	R 60.00	R 180,485,220
GP - Dept of Financial & Economic Affairs (FEA)		62	R 889,638,000	R 333,365,000	561	1,173	107	0%	0%	0.0%	R 60.00	R 7,741,800
GP - Dept of Health		116	R 187,612,167	R 187,562,167	1,886	3,939	358	50%	10%	0.0%	R 60.00	R 26,004,000
GP - Dept of Sports, Recreation Arts & Culture (SRAC)		6	R 48,119,000	R 21,463,992	242	507	46	0%	0%	0.0%	R 60.00	R 3,946,200
GP - Dept of Education		691	R 724,703,238	R 724,703,238	20,128	39,215	3,565	15%	21%	1.0%	R 60.00	R 277,761,000
GP - Dept of Social Services and Pop Dev (SSPD)		13	R 7,564,586	R 3,342,870	32	66	6	52%	8%	0.0%	R 60.00	R 435,600
LP - Road Agency Limpopo (RAL)		24	R 126,069,666	R 86,769,419	1,000	11,481	10,353	10%	10%	0.2%	R 30.00	R 6,899,400
KN - Dept of Public Works		24	R 39,948,834	R 27,874,361	461	1,172	1,172	44%	45%	0.7%	R 30.75	R 3,711,996
KN - Dept of Transport		78	R 216,424,590	R 197,753,884	10,381	38,549	38,398	19%	66%	0.0%	R 48.64	R 113,576,507
NW - Dept of Transport & Roads		69	R 136,287,670	R 121,511,291	518	2,822	2,822	25%	26%	0.4%	R 49.11	R 5,963,828
NW - Dept of Public Works		2	R 11,984,784	R 3,621,830	384	238	238	51%	30%	0.4%	R 39.00	R 3,521,854
Economic Sector		70	R 37,442,578.50	R 24,384,448.16	R 285.91	4687	4687					R 2,917,510.00
WC - Dept of Community Safety (Bambanani programme)		8	R 5,822,579	R 5,382,545	179	3,700	3,700	19%	19%	1.0%	R 50.00	R 2,053,150
LP - Dept Public Works (Sakhasonke)		62	R 31,620,000	R 19,001,904	107	987	987	49%	28%	0.0%	R 35.00	R 864,360
Environment & Culture Sector		63	R 47,023,937.00	R 41,998,538.33	R 789.38	3316	3316					R 6,881,630.00
MP - Dept Agriculture (Sustainable Land Base Livelihood)		27	R 7,951,850	R 6,122,781	467	1,724	1,724	18%	58%	1.3%	R 35.00	R 3,758,230
KN - Dept of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs		36	R 39,072,087	R 35,875,757	323	1,592	1,592	38%	27%	0.8%	R 39.86	R 3,123,400
Social Sector		218	R 20,820,780.00	R 18,700,780.00	R 1,965.26	1650	1650					R 15,827,486.30
MP - Dept of Social Services & Health		218	R 20,820,780	R 18,700,780	1,965	1,650	1,650	36%	64%	0.3%	R 45.75	R 15,827,486

Annexure D1

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2004/05 (Cumulative: 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005) Report: PROVINCIAL Governments per Province

Province	Number of Projects	2004/05 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	Gross Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	% Youth	% Woman	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)
Sub Totals	2139	R 3.5 bn	R 2.5 bn	55,827	166,597	118,435	38%	35%	0.4%		R 696.5 m
Eastern Cape	126	R 20,708,315	R 14,058,697	927	2,000	1,998	14%	60%	0.0%	R 51.03	R 7,288,274
Northern Cape	27	R 88,600,000	R 27,568,276	827	3,029	2,846	38%	60%	0.4%	R 36.30	R 7,032,510
Western Cape	125	R 121,711,904	R 80,174,394	1,277	7,991	7,398	17%	18%	0.5%	R 57.42	R 16,078,793
Free State	1	R 4,606,000	R 4,606,000	64	141	141	43%	50%	2.1%	R 40.00	R 589,840
Mpumalanga	383	R 177,780,282	R 78,900,762	3,575	8,465	8,239	21%	47%	0.9%	R 44.26	R 31,236,677
Gauteng	1191	R 2,521,356,937	R 1,789,425,918	35,993	88,132	42,251	55%	25%	0.5%	R 60.00	R 496,678,020
Limpopo	76	R 152,589,666	R 102,552,834	1,082	12,286	11,340	12%	12%	0.2%	R 33.42	R 7,560,200
KwaZulu-Natal	138	R 295,445,511	R 261,504,003	11,165	41,313	41,162	20%	64%	0.1%	R 42.96	R 120,441,903
North West	72	R 149,272,454	R 125,504,581	918	3,240	3,060	27%	28%	1.0%	R 48.63	R 9,611,682

Annexure D2

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2004/05 (Cumulative: 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005) Report: NATIONAL Government per Province (Infrastructure and Environment & Culture Sectors)

Province	Number of Projects	2004/05 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	Gross Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	% Youth	% Woman	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)
Sub Totals	1344	R 899.6 m	R 674. m	15,260	56,813	56,410	52%	44%	1.0%		R 126.7 m
Eastern Cape	225	R 103,531,966	R 94,826,632	2,193	8,205	8,120	46%	46%	0.7%	R 38.94	R 19,248,995
Northern Cape	78	R 69,923,557	R 60,526,221	989	3,090	3,070	40%	42%	1.4%	R 39.73	R 7,853,514
Western Cape	268	R 187,676,874	R 132,676,774	1,924	11,236	11,152	57%	41%	0.8%	R 39.12	R 16,744,300
Free State	110	R 43,715,729	R 41,356,524	986	3,330	3,249	53%	41%	0.7%	R 39.26	R 8,425,174
Mpumalanga	170	R 141,071,795	R 93,571,496	2,609	7,223	7,214	65%	46%	2.0%	R 38.24	R 21,627,099
Gauteng	105	R 70,289,519	R 50,103,341	1,005	4,200	4,194	49%	42%	2.9%	R 41.66	R 10,407,559
Limpopo	92	R 96,479,647	R 48,787,680	1,418	4,599	4,593	48%	48%	0.6%	R 38.73	R 12,399,681
KwaZulu-Natal	248	R 148,839,399	R 117,626,719	3,550	12,680	12,593	48%	44%	0.6%	R 39.02	R 24,748,513
North West	48	R 38,062,382	R 34,516,942	585	2,250	2,226	48%	49%	0.9%	R 40.49	R 5,160,248
	0	R -	R -	0	0	0					

Annexure E1
Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2004/05 (Cumulative: 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)
Report: Sectors per National Programmes

Sub Totals	1344	R 899.6 m	R 674. m	15260	56,813	56,410		R 125,765,667	
Programme Name	Number of Projects	2004/05 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)
Environment & Culture Sector	1218	R 669.3 m	R 601.4 m	15155	55,480	55,480			R 125,765,667
People and Parks (DEAT)	22	R 12,296,368	R 59,381,312	1,534	2,880	2,880	* Net equal Gross	R 35.00	R 12,604,730
Working for Tourism (DEAT)	84	R 145,166,568	R 59,507,426	1,463	2,633	2,633	* Net equal Gross	R 40.00	R 14,205,659
Working for the Coast (DEAT)	20	R 5,069,709	R 13,734,810	790	1,492	1,492	* Net equal Gross	R 35.90	R 6,541,023
Working on Waste (DEAT)	17	R 2,543,311	R 7,228,492	271	539	539	* Net equal Gross	R 38.16	R 2,691,409
Sustainable Land Based (DEAT)	12	R 6,991,106	R 7,010,600	275	505	505	* Net equal Gross	R 34.50	R 1,852,051
- Working for Wetlands (DEAT)	32	R 33,360,614	R 29,607,958	862	1,834	1,834	* Net equal Gross	R 39.00	R 7,728,435
- Working for Tourism (DAC)	22	R 10,473,910	R 8,046,294	117	1,115	1,115	* Net equal Gross	R -	R -
- Working for Water (DWAF)	372	R 350,724,182	R 345,607,357	6,759	30,440	30,440	* Net equal Gross	R 39.87	R 52,166,690
- Sustainable Land-based (ITC) (DST)	167	R 48,011,994	R 29,804,990	859	3,189	3,189	* Net equal Gross	R 40.00	R 7,900,680
- Working on Fire (DWAF)	413	R 35,000,000	R 26,989,597	1,243	9,197	9,197	* Net equal Gross	R 38.32	R 10,965,598
- Sustainable Land-based (NDA)	57	R 19,664,664	R 14,501,786	981	1,656	1,656	* Net equal Gross	R 42.66	R 9,109,192
Infrastructure Sector	126	R 230.3 m	R 72.6 m	105	1,333	930	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated		
Building for Sports & Recreation Prog. (BSRP by SRSA)	108	R 132,270,000	R 15,875,707	91	1,151	748	SRSA reported that 65% of the Gross Opportunities are EPWP Opportunities. Reported projects started in Sep 2004 and will end in March 2005.		
Integrated National Electrification Prog. (INEP by DME / ESKOM)	18	R 98,018,442	R 56,697,000	13	182	182	All Gross work opportunities are EPWP Net work opportunities		

Annexure E2

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2004/05 (Cumulative: 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)

Report: Infrastructure Sector per Provincial Programmes

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2004/05 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated
INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR	616	R 765.2 m	R 625.6 m	25,450	98,976	95,378	← * Sub totals only for programmes
EC - Vukuzakhe Roads Maintenance Programme by DRPW	119	R 14,019,197	R 13,749,542	919	1,986	1,986	** Roads Maintenance Programme
WC - Saamstaan Building Maintenance	19	R 7,767,526	R 5,876,495	110	398	398	** Building Maintenance Programme
WC - Zenzele Road Maintenance	36	R 36,821,000	R 16,989,322	196	1,015	1,015	** Roads Maintenance Programme
WC - Community Access Road Programme	13	R 52,677,616	R 45,641,159	203	754	161	*** Low-volume roads
MP - Siyazimbela (CBPWP new Community centers by Public Works)	8	R 9,626,081	R 8,133,675	29	631	631	** Building Programme
MP - Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP)	96	R 30,235,495	R 29,420,684	1,029	3,682	3,682	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
GP - Labor Intensive Programme (DPTTRW)	65	R 15,000,000	R 12,143,734	281	579	53	**** CAPEX 10% improvement
GP - Community Based Public Works Programme (DPTRW)	42	R 38,406,137	R 19,325,944	631	1,320	120	**** CAPEX 10% improvement
GP - Zivuseni (DPTTRW)	93	R 194,900,711	R 172,888,324	10,349	37,663	37,663	Implemented highly Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
LP - Gundo Lashu (RAL)	24	R 126,069,666	R 86,789,419	1,000	11,481	10,353	*** Low-volume roads
KN - Aisibenze Poverty alleviation (Public Works)	23	R 23,290,945	R 16,943,320	322	918	918	Building Projects
KN - Vukuzakhe (Transport)	53	R 99,123,660	R 96,086,030	1,498	12,045	12,045	Mixture of Low & High volume roads
KN - Labour Based Construction Programme (Transport)	14	R 25,000,000	R 11,582,395	438	3,053	2,902	*** Low-volume roads
KN - Zibambele (Transport)	11	R 92,300,930	R 90,085,459	8,445	23,451	23,451	** Roads Maintenance Programme

Annexure E3
Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2004/05 (Cumulative: 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)
Report: Sectors per Provincial Programmes

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2004/05 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated
ECONOMIC SECTOR	70	R 37,442,578.50	R 24,384,448.16	286	4,687	4,687	
LP - Sakhasonke Emerging Contractor Development Prog. (ECDP)	62	R 31,620,000	R 19,001,904	107	987	987	With Building Maintenance Programmes the Net Work Opportunities is the same as the Gross work opportunities.
WC - Bamberani programme (DCS)	8	R 5,822,579	R 5,382,545	179	3,700	3,700	With SMME's the Net Work Opportunities is the same as the Gross work opportunities.
Environment & Culture Sector	63	R 47,023,937.00	R 41,998,538.33	789	3,316	3,316	
MP - Sustainable Land Base Livelihood (Agriculture)	27	R 7,951,850	R 6,122,781	467	1,724	1,724	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - Siyavuna (Agriculture)	17	R 35,322,287	R 32,828,059	30	1,053	1,053	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - LandCare (Agriculture)	19	R 3,749,800	R 3,047,698	292	539	539	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
Social Sector	218	R 20,820,780.00	R 18,700,780.00	1,965	1,650	1,650	
MP - Home Community Based Care (HCBC by Social Services & Health)	64	R 16,788,780	R 16,401,780	1597	1,316	1,316	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - VCT Sites (Social Services & Health)	154	R 4,032,000	R 2,299,000	368	334	334	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities



Annexures A-E



public works

Department:
Public Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarterly Report

For the period 1 Jan – 31 Mar Financial year 2005/06
(Containing cumulative data for the period: 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)

Prepared by the Department Public Works as at 1 August 2006
To be read in conjunction with the narrative section of the EPWP 4th Quarterly Report.

Annexure A

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2005/06 (Cumulative: 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006) Report: Consolidated per Sector

National Totals		4318	R 4.4 bn	R 2481.5 m	63,128	211,964	208,898	38%	49%	0.509%	R 48	R 635.7 m
Sector	Number of Projects	2005/06 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Gross Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	% Youth Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)		
Infrastructure Sector (National, Provincial & Local)	1179	R 3,084,404,821	R 1,515,869,466	28,188	110,637	107,571	38%	0.176%	R 53.82	R 328,140,967		
Economic Sector (Provincial)	61	R 33,245,000	R 26,501,824	222.2	1,833	1,833	52%		R 30.00	R 1,533,030		
Environment & Culture Sector (National, Provincial & Local)	1178	R 1,115,863,689	R 795,786,614	23,882	81,186	81,186	39%	1.042%	R 42.23	R 220,562,900		
Social Sector (Provincial & Local)	1900	R 166,217,730	R 143,389,020	10,836	18,308	18,308	38%	0.208%	R 48.05	R 85,415,958		

Notes & Definitions:

- This EPWP report is based on information received from participants within each Government Sector for the period 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006 and should be read in conjunction with the narrative section of the 4th EPWP Quarterly Report.
- This consolidated report has been generated from a per project dataset. Data received from national and provincial government
- Project budgets are based on reports received, some of these budgets might run over multiple financial years. Infrastructure Sector budgets are not only based on PIIG and MIG funding, but also Provincial Equitable Shares.
- Expenditure in some cases are *actual expenditure* and in other cases *transferred funds* to provinces and implementers.
- Zero's or blank fields imply that reporting bodies did not report on requested information.
- A work opportunity is paid work created for an individual for any period. The same individual can be employed on different projects and each period of employment will be counted as a work opportunity.
- A work opportunity in the Infrastructure Sector has an average duration of four (4) months and in the Environment & Culture Sector an average duration of six (6) months.
- The "Gross Number of Work Opportunities" is the overall number of work opportunities that the reporting body has reported on
- The "Net Number of Work Opportunities" is calculated by subtracting the possible work opportunities if the projects were implemented Machine Intensively (MI) from the "Gross Work Opportunities". Thus these net work opportunities can be viewed as the EPWP value added opportunities.
- One Person-Year of Work is equal to 230 paid working days including paid training days. The Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects have been calculated by multiplying the minimum wage rate with the person days.
- Planned projects or projects that have not started as yet, have been filtered out of this consolidated report. In the Social sector projects could consist of any number of sites per District Municipality
- The dramatic increase in the number of Social Sector projects (sites) is due to the fact that these projects were rolled up into district municipalities for the 1st Quarter (1 Apr – 30 June 2005). For this reporting period (and henceforth) reports will reflect the actual number of HCBC and ECD sites

Annexure B1

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2005/06 (Cumulative: 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006) Report: Consolidated per Province

Province	4318	R 4.4 bn	R 2 481.5 m	63,128	211,964	208,898	38%	49%	0.509%	R 48	R 635.7 m
National Totals	4318	R 4.4 bn	R 2 481.5 m	63,128	211,964	208,898	38%	49%	0.509%	R 48	R 635.7 m
	Number of Projects	2005/06 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Gross Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	% Youth Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers' Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	
Eastern Cape	440	R 340,168,561	R 225,133,020	6,116	16,321	16,321	32%	0.698%	R 43.73	R 59,399,324	
Northern Cape	178	R 377,171,944	R 196,427,687	5,257	12,955	12,034	37%	0.618%	R 36.14	R 42,470,350	
Western Cape	465	R 1,234,009,662	R 465,516,777	6,949	26,648	26,559	35%	0.484%	R 57.31	R 84,215,090	
Free State	245	R 254,097,968	R 174,547,165	4,359	26,756	26,756	44%	0.228%	R 34.80	R 33,243,947	
Mpumalanga	1288	R 334,436,377	R 245,260,173	8,580	19,150	19,150	45%	1.097%	R 67.40	R 83,987,306	
Gauteng	146	R 332,574,755	R 169,578,349	2,969	8,322	8,322	44%	0.613%	R 54.11	R 34,333,044	
Limpopo	233	R 296,211,906	R 163,774,714	2,904	11,476	11,035	37%	0.575%	R 37.62	R 23,642,713	
KwaZulu-Natal	1093	R 834,419,206	R 563,261,706	20,564	78,641	77,027	35%	0.429%	R 28.87	R 223,162,560	
North West	230	R 396,640,859	R 278,047,361	5,430	11,695	11,695	43%	0.265%	R 40.77	R 51,196,522	

Annexure C1

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2005/06 (Cumulative: 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006) Report: National Government per Department (Infrastructure and Environment & Culture Sectors)

National Government	912	R 1 185.9 m	R 725.7 m	20,685	66,130	66,130	40%	47%	1.084%	R 39	R 185.6 m
Sub Totals	912	R 1 185.9 m	R 725.7 m	20,685	66,130	66,130	40%	47%	1.084%	R 39	R 185.6 m
	Number of Projects	2005/06 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Gross Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	% Youth Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers' Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	
Infrastructure Sector	124	R 287.6 m	R 72.4 m	215	3,922	3,922	39%	0.816%	R 48	R 2,331 m	
Dept of Minerals and Energy (DME)	26	R 49,839,300	R 24,917,943	48	459	459	60%	0.218%	R 51.65	R 545,755	
Dept Housing	3	R 80,386,128	R 5,137,011	103	1,857	1,857	19%	0.700%	R 40.00	R 945,720	
Dept of Public works	12	R 117,992,030	R 29,087,665	56	384	384	57%	0.260%	R 62.00	R 757,457	
Dept of Agriculture (NDA)	83	R 19,351,108	R 13,280,428	8	1,222	1,222	57%	1.391%	R 45.00	R 82,170	
Environment & Culture Sector	788	R 918.3 m	R 653.2 m	20,470	62,208	62,208	40%	1.101%	R 37	R 183,266 m	
Dept of Environmental Affairs & Tourism (DEAT)	160	R 497,810,460	R 281,449,900	8,288	18,034	18,034	25%	1.109%	R 36.84	R 70,007,561	
Dept of Water Affairs & Forestry (DWAF)	328	R 291,747,383	R 264,820,191	8,572	30,782	30,782	48%	0.546%	R 41.65	R 81,943,140	
Dept of Arts & Culture (DAC)	102	R 36,439,151	R 36,438,751	912	1,543	1,543	44%	8.400%	R 27.50	R 5,800,730	
Dept of Agriculture (NDA)	198	R 92,317,379	R 70,533,661	2,688	11,849	11,849	42%	1.570%	R 36.14	R 25,514,452	

Annexure C2

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2005/06 (Cumulative: 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006) Report: Provincial Government per provincial department

		3093		R 2522.4 m		R 1383.4 m		37,340		99,080		33%		58%		0.299%		R 49		R 382.6 m					
Sub Totals		Provincial Government		Number of Projects		2005/06 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)		Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006		Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)		Gross Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)		Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)		% Youth		% Women		% People with Disabilities		Average Manual Workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate		Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	
Infrastructure Sector		795	R	2,144,765,975.97	R	1,081,643,481.22	R	23,412	67,540	64,474	31%	62%	0.182%	R	265,090,620.60										
EC - Dept. of Roads & Public Works	110	R	28,943,107	R	11,918,744	597	2,572	2,572	103	103	18%	63%	0.039%	R	50.29	R	6,923,060								
EC - Dept. of Sport Recreation Arts and Culture	6	R	3,174,884	R	2,076,539	23	103	103	16	16	30%	17%		R	40.00	R	213,520								
EC - Dept. of Health	1	R	1,200,000	R	534,346	3	3	3	16	16	44%	50%	6.250%	R	50.00	R	33,800								
EC - Dept. of Economic Affairs	24	R	30,089,062	R	20,830,488	62	284	284	4,786	4,786	52%	12%		R	90.32	R	1,271,609								
NC - Dept. of Transport, Road & Public Works	56	R	122,673,800	R	70,601,327	2,178	4,786	4,786	653	653	41%	55%	0.627%	R	37.68	R	18,411,870								
NC - Environment and Tourism	1	R	34,000,000	R	19,000,000	96	653	653	8,185	8,185	39%	29%	0.367%	R	50.00	R	1,100,000								
WC - Dept. of Public Works, Road & Transport	237	R	990,925,569	R	314,711,898	2,771	8,185	8,185	176	176	68%	54%	2.273%	R	65.00	R	42,475,891								
WC - Dept. of Housing	1	R	3,850,416	R	2,209,469	18	50	50	144	144	50%	20%		R	40.00	R	161,600								
FS - Dept. of Public Works, Roads & Transport	11	R	67,830,000	R	43,301,056	696	1,344	1,344	71	71	45%	47%	0.670%	R	40.00	R	6,404,400								
FS - Dept. of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG)	1	R	8,500,000	R	4,273,008	7	71	71	277	277	49%	32%		R	45.00	R	69,660								
MP - Dept. of Public Works	4	R	10,539,509	R	6,291,508	45	277	277	2,952	2,952	61%	45%	2.166%	R	45.50	R	506,665								
MP - Dept. of Transport & Roads	16	R	45,271,886	R	45,211,886	1,195	2,952	2,952	176	176	60%	42%	0.237%	R	35.00	R	9,619,470								
MP - Dept. of Education	16	R	8,806,400	R	6,923,650	19	176	176	199	199	68%	54%	2.273%	R	35.00	R	151,725								
MP - Dept. of Health & Social Services	35	R	7,036,548	R	5,494,283	9	199	199	144	144	66%	42%	0.503%	R	35.00	R	71,715								
GP - Dept. of Agriculture Conservation & Environment (DACE)	3	R	4,837,280	R	3,793,037	69	144	144	144	144	60%	30%		R	60.00	R	950,400								
GP - Dept. of Provincial Transport, Roads & Works (DPTRW)	41	R	90,660,801	R	50,213,989	627	1,432	1,432	422	422	47%	26%	0.209%	R	54.63	R	7,741,100								
GP - Dept. of Housing	6	R	11,723,493	R	5,279,937	187	422	422	2,383	2,383	50%	45%		R	50.00	R	2,146,950								
LP - Dept. of Road Agency Limpopo (RAL)	29	R	70,821,308	R	33,847,153	688	688	688	69	69	39%	40%	0.334%	R	32.07	R	5,097,900								
LP - Dept. Agriculture	2	R	953,000	R	850,000	16	69	69	37	37	61%	4%		R	50.00	R	203,245								
KN - Dept. of Public Works	6	R	2,008,980	R	924,093	0	37	37	21	21	46%	8%	2.703%	R	46.67	R	3,850								
KN - Dept. of Agriculture	3	R	19,675,333	R	452,390	0	21	21	191	191	24%	14%	4.762%	R	51.67	R	1,965								
KN - Dept. of Education	31	R	7,926,350	R	4,184,271	2	191	191	3	3	53%	18%	3.141%	R	49.68	R	21,845								
KN - Provincial Parliament	1	R	84,330	R	9,055	0	3	3	5	5	100%			R	40.00	R	480								
KN - Office of the Premier	1	R	914,387	R	63,037	0	5	5	20	20	50%	10%	5.000%	R	50.00	R	600								
KN - Dept. of Health	6	R	2,346,963	R	1,655,106	0	20	20	66	66	33%	18%	3.030%	R	50.83	R	4,100								
KN - Dept. of Housing	1	R	30,173,171	R	6,189,175	0	66	66	420	420	30%	50%	0.714%	R	30.00	R	8,040								
KN - Dept. of Transport	69	R	5,700,000	R	2,436,546	1	420	420	36,150	36,150	23%	81%		R	63.74	R	143,695,310								
KN - Dept. of Agriculture	2	R	276,731,062	R	248,243,190	12,534	36,150	36,150	97	97	56%	24%		R	40.00	R	206,160								
NW - Dept. of Transport & Roads	50	R	4,001,391	R	3,212,446	22	3,083	3,083	649	649	44%	41%	0.292%	R	45.00	R	7,383,771								
NW - Dept. of Public Works	20	R	212,359,807	R	139,492,290	704	3,083	3,083	670	670	56%	28%		R	36.00	R	1,857,145								
NW - Parks and Tourism	4	R	14,972,258	R	9,696,363	229	649	649	670	670	37%	24%		R	57.50	R	8,362,175								
	4	R	26,064,882	R	17,723,199	614	670	670																	
Economic Sector	61	R	33,245,000.00	R	26,501,824.00	222	1,833	1,833	1,833	1,833	52%	23%	0.000%	R	R 30	R	1,533,030.00								
LP - Dept. of Public Works / Education (Sakhasonke)	61	R	33,245,000	R	26,501,824	222	1,833	1,833			52%	23%		R	30.00	R	1,533,030								

Provincial Government	Number of Projects	2005/06 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	% Youth Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Annual Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)
Environment & Culture Sector										
NC - Dept. of Tourism and Environmental Conservation	345	R 183,654,824.85	R 133,557,497.82	2,933	14,664	14,664	34%	0.982%	R 51	R 31,510,180.92
NC - Dept. of Agriculture and Land Reform	3	R 550,000	R 550,000	24	182	182	24%	1.648%	R 35.00	R 193,410
WC - Dept. of Water Affairs and Forestry	5	R 4,341,400	R 2,818,367	37	137	137	41%	0.730%	R 44.00	R 372,665
WC - Dept. of Agriculture	5	R 2,275,561	R 1,148,871	31	297	297	66%	0.448%	R 43.00	R 303,795
WC - Office of the Premier (FGWC)	30	R 13,421,000	R 8,404,953	181	1,116	1,116	44%	0.325%	R 44.48	R 1,754,045
MP - Dept. of Agriculture	2	R 600,000	R 245,648	2	16	16	56%	0.325%	R 60.00	R 24,000
MP - Dept. of Arts and Culture	17	R 9,467,428	R 8,817,717	510	3,994	3,994	24%	1.770%	R 35.00	R 4,106,165
GP - Dept. of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment	5	R 1,275,001	R 999,331	13	113	113	49%	0.628%	R 251.50	R 140,454
GP - Dept. Transport, Roads and Works	11	R 13,185,520	R 10,748,889	477	796	796	53%	0.628%	R 105.60	R 7,262,932
LP - Dept. of Agriculture	67	R 66,050,058	R 36,406,269	343	2,494	2,494	17%		R 48.08	R 1,343,060
KN - Dept. of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs	199	R 69,928,857	R 61,038,997	1,170	5,220	5,220	42%	2.203%	R 47.11	R 2,908,285
Social Sector										
EC - Dept. of Social Development	1892	R 160,757,969.62	R 141,682,949.68	10,773	18,109	18,109	37%	0.210%	R 48	R 84,463,873.37
NC - Dept. of Health	76	R 2,408,102	R 1,160,318	20	235	235	61%	1.277%	R 25.29	R 117,717
NC - Dept. of Social Services	23	R 2,226,000	R 2,222,000	469	374	374	53%		R 22.72	R 2,448,489
NC - Dept. of Safety and Liaison	5	R 252,000	R 252,000	48	42	42	62%		R 37.54	R 3,385,070
WC - Dept. of Community Safety	1	R 3,500,000	R 1,740,000	0	692	692	36%		R 22.72	R 251,919
FS - Dept. Health	147	R 16,999,800	R 16,371,600	2,225	2,214	2,214	63%	0.271%	R 30.00	R 12,879,800
MP - Dept of Social Services & Health	376	R 36,750,000	R 36,750,000	3,600	2,940	2,940	50%	0.952%	R 43.23	R 30,734,625
LP - Dept. of Health and Social Development	647	R 17,592,000	R 17,592,000	785	733	733	12%		R 91.00	R 16,436,511
KN - Dept. of Social Welfare	16	R 4,426,230	R 2,371,555	206	320	320	53%		R 34.58	R 1,369,014
KN - Dept. of Education	516	R 23,600,580	R 12,240,310	357	2,446	2,446	88%		R 9.09	R 746,989
KN - Dept. of Education	2	R 860,720	R 214,620	0	53	53	92%	1.887%		
NW - Dept. of Education	11	R 9,717,852	R 8,826,417	3	3,975	3,975	98%		R 74.40	R 49,104
NW - Dept. of Social Development	8	R 2,580,000	R 1,935,000	306	215	215	18%		R 50.00	R 3,515,000
NW - Dept. of Health	28	R 14,022,400	R 14,022,400	33	555	555	18%		R 25.00	R 188,875
NW - Dept. of Transport and Roads	16	R 16,434,000	R 20,340,500	2,129	2,720	2,720	43%		R 25.00	R 12,244,500
NW - Dept. of Transport and Roads	3	R 4,017,312	R 2,264,230	10	42	42	76%		R 40.00	R 95,760

Annexure D1

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2005/06 (Cumulative: 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006) Report: PROVINCIAL Governments per Province

Province	Number of Projects	2005/06 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Gross Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Calculated % Youth Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	
Sub Totals	3093	R 2522.4 m	R 1383.4 m	37,340	102,146	99,080	33%	58%	0.299%	R 49	R 382.6 m
Eastern Cape	217	R 65,815,155	R 36,520,434	705	3,210	3,210	25%	58%	R 45.68	R 8,559,706	
Northern Cape	110	R 169,414,174	R 98,523,694	3,432	6,727	5,806	38%	55%	R 34.98	R 26,163,424	
Western Cape	276	R 1,014,572,546	R 328,460,839	3,002	10,356	10,267	40%	36%	R 62.25	R 44,719,831	
Free State	159	R 93,329,800	R 63,945,686	2,928	3,629	3,629	56%	68%	R 30.79	R 19,353,860	
Mpumalanga	1116	R 136,738,772	R 128,080,375	6,176	11,384	11,384	42%	55%	R 71.11	R 61,767,330	
Gauteng	62	R 122,967,094	R 72,414,308	1,506	3,093	3,093	52%	36%	R 63.25	R 19,444,462	
Limpopo	175	R 175,495,596	R 99,976,801	1,476	7,109	6,668	35%	29%	R 37.91	R 11,111,474	
KwaZulu-Natal	847	R 449,638,584	R 346,477,207	14,068	48,607	46,993	25%	68%	R 25.72	R 157,634,233	
North West	131	R 294,452,050	R 208,886,428	4,047	8,031	8,031	41%	62%	R 37.40	R 33,843,388	

Annexure D2

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2005/06 (Cumulative: 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006) Report: NATIONAL Government per Province (Infrastructure and Environment & Culture Sectors)

Province	Number of Projects	2005/06 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Gross Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Calculated % Youth Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	
Sub Totals	912	R 1185.9 m	R 725.7 m	20,685	66,130	66,130	40%	47%	1.084%	R 39	R 185.6 m
Eastern Cape	222	R 272,853,407	R 187,612,586	5,348	12,940	12,940	35%	46%	R 41.69	R 49,752,868	
Northern Cape	64	R 164,257,770	R 61,925,557	1,088	4,620	4,620	35%	41%	R 37.88	R 9,530,126	
Western Cape	121	R 188,967,592	R 123,278,068	3,341	10,513	10,513	30%	45%	R 40.93	R 31,691,505	
Free State	41	R 43,523,179	R 21,984,850	658	1,975	1,975	33%	35%	R 36.49	R 5,752,857	
Mpumalanga	103	R 98,332,635	R 72,915,014	2,149	5,749	5,749	49%	41%	R 38.22	R 19,144,131	
Gauteng	56	R 107,937,567	R 42,949,604	1,125	3,595	3,595	37%	48%	R 39.16	R 9,771,057	
Limpopo	52	R 113,921,300	R 62,119,338	1,394	4,094	4,094	40%	50%	R 36.36	R 12,216,199	
KwaZulu-Natal	198	R 164,145,266	R 131,988,052	5,168	20,564	20,564	48%	51%	R 37.12	R 44,125,199	
North West	55	R 31,944,224	R 20,892,482	413	2,080	2,080	47%	48%	R 35.65	R 3,613,043	

Annexure E1
Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2005/06
(Cumulative: 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)
Report: Sectors per National Programmes

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2005/06 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Gross Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)
Environment & Culture Sector	788	R 918.3 m	R 653.2 m	20,470	62,208	62,208		R 37	R 183,265,883
People and Parks (DEAT)	27	R 173,077,863	R 65,996,598	1,345	2,673	2,673	* Net equals Gross	R 35.00	R 10,824,625
Working for Tourism (DEAT)	33	R 146,341,273	R 109,332,749	2,680	5,056	5,056	* Net equals Gross	R 36.30	R 22,670,996
Working for Tourism (DAC)	102	R 36,439,151	R 36,438,751	912	1,543	1,543	* Net equals Gross	R 27.50	R 5,600,730
Working for the Coast (DEAT)	18	R 21,231,266	R 13,146,527	1,094	2,158	2,158	* Net equals Gross	R 36.17	R 8,766,675
Working on Waste (DEAT)	8	R 3,966,679	R 4,032,830	107	295	295	* Net equals Gross	R 38.13	R 899,195
Sustainable Land Based (DEAT)	27	R 97,279,585	R 47,523,310	1,967	5,368	5,368	* Net equals Gross	R 35.81	R 16,896,727
- Working for Wetlands (DEAT)	46	R 52,843,428	R 38,231,576	1,057	2,276	2,276	* Net equals Gross	R 38.83	R 9,476,816
- Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASAP) (NDA)	68	R 27,948,079	R 19,005,133	54	729	729	* Net equals Gross	R 34.26	R 435,646
- Working for Water (DWAF)	281	R 269,317,949	R 242,506,501	7,411	29,539	29,539	* Net equals Gross	R 41.51	R 70,897,777
- Working on Fire (DWAF)	48	R 25,500,000	R 1,451	1,209	1,451	1,451	* Net equals Gross	R 42.50	R 11,817,890
- Land Care (NDA)	130	R 64,369,300	R 51,528,528	2,634	11,120	11,120	* Net equals Gross	R 37.12	R 25,078,807
Infrastructure Sector	124	R 267.6 m	R 72.4 m	215	3,922	3,922		R 48	R 2,331,102
Integrated National Electrification Prog. (INEP by DME / ESKOM)	26	R 49,839,300	R 24,917,943	48	459	459	* Net equals Gross	R 51.85	R 545,755
Housing Subsidy Scheme (Dept housing)	3	R 80,386,128	R 5,137,011	103	1,857	1,857	* Net equals Gross	R 40.00	R 945,720
Labour Intensive Programme (Department Public Works)	11	R 104,459,389	R 17,972,692	40	260	260	* Net equals Gross	R 64.00	R 610,697
Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASAP) (NDA)	83	R 19,351,108	R 13,280,428	8	1,222	1,222	* Net equals Gross	R 45.00	R 82,170
Not part of a programme (Department Public Works)	1	R 13,532,641	R 11,114,973	16	124	124	* Net equals Gross	R 40.00	R 146,760

Annexure E2

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2005/06 (Cumulative: 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)

Report: Infrastructure Sector per Provincial Programmes

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2005/06 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated	
							←	* Sub totals only for programmes
INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR	795	R 2144,8 m	R 1081,6 m	23,412	67,540	64,474		
EC - Vukuzakhe Roads Maintenance Programme (DRPW)	105	R 10,613,189	R 3,439,333	229	1,561	1,561	** Roads Maintenance Programme	
EC - Community Based Public Works Programme (DPW)	1	R 4,930,000	R 1,069,427	14	155	155	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross	
EC - Vukuphile (Dept of Economic Affairs)	14	R 16,127,090	R 11,989,624	49	201	201	Vukuphile - All gross jobs are counted as net jobs	
EC - DSRAC Facilities (Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture)	6	R 3,174,884	R 2,076,539	23	103	103	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross	
EC - Labour Intensive Programme (DPW)	4	R 13,399,918	R 7,409,984	354	856	856	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross	
EC - Labour Intensive Programme (Dept of Economic Affairs)	10	R 13,961,972	R 8,840,864	13	83	83	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross	
EC - Labour Intensive Programme (Dept of Health)	1	R 1,200,000	R 534,346	3	16	16	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross	
NC - DTEC Individual Rail Project (Tourism & Environ Conservation)	1	R 34,000,000	R 19,000,000	96	653	653	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross	
NC - Individual Road Projects (DTRPW)	56	R 122,673,800	R 70,601,327	2,178	4,786	3,865	*** Low-volume roads	
WC - Saamstaan Building Maintenance (Transport and Public Works)	27	R 10,652,230	R 8,735,804	233	661	661	** Building Maintenance Programme	
WC - Zenszelle Road Maintenance (Transport and Public Works)	51	R 14,953,808	R 10,230,910	355	1,401	1,401	** Roads Maintenance Programme	
WC - Building Maintenance Pilot Programme (Transport and Public Works)	34	R 22,010,976	R 18,697,875	631	2,013	2,013	** Building Maintenance Programme Using EPWP guidelines	
WC - Community Based Public Works Programme (DPWRT)	12	R 39,049,509	R 30,331,706	284	653	653	** Roads Maintenance Programme	
WC - Vukuphile (District Roads Engineers)	29	R 207,465,987	R 5,362,722	46	431	431	Vukuphile - All gross jobs are counted as net jobs	
WC - Vukuphile (Transport & Public Works)	5	R 3,489,713	R 1,339,318	8	115	115	Vukuphile - All gross jobs are counted as net jobs	
WC - Kilometer Marking	1	R 70,574	R 40,000	0	4	4	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross	
WC - Vukuphile (DPWRT)	5	R 3,499,716	R 955,958	19	310	310	Vukuphile - All gross jobs are counted as net jobs	
WC - Labour Intensive Programme (DPWRT)	5	R 13,992,210	R 6,043,146	1	62	62	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross	
WC - Overload Control (DPWRT)	1	R 3,584,971	R 3,584,971	5	26	26	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross	
WC - Roads Maintenance (DPWRT)	16	R 162,292,097	R 120,361,122	621	1,103	1,103	** Roads Maintenance Programme	
WC - Roads Construction (DPWRT)	9	R 113,039,544	R 79,181,416	431	539	539	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross	
WC - Subsidised Housing (Dept Housing)	1	R 3,850,416	R 2,209,469	18	50	21	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross	
WC - Community Access Road Programme (DPWRT)	4	R 11,501,448	R 4,649,396	99	221	160	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross	
WC - Expanded Public Works Programme (DPWRT)	38	R 385,312,786	R 25,197,554	38	646	646	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross	
FS - CBP (Public Works, Roads and Transport)	9	R 5,830,000	R 3,710,000	193	593	593	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross	

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2005/06 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated
FS - Makwane EPWP project (Public Works, Roads & Transport)	1	R 23,900,000	R 6,700,000	116	168	168	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
FS - Makwane EPWP Learnership (Public Works, Roads & Transport)	1	R 38,000,000	R 32,891,058	387	583	583	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
FS - Selosaha EPWP (DPLG)	1	R 8,500,000	R 4,273,008	7	71	71	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
MP - Siyazibambela (Public Works)	3	R 7,853,509	R 4,236,630	36	157	157	** Building Programme
MP - Siyazibambela (DTR)	1	R 32,000,000	R 31,940,000	52	197	197	** Building Programme
MP - Siyazibambela (Education)	16	R 8,806,400	R 6,923,850	19	176	176	** Building Programme
MP - Siyazibambela (Health and Social Services)	35	R 7,036,548	R 5,494,283	9	199	199	** Building Programme
MP - Vukuphile (DTR)	15	R 13,271,886	R 13,271,886	1,143	2,755	2,755	Vuku'phile - All gross jobs are counted as net jobs
MP - EPWP (Dept Public Works)	1	R 2,686,000	R 2,054,873	9	120	120	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
GP - Vuku'phile (Dept Housing)	6	R 11,723,493	R 5,279,937	187	422	422	Vuku'phile - All gross jobs are counted as net jobs
GP - Labour Intensive Programme (DPTRW)	16	R 9,027,086	R 3,997,323	120	308	308	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
GP - Labour Intensive Programme (DACE)	3	R 4,837,280	R 3,793,037	69	144	144	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
GP - EPWP (DPTRW)	20	R 75,132,866	R 40,901,340	436	987	987	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
GP - Siyakha (DPTRW)	5	R 6,500,849	R 5,315,326	71	137	137	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
LP - Gundo Lashu (RAL)	29	R 70,821,308	R 33,847,153	688	2,393	1,952	*** Low-volume roads
LP - PIG (Dept Agriculture)	2	R 953,000	R 850,000	16	69	69	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Vukuzakhe (Transport)	56	R 128,150,062	R 99,568,593	987	6,191	4,892	*** Low-volume roads
KN - Labour Based Construction Programme (Transport)	1	R 25,000,000	R 24,185,501	1,000	2,428	2,113	*** Low-volume roads
KN - Zibambele (Transport)	12	R 123,581,000	R 124,489,096	10,536	27,531	27,531	** Roads Maintenance Programme
KN - Labour Intensive Programme (DPW)	6	R 2,008,980	R 924,093	0	37	37	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Labour Intensive Programme (Health)	6	R 30,173,171	R 6,189,175	0	66	66	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Labour Intensive Programme (Agriculture)	3	R 19,675,333	R 452,390	0	21	21	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Labour Intensive Programme (Provincial Legislature)	1	R 54,330	R 9,055	0	3	3	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Labour Intensive Programme (Provincial Treasury)	1	R 914,387	R 63,037	0	5	5	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Labour Intensive Programme (Office of the Premier)	1	R 2,346,963	R 1,655,106	0	20	20	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Labour Intensive Programme (Housing)	1	R 5,700,000	R 2,436,546	1	420	420	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Labour Intensive Programme (Education and Culture)	31	R 7,926,350	R 4,184,271	2	191	191	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
NW - Building (DPW)	20	R 14,972,258	R 9,696,363	229	649	649	** Building Maintenance Programme

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2005/06 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated
NW - Modimola Pilot Project (DTR)	8	R 12,405,935	R 5,871,173	31	208	208	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
NW - Modimola Pilot Project (Agriculture)	2	R 4,001,391	R 3,212,446	22	97	97	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
NW - Roads Capex Programme (Transport)	9	R 177,171,562	R 116,304,661	180	609	609	** Roads Maintenance Programme
NW - Roads Maintenance Project (Transport)	33	R 22,782,310	R 17,316,456	492	2,266	2,266	** Roads Maintenance Programme
NW - Poverty Relief (Parks and Tourism)	4	R 26,064,882	R 17,723,199	614	670	670	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross

Annexure E3

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2005/06 (Cumulative: 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006) Report: Sectors per Provincial Programmes

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2005/06 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated
ECONOMIC SECTOR	61	R 33,245,000,00	R 26,501,824,00	222	1,833	1,833	With Building Maintenance Programmes the Net Work Opportunities is the same as the Gross work opportunities.
LP - Limpopo, Sakhasonke ECDP	61	R 33,245,000,00	R 26,501,824,00	222	1,833	1,833	
Environment & Culture Sector	345	R 183,654,824,85	R 133,557,487,82	2,933	14,664	14,664	
NC - Waste Management	3	R 550,000,00	R 550,000,00	24	182	182	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NC - CASP (DALR)	4	R 4,233,400,00	R 2,710,367,00	29	103	103	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NC - Landcare (DALR)	1	R 108,000,00	R 108,000,00	8	34	34	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
WC - Civil works	9	R 1,970,000,00	R 721,250,00	36	214	214	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
WC - Alien Clearing	1	R 300,000,00	R 300,000,00	49	450	450	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
WC - Western Cape Infrastructure	2	R 700,000,00	R 700,000,00	6	81	81	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
WC - Sustainable Land Based (Agriculture)	9	R 4,563,000,00	R 2,864,731,00	24	180	180	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
WC - Sustainable Land Based (Water Affairs)	5	R 2,275,561,00	R 1,146,871,00	31	297	297	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
WC - Not part of a programme (Agriculture)	1	R 2,375,000,00	R 557,168,00	1	10	10	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
WC - Sustainable Land Based (Land Care) (Dept Agriculture)	8	R 3,513,000,00	R 3,461,804,00	65	181	181	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
WC - River Clean & Green (FGWC)	2	R 600,000,00	R 245,648,00	2	16	16	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Mpumalanga film & video	1	R 75,000,00	R 75,000,00	1	21	21	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Mobile Craft	3	R 1,100,001,00	R 824,331,00	12	90	90	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Mpumalanga Performing Arts	1	R 100,000,00	R 100,000,00	0	2	2	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Sustainable Land Based (Land Care)	17	R 9,467,428,00	R 8,817,717,00	510	3,994	3,994	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
LP - Sustainable Land Based	14	R 52,908,511,00	R 29,680,882,00	71	722	722	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
LP - Sustainable Land Based (CASP)	42	R 3,419,924,00	R 3,233,607,00	19	453	453	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
LP - Sustainable Land Based (Land Care)	11	R 9,721,622,00	R 3,491,780,00	253	1,319	1,319	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2005/06 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated
GP - Gauteng EPWP	1	R 2,560,000	R 2,378,466	146	299	299	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP Internship/leadership programme	1	R 1,116,122	R 1,376,927	58	71	71	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - Working on Waste	1	R 2,999,573	R 2,384,432	91	170	170	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - Working for Water	3	R 4,749,854	R 3,481,053	219	317	317	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - Working on Fire	1	R 780,000	R 688,681	33	80	80	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - People and parks (GDACE)	5	R 3,539,971	R 2,817,796	75	158	158	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - Sustainable Land Based	196	R 69,072,854	R 60,193,994	1142	4,770	4,770	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - Sustainable Land Based (Land Care)	3	R 856,003	R 845,003	28	450	450	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
Social Sector	1892	R 160,757,969.62	R 141,616,949.68	10,773	18,109	18,109	
EC - Community Based Public Works Programme	1	R 500,000	R 412,000	0	22	22	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
EC - Early Childhood Development	75	R 1,908,102	R 748,318	20	213	213	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NC - Early Childhood	15	R 1,800,000	R 694,000	67	100	100	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NC - Home Community (Dept Social Services)	8	R 3,570,974	R 2,686,000	514	453	453	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NC - Home Community (Dept Health Services)	17	R 2,226,000	R 2,222,000	469	374	374	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NC - Safety Volunteers	5	R 252,000	R 252,000	48	42	42	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
WC - Bamberani Against Crime	1	R 3,500,000	R 1,740,000	0	692	692	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
FS - Home Community Based Care (Dept Health)	136	R 14,044,200	R 14,042,200	2220	2,094	2,094	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
FS - Learnership (Dept Health)	11	R 2,955,600	R 2,329,400	5	120	120	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Home Community Based Care (HCBC by Social Services & Health)	120	R 30,126,000	R 30,126,000	3456	2,338	2,338	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Early Childhood Development	647	R 17,592,000	R 17,592,000	785	733	733	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - VCT Sites (Social Services & Health)	256	R 6,624,000	R 6,624,000	144	602	602	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
LP - Drop-in-centre	1	R 100,000	R 34,000	1	13	13	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
LP - HCBC	15	R 4,326,230	R 2,271,555	205	307	307	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2005/06 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated
KN - Home Community Based Care	11	R 9,717,852	R 8,626,417	3	3,975	3,975	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - Early Childhood Development (Dept Education)	507	R 22,115,580	R 12,054,420	329	1,146	1,146	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - Early Childhood Development (Dept Social Welfare)	2	R 860,720	R 214,620	0	53	53	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - National Integrated Plan (Dept Social Welfare)	9	R 1,485,000	R 185,890	28	1,300	1,300	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NW - Modimola Pilot Programme (Dept Transport & Roads)	3	R 4,017,312	R 2,264,230	10	42	42	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NW - Community Health Worker (Dept Health)	16	R 16,494,000	R 20,340,500	2129	2,720	2,720	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NW - HCBC	28	R 14,022,400	R 14,022,400	33	555	555	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NW - Early Childhood Development Programme	8	R 2,580,000	R 1,935,000	306	215	215	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities



Annexures A-E



public works

Department:
Public Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarterly Report

For the period 1 April – 31 Mar Financial year 2006/07
(Containing cumulative data for the period: 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)

Prepared by the Department Public Works as at 19 July 2007
To be read in conjunction with the narrative section of the EPWP 4th Quarterly Report.

Annexure A

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2006/07 (Cumulative: 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007) Report: Overall National Consolidated per Sector

National Totals		7024	R 12816.3 m	R 7204. m	85,702	6,293	320,694	316,814	33%	45%	1.524%	R 41	R 917.5 m
Sector		Number of Projects	2006/07 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	% Youth	% Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers' Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)
Infrastructure Sector (National, Provincial & Local)		1686	R 10,655,090,759	R 5,560,385,728	34,738	1,959,03	150,854	146,974	32%	45%	1.938%	R 60.76	R 451,548,736
Economic Sector (Provincial)		173	R 235,288,074	R 116,750,677	1,222.4	81.22	3,483	3,483	43%	34%	0.402%	R 45.20	R 11,826,297
Environment & Culture Sector (National, Provincial & Local)		991	R 1,461,576,056	R 1,124,563,129	26,658	2,167.03	129,251	129,251	35%	40%	1.434%	R 44.27	R 262,818,591
Social Sector (Provincial)		4164	R 464,394,017	R 402,272,126	23,083	2,085.62	37,106	37,106	31%	65%	0.253%	R 31.22	R 191,326,465

Notes & Definitions:

- This EPWP report is based on information received from reporting bodies across identifies EPWP Sector Departments for the period 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007 and should be read in conjunction with the narrative section of the relevant EPWP Quarterly Report.
- This consolidated report has been generated from a per project dataset. Data received from national and provincial governments, as well as municipalities.
- Project budgets are based on reports received, some of these budgets might run over multiple financial years. Infrastructure Sector budgets are not only based on PIG and MIG funding, but also on Provincial Equitable Shares.
- Expenditure in some cases are a *total expenditure* and in other cases *transferred funds* to provinces and implementing bodies.
- Zero's or blank fields imply that reporting bodies did not report on requested information.
- A work opportunity is paid work created for an individual for any period of time. The same individual can be employed on different projects and each period of employment will be counted as a work opportunity.
- A work opportunity in the Infrastructure Sector has an average duration of four (4) months and in the Environment & Culture Sector an average duration of six (6) months.
- The "Gross Number of Work Opportunities" is the overall number of work opportunities that the reporting body has reported on
- The "Net Number of Work Opportunities" is calculated by subtracting the possible work opportunities if the projects were implemented machine intensively (MI) from the "Gross Work Opportunities". Thus these net work opportunities can be viewed as the EPWP value added opportunities. This calculation: One Person-Year of Work is equal to 230 paid working days including paid training days. The calculated wages paid out to employees on EPWP projects have been calculated by multiplying the minimum wage rate with the person-days of work.
- Planned projects or projects that have not started as yet, have been filtered out of this consolidated report.
- The dramatic increase in the number of Social Sector projects (sites) is due to the fact that these projects were rolled up into district municipalities for the 1st Quarter (1 Apr – 30 June 2005). Since then reports reflect the actual number of HCBC and ECD sites
- Please note that training was provided to participants in 3 867 projects. In other projects training has been planned in conjunction with the Department of Labour

Annexure B1

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2006/07 (Cumulative: 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007) Report: Overall National Consolidated per Province

Province	7024	R 12816.3 m	R 7204. m	85,702	6,293	320,694	316,814	33%	45%	1,524%	R 41	R 917.5 m
National Totals	7024	R 12816.3 m	R 7204. m	85,702	6,293	320,694	316,814	33%	45%	1,524%	R 41	R 917.5 m
	Number of Projects	2006/07 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	% Youth	% Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)
Eastern Cape	2303	R 3,967,866,110	R 2,170,177,963	16,520	582	52,136	52,136	33%	45%	0,738%	R 38,98	R 161,171,138
Northern Cape	145	R 292,869,956	R 227,248,527	4,000	220	10,602	9,399	53%	49%	0,707%	R 42,13	R 39,766,875
Western Cape	652	R 1,483,270,502	R 1,123,521,091	8,225	901	44,080	44,080	48%	40%	5,873%	R 64,72	R 101,562,014
Free State	501	R 1,651,577,327	R 738,096,059	7,133	391	17,172	17,172	33%	33%	0,559%	R 43,33	R 72,860,847
Mpumalanga	438	R 501,135,201	R 402,510,502	5,390	433	16,739	16,739	45%	47%	3,770%	R 46,65	R 56,637,137
Gauteng	520	R 2,116,668,331	R 780,516,610	9,685	1,409	27,637	27,637	40%	36%	0,597%	R 53,36	R 119,101,496
Limpopo	1240	R 443,886,089	R 321,046,558	6,719	805	20,472	20,133	36%	52%	1,246%	R 28,11	R 53,894,244
KwaZulu-Natal	1014	R 1,781,930,590	R 1,008,126,463	23,894	1,144	117,965	115,628	24%	50%	0,517%	R 32,68	R 276,772,676
North West	211	R 577,144,801	R 432,727,888	4,135	408	13,891	13,891	30%	35%	0,576%	R 41,60	R 35,753,661

Annexure C1

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2006/07 (Cumulative: 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007) Report: National Government Departments (Infrastructure and Environment & Culture Sectors)

Sub Totals	834	R 1579.2 m	R 1179.4 m	23,318	1,997	101,516	101,516	38%	40%	1,481%	R 44	R 227.7 m
National Government	834	R 1579.2 m	R 1179.4 m	23,318	1,997	101,516	101,516	38%	40%	1,481%	R 44	R 227.7 m
	Number of Projects	2006/07 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	% Youth	% Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)
Infrastructure Sector	126	R 368.7 m	R 258.7 m	953	55	3,872	3,872	62%	24%	0,594%	R 57	R 12,811 m
Dept of Minerals and Energy (DME)	96	R 214,595,595	R 174,737,857	419	26,37	2,741	2,741	61%	18%	0,693%	R 57,63	R 6,513,679
Dept of Public Works	20	R 150,508,489	R 80,371,159	457	26,42	983	983	69%	37%	0,407%	R 56,83	R 5,407,832
Dept of Environmental Affairs & Tourism (DEAT)	9	R 3,621,533	R 3,621,533	76	2,63	139	139	50%	52%		R 50,00	R 878,150
Dept of Agriculture (DoA)	1	R 15,080	R 15,080	1		9	9	89%			R 35,00	R 11,655
Environment & Culture Sector	708	R 1210.5 m	R 920.6 m	22,365	1,941	97,644	97,644	37%	40%	1,516%	R 42	R 214,883 m
Dept of Environmental Affairs & Tourism (DEAT)	183	R 787,086,552	R 563,134,289	11,493	1,082,25	26,475	26,475	27%	42%	1,356%	R 43,04	R 109,672,510
Dept of Water Affairs & Forestry (DWAF)	302	R 338,642,522	R 290,954,688	8,586	724,00	60,976	60,976	38%	39%	1,023%	R 43,78	R 85,937,914
Dept of Arts & Culture (DAC)	106	R 25,647,950	R 19,011,270	1,204	123,38	2,204	2,204	54%	62%	9,165%	R 30,00	R 8,308,470
Dept of Agriculture (DoA)	117	R 59,086,686	R 47,540,612	1,081	11,67	7,989	7,989	46%	40%	3,693%	R 44,06	R 10,964,328

Annexure C2

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2006/07 (Cumulative: 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007) Report: Provincial Government Departments per provincial department

5556		R 8225.8 m		R 4217.1 m		52,163		3,577		153,973		150,093		29%		55%		0.661%		R 37		R 538.2 m	
Sub Totals		R 8225.8 m		R 4217.1 m		52,163		3,577		153,973		150,093		29%		55%		0.661%		R 37		R 538.2 m	
Provincial Government		R 8225.8 m		R 4217.1 m		52,163		3,577		153,973		150,093		29%		55%		0.661%		R 37		R 538.2 m	
Number of Projects	2006/07 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	% Youth	% Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)												
952	R 7,321,426,719.68	R 3,527,165,113.03	23,788	1,199	82,181	78,301	27%	58%	0.652%	R 59	R 289,829,952												
EC - Dept. of Roads & Public Works	R 2,547,084,900	R 1,286,088,633	1,607	30	5,842	5,842	34%	37%	0.377%	R 54.44	R 23,119,868												
EC - Dept. of Sport Recreation Arts and Culture	R 1,100,000	R 100,000	3.43		20	20	5%		5.000%	R 76.00	R 60,040												
EC - Dept. of Health	R 277,066,783	R 106,910,877	156.54	5.84	268	268	41%	13%	7.090%	R 52.16	R 2,063,841												
EC - Dept. of Education	R 1,050,000	R 545,000	19.82	2.08	68	68	100%			R 68.18	R 310,764												
NC - Dept. of Transport, Road & Public Works	R 110,634,419	R 92,458,063	851.99	9.76	2,844	1,641	63%	45%	0.211%	R 41.14	R 8,013,560												
NC - Environment and Tourism	R 34,000,000	R 34,000,000	108.70		850	850	35%	41%		R 50.00	R 1,250,000												
WC - Dept. of Public Works, Road & Transport	R 724,187,637	R 606,375,654	2119.23	174.65	8,460	8,460	37%	36%	0.662%	R 72.96	R 33,524,773												
WC - Dept. of Housing	R 50,371,945	R 21,349,870	91.09	11.10	295	295	51%	16%	0.339%	R 77.97	R 1,603,097												
FS - Dept. of Public Works, Roads & Transport	R 1,447,677,126	R 599,789,231	2422.33	73.56	9,040	9,040	25%	11%	0.265%	R 43.68	R 23,019,575												
FS - Dept. of Education	R 27,084,782	R 6,415,573	76.98	8.72	397	397	37%	17%	0.756%	R 53.42	R 984,335												
MP - Dept. of Transport & Roads	R 110,695,935	R 102,421,909	729.20	31.12	3,607	3,607	34%	31%	10.008%	R 45.23	R 8,488,460												
MP - Dept. of Education	R 16,259,689	R 12,545,271	46.00	4.76	340	340	48%	50%	1.471%	R 35.00	R 370,265												
GP - Dept. of Provincial Transport, Roads & Works (DPTRW)	R 1,030,865,735	R 77,391,631	923.02	107.90	1,692	1,692	46%	33%	0.532%	R 57.99	R 13,107,327												
GP - Dept. of Housing	R 23,576,122	R 15,511,137	161.40	16.69	1,788	1,788	27%	40%		R 50.00	R 1,856,150												
LP - Dept. of Road Agency Limpopo (RAL)	R 43,004,378	R 35,514,414	657.96	35.87	1,270	931	48%	53%	0.315%	R 39.58	R 6,506,325												
KN - Dept. of Public Works	R 24,230	R 24,230	0.06		12	12				R 35.00	R 490												
KN - Dept. of Agriculture	R 9,450	R 2,500	0.02		5	5	80%	20%		R 60.00	R 300												
KN - Dept. of Education	R 170,011,996	R 10,617,622	6.78		446	446	52%	24%	2.691%	R 49.49	R 68,115												
KN - Dept. Of Social Welfare	R 288,705	R 288,705	0.21		43	43	5%	2%		R 38.13	R 1,915												
KN - Dept. of Health	R 70,202,067	R 11,531,595	3.87		244	244	62%	27%	1.639%	R 50.32	R 40,446												
KN - Dept. of Housing	R 10,371,128	R 6,856,123	57.37	1.22	180	180	44%	19%		R 72.00	R 950,040												
KN - Dept. of Transport	R 398,439,713	R 316,236,169	12979.73	567.12	42,527	40,190	17%	84%	0.009%	R 75.66	R 155,598,364												
NW - Dept. of Agriculture	R 780,000	R 541,778	4.71		20	20	56%	35%		R 50.00	R 54,200												
NW - Dept. of Transport & Roads	R 210,188,537	R 172,179,587	383.70	50.08	1,338	1,338	60%	34%	0.149%	R 55.87	R 4,510,981												
NW - Dept. of Public Works	R 16,431,533	R 11,469,540	376.23	65.17	585	585	66%	40%	0.513%	R 50.00	R 4,326,700												
169	R 228,872,234.73	R 110,830,311.14	1,122	80	3,369	3,369	43%	34%	0.416%	R 45	R 10,900,897.00												
EC - Dept. of Education	R 58,291,594	R 5,872,158	120.04	12.72	651	651	45%	29%	0.766%	R 52.49	R 1,470,461												
LP - Dept. of Public Works / Education (Sakhasonke)	R 73,800,000	R 52,135,007	636.04	48.52	1,500	1,500	46%	28%		R 40.00	R 5,851,600												
LP - Dept. of Economic Dev. Environment and Tourism	R 18,699,224	R 1,584,775	62.31	3.46	183	183	33%	56%	2.186%	R 43.23	R 647,836												
MP - Dept. of Public Works	R 47,186,779	R 27,436,644	57.23	2.04	589	589	30%	54%	0.679%	R 48.33	R 635,900												
NW - Dept. of Agriculture (Medimola)	R 4,001,390	R 3,928,945	71.60	0.90	97	97	56%	24%		R 40.00	R 658,680												
NW - Dept. of Transport & Roads	R 16,423,247	R 15,154,297	161.60	3.90	269	269	39%	16%		R 40.00	R 1,486,720												
NW - Dept. of Public Works	R 10,470,000	R 4,618,485	13.02	8.22	80	80	56%	61%	1.250%	R 50.00	R 149,700												

Provincial Government	Number of Projects	2006/07 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	% Youth	% Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)
Environment & Culture Sector	276	R 212,761,345,73	R 178,558,133,91	4,191	214	31,387	31,387	31%	37%	1.192%	R 50	R 46,475,328,50
EC - Dept. of Water Affairs and Forestry	9	R 19,039,438	R 19,677,802	165	13	1,544	1,544	10%	15%		R 47.05	R 1,783,135
MP - Dept. of Agriculture	2	R 1,405,836	R 1,335,544	18	1	227	227	54%	55%		R 66.55	R 271,923
MP - Dept. of Arts and Culture	1	R 500,000	R 500,000	9	4	20	20	45%	55%		R 30.00	R 61,200
GP - Dept. of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment	15	R 9,103,125	R 6,901,134	213	11	646	646	54%	49%	2.477%	R 148.55	R 3,327,812
GP - Dept. Transport, Roads and Works	21	R 35,696,465	R 29,801,235	851	66	1,327	1,327	50%	67%		R 54.29	R 10,620,050
LP - Dept. of Agriculture	31	R 24,047,740	R 13,069,914	302	2	3,683	3,683	30%	52%	0.163%	R 42.81	R 2,583,908
KN - Dept. of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs	197	R 122,968,742	R 107,272,505	2,633	117	23,940	23,940	30%	34%	1.470%	R 43.89	R 27,827,300
Social Sector	4159	R 462,696,517,14	R 400,574,625,53	23,063	2,084	37,036	37,036	31%	65%	0.254%	R 31	R 190,948,865,16
EC - Dept. of Social Development	1127	R 85,149,948	R 83,440,511	2,812	53	3,274	3,274	34%	83%	0.458%	R 36.75	R 21,459,445
EC - Dept. Education	668	R 8,016,000	R 8,016,000	552	100%	668	668	3%			R 33.00	R 4,188,360
EC - Dept. Health	24	R 50,809,123	R 34,956,249	3,848	48	5,200	5,200	5%	85%		R 30.00	R 26,548,207
NC - Dept. of Health	6	R 8,228,800	R 8,228,800	573	46	572	572	44%	77%		R 45.45	R 5,988,674
NC - Dept. of Social Services	24	R 5,664,229	R 5,664,229	458	11	583	583	62%	73%		R 44.50	R 4,782,456
NC - Dept. of Safety and Liaison	5	R 252,000	R 210,000	34	1	42	42	67%	81%		R 22.72	R 179,374
NC - Dept. of Education	2	R 521,356	R 263,458	11		25	25				R 23.00	R 60,720
WC - Dept. of Health	48	R 15,723,000	R 15,810,086	652	206	1,063	1,063	54%	98%	0.094%	R 32.00	R 4,801,919
WC - Dept. of Community Safety	2	R 9,356,091	R 9,356,091	605	1	920	920	48%	63%	0.326%	R 50.00	R 6,957,750
WC - Dept. of Social Services	19	R 12,486,711	R 7,685,532	521	44	943	943	71%	89%	0.318%	R 51.10	R 4,683,547
FS - Dept. Health	153	R 19,541,912	R 19,484,333	972	62	915	915	37%	86%	0.109%	R 36.27	R 9,627,600
FS - Dept. Social Development	103	R 31,588,360	R 31,588,360	1,449.79	113.07	1,706	1,706	49%	82%	0.098%	R 50.00	R 24,625,400
MP - Dept. of Social Services & Health	58	R 2,366,400	R 2,354,600	145.74	29.23	174	174	37%	70%	1.149%	R 45.00	R 1,508,400
GP - Dept of Social Development	93	R 53,468,987	R 52,616,137	1,261.89	128.44	1,517	1,517	79%	70%	1.121%	R 31.45	R 9,688,750
GP - Dept of Health	163	R 33,520,000	R 33,317,500	2,098.66	643.70	2,763	2,763	63%	59%	0.479%	R 25.00	R 24,134,600
LP - Dept. of Health and Social Development	310	R 22,045,400	R 21,854,745	1,875	381	1,877	1,877	48%	93%		R 25.00	R 10,783,550
LP - Dept. of Education	681	R 15,071,133	R 11,471,577	675	119	686	686	29%	99%		R 25.00	R 3,883,700
KN - Dept. of Social Welfare	459	R 25,047,829	R 9,102,606	410	0	7,889	7,889	0%	10%	0.013%	R 9.09	R 857,551
KN - Dept. of Education	4	R 2,861,680	R 1,822,560	88	25	141	141	79%	100%		R 50.00	R 1,007,000
NW - Dept. of Education	19	R 6,873,758	R 2,858,201	162	1	333	333				R 23.00	R 856,635
NW - Dept. of Social Development	38	R 5,454,600	R 5,259,600	46	7	719	719	2%	89%		R 23.00	R 241,592
NW - Dept. of Health	21	R 21,576,000	R 9,829,250	1,670	132	2,975	2,975	42%	69%	0.672%	R 25.00	R 9,599,850

Annexure D1

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2006/07 (Cumulative: 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007) Report: PROVINCIAL Government Departments per Province

Province	Number of Projects	2006/07 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	% Youth	% Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)
Sub Totals	5556	R 8225.8 m	R 4217.1 m	52,163	3,577	153,973	150,093	29%	55%	0.661%	R 37	R 538.2 m
Eastern Cape	2011	R 3,047,627,786	R 1,545,707,231	9,284	165,66	17,535	17,535	23%	60%	0.354%	R 37.08	R 81,004,121
Northern Cape	73	R 159,300,804	R 140,824,550	2,038	66,93	4,916	3,713	55%	51%	0.122%	R 40.96	R 20,274,784
Western Cape	388	R 812,125,284	R 660,577,233	3,989	436,75	11,681	11,681	43%	47%	0.548%	R 66.79	R 51,571,086
Free State	422	R 1,521,377,020	R 651,073,338	5,613	177,75	12,403	12,403	32%	28%	0.242%	R 43.25	R 56,256,910
Mpumalanga	255	R 210,003,009	R 178,182,328	2,455	185,65	6,663	6,663	39%	51%	0.683%	R 44.02	R 25,819,934
Gauteng	365	R 1,186,230,433	R 215,538,774	5,509	973,63	9,733	9,733	54%	53%	0.432%	R 50.49	R 62,734,690
Limpopo	1107	R 196,667,875	R 135,630,432	4,209	589,42	9,199	8,860	39%	60%	0.250%	R 26.68	R 30,256,919
KwaZulu-Natal	795	R 800,225,540	R 463,754,615	16,179	710,04	75,427	73,090	20%	60%	0.495%	R 26.92	R 186,351,521
North West	140	R 292,199,066	R 225,839,683	2,888	271,35	6,416	6,416	41%	55%	0.405%	R 35.42	R 21,885,058

Annexure D2

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2006/07 (Cumulative: 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007) Report: NATIONAL Government Departments per Province (Infrastructure and Environment & Culture Sectors)

Province	Number of Projects	2006/07 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	% Youth	% Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)
Sub Totals	834	R 1579.2 m	R 1179.4 m	23,318	1,997	101,516	101,516	38%	40%	1.481%	R 44	R 227.7 m
Eastern Cape	200	R 348,528,287	R 300,263,678	5,307.53	279.21	22,318	22,318	28%	35%	1.340%	R 44.73	R 52,192,514
Northern Cape	66	R 116,224,685	R 82,579,510	1,870.91	123.62	5,359	5,359	53%	47%	1.288%	R 43.40	R 18,639,101
Western Cape	123	R 234,102,780	R 151,440,280	3,169.42	400.59	27,115	27,115	48%	38%	1.007%	R 45.47	R 31,211,037
Free State	48	R 82,796,065	R 58,233,856	1,306.10	207.79	3,714	3,714	28%	46%	1.669%	R 41.72	R 12,362,632
Mpumalanga	76	R 100,993,308	R 85,765,557	2,119.62	116.13	5,731	5,731	47%	47%	3.804%	R 43.15	R 20,787,772
Gauteng	73	R 188,077,516	R 108,484,664	2,023.36	202.36	5,527	5,527	33%	38%	1.502%	R 50.17	R 19,397,488
Limpopo	94	R 186,008,936	R 153,916,570	2,180.10	204.23	9,913	9,913	32%	47%	2.320%	R 39.41	R 20,539,485
KwaZulu-Natal	126	R 279,422,878	R 201,166,563	4,807.11	383.93	15,535	15,535	43%	48%	1.429%	R 42.45	R 45,395,233
North West	28	R 41,049,952	R 37,535,820	753	78.94	6,304	6,304	13%	16%	0.746%	R 43.82	R 7,169,277

Annexure E1
Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2006/07
(Cumulative: 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)
Report: National Government Department Programmes per Sector

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2006/07 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)
	708	R 1 210.5 m	R 920.6 m	1,941	97,644	97,644	97,644		R 42	R 214,883,222
Environment & Culture Sector										
People and Parks (DEAT)	28	R 211,975,779	R 127,106,429	211.25	5,918	5,918	5,918	* Net equals Gross	R 44.57	R 26,711,717
Labour Intensive Programme (DEAT)	1	R 12,000,000	R 5,870,153	17.43	586	586	586	* Net equals Gross	R 50.00	R 2,490,450
Working for Tourism (DEAT)	52	R 255,305,405	R 209,528,643	410.19	8,089	8,089	8,089	* Net equals Gross	R 41.12	R 36,537,689
Working for Tourism (DAC)	106	R 25,647,950	R 19,011,270	123.38	2,204	2,204	2,204	* Net equals Gross	R 30.00	R 8,308,470
Working for the Coast (DEAT)	10	R 45,664,629	R 25,527,103	16.40	1,087	1,087	1,087	* Net equals Gross	R 44.32	R 5,163,911
Working on Waste (DEAT)	5	R 6,280,760	R 4,733,070	7.72	325	325	325	* Net equals Gross	R 39.42	R 1,449,256
Greening The Nation (DEAT)	1	R 3,210,000	R 3,049,500	0.61	64	64	64	* Net equals Gross	R 39.00	R 230,100
River Clean and Green (DEADP)	1	R 1,800,000	R 1,307,907	5.33	79	79	79	* Net equals Gross	R 71.00	R 87,046
Unknown (DEAT)	1	R 5,000,000	R 5,000,000	13.96	195	195	195	* Net equals Gross	R 60.00	R 1,332,600
Sustainable land-based livelihoods WWWater (DWAf)	2	R 3,150,000	R 1,267,388	0.87	114	114	114	* Net equals Gross	R 47.00	R 626,651
Sustainable Land Based (DEAT)	31	R 136,838,833	R 85,706,867	237.48	6,200	6,200	6,200	* Net equals Gross	R 43.22	R 16,543,774
- Working for Wetlands (DEAT)	54	R 110,811,146	R 96,612,523	167.21	4,011	4,011	4,011	* Net equals Gross	R 43.72	R 19,213,033
- Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP) (DoA)	75	R 34,462,711	R 400,75	2.19	2,863	2,863	2,863	* Net equals Gross	R 43.53	R 4,052,155
- Working for Water (DWAf)	255	R 302,571,015	R 262,834,971	432.25	59,302	59,302	59,302	* Net equals Gross	R 43.53	R 75,354,347
- Working on Fire (DWAf)	46	R 34,271,508	R 26,811,820	291.76	1,595	1,595	1,595	* Net equals Gross	R 44.60	R 10,496,521
- Land Care (DoA)	40	R 21,473,975	R 622	9	5,012	5,012	5,012	* Net equals Gross	R 44.91	R 6,285,522
Infrastructure Sector	126	R 368.7 m	R 258.7 m	55	3,872	3,872	3,872		R 57	R 12,811,316
Integrated National Electrification Prog. (INEP by DME / ESKOM)	85	R 151,616,748	R 139,182,550	22	2,092	2,092	2,092	* Net equals Gross	R 55.63	R 4,141,249
EPWP	7	R 53,339,997	R 26,783,713	4	498	498	498	* Net equals Gross	R 72.00	R 719,280
Sustainable Land Based	1	R 15,080	R 1,45	0	9	9	9	* Net equals Gross	R 35.00	R 11,655
Yukuphile	1	R 3,825,996	R 2,879,636	12	96	96	96	* Net equals Gross	R 65.00	R 428,545
Electricity and Energy	2	R 2,806,250	R 2,761,200	0	73	73	73	* Net equals Gross	R 75.00	R 649,950
Labour Intensive Programme (Department Public Works)	15	R 132,849,852	R 66,076,550	8	366	366	366	* Net equals Gross	R 63.91	R 2,485,737
Labour Intensive Programme (DME)	2	R 6,832,800	R 6,010,394	0	78	78	78	* Net equals Gross	R 63.91	R 1,003,200
Labour Based Construction Programme (DPW)	3	R 300,000	R 300,000	0	21	21	21	* Net equals Gross	R 45.00	R 58,590
Working for Tourism (DEAT)	9	R 3,621,533	R 3,621,533	3	139	139	139	* Net equals Gross	R 50.00	R 878,150
Not part of a programme (Department Public Works)	1	R 13,532,641	R 11,114,973	6	500	500	500	* Net equals Gross	R 40.00	R 2,434,960
Social Sector	0	R 0	R 0	0	0	0	0		R 0	R 0

Annexure E2
Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2006/07
(Cumulative: 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)
Report: Provincial Government Programmes: Infrastructure Sector

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2006/07 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated
Infrastructure Sector	952	R 7321.4 m	R 3527.2 m	23,788	1,199	82,181	78,301	* Sub totals only for programmes
EC - Vuk'uphile (DoRT)	10	R 12,848,226	R 10,097,500	82	11	490	490	** Roads Maintenance Programme
EC - EPWP Provincial (DPW)	3	R 11,583,459	R 8,338,277	81	4	97	97	** Roads Maintenance Programme
EC - Labour Intensive Programme (DPW)	122	R 2,522,653,214	R 1,267,652,856	1444.20	15.50	5,255	5,255	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
EC - Labour Intensive Programme (SRAC)	1	R 1,100,000	R 100,000	3.43		20	20	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
EC - Labour Intensive Programme (Dept of Health)	3	R 277,086,783	R 106,910,877	156.54	5.84	268	268	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
EC - Labour Based Construction Programme	5	R 1,050,000	R 545,000	19.82	2.08	68	68	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
NC - DTEC Individual Rail Project (Tourism & Environ Conservation)	1	R 34,000,000	R 34,000,000	108.70		850	850	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
NC - EPWP Provincial	1	R 388,870	R 203,481	8.19	0.65	15	15	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
NC - Individual Road Projects (DTRPW)	34	R 110,245,549	R 92,254,582	843.80	9.11	2,829	1,626	*** Low-volume roads
WC - Saamstaan Building Maintenance (Transport and Public Works)	14	R 5,933,744	R 5,765,573	163.27	37.59	357	357	** Building Maintenance Programme
WC - Zerezele Road Maintenance (Transport and Public Works)	1	R 250,533	R 250,533	16.70	2.09	48	48	** Roads Maintenance Programme
WC - Building Facilities Maintenance Programme (Transport and Public Works)	45	R 15,425,001	R 15,367,214	427.74	34.84	2,227	2,227	** Building Maintenance Programme Using EPWP guidelines
WC - Community Based Public Works Programme (DPWRT)	27	R 26,725,877	R 25,750,361	404.10	43.83	1,008	1,008	** Roads Maintenance Programme
WC - 2006/07 Fencing Projects	1	R 2,600,000	R 2,600,000	11.31	0.18	112	112	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - Labour Intensive Programme (DPWRT)	1	R 7,350,000	R 5,652,523	5.66	2.34	54	54	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - Municipal Infrastructure Grant	1	R 2,880,000	R 1,307,754	3.24	0.10	8	8	** Roads Maintenance Programme
WC - Subsidised Housing (Dept Housing)	7	R 50,371,945	R 21,349,870	91.09	11.10	295	295	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - Labour Based Construction Programme (DPWRT)	1	R 875,290	R 541,698	2.53	1.09	25	25	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - EPWP Provincial (DPWRT)	212	R 660,744,677	R 548,792,767	1082.12	52.23	4,563	4,563	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - Expanded Public Works Programme (DPWRT)	9	R 1,402,515	R 347,231	2.57	0.37	58	58	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
FS - Labour Intensive Programme (DPWRT)	1	R 1,500,000	R 645,059	14.11	0.86	39	39	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
FS - Community Based Public Works Programme (DPWRT)	7	R 6,774,000	R 4,400,000	26.46	0.17	270	270	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
FS - Vuk'uphile (DoRT)	83	R 95,687,126	R 46,088,516	588.99	72.35	2,263	2,263	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
FS - EPWP Provincial (Education)	12	R 27,084,782	R 6,415,573	76.98	8.72	397	397	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
FS - EPWP Provincial (DPWRT)	34	R 1,343,716,000	R 548,655,656	1792.77	0.17	6,468	6,468	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2006/07 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated
MP - Siyabambela (Education)	27	R 16,259,699	R 12,545,271	46.00	4.76	340	340	** Building Programme
MP - Siyantentele (DTR)	2	R 559,200	R 559,200	5.48	0.26	20	20	** Building Programme
MP - VUKUPHILE (DTR)	16	R 39,570,735	R 38,035,709	514.89	20.36	3,063	3,063	Vukuphile - All gross jobs are counted as net jobs
MP - EPWP Provincial (DTR)	4	R 70,566,000	R 63,827,000	208.84	10.50	524	524	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
GP - EPWP Vukuphile (Dept Housing)	31	R 23,576,122	R 15,511,137	161.40	16.69	1,788	1,788	Vukuphile - All gross jobs are counted as net jobs
GP - Labour Intensive Programme (DPTRW)	2	R 1,510,043	R 1,227,000	19.78	5.00	50	50	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
GP - EPWP Provincial (DPTRW)	32	R 1,008,695,703	R 63,096,937	646.18	88.32	1,135	1,135	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
GP - Siyakha (DPTRW)	8	R 20,659,989	R 13,067,694	257.06	14.58	507	507	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
LP - Gundo Lashu (RAL)	11	R 33,404,378	R 26,008,414	515.36	30.47	1,119	780	*** Low-volume roads
LP - Vukuphile	1	R 9,600,000	R 9,506,000	142.60	5.39	151	151	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Labour Intensive Programme	2	R 24,230	R 24,230	0.06		12	12	*** Low-volume roads
KN - Vukuzakhe (Transport)	53	R 221,648,713	R 168,151,947	1278.07	396.45	6,832	4,639	*** Low-volume roads
KN - Labour Based Construction Programme (Transport)	1	R 10,000,000	R 10,997,363	620.82	2.05	850	707	*** Low-volume roads
KN - Zibambele (Transport)	12	R 166,791,000	R 137,086,859	11080.84	168.62	34,845	34,845	** Roads Maintenance Programme
KN - Labour Intensive Programme (Health)	9	R 59,634,688	R 6,307,545	0.74		123	123	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Labour Based Construction Programme	7	R 10,567,379	R 5,224,050	3.12		121	121	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Labour Intensive Programme (Agriculture)	1	R 9,450	R 2,500	0.02		5	5	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Labour Intensive Programme (Social Welfare)	8	R 288,705	R 288,705	0.21		43	43	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Labour Intensive Programme (Housing)	2	R 9,891,409	R 6,376,404	51.93	1.22	168	168	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Vukuphile	1	R 479,719	R 479,719	5.43		12	12	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Labour Intensive Programme (Dept. Education)	27	R 144,735,196	R 5,841,574	2.01		280	280	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Labour Based Construction Programme (Education)	12	R 25,276,800	R 4,776,048	4.77		166	166	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
NW - Not part of a programme (DPW)	2	R 3,438,889	R 1,437,226	13.14	6.43	65	65	** Building Maintenance Programme
NW - EPWP Provincial (DPW)	18	R 12,992,644	R 10,032,314	363.09	58.75	520	520	Now part of NW - Building programme above
NW - Not Part of a Programme (DTR)	1	R 12,302,613	R 6,555,802	116.93	19.83	240	240	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
NW - Not Part of a Programme (Agriculture)	1	R 780,000	R 541,778	4.71	2.70	20	20	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
NW - Roads Capex Programme (Transport)	9	R 191,704,634	R 160,333,573	104.32	30.26	437	437	** Roads Maintenance Programme
NW - Roads Maintenance Project (Transport)	16	R 6,181,290	R 5,290,212	162		661	661	** Roads Maintenance Programme

Annexure E3
Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2006/07
(Cumulative: 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)
Report: Provincial Government Department Programmes: Economic, Social, Environment & Culture Sectors

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2006/07 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated
Economic Sector	169	R 228,872,234.73	R 110,830,311.14	1,122	80	3,369	3,369	
EC - EPWP Provincial	39	R 58,291,594	R 5,972,158	120	12.72	651	651	With Building Maintenance Programmes the Net Work Opportunities is the same as the Gross work opportunities.
LP - Limpopo Sakhasonke ECDP	60	R 73,800,000	R 52,135,007	636	48.52	1,500	1,500	With Building Maintenance Programmes the Net Work Opportunities is the same as the Gross work opportunities.
LP - Co-operative (Dept Economic Development & Environment)	13	R 18,699,224	R 1,584,775	62	3.46	183	183	With Co-Operatives the Net Work Opportunities is the same as the Gross work opportunities.
MP - Sakhabakhi	42	R 47,186,779	R 27,436,644	57	2.04	589	589	With Co-Operatives the Net Work Opportunities is the same as the Gross work opportunities.
NW - Modimola Pilot Project (Agriculture)	2	R 4,001,390	R 3,928,945	72	0.90	97	97	With Co-Operatives the Net Work Opportunities is the same as the Gross work opportunities.
NW - Modimola Pilot Project (Dept Transport)	11	R 16,423,247	R 15,154,297	162	3.90	269	269	With Co-Operatives the Net Work Opportunities is the same as the Gross work opportunities.
NW - Unknown	2	R 10,470,000	R 4,618,485	13	8.22	80	80	With Co-Operatives the Net Work Opportunities is the same as the Gross work opportunities.
Environment & Culture Sector	276	R 212,761,346	R 178,558,134	4,191	214	31,387	31,387	
EC - Sustainable Land Based (Working for Water)	9	R 19,039,438	R 19,677,802	165	13.23	1,544	1,544	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - EPWP	1	R 500,000	R 500,000	9	4.43	20	20	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Sustainable Land Based (Land Care)	2	R 1,405,836	R 1,335,544	18	0.99	227	227	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
LP - Sustainable Land Based (CASP)	26	R 8,011,751	R 4,718,552	219	0.89	2,701	2,701	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
LP - Sustainable Land Based (Land Care)	5	R 16,035,989	R 8,351,362	83	1.17	982	982	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - Waste Management Programme (DPTRW)	21	R 35,696,465	R 29,801,235	851	65.65	1,327	1,327	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - Working for Water	3	R 6,007,000	R 5,025,558	170	10.34	423	423	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - People and parks (GDACE)	12	R 3,096,125	R 1,875,577	43	0.91	223	223	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - Sustainable Land Based	142	R 101,074,429	R 91,403,956	1685	110.88	13,042	13,042	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - Sustainable Land Based (Land Care)	55	R 21,894,314	R 15,866,549	949	5.94	10,898	10,898	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2006/07 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated
Social Sector	4159	R 462,696,517.14	R 400,574,625.53	23,063	2,084	37,036	37,036	
EC - Community Based Public Works Programme	39	R 22,347,492	R 22,265,482	1259	45.15	1,404	1,404	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
EC - Metro Safety and Security/Volunteers	1	R 4,981,490	R 3,768,987	276	7.09	326	326	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
EC - Early Childhood Development (Dept of Social development)	1087	R 57,820,966	R 57,406,032	1277	1.20	1,544	1,544	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
EC - Early Childhood Development (Dept of Education)	668	R 8,016,000	R 8,016,000	552		668	668	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
EC - Home Community Based Care (Dept of Health)	24	R 50,809,123	R 34,956,249	3848	47.97	5,200	5,200	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - High Transmission Areas Programme	14	R 1,950,000	R 1,912,500	81	13.26	130	130	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - People living with HIV/AIDS	38	R 4,025,000	R 4,025,000	264	29.03	347	347	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - Labour Intensive Programme	3	R 670,000	R 670,000	48	16.17	52	52	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - Home Community Based Care (Health)	108	R 26,875,000	R 26,710,000	1706	585.24	2,234	2,234	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - Home Community Based Care (Dept of Social Development)	93	R 53,468,987	R 52,616,137	1262	128.44	1,517	1,517	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NC - Community Safety	5	R 252,000	R 210,000	34	0.54	42	42	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NC - Home Community Based Care (Dept of Health)	6	R 8,228,800	R 8,228,800	573	45.65	572	572	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NC - Home Community Based Care (Dept Social Services)	24	R 5,664,229	R 5,664,229	458	10.98	583	583	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NC - Early Childhood development	2	R 521,356	R 263,458	11		25	25	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
WC - Bambanani Against Crime	2	R 9,356,091	R 9,356,091	605	0.67	920	920	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
WC - Home Community Based Care (Dept Health)	48	R 15,723,000	R 15,810,066	652	206.28	1,063	1,063	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
WC - Early Childhood Development	16	R 3,546,211	R 2,392,560	163	3.60	238	238	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
WC - ECD Level 4 learnership	1	R 4,977,500	R 3,977,750	143	30.21	490	490	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
WC - HIV & AIDS	2	R 3,963,000	R 1,315,222	215	10.24	215	215	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
FS - Home Community Based Care (Dept Health)	132	R 27,073,200	R 25,384,200	2141.34	33.86	2,051	2,051	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
FS - Early Childhood Development (Dept Social Development)	84	R 9,223,462	R 9,183,463	269.84	61.61	242	242	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
FS - Home Community Based Care (Dept Social Development)	69	R 10,318,460	R 10,300,870	702.26		673	673	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2006/07 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated
MP - Home Community Based Care (Health & Social Services)	103	R 31,588,360	R 31,588,360	1449.79	113.07	1,706	1,706	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Early Childhood Development (Education)	58	R 2,366,400	R 2,354,600	145.74	29.23	174	174	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
LP - Unknown	3	R 60,000	R 60,000	10	2	10	10	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
LP - Home Community Based Care	307	R 21,985,400	R 21,794,745	1866	378	1,867	1,867	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
LP - Early Childhood Development	681	R 15,071,133	R 11,471,577	675	119	686	686	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - Home Community Based Care	5	R 1,135,000	R 422,278	1	0	71	71	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - Unknown	2	R 243,708	R 64,944	1		120	120	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - Early Childhood Development (Dept Education)	452	R 23,669,121	R 8,615,384	409	0	7,698	7,698	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - Early Childhood Development (Dept Social Welfare)	4	R 2,861,680	R 1,822,560	88	25	141	141	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NW - Home Community Based Care (Dept Health)	21	R 21,576,000	R 9,829,250	1670	132.50	2,975	2,975	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NW - Home Community Based Care	38	R 5,454,600	R 5,259,600	46	6.64	719	719	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NW - Early Childhood Development Programme	19	R 6,873,758	R 2,856,201	162	1	333	333	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities



Annexures A-E



public works

Department:
Public Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarterly Report

For the period 1 April – 31 Mar Financial year 2007/08
(Containing cumulative data for the period: 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)

Prepared by the Department Public Works as at May 2008
To be read in conjunction with the narrative section of the EPWP 4th Quarterly Report.

Annexure A

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2007/08 (Cumulative: 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008) Report: Overall National Consolidated per Sector

National Totals		9803	R 24948.5 m	R 13639.6 m	146,359	9,053	440,266	439,099	40%	47%	0.959%	R 44	R 1720.6 m
Sector	Number of Projects	2007/08 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	% Youth Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)		
Infrastructure Sector (National, Provincial & Local)	2813	R 21,443,889,587	R 11,539,352,289	77,816	4,095.09	251,271	250,104	39%	0.821%	R 62.51	R 1,106,846,095		
Economic Sector (Provincial)	176	R 232,162,092	R 166,855,880	1,552.7	68.93	4,049	4,049	37%	0.667%	R 49.15	R 16,573,768		
Environment & Culture Sector (National, Provincial & Local)	1373	R 2,360,234,162	R 1,302,511,031	23,075	1,400.46	119,034	119,034	42%	1.624%	R 46.31	R 251,697,061		
Social Sector (Provincial & Local)	5441	R 912,238,656	R 630,875,000	43,916	3,488.37	65,912	65,912	43%	0.303%	R 32.85	R 345,524,577		

Notes & Definitions:

- This EPWP report is based on information received from reporting bodies across identifies EPWP Sector Departments for the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008 and should be read in conjunction with the narrative section of the relevant EPWP Quarterly Report.
- This consolidated report has been generated from a per project dataset. Data received from national and provincial governments, as well as municipalities.
- Project budgets are based on reports received, some of these budgets might run over multiple financial years. Infrastructure Sector budgets are not only based on FIG and MIG funding, but also on Provincial Equitable Shares.
- Expenditure in some cases are a *actual expenditure* and in other cases *transferred funds* to provinces and implementing bodies.
- Zero's or blank fields imply that reporting bodies did not report on requested information.
- A work opportunity is paid work created for an individual for any period of time. The same individual can be employed on different projects and each period of employment will be counted as a work opportunity.
- A work opportunity in the Infrastructure Sector has an average duration of four (4) months and in the Environment & Culture Sector an average duration of six (6) months.
- The "Gross Number of Work Opportunities" is the overall number of work opportunities that the reporting body has reported on
- The "Net Number of Work Opportunities" is calculated by subtracting the possible work opportunities if the projects were implemented machine intensively (MI) from the "Gross Work Opportunities". Thus these net work opportunities can be viewed as the EPWP value added opportunities. This calculation only applies to the One Person-Year of Work is equal to 230 paid working days including paid training days. The calculated wages paid out to employees on EPWP projects have been calculated by multiplying the minimum wage rate with the person-days of work.
- Planned projects or projects that have not started as yet, have been filtered out of this consolidated report.
- The dramatic increase in the number of Social Sector projects (sites) is due to the fact that these projects were rolled up into district municipalities for the 1st Quarter (1 Apr – 30 June 2005). Since then reports reflect the actual number of HCBC and ECD sites

Annexure B1

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2007/08 (Cumulative: 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008) Report: Overall National Consolidated per Province

Province	9803	R 24948.5 m	R 13639.6 m	146,359	9,053	440,266	439,099	40%	47%	0.959%	R 44	R 1720.6 m
	Number of Projects	2007/08 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	% Youth	% Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)
Eastern Cape	2842	R 8,654,433,112	R 3,886,194,237	32,202	558	83,281	83,281	38%	45%	0.66%	R 42.12	R 388,421,803
Northern Cape	251	R 482,312,564	R 320,917,404	6,281	435	16,549	16,549	43%	53%	2.61%	R 45.81	R 71,083,866
Western Cape	785	R 2,516,447,080	R 1,793,319,688	16,222	1,885	49,584	49,584	53%	44%	3.01%	R 63.83	R 187,199,339
Free State	801	R 2,144,935,206	R 1,214,087,422	9,393	419	24,745	24,745	53%	40%	0.48%	R 46.80	R 109,094,150
Mpumalanga	769	R 712,761,314	R 542,322,807	11,019	734	26,245	26,245	41%	55%	0.80%	R 38.83	R 87,880,273
Gauteng	801	R 4,448,957,019	R 2,816,698,124	21,862	2,431	67,363	66,674	43%	28%	0.38%	R 56.39	R 316,254,194
Limpopo	1621	R 1,641,310,104	R 974,870,259	13,329	1,279	37,985	37,507	38%	51%	0.67%	R 31.23	R 136,643,194
KwaZulu-Natal	800	R 3,338,962,721	R 1,622,511,838	28,294	872	109,273	109,273	32%	61%	0.66%	R 53.85	R 359,115,832
North West	1133	R 1,008,405,367	R 468,672,421	7,758	429	25,241	25,241	40%	39%	0.35%	R 34.81	R 64,948,249

Annexure C1

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2007/08 (Cumulative: 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008) Report: National Government Departments (Infrastructure and Environment & Culture Sectors)

	1004	R 2435.5 m	R 1232.9 m	16,026	956	79,481	79,481	41%	43%	1.659%	R 46	R 172.5 m
	Number of Projects	2007/08 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	% Youth	% Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)
National Government												
Infrastructure Sector												
Dept of Minerals and Energy (DME)	11	R 561.8 m	R 315.2 m	486	1	1,474	1,474	28%	25%	0.40%	R 75	R 7,916 m
Dept. Transport	7	R 5,936,800	R 4,934,380	38	0.60	78	78	77%	18%		R 77.00	R 671,055
SANRAL	1	R 160,308,000	R 40,000,000	72		270	270	19%	13%	0.74%	R 65.00	R 1,069,445
	3	R 395,542,000	R 270,234,000	376		1,126	1,126	27%	28%	0.35%	R 72.33	R 6,175,372
Environment & Culture Sector												
Dept of Environmental Affairs & Tourism (DEAT)	993	R 1,197,787,693	R 397,705,034	15,541	955	78,007	78,007	41%	43%	1.68%	R 45	R 164,621 m
Dept of Water Affairs & Forestry (DWAF)	194	R 372,507,239	R 7,934	436.58	477.85	25,433	25,433	30%	40%	1.56%	R 42.06	R 51,862,580
Dept of Arts & Culture (DAC)	357	R 171,155,000	R 139,584,400	1,481	7.07	6,058	6,058	43%	51%	4.72%	R 40.00	R 13,625,160
Dept of Agriculture (DoA)	272	R 132,268,032	R 75,548,251	675	33.57	3,722	3,722	40%	39%	1.50%	R 47.34	R 7,361,809
	170											
Sub Totals	1004	R 2435.5 m	R 1232.9 m	16,026	956	79,481	79,481	41%	43%	1.659%	R 46	R 172.5 m

Annexure C2

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2007/08 (Cumulative: 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008) Report: Provincial Government Departments per provincial department

Sub Totals		7197	R 11831.6 m	85,538	5,551	208,654	207,487	38%	57%	1.110%	R 39	R 886.1 m
Provincial Government		Number of Projects	2007/08 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Person-Years of training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Gross Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	% Youth	% Women	% People With Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)
Infrastructure Sector		1250	R 10,312,847,775.47	R 4,872,725,905.64	1,650	102,386	101,219	34%	50%	1.457%	R 61	R 451,742,164
EC - Dept. of Roads & Public Works		210	R 3,523,602,827	R 1,317,735,747	123	14,802	14,802	37%	27%	0.446%	R 56.79	R 91,970,943
EC - Dept. Government, Housing & Traditional Affairs		5	R 22,833,258	R 14,400,746	1.04	73	73	42%	21%	2.740%	R 50.01	R 212,520
EC - Dept. of Health		55	R 1,190,607,051	R 654,798,907	15.20	2,385	2,385	44%	23%	0.629%	R 52.48	R 11,387,715
EC - Dept. of Economic Affairs		10	R 59,307,582	R 27,903,220	1.26	298	298	26%	8%		R 92.39	R 2,030,372
EC - Dept of Social Development		2	R 29,029,584	R 16,610,231	5.70	183	183	63%	3%	0.546%	R 61.50	R 907,194
EC - Dept Education		7	R 38,591,584	R 14,364,122	3.46	281	281	44%	53%		R 64.32	R 665,437
EC - Dept. of Sports, Recreation, Arts & Culture		3	R 3,132,092	R 2,246,012	0.33	75	75	45%	7%		R 70.00	R 603,120
EC - Dept. of Water Affairs		1	R 6,118,961	R 5,821,980	2.76	112	112	60%	35%		R 60.00	R 575,640
NC - Dept. of Transport, Road & Public Works		28	R 64,232,191	R 43,541,073	25.01	785	785	50%	44%	2.420%	R 49.29	R 3,822,720
WC - Dept Water Affairs & Forestry		3	R 174,464,894	R 1,090,899	1.42	100	100	63%	16%		R 66.67	R 328,360
WC - Dept. of Public Works, Road & Transport		195	R 835,612,562	R 792,623,335	271.36	7,629	7,629	41%	43%	0.249%	R 76.65	R 45,408,220
WC - Dept. of Housing		52	R 436,442,245	R 218,524,858	160.60	4,236	4,236	48%	25%	26.747%	R 66.44	R 14,413,157
FS - Dept. of Public Works, Roads & Transport		137	R 1,252,844,491	R 617,301,773	93.45	9,159	9,159	68%	33%	0.873%	R 53.91	R 42,196,060
FS - Dept. of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG)		12	R 40,111,450	R 34,919,466	0.19	454	454	58%	37%	0.220%	R 52.08	R 4,125,365
FS - Dept. of Education		47	R 174,464,894	R 50,390,657	5.63	1,604	1,604	52%	23%	0.187%	R 55.86	R 5,866,093
FS - Dept. of Health		25	R 2,894,867	R 2,894,867	3.45	59	59	88%	48%	1.299%	R 47.22	R 5,020,745
MP - Dept. of Public Works		18	R 14,312,000	R 9,710,526	183.80	539	539	53%	66%	0.446%	R 53.89	R 12,033,195
MP - Dept. of Transport & Roads		9	R 153,914,000	R 146,775,900	90.26	2,016	2,016	29%	63%	2.069%	R 33.00	R 417,582
MP - Dept. of Agriculture & Land Admin		3	R 26,000,000	R 22,501,000	6.03	145	145	38%	42%	0.376%	R 61.54	R 4,687,475
GP - Dept. of Provincial Transport, Roads & Works (DPTRW)		57	R 199,892,964	R 64,759,118	348.42	1,597	1,597	55%	23%	3.630%	R 79.06	R 9,483,315
GP - Dept. of Housing		16	R 24,410,928	R 18,030,695	520.57	1,102	1,102	43%	50%	0.409%	R 45.26	R 3,849,385
LP - Dept. of Road Agency Limpopo (RAL)		38	R 79,709,624	R 42,776,281	8.53	1,467	1,467	77%	59%	1.370%	R 45.71	R 305,500
LP - Dept of Public Works		7	R 1,605,025	R 945,025	33.27	146	146	26%	44%	0.049%	R 45.87	R 9,753,660
LP - Dept. Roads And Transport		23	R 25,570,589	R 13,299,491	940.37	2,042	2,042	18%	18%	0.205%	R 65.00	R 18,311,085
LP - Dept. Local Government & Housing (DLG&H)		38	R 317,384,488	R 94,996,811	169.48	1,949	1,949	28%	15%	2.985%	R 67.50	R 420,010
KN - Dept. of Education		2	R 510,606,468	R 42,266,185	27.30	67	67	38%	20%	1.270%	R 62.78	R 4,692,235
KN - Dept. of Health		72	R 211,455,023	R 161,000	8.42	1,653	1,653	31%	14%	1.014%	R 64.52	R 2,460,700
KN - Dept. of Housing		21	R 91,068,961	R 23,206,721	202.33	789	789	19%	8%	0.424%	R 52.22	R 2,727,853
KN - Dept. of Transport		18	R 475,461,927	R 363,859,256	37.85	3,534	3,534	19%	82%	0.024%	R 81.42	R 142,851,817
KN - Dept. of Transport & Roads		44	R 204,833,510	R 113,213,885	130.86	38,121	38,121	43%	32%	0.569%	R 62.54	R 4,230,151
NW - Dept. of Public Works		54	R 271,024,793	R 13,105,042	22.70	1,582	1,582	92%	50%	0.450%	R 50.00	R 4,922,750
NW - Dept. of Public Works		26	R 10,739,301	R 7,734,136	148.99	889	889	29%	8%	0.199%	R 49.75	R 1,064,590
NW - Dept. Arts, Culture & Environment (DACE)		12	R 232,162,092.27	R 166,855,880.00	69	4,049	4,049	37%	34%	0.667%	R 49	R 16,573,768.00
Economic Sector		176	R 78,076,583	R 72,333,289	18.89	1,323	1,323	28%	21%	0.529%	R 51.90	R 6,604,250
EC - Dept. of Education		50	R 78,076,583	R 72,333,289	18.89	1,323	1,323	28%	21%	0.529%	R 51.90	R 6,604,250
LP - Dept. of Economic Dev, Environment and Tourism		42	R 103,041,910	R 69,163,552	41.30	968	968	48%	25%	2.066%	R 46.10	R 7,249,733
MP - Dept. of Education		81	R 4,300,000	R 381,000	8.74	1,723	1,723	48%	25%		R 49.20	R 2,312,625
MP - Dept. of Trade & Industry		2	R 381,000	R 381,000	9.04	8	8	50%	89%		R 27.00	R 56,160
MP - Dept. of Social Services		1	R 381,000	R 381,000	9.04	8	8	50%	89%		R 27.00	R 56,160

Provincial Government	Number of Projects	2007/08 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	% Youth	% Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)
Environment & Culture Sector	335	R 382,294,402.13	R 315,354,638.45	6,703	379	38,612	38,612	49%	43%	1.546%	R 47	R 74,098,813.16
EC - Dept. of Water Affairs and Forestry	11	R 10,369,588	R 5,162,887	132	4	852	852	37%	48%	0.469%	R 48.85	R 1,450,111
EC - Dept. of Agriculture	20	R 40,325,000	R 22,915,000	79	52	759	759	62%	2.108%	2.108%	R 45.00	R 813,600
EC - Dept. Sport, Arts Recreation and Culture	3	R 11,028,064	R 6,174,437	41		84	84	48%	20%		R 48.33	R 466,000
NC - Dept. Transport Roads and Public Works (DPTRW)	1	R 1,000,000	R 850,000	9	1	30	30	77%	50%		R 45.00	R 94,500
WC - Dept. of Transport & Public Works	1	R 2,000,000	R 180,000	11	1	111	111				R 60.00	R 153,180
WC - Dept. of Agriculture	4	R 900,000	R 831,049	26	4	498	498	76%			R 45.00	R 266,220
MP - Dept. of Agriculture	8	R 16,999,600	R 16,661,042	489	52	3,328	3,328	41%	44%	0.511%	R 45.00	R 5,057,820
MP - Dept. of Arts and Culture	9	R 1,512,000	R 1,512,000	119	5	105	105	100%	47%		R 50.00	R 1,369,800
GP - Dept. of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment	3	R 6,053,916	R 4,736,871	131	12	307	307	38%	39%	11.401%	R 45.39	R 1,418,116
LP - Dept. of Agriculture	25	R 132,186,170	R 124,864,863	2,219	38	8,008	8,008	27%	37%		R 50.20	R 25,520,023
LP - Dept. of Public Works	3	R 7,500,000	R 4,717,661	51	6	100	100	60%	54%		R 50.00	R 585,000
KN - Dept. of Agriculture & Environmental Affairs	216	R 126,075,265	R 106,066,683	241	241	19,228	19,228	45%	54%	2.689%	R 45.76	R 34,382,153
NW - Dept. of Agriculture, Conservation & Environment	30	R 25,734,008	R 19,971,252	206	9	5,172	5,172	52%	17%	0.116%	R 49.90	R 2,368,290
NW - Dept. of Public Works	1	R 610,892	R 610,892	15	5	30	30	67%	67%		R 50.00	R 174,000
Provincial Government	Number of Projects	2007/08 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	% Youth	% Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)
Social Sector	5436	R 904,341,455.56	R 629,542,756.48	43,697	3,453	63,607	63,607	42%	80%	0.314%	R 33	R 343,720,931.71
EC - Dept. of Social Development	1201	R 114,821,095	R 84,073,613	4,350	10	5,167	5,167	34%	81%	0.503%	R 36.60	R 34,181,255
EC - Dept. Education	668	R 8,016,000	R 8,016,000	574	1	668	668	3%	100%		R 35.00	R 4,353,888
EC - Dept. Health	50	R 150,880,758	R 89,390,849	6,401	42	12,583	12,583	40%	90%		R 40.00	R 58,890,280
NC - Dept. of Health	6	R 12,144,000	R 10,795,970	712	52	857	857	52%	57%		R 45.45	R 7,442,347
NC - Dept. of Social Services	43	R 11,414,480	R 10,163,060	785	72	954	954	55%	82%		R 35.22	R 7,708,918
NC - Dept. of Safety and Liaison	5	R 264,000	R 220,000	40	2	44	44	68%	82%		R 23.00	R 211,140
NC - Dept. of Education	4	R 805,000	R 474,000	55	10	79	79	70%	88%		R 23.00	R 290,812
WC - Dept. of Education	11	R 33,221,048	R 20,743,900	2,735	465	2,916	2,916	74%	94%	0.583%	R 27.95	R 16,871,804
WC - Dept. of Health	95	R 47,981,177	R 21,788,213	720	368	1,762	1,762	58%	99%		R 36.00	R 5,960,124
WC - Dept. of Community Safety	3	R 10,129,325	R 8,752,770	692	19	1,030	1,030	25%	42%	0.194%	R 50.00	R 7,960,500
WC - Dept. of Social Services	7	R 40,407,949	R 29,743,870	3,292	88	3,307	3,307	52%	86%	0.060%	R 35.60	R 21,719,858
FS - Dept. Social Development	276	R 33,155,141	R 33,155,141	1,560	113	1,753	1,753	40%	87%	0.057%	R 37.05	R 16,505,246
FS - Dept. Health	143	R 23,699,000	R 23,699,000	567.73	68	1,933	1,933	48%	87%	0.103%	R 50.00	R 6,528,850
MP - Dept. of Social Services & Health	182	R 47,052,000	R 21,160,000	3,660.68	33	3,342	3,342	34%	68%	1.346%	R 22.00	R 18,523,054
MP - Dept. of Education	235	R 20,547,488	R 18,262,914	2,579.36	90.35	4,651	4,651	17%	88%	0.194%	R 32.80	R 13,363,240
MP - Dept. of Local Government & Housing	2	R 4,300,000	R 4,300,000	30.52	27	27	27	33%	44%		R 54.00	R 351,000
MP - Dept. of Economic Development & Planning	2	R 3,154,000	R 3,404,000	92.46	2.16	169	169	99%	53%		R 45.00	R 974,600
GP - Dept. of Social Development	160	R 38,144,000	R 37,100,000	3,118.51	95.52	3,163	3,163	76%	71%	1.612%	R 50.00	R 35,862,850
GP - Dept. of Health	191	R 52,430,064	R 49,694,534	2,688.14	986.05	2,600	2,600	58%	50%		R 45.68	R 28,703,125
LP - Dept. of Health	303	R 44,470,000	R 18,036,691	2,014	407	3,112	3,112	32%	79%	0.353%	R 22.73	R 10,527,331
LP - Dept. of Education	778	R 26,759,547	R 17,611,947	866	225	1,078	1,078	25%	89%		R 25.00	R 4,978,600
LP - Dept. Social Development	122	R 3,137,000	R 3,137,000	479	128	540	540	95%	95%	1.667%	R 25.00	R 2,751,525

Provincial Government	Number of Projects	2007/08 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	% Youth	% Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)
KN - Dept. of Social Welfare	9	R 1,792,000	R 317,826	1	0	49	49	41%	61%		R 9.09	R 1,709
KN - Dept. of Education	25	R 21,966,750	R 6,074,537	277	39	757	757	49%	100%		R 59.92	R 3,737,924
KN - Dept. of Health	50	R 92,992,646	R 70,450,420	707	7	5,087	5,087	33%	63%		R 50.00	R 8,135,300
NW - Dept. of Education	499	R 11,186,586	R 7,054,251	95	43	597	597	20%	100%		R 31.84	R 687,000
NW - Dept. of Social Development	33	R 16,526,400	R 2,984,250	219	5	559	559	1%	67%		R 23.00	R 1,156,578
NW - Dept. of Health	333	R 32,841,982	R 28,938,000	4,406	72	4,823	4,823	37%	68%	0.488%	R 25.00	R 25,332,075

Annexure D1

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2007/08 (Cumulative: 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008) Report: PROVINCIAL Government Departments per Province

Province	Number of Projects	2007/08 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	% Youth	% Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)
Sub Totals	7197	R 11829. m	R 5980.6 m	85,527	5,551	208,700	207,533	38%	57%	1.110%	R 39	R 886. m
Eastern Cape	2296	R 5,286,739,728	R 2,341,947,042	19,866	229,87	39,645	39,645	38%	56%	0.351%	R 38.67	R 215,082,325
Northern Cape	87	R 89,859,671	R 66,044,103	1,838	162.98	2,749	2,749	53%	63%	0.691%	R 39.30	R 19,570,436
Western Cape	371	R 1,408,989,539	R 1,094,378,894	11,101	1377.70	21,589	21,589	50%	56%	5.433%	R 61.91	R 113,081,443
Free State	640	R 1,527,169,842	R 762,360,903	6,451	279.93	14,962	14,962	60%	45%	0.581%	R 46.08	R 75,268,793
Mpumalanga	552	R 392,819,998	R 314,220,878	8,609	471.39	16,126	16,126	38%	63%	0.564%	R 33.05	R 59,657,941
Gauteng	427	R 320,931,792	R 174,321,219	6,786	1217.60	8,769	8,080	60%	52%	1.505%	R 50.67	R 80,134,881
Limpopo	1379	R 684,787,042	R 341,063,810	8,939	1033.04	19,410	18,932	30%	49%	0.273%	R 27.77	R 83,831,642
KwaZulu-Natal	457	R 1,544,156,541	R 692,619,667	16,079	468.20	69,285	69,285	28%	67%	0.828%	R 53.60	R 199,389,701
North West	988	R 573,497,572	R 193,611,709	5,767	310.43	16,165	16,165	42%	39%	0.297%	R 32.18	R 39,945,434

Annexure D2

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2007/08 (Cumulative: 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)

Report: NATIONAL Government Departments per Province (Infrastructure and Environment & Culture Sectors)

Province	Number of Projects	2007/08 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	% Youth	% Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)
Sub Totals	1004	R 2 435.5 m	R 1 232.9 m	16 026	956	79 481	79 481	41%	43%	1.659%	R 46	R 172.5 m
Eastern Cape	316	R 1,137,106,909	R 580,925,905	3,531,04	143,54	16,549	16,549	37%	38%	2,013%	R 45,48	R 39,472,348
Northern Cape	89	R 133,447,617	R 60,652,365	1,227,25	57,35	6,010	6,010	40%	44%	4,495%	R 46,01	R 12,897,810
Western Cape	129	R 186,439,254	R 112,110,127	2,438,81	103,66	18,017	18,017	54%	42%	1,110%	R 49,68	R 26,304,967
Free State	51	R 175,332,336	R 67,174,852	939,26	72,43	4,118	4,118	28%	31%	0,658%	R 43,76	R 9,478,608
Mpumalanga	71	R 91,525,155	R 57,290,382	1,106,83	97,34	4,283	4,283	36%	41%	1,935%	R 45,93	R 12,132,859
Gauteng	53	R 95,918,692	R 66,718,946	1,246,86	97,66	4,344	4,344	46%	49%	1,634%	R 46,19	R 13,562,348
Limpopo	95	R 223,135,363	R 106,372,404	1,866,10	190,54	10,134	10,134	47%	56%	2,531%	R 43,96	R 19,623,318
KwaZulu-Natal	153	R 311,567,288	R 143,290,787	2,998,00	149,14	13,178	13,178	31%	41%	0,402%	R 44,70	R 31,932,959
North West	47	R 81,032,151	R 38,370,929	652	44,01	2,848	2,848	33%	47%	0,878%	R 43,71	R 7,132,021

Annexure E1

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2007/08 (Cumulative: 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)

Report: National Government Department Programmes per Sector

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2007/08 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)
Environment & Culture Sector	993	R 1 873.7 m	R 917.7 m	15 541	898	78 007	78 007		R 45	R 164 621 346
People and Parks (DEAT)	25	R 312,938,085	R 75,467,217	1,227,54	163,89	5,884	5,884	* Net equals Gross	R 40,00	R 11,293,360
Working for Tourism (DEAT)	51	R 389,870,215	R 110,398,216	799,23	43,77	5,059	5,059	* Net equals Gross	R 40,00	R 7,352,880
Working for Tourism (Investing in culture) (DAC)	272	R 171,155,000	R 139,584,400	1,481,00	7,07	6,058	6,058	* Net equals Gross	R 40,00	R 13,625,160
Working for the Coast (DEAT)	24	R 124,478,837	R 42,463,087	466,86	27,36	1,823	1,823	* Net equals Gross	R 40,00	R 4,313,520
Working on Waste (DEAT)	12	R 53,620,570	R 21,782,452	298,12	53,32	1,283	1,283	* Net equals Gross	R 40,00	R 2,742,720
Sustainable Land Based (DEAT)	43	R 263,002,188	R 110,595,060	1,815,16	83,34	9,479	9,479	* Net equals Gross	R 40,23	R 16,474,010
- Working for Wetlands (DEAT)	37	R 51,185,788	R 34,894,442	800,88	103,97	1,773	1,773	* Net equals Gross	R 50,00	R 9,210,150
- Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASAP) (DoA)	131	R 109,142,320	R 67,211,709	296,69	2,234	2,234	2,234	* Net equals Gross	R 45,04	R 3,073,005
- Working for Water (DWAF)	290	R 305,217,364	R 231,250,018	6,605,70	379,80	40,870	40,870	* Net equals Gross	R 50,44	R 76,500,336
- Working for Water (DEAT)	2	R 2,890,000	R 2,104,560	41,39	2,21	132	132	* Net equals Gross	R 50,00	R 475,950
- Working on Fire (DWAF)	67	R 67,289,875	R 73,650,503	1,327,95	1,924	1,924	1,924	* Net equals Gross	R 55,08	R 15,271,450
- Land Care (DoA)	39	R 23,125,712	R 8,336,542	378	33,57	1,488	1,488	* Net equals Gross	R 55,08	R 4,288,804
Infrastructure Sector	11	R 561.8 m	R 315.2 m	486	1	1 474	1 474		R 75	R 7 915 872
Labour Intensive Programme (SANRAL)	3	R 395,542,000	R 270,234,000	376,40	1,126	1,126	1,126	* Net equals Gross	R 70,50	R 6,175,372
Electricity and Energy (DME)	7	R 5,936,800	R 4,934,390	37,89	78	78	78	* Net equals Gross	R 77,00	R 671,055
Labour Intensive Programme (Department of Transport)	1	R 160,308,000	R 40,000,000	71,53	270	270	270	* Net equals Gross	R 70,50	R 1,089,445

Annexure E2
Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2007/08
(Cumulative: 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)
Report: Provincial Government Programmes: Infrastructure Sector

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2007/08 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated
Infrastructure Sector	1250	R 10312,8 m	R 4872,7 m	33,585	1,650	102,386	101,219	* Sub totals only for programmes
EC - Vukuphile (DRPW)	21	R 31,350,727	R 25,811,680	201	35	1,191	1,191	** Roads Maintenance Programme
EC - Labour Intensive Programme (Dept of Education)	3	R 37,691,884	R 13,939,122	29	2	220	220	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
EC - Labour Intensive Programme (Loc Gov, Housing)	5	R 22,833,258	R 14,400,746	18	1	73	73	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
EC - Labour Based Construction Programme (Dept Health)	1	R 26,765,512	R 19,486,238	19		44	44	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
EC - Labour Based Construction Programme (Dept Education)	4	R 900,000	R 425,000	18	2	61	61	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
EC - Recreational and Cultural Services	3	R 3,132,092	R 2,246,012	37,46	0,33	75	75	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
EC - Labour Intensive Programme (DRPW)	189	R 3,492,252,100	R 1,291,924,068	6302,33	88,14	13,611	13,611	** Roads Maintenance Programme
EC - Labour Intensive Programme (Dept Social Development)	2	R 29,029,584	R 16,610,231	63,82	5,70	183	183	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
EC - Labour Intensive Programme (Dept of Economic Affairs)	10	R 59,307,582	R 27,903,220	95,57	1,26	298	298	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
EC - Labour Intensive Programme (Dept of Health)	54	R 1,163,841,539	R 635,312,669	893,25	15,20	2,341	2,341	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
EC - Labour Intensive Programme (DWAF)	1	R 6,118,361	R 5,821,980	41,71	2,76	112	112	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
NC - EPWP Provincial (DTRW)	8	R 18,984,341	R 18,368,341	86,67	2,17	228	228	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
NC - Not part of a programme (DTRW)	8	R 20,782,333	R 11,757,298	81,75	6,50	284	284	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
NC - Vukuphile (DTRW)	12	R 24,465,517	R 13,415,434	167,90	16,33	273	273	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - Building Facilities Maintenance Programme (DTPW)	56	R 28,912,006	R 27,370,800	809,68	154,35	2,319	2,319	** Building Maintenance Programme
WC - UISP (Dept. Local Government and Housing)	1	R 13,646,346	R 1,612,499	13,84	0,54	36	36	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - EPWP Provincial (DLGH)	6	R 170,072,355	R 82,568,807	97,16	19,20	466	466	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - Labour Based Construction Programme (DLGH)	1	R 6,346,800	R 2,097,175	4,08	1,35	28	28	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - Labour Intensive Programme (DLGH)	2	R 13,085,000	R 5,662,565	43,10	2,87	203	203	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - Subsidised Housing (DWAF)	1	R 50,000	R 50,000	2,65	0,13	10	10	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Dept Local Gov and Housing)	26	R 103,715,299	R 103,457,894	546,38	122,41	1,480	1,480	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - Subsidised Housing (DLGH)	14	R 112,004,074	R 17,847,754	174,26	13,87	1,874	1,874	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - Project Linked/UISP (DLGH)	1	R 15,013,500	R 5,000,000	32,81	0,21	119	119	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - National Youth Service(DTPW)	1	R 11,500,000	R 1,070,914	159,33	21,83	502	502	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - EPWP Provincial (DPWRT)	138	R 795,200,646	R 764,181,621	1717,07	95,18	4,808	4,808	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - Low Cost Housing Project (DLGH)	1	R 2,556,872	R 278,164	7,71	0,15	30	30	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - Not part of a programme (DWAF)	2	R 2,245,143	R 1,040,899	16,94	1,29	90	90	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
FS - Not part of a programme (DTRW)	31	R 164,708,497	R 72,809,838	401,87		1,106	1,106	Learnship Contract using EPWP guidelines
FS - Labour Intensive Programme (DPWRT)	29	R 78,300,000	R 51,963,051	579,29	46,52	1,656	1,656	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
FS - EPWP Provincial (DPLG)	12	R 40,111,450	R 34,919,466	354,62	0,19	454	454	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
FS - Vukuphile (DPWRT)	59	R 159,690,684	R 72,245,566	834,71	48,93	2,963	2,963	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
FS - EPWP Provincial (Dept Education)	47	R 174,464,894	R 50,390,657	456,09	5,63	1,604	1,604	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2007/08 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated
FS - EPWP Provincial (DPWRT)	18	R 850,145,310	R 420,283,318	1692.91	6.03	3,434	3,434	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
FS - Labour Based Construction Programme (Dept Health)	24	R 2,757,214	R 2,757,214	3.32		56	56	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
FS - Integrated National Electrification Programme (Dept. Health)	1	R 137,653	R 137,653	0.13		3	3	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
MP - Siyambela (Dept Public Works)	3	R 6,000,000	R 3,505,059	36.48	20.00	102	102	** Building Programme
MP - National Youth Programme (DPW)	14	R 5,312,000	R 5,222,000	431.23	162.06	402	402	
MP - ROADS EPWP (Roads & Transport)	8	R 148,760,000	R 141,621,900	640.61	90.26	1,184	1,184	** Roads Maintenance Programme
MP - Labour Intensive Programme (DPW)	1	R 3,000,000	R 983,467	9.50	1.74	35	35	
Programme Name	Number of Projects	2007/08 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated
MP - Sustainable Land Based (CASP) (DALA)	3	R 26,000,000	R 22,501,000	55.02	6.03	145	145	** Building Programme
MP - Siyambela (DTR)	1	R 5,154,000	R 5,154,000	234.63		832	832	** Building Programme
GP - 20 Township Roads Programme (DPTRW)	18	R 71,035,580	R 11,934,962	49.34		796	796	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
GP - Vukuphile (Dept Housing)	16	R 24,410,928	R 18,030,695	520.57	7.74	1,102	1,102	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
GP - EPWP Provincial (DPTRW)	39	R 128,857,385	R 52,824,156	299.08	105.94	801	112	*** Low-volume roads
LP - Gundo Lashu (RAL)	19	R 70,727,015	R 36,633,675	235.87	8.53	1,114	636	*** Low-volume roads
LP - Vukuphile (RAL)	19	R 8,982,610	R 6,142,606	126.16		353	353	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
LP - EPWP Provincial (Public Works)	3	R 1,360,000	R 700,000	23.40	2.52	81	81	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
LP - EPWP Provincial (Roads & Transport)	1	R 2,000,000	R 536,085	2.50	0.50	23	23	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
LP - Tsele Cheue (Roads & Transport)	22	R 23,570,589	R 12,763,406	937.87	6.43	2,019	2,019	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
LP - Integrated Sustainable Human Settlement (DLG&H)	38	R 317,384,488	R 94,996,811	1224.82	169.48	1,949	1,949	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
LP - Early Childhood Development (Public Works)	4	R 245,025	R 245,025	9.87	1.41	65	65	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Labour Intensive Programme (Public Works)	1	R 1,324,823	R 1,324,823	16.97	0.07	36	36	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Vukuzakhe (Roads & Transport)	29	R 204,051,927	R 142,780,174	878.00	24.24	5,234	5,234	** Roads Maintenance Programme
KN - Labour Based Construction Programme (Public Works)	1	R 11,412,679	R 10,333	10.33	0.27	31	31	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - EPWP Upscaling (Roads & Transport)	4	R 114,822,000	R 92,907,338	249.33	0.81	1,541	1,541	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Zibambele ((Roads & Transport)	10	R 146,588,000	R 119,953,076	9878.18	102.38	30,581	30,581	** Roads Maintenance Programme
KN - Labour Intensive Programme (Dept Health)	2	R 6,555,001	R 4,953,599	30.06	0.63	100	100	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Labour Based Construction Programme (Dept Health)	19	R 204,900,022	R 71,354,885	130.94	2.11	689	689	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Labour Intensive Programme (Dept. Housing)	12	R 60,316,697	R 16,064,653	124.60	31.83	2,906	2,906	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Not part of a programme (Dept Housing)	6	R 30,752,264	R 7,142,068	77.73	6.02	628	628	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Not part of a programme (DRT)	1	R 10,000,000	R 8,218,668	197.36	3.43	765	765	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Labour Intensive Programme (Dept. Education)	26	R 33,620,352	R 11,604,119	149.96	2.00	544	544	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Labour Based Construction Programme (Dept Education)	46	R 476,988,115	R 30,662,066	174.58	6.42	1,109	1,109	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
NW - Sustainable Land Based (Land Care) (DACE)	5	R 4,457,737	R 4,144,463	45.47	1.70	1,241	1,241	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
NW - EPWP Provincial (Dept Public Works)	22	R 16,024,793	R 11,045,484	297.13	78.88	589	589	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
NW - EPWP Provincial (DACE)	1	R 1,370,000	R 1,255,362	10.14	2.93	21	21	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
NW - Sustainable Land Based (CASP) (DACE)	6	R 4,911,564	R 2,334,311	37.31	0.02	1,251	1,251	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
NW - NYS Provincial (DPW)	4	R 255,000,000	R 2,059,558	130.93	70.11	300	300	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
NW - Roads Capex Programme (Roads & Transport)	8	R 178,880,309	R 94,844,127	83.10	2.81	468	468	** Roads Maintenance Programme
NW - Roads Maintenance Project (Roads & Transport)	21	R 4,133,000	R 3,176,076	31		328	328	** Roads Maintenance Programme
NW - EPWP Provincial (Roads & Transport)	25	R 21,820,300	R 15,193,682	182	19.89	786	786	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross

Annexure E3
Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarter 2007/08
(Cumulative: 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)
Report: Provincial Government Department Programmes: Economic, Social, Environment & Culture Sectors

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2007/08 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated
Economic Sector	176	R 232,162,092,271	R 166,855,880,05	1,553	69	4,049	4,049	
EC - Labour Intensive Programme (Dept Education)	50	R 78,076,583	R 72,333,289	560	18.89	1,323	1,323	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
LP - Cooperative (Dept. Economic Dev, Environment and Tourism)	42	R 46,362,599	R 20,678,039	751	41.30	968	968	With Co-Operatives the Net Work Opportunities is the same as the Gross work opportunities.
MP - SAKHABAKHI (Dept Education)	81	R 103,041,910	R 69,163,552	202	8.74	1,723	1,723	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
MP - cooperative (DTI)	2	R 4,300,000	R 4,300,000	31		27	27	With Co-Operatives the Net Work Opportunities is the same as the Gross work opportunities.
MP - cooperative (Dept. Social Services)	1	R 381,000	R 381,000	9		8	8	With Co-Operatives the Net Work Opportunities is the same as the Gross work opportunities.
Environment & Culture Sector	335	R 382,294,402	R 315,354,638	6,703	379	38,612	38,612	
EC - Sustainable Land Based (CASP) (Dept Agriculture)	20	R 40,325,000	R 22,915,000	79		759	759	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities.
EC - Sustainable Land Based (Working for Water) (DWAf)	11	R 10,369,688	R 5,162,887	132	4.35	852	852	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities.
EC - Labour Intensive Programme (Dept Sport, Arts & Culture)	3	R 11,028,064	R 6,174,437	41		84	84	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities.
NC - Not part of a programme (Dept Education) prev Q DPTRW	1	R 1,000,000	R 850,000	9	1.43	30	30	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities.
WC - Green and Clean (DTPW)	1	R 2,000,000	R 180,000	11	0.97	111	111	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities.
WC - Labour Based Construction Programme (Agriculture)	4	R 900,000	R 931,049	26	4.37	498	498	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities.
MP - Sustainable Land Based (Land Care) (DALA)	8	R 16,999,600	R 16,661,042	489	51.90	3,328	3,328	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities.
MP - School Mass Participation	9	R 1,512,000	R 1,512,000	119	4.98	105	105	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities.
LP - Sustainable Land Based (CASP)	6	R 3,151,290	R 2,703,668	18		115	115	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities.
LP - Not part of a programme (Agriculture and Environ Affairs)	2	R 7,648,063	R 1,123,755	4		20	20	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities.
LP - Landscape Maintenance (Dept. Public Works)	3	R 7,500,000	R 4,717,661	51	5.74	100	100	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities.
LP - RESIS (Dept. Agriculture and Environ Affairs)	16	R 81,386,817	R 81,037,440	250	37.57	1,088	1,088	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities.
LP - Tea estate (Dept. Agriculture and Environ Affairs)	1	R 40,000,000	R 40,000,000	1947		6,785	6,785	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities.
GP - Working on Waste (GDACE)	1	R 3,299,625	R 2,335,480	73	7.76	170	170	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities.
GP - Sustainable Land Based (Working for Water) (GDACE)	2	R 2,754,291	R 2,401,391	58	4.58	137	137	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities.
KN - Sustainable Land Based (Agric & Env Affairs)	151	R 101,765,919	R 86,422,013	2095	234.08	6,429	6,429	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities.
KN - Sustainable Land Based (CASP) (Agric & Env Affairs)	9	R 3,554,346	R 3,532,762	2		123	123	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities.
KN - Sustainable Land Based (Land Care) (Agric & Env Affairs)	56	R 20,755,000	R 16,111,908	1079	7.36	12,676	12,676	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities.
NW - Sustainable Land Based (CASP) (DACE)	11	R 6,914,986	R 5,926,144	22	0.63	159	159	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities.

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2007/08 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated	
NW - Sustainable Land Based (Land Care) (DACE)	18	R 18,039,022	R 13,265,108	179	6.05	4,993	4,993	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
NW - EPWP Provincial (DACE)	1	R 780,000	R 780,000	5	2.70	20	20	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
NW - EPWP Provincial (DPW)	1	R 610,892	R 610,892	15	4.57	30	30	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
Social Sector	5436	R 901,647,455.56	R 625,631,700.48	43,686	3,453	63,653	63,653	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
EC - Home Community Based Care (Dept Social Development)	69	R 38,370,693	R 32,531,664	1765	0.43	2,087	2,087	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
EC - EPWP Provincial (Dept of Health)	25	R 75,440,379	R 29,190,762	2673	12.00	6,097	6,097	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
EC - Early Childhood Development (Dept Social Development)	1132	R 76,450,402	R 51,541,949	2586	10.03	3,080	3,080	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
EC - Early Childhood Development (Dept of Education)	668	R 8,016,000	R 8,016,000	574	1.48	668	668	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
EC - Home Community Based Care (Dept of Health)	25	R 75,440,379	R 60,200,087	3728	29.70	6,486	6,486	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
GP - PLHA Programme (Dept Health)	24	R 2,316,600	R 2,204,100	238	97.91	224	224	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
GP - People living with HIV/AIDS (Dept Health)	12	R 1,250,000	R 600,000	33	2.13	116	116	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
GP - Hospice (Dept. Health)	15	R 5,840,000	R 5,566,250	154	71.84	159	159	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
GP - Home Community Based Care (Health)	121	R 38,506,284	R 37,671,054	2030	771.06	1,843	1,843	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
GP - Home Community Based Care (Dept of Social Development)	160	R 38,144,000	R 37,100,000	3119	95.52	3,163	3,163	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
GP - Home community based care, health and door to door campaigns	5	R 1,822,000	R 1,822,000	101	32.61	94	94	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
GP - HTA Programme (Dept of Health)	9	R 1,952,400	R 1,462,350	93	19.50	116	116	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
GP - High Transmission Areas (Dept. of Health)	5	R 740,800	R 368,800	19	1.00	48	48	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
NC - Home Community Based Care (Dept of Health)	6	R 12,144,000	R 10,795,970	712	52.17	857	857	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
NC - Home Community Based Care (Dept Social Services)	22	R 10,250,220	R 9,398,800	682	49.03	737	737	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
NC - Early Childhood Development (Dept. Social Services)	21	R 1,164,260	R 764,260	104	23.12	217	217	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
NC - Community Safety (Dept. Safety and Liaison)	5	R 264,000	R 220,000	40	1.91	44	44	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
NC - Early Childhood Development (Dept. Education)	4	R 805,000	R 474,000	55	10.30	79	79	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
WC - Home Community Based Care (HIV & AIDS)	1	R 68,786	R 18,900	2	0.07	6	6	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
WC - VPUU Patrolling Project (Dept. Community Safety)	1	R 1,000,000	R 268,057	10	2.09	30	30	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
WC - Bambanani School Safety (Dept. Community Safety)	1	R 7,957,000	R 7,933,623	641	15.22	650	650	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
WC - Bambanani Commuter Safety (Dept. Community Safety)	1	R 1,172,325	R 551,090	42	1.63	350	350	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
WC - Home Community Based Care (Dept Health)	95	R 47,981,177	R 21,788,213	720	367.82	1,762	1,762	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	
WC - Early Childhood Development (Dept. Social Development)	1	R 2,800,000	R 2,800,000	188	6.39	294	294	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities	

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2007/08 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - Early Childhood Development (Dept Education)	11	R 33,221,048	R 20,743,900	2735	464.52	2,916	2,916	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
WC - Upgradind of ECD Subsidy	1	R 27,650,000	R 17,193,600	2450	41.53	2,388	2,388	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
WC - Home Community Based Care (Dept Social Development)	4	R 9,889,163	R 9,731,370	652	39.73	619	619	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
FS - Home Community Based Care (Dept Health)	143	R 23,699,000	R 23,699,000	568	67.90	1,933	1,933	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
FS - Early Childhood Development (Dept Social Development)	153	R 9,019,399	R 9,019,399	222.09	64.31	329	329	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
FS - Home Community Based Care (Dept Social Development)	123	R 24,135,742	R 24,135,742	1337.90	48.44	1,424	1,424	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Home Community Based Care (Health & Social Services)	182	R 47,052,000	R 21,160,000	3660.68	33.17	3,342	3,342	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Early Childhood Development (Dept Education)	114	R 4,651,200	R 3,488,400	191.82	3.04	342	342	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - EPWP Provincial (Dept Education)	1	R 1,881,000	R 956,816	50.39	3.04	140	140	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - School Nutrition Programme (Dept Education)	66	R 9,923,920	R 9,726,330	2113.40	3.177	3,177	3,177	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - EPWP Provincial (Dept Economic Development & Planning)	2	R 3,154,000	R 3,404,000	92.46	2.16	169	169	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - EPWP ABET (Dept Education)	54	R 4,091,368	R 4,091,368	223.76	87.30	992	992	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Community Development Workers (DLGH)	2	R 1,606,000	R 388,944	19.36	73	73	73	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
LP - Not part of a programme (Dept Health)	3	R 450,000	R 152,021	14	2	26	26	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
LP - Home Community Based Care (Dept Health)	300	R 44,020,000	R 17,884,670	2000	405	3,086	3,086	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
LP - Early Childhood Development (Dept Education)	778	R 26,759,547	R 17,611,947	866	225	1,078	1,078	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
LP - Home Community Based Care (Dept Social Development)	122	R 3,239,000	R 3,137,000	479	128	540	540	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - Home Community Based Care (Dept Social Services)	9	R 1,792,000	R 317,826	1	0	49	49	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - Early Childhood Development (Dept of Education)	25	R 21,966,750	R 6,074,537	277	39	757	757	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - Home Community Based Care (Dept Health)	50	R 92,992,646	R 70,450,420	707	7	5,087	5,087	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NW - Home Community Based Care (Dept Health)	333	R 32,841,982	R 28,938,000	4406	71.79	4,823	4,823	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NW - Home Community Based Care (Dept Social Development)	33	R 16,526,400	R 2,984,250	219	4.96	559	559	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NW - Early Childhood Development Programmes (Dept. Education)	499	R 11,186,586	R 7,054,251	95	43	597	597	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities



Annexures A-E



public works

Department:
Public Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) 4th Quarterly Report

For the period 1 April – 31 Mar Financial year 2008/09
(Containing cumulative data for the period: 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)

Prepared by the Department Public Works as at 12 June 2006
To be read in conjunction with the narrative section of the EPWP 4th Quarterly Report.

Annexure A

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) report for the period April to March 2009 (Year 5) (Cumulative: 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009) Report: Overall National Consolidated per Sector

National Totals		16869	R 52498.3 m	R 23203. m	184,642	9,262	570,815	570,019	45%	42%	1.075%	R 64	R 2628.9 m
Sector	Number of Projects	2008/09 Allocated Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	% Youth	% Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual Workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	
Infrastructure Sector (National, Provincial & Local)	9603	R 32,208,578,767	R 20,696,471,405	118,594	5,786.89	398,780	397,984	46%	36%	1.077%	R 78.28	R 1,948,098,087	
Economic Sector (National, Provincial & Local)	354	R 2,430,361,247	R 197,586,901	1,461.8	77.75	7,067	7,067	32%	48%	0.835%	R 44.41	R 14,981,442	
Environment & Culture Sector (National, Provincial & Local)	1377	R 2,766,393,218	R 1,466,071,752	24,669	946.40	99,987	99,987	45%	44%	1.648%	R 53.76	R 300,679,919	
Social Sector (Provincial & Local)	5535	R 15,092,919,036	R 842,868,957	39,917	2,450.58	64,981	64,981	41%	75%	0.208%	R 42.68	R 365,133,826	

Notes & Definitions:

- This EPWP report is based on information received from reporting bodies across identifies EPWP Sector Departments for the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009 and should be read in conjunction with the narrative section of the relevant EPWP Quarterly Report.
- This consolidated report has been generated from a per project dataset. Data received from national and provincial governments, as well as municipalities.
- Project budgets are based on reports received, some of these budgets might run over multiple financial years. Infrastructure Sector budgets are not only based on PIG and MIG funding, but also on Provincial Equitable Shares.
- Expenditure in some cases are *actual expenditure* and in other cases *transferred funds* to provinces and implementing bodies.
- Zero's or blank fields imply that reporting bodies did not report on requested information.
- A work opportunity is paid work created for an individual for any period of time. The same individual can be employed on different projects and each period of employment will be counted as a work opportunity.
- A work opportunity in the Infrastructure Sector has an average duration of four (4) months and in the Environment & Culture Sector an average duration of six (6) months.
- The "Gross Number of Work Opportunities" is the overall number of work opportunities that the reporting body has reported on
- The "Net Number of Work Opportunities" is calculated by subtracting the possible work opportunities if the projects were implemented machine intensively (MI) from the "Gross Work Opportunities". Thus these net work opportunities can be viewed as the EPWP value added opportunities. This calculation only applies to One Person-Year of Work is equal to 230 paid working days including paid training days. The calculated wages paid out to employees on EPWP projects have been calculated by multiplying the minimum wage rate with the employment period.
- Planned projects or projects that have not started as yet, have been filtered out of this consolidated report.
- Please note that rounding of the figures for the Person-Year of Work including training accounts for the discrepancy between annexure A, B and the totals for C1 and C2, D1 and D2, and E1 to E3.

Annexure B1

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) report for the period April to September 2008 (Year 5) (Cumulative: 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009) Report: Overall National Consolidated per Province

Province	16869	R 52498.3 m	R 23203. m	184,642	9,262	570,815	570,019	45%	42%	1.075%	R 64	R 2628.9 m
	Number of Projects	2008/09 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Calculated Net Number of Opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	% Youth Women	% Women with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	
Eastern Cape	1413	R 7,302,116,567	R 4,676,691,813	28,203	375	93,741	93,741	38%	44%	R 63.75	R 377,978,804	
Northern Cape	560	R 1,340,658,740	R 700,881,038	8,581	606	20,080	20,080	48%	51%	R 71.61	R 115,249,208	
Western Cape	1630	R 18,469,628,975	R 2,687,391,951	12,231	1,054	60,522	60,522	60%	40%	R 80.91	R 197,537,454	
Free State	2071	R 1,763,514,954	R 1,091,127,831	9,628	167	22,322	22,322	49%	44%	R 48.43	R 109,503,429	
Mpumalanga	1736	R 827,643,424	R 516,487,828	13,437	320	30,115	30,115	41%	56%	R 72.87	R 121,122,652	
Gauteng	1639	R 11,853,640,792	R 7,565,318,385	46,241	3,680	117,642	117,642	54%	26%	R 69.17	R 796,875,464	
Limpopo	2791	R 2,657,147,269	R 1,689,750,881	16,146	1,367	47,700	46,904	37%	42%	R 51.97	R 178,758,997	
KwaZulu-Natal	3924	R 7,155,494,307	R 3,587,959,435	40,873	1,195	157,825	157,825	39%	48%	R 71.54	R 634,726,931	
North West	1105	R 1,128,407,240	R 687,389,853	9,301	498	20,868	20,868	50%	54%	R 44.96	R 97,140,334	

Annexure C1

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) report for the period April to December 2008 (Year 5) (Cumulative: 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)

Report: National Government Departments (Infrastructure and Environment & Culture Sectors)

	6305	R 5012.1 m	R 1839. m	16,549	790	101,815	101,815	52%	31%	1.747%	R 80	R 189. m
	Number of Projects	2008/09 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Calculated Net Number of Opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	% Youth Women	% Women with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	
National Government												
Infrastructure Sector	5404	R 3144. m	R 1068.5 m	1,755	293	39,739	39,739	70%	7%	R 85	R 25,505 m	
Dept of Minerals and Energy (DME)	3	R 6,880,000	R 5,143,419	2	3,44	51	51	76%	4%	R 77.00	R 36,190	
Dept of Water Affairs & Forestry (DWAF)	3	R 12,289,143	R 6,508,382	31	3,44	214	214	65%	22%	R 76.67	R 563,160	
Dept of Public Works (DPW)	86	R 2,990,409,530	R 922,374,713	1,012	253,08	3,043	3,043	94%	37%	R 50.13	R 11,662,153	
Dept of Environmental Affairs & Tourism (DEAT)	1	R 4,000,000	R 4,000,000	31	1,61	123	123	35%	60%	R 65.00	R 463,775	
ESKOM	5311	R 130,443,709	R 130,442,693	678	34,57	36,308	36,308	68%	5%	R 85.85	R 12,779,534	
Environment & Culture Sector	897	R 1864.6 m	R 770.4 m	14,790	498	62,050	62,050	41%	46%	R 50	R 163,467 m	
Dept of Environmental Affairs & Tourism (DEAT)	192	R 1,148,785,465	R 258,100,548	3,777	279,71	16,754	16,754	25%	2441%	R 50.00	R 39,852,322	
Dept of Water Affairs & Forestry (DWAF)	320	R 389,136,318	R 252,585,961	5,707	184,21	32,901	32,901	46%	48%	R 54.95	R 71,843,813	
Dept of Arts & Culture (DAC)	177	R 101,052,400	R 78,739,900	3,568	3,568	3,568	3,568	35%	53%	R 40.00	R 32,822,240	
Dept of Public Works (DPW)	4	R 7,395,352	R 5,375,531	75	5,23	411	411	56%	67%	R 56.25	R 928,670	
Dept of Agriculture (DoA)	204	R 218,241,927	R 175,562,830	1,663	28,47	8,420	8,420	51%	53%	R 48.64	R 18,020,397	
Economic Sector	4	R 3.5 m	R .2 m	3	0	26	26	58%	85%	R 86.25	R 62,295	
National Department of Public Works (DPW)	4	R 3,467,362	R 169,000	3	3	26	26	58%	85%	R 86.25	R 62,295	

Annexure C2

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) report for the period April to September 2008 (Year 5) (Cumulative: 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)

Report: Provincial Government Departments per provincial department

Sub Totals		8298	R 29858.6 m	R 8607.1 m	96,418	4,708	229,179	228,383	37%	58%	1,355%	R 50	R 1180.9 m
Provincial Government		Number of Projects	2008/09 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	% Youth	% Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)
Infrastructure Sector		2333	R 11939.8 m	R 7233.1 m	48,894	1,955	140,551	139,755	37%	53%	1,918%	R 69	R 731,166,990
EC - Dept. of Public Works		19	R 269,360,705	R 137,992,053	207	4	511	511	59%	30%	0.391%	R 56.32	R 2,812,630
EC - Dept. Government, Housing & Traditional Affairs		5	R 52,711,778	R 55,362,805	17	1	116	116	46%	48%	1.724%	R 50.00	R 197,150
EC - Dept. of Health		109	R 1,403,978,627	R 916,192,938	2,981	13	7,040	7,040	31%	48%	0.597%	R 55.11	R 40,856,965
EC - Dept. of Economic Affairs		11	R 64,812,917	R 48,134,179	128	2	173	173	56%	18%	0.613%	R 112.32	R 3,310,295
EC - Dept. of Roads & Transport		347	R 1,081,604,828	R 848,673,638	6,635	16	23,640	23,640	36%	43%	0.613%	R 89.64	R 113,478,221
EC - Dept. Education		70	R 429,632,601	R 115,728,137	408	2	1,539	1,539	53%	41%	0.065%	R 59.71	R 5,650,710
NC - Dept. of Transport, Road & Public Works		38	R 377,490,092	R 315,748,527	1,228	103	2,930	2,930	57%	36%	0.410%	R 64.82	R 19,208,829
WC - Dept. Provincial Administration Western Cape		3	R 4,510,838	R 4,312,690	23	2	187	187	63%	14%	0.235%	R 80.00	R 423,680
WC - Dept. of Public Works, Road & Transport		236	R 922,090,641	R 844,401,368	3,210	273	9,356	9,356	41%	37%	0.235%	R 84.69	R 53,189,730
WC - Dept. of Housing		28	R 335,327,883	R 174,987,630	1,971	64	2,690	2,690	54%	36%	1.784%	R 65.82	R 35,557,175
FS - Dept. of Public Works, Roads & Transport		191	R 389,113,000	R 257,356,715	888	10	2,197	2,197	38%	42%	2.822%	R 50.00	R 10,207,150
FS - Dept. Social Development		2	R 87,684,441	R 24,749,098	213		248	248	60%	9%		R 50.00	R 2,455,200
FS - Dept. of Education		17	R 128,012,724	R 87,916,766	554		649	649	69%	12%		R 50.00	R 6,365,700
FS - Dept. Tourism, Environmental and Economic Affairs		1	R 2,600,000	R 1,200,000	5		52	52	35%	35%		R 50.00	R 57,200
MP - Dept. of Health		5	R 212,708,221	R 100,439,064	344		400	400	61%	22%		R 50.00	R 3,960,000
MP - Dept. of Public Works		26	R 102,436,362	R 68,027,154	599	129	999	999	72%	40%	1.401%	R 51.88	R 6,843,880
MP - Dept. of Transport & Roads		19	R 93,799,000	R 56,335,148	1,590	29	4,819	4,819	28%	89%	0.228%	R 71.37	R 25,647,060
GP - Dept. of Provincial Transport, Roads & Works		127	R 2,148,758,357	R 669,559,355	4,374	729	9,965	9,965	57%	28%	16.631%	R 68.90	R 69,144,444
GP - Dept. of Housing		18	R 157,475,002	R 70,668,618	495	19	1,973	1,973	75%	55%	2.737%	R 67.22	R 7,867,520
LP - DPLG		5	R 47,000,000	R 41,230,255	45	0.09	265	265	42%	51%		R 50.00	R 515,500
LP - Dept. of Public Works		16	R 53,164,992	R 31,738,801	161	4	424	424	27%	24%	0.236%	R 45.31	R 1,734,815
LP - Dept. Roads And Transport		37	R 106,700,994	R 80,601,769	589	6	2,837	2,041	43%	46%	0.282%	R 57.57	R 7,822,650
LP - Dept. Local Government & Housing (DLG&H)		2	R 2,559,739	R 955,335	11		44	44	50%	66%		R 76.00	R 194,392
KN - Dept. of Public Works		811	R 2,208,598,359	R 1,379,664,440	5,444	157	17,642	17,642	49%	23%	1.400%	R 63.85	R 86,353,974
KN - Dept. of Agriculture		1	R 5,061,148	R 1,452,056	0.29		19	19	89%	11%	5.263%	R 75.00	R 4,950
KN - Dept. of Education		36	R 90,630,207	R 58,286,322	48	7	594	594	57%	22%	2.694%	R 62.08	R 673,140
KN - Dept. of Health		16	R 179,030,442	R 38,950,964	27	3	329	329	60%	19%	1.216%	R 63.44	R 402,550
KN - Dept. of Sports and Recreation		11	R 13,900,000	R 5,563,638	5	0.15	206	206	55%	29%	0.971%	R 60.00	R 63,900
KN - Dept. of Housing		18	R 217,109,130	R 112,948,943	516	155	2,520	2,520	52%	21%	0.516%	R 64.17	R 7,155,725
KN - Dept. of Transport		39	R 532,857,161	R 548,550,924	15,481	11	44,185	44,185	19%	85%	0.733%	R 93.68	R 210,486,680
NW - Dept. of Transport, Roads and Community Safety		41	R 164,990,594	R 101,063,870	89	1	858	858	68%	41%	0.117%	R 66.93	R 1,353,625
NW - Dept. of Public Works		28	R 52,110,856	R 34,366,558	610	215	1,144	1,144	88%	50%	0.612%	R 51.25	R 7,161,550

Provincial Government	Number of Projects	2008/09 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	% Youth	% Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EHPW Projects (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)
Economic Sector	234	R 2348.9 m	R 144.1 m	1,221	25	5,230	5,230	28%	40%	0.956%	R 47	R 12,621,712.20
EC - Dept of Education	66	287,164,339 R	72,231,556 R	340,55	10,29	2,359	2,359	25%	28%	0.297%	R 56.29	R 4,100,070
NC - Department of Agriculture	10	3,000,000 R	2,500,000 R	31,33		90	90	51%	44%		R 10.00	R 72,070
FS - Dept of Agriculture	1	2,700,000 R	2,700,000 R	10,58		117	117	44%	37%		R 50.00	R 121,700
LP - Dept. Education	16	2,542,506 R	1,547,161 R	63,29	10,65	98	98	100%	100%		R 16.70	R 243,085
LP - Dept. of Economic Dev. Environment and Tourism	48	82,466,175 R	11,283,894 R	582,85		890	890	16%	48%	1.348%	R 46.17	R 5,891,622
MP - Dept. of Education	45	67,231,245 R	50,707,306 R	77,81	3,59	973	973	47%	26%		R 50.89	R 868,855
GP - Dept. of Health	3	108,000 R	103,000 R	0,91		33	33	55%	58%		R 16.33	R 3,690
GP - National Development Agency	2	120,000 R	95,000 R	0,70		19	19	47%	42%	10.526%	R 15.00	R 2,600
KN - Dept of Economic Development	1	1,900,000,000 R	306,980 R	0,77	0,39	8	8	75%	13%		R 90.00	R 16,020
KN - Dept of Social Development	37	2,912,636 R	2,124,041 R	99,65		595	595	26%	78%	4.370%	R 50.27	R 1,158,000
KN - Dept. of Roads & Transport	3	600,000 R	470,246 R	8,87		34	34	94%	94%	8.824%	R 50.00	R 102,000
KN - Dept. of Land Affairs	2	90,089 R	78,225 R			14	14	43%			R 50.00	R 42,000
Environment & Culture Sector	250	R 539.8 m	R 425.4 m	7,178	314	21,468	21,468	36%	39%	1.202%	R 54	R 85,965,034.59
EC - Dept. Sport, Arts Recreation and Culture	3	15,954,707 R	13,213,469 R	474		1,316	1,316	51%	42%		R 50.00	R 5,529,600
FS - Dept. of Agriculture	1	472,000 R	367,933 R	6	0,07	20	20	55%	55%		R 50.00	R 66,800
MP - Dept. of Agriculture and Land Admin (DALA)	7	11,000,000 R	9,692,861 R	203	6	1,092	1,092	40%	44%		R 55.00	R 2,564,210
MP - Department of Sports, Culture and Recreation	34	4,881,600 R	4,881,600 R	342	29	332	332	78%	67%		R 51.41	R 4,055,260
GP - Dept. of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment	5	5,584,000 R	4,748,488 R	119	5	195	195	65%	63%	3.077%	R 57.88	R 1,456,898
GP - Dept. of Provincial Transport, Roads & Works	2	2,002,000 R	1,730,069 R	30	9	191	191	57%	54%	0.524%	R 80.00	R 549,920
LP - Dept Sport Art & Culture	2	16,866,000 R	16,129,924 R	323	7	561	561	68%	39%	0.357%	R 38.70	R 2,873,204
LP - Dept. of Agriculture	35	265,078,059 R	227,111,606 R	2,372	55	4,451	4,451	7%	7%	0.022%	R 56.71	R 27,635,040
LP - Dept Limpopo Economic Development Env & Tourism (LEDET)	1	1,000,000 R	550,800 R	19	0	63	63	38%	75%		R 56.00	R 243,768
KN - Dept. Sports and Recreation	24	84,832,000 R	46,309,558 R	12	1	390	390	100%	44%		R 43.04	R 125,570
KN - Dept Art, Culture & Tourism	2	80,000 R	68,000 R	1	0,00	150	150	40%	47%	5.333%	R 100.00	R 15,100
KN - Dept. of Agric & Environmental Affairs	119	120,724,939 R	94,232,037 R	3,221	197	12,496	12,496	38%	49%	1.921%	R 52.63	R 39,823,797
NW - DACE	15	11,284,516 R	6,412,177 R	57	5	211	211	74%	17%		R 71.50	R 1,019,868
Social Sector	5481	R 15030.2 m	R 804.3 m	39,125	2,414	61,930	61,930	39%	76%	0.163%	R 42	R 351,140,895.11
EC - Dept. of Social Development	108	61,502,088 R	60,892,185 R	2,248		3,236	3,236	48%	82%	1.143%	R 40.00	R 20,881,600
EC - Dept. Education	1	27,000,000 R	21,000,000 R	591	35	800	800	32%	89%		R 34.00	R 4,624,000
EC - Dept. Health	26	59,280,037 R	51,052,444 R	3,705	41	6,526	6,526	41%	90%		R 39.92	R 34,087,240
NC - Dept. of Health	7	12,063,000 R	10,627,800 R	771	76	777	777	45%	89%		R 45.45	R 8,958,740
NC - Dept. of Social Services	41	11,395,625 R	10,541,538 R	654	67	850	850	54%	79%		R 37.79	R 6,425,714
NC - Dept. of Safety and Liaison	5	288,000 R	222,000 R	40	2	48	48	71%	83%		R 23.00	R 210,450
NC - Dept. of Education	4	474,000 R	473,500 R	33	10	79	79	70%	85%		R 23.00	R 174,432
WC - Dept. of Education	10	24,876,000 R	5,640,184 R	191	0,40	1,639	1,639	34%	87%	0.488%	R 70.45	R 3,103,752
WC - Dept. of Health	4	16,379,947 R	3,486,255 R	238	149	2,644	2,644	90%	97%	0.038%	R 64.50	R 2,300,940
WC - Dept. of Community Safety	2	22,000,000 R	7,835,569 R	120	33	1,670	1,670	36%	64%	0.240%	R 50.00	R 1,377,000
WC - Dept. of Social Services	18	13,829,860,600 R	19,624,888 R	81	8	1,240	1,240	75%	90%	0.242%	R 65.56	R 1,022,853
FS - Dept. Social Development	346	41,550,901 R	39,773,476 R	526	75	1,638	1,638	8%	95%		R 40.58	R 5,426,640
FS - Dept. Health	224	26,560,400 R	24,771,900 R	2,028	1	2,092	2,092	46%	83%		R 56.07	R 23,396,560
FS - Dept. of Education	520	5,800,000 R	5,800,000 R	827	20	703	703	61%	99%		R 20.00	R 3,805,540
FS - Sports, Arts and Culture	128	3,445,200 R	3,074,400 R	235	9	219	219	48%	65%	0.457%	R 45.59	R 2,552,400
MP - Dept of Social Services	119	50,142,000 R	14,067,940 R	1,886	2	1,966	1,966	39%	83%	0.203%	R 28.84	R 12,104,479

Provincial Government	Number of Projects	2008/09 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	% Youth Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)
MP - Department of Safety and Security	3	R 5,162,400	R 5,162,400	215	16	239	239	100%		R 76.00	R 3,656,894
MP - Dept of Education	261	R 27,362,400	R 27,362,400	3,284		3,809	3,809	95%		R 38.58	R 18,000,270
MP - Dept of Local Government & Housing	12	R 1,012,320	R 1,012,320	107	6	95	95	42%		R 36.00	R 935,066
MP - Dept. of Health	147	R 29,499,300	R 15,714,000	2,538	25	2,416	2,416	34%	0.455%	R 24.34	R 13,483,244
GP-Dept of Social Development	177	R 39,154,000	R 17,691,000	1,506	41	3,264	3,264	79%	0.123%	R 50.00	R 17,321,400
GP-Dept of Health	471	R 122,517,753	R 105,211,506	4,316	306	6,062	6,062	71%	0.256%	R 54.09	R 47,419,450
LP - Dept. of Health	344	R 36,135,182	R 22,270,075	3,815	976	4,302	4,302	68%		R 24.61	R 21,649,808
LP - Dept. of Education	1342	R 9,927,000	R 9,915,000	654	70	1,404	1,404	8%	0.193%	R 56.77	R 8,346,495
LP - Dept. Local Government & Housing	39	R 336,876,488	R 180,427,088	2,130	18	2,069	2,069	18%		R 65.00	R 31,839,015
LP - Department of Social Development	155	R 966,000	R 966,000	154	42	644	644	100%		R 25.00	R 885,500
KN - Dept. of Social Welfare	8	R 2,449,552	R 699,872	3	1	196	196	84%		R 75.00	R 60,000
KN - Dept. of Education	24	R 21,058,500	R 20,872,998	602	145	703	703	46%		R 67.19	R 10,048,850
KN - Dept. of Health	45	R 35,715,062	R 30,135,902	38	5	3,724	3,724	0%	1.136%	R 50.00	R 438,750
KN - Dept of Roads and Transport	88	R 1,490,000	R 1,066,536	20	88	88	88	88%		R 25.69	R 115,301
NW - Dept of Education	104	R 13,512,000	R 8,778,571	159	27	452	452	8%		R 74.91	R 2,245,439
NW - Dept. of Social Development	362	R 101,209,961	R 37,884,814	1,540	18	2,284	2,284	41%		R 25.31	R 9,017,029
NW - Dept. of Health	336	R 53,769,393	R 40,475,088	3,871	190	4,052	4,052	45%	0.296%	R 39.91	R 36,122,045

Annexure D1

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) report for the period April to September 2008 (Year 5) (Cumulative: 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)

Report: PROVINCIAL Government Departments per Province

Province	Number of Projects	2008/09 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	% Youth Women	% People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)
Sub Totals	8298	R 29858.6 m	R 8607.1 m	96,418	4,708	229,179	228,383	37%	58%	R 50	R 1180.9 m
Eastern Cape	765	R 3,753,002,627	R 2,340,473,403	17,736	123,06	47,256	47,256	37%	0.499%	R 69.42	R 235,328,471
Northern Cape	105	R 404,710,717	R 340,113,365	2,757	258,50	4,774	4,774	55%	0.251%	R 44.17	R 34,150,235
Western Cape	301	R 15,155,035,909	R 1,060,288,604	5,883	527,82	19,426	19,426	51%	0.443%	R 80.77	R 96,975,130
Free State	1436	R 900,406,887	R 547,929,352	5,637	115,58	8,335	8,335	41%	0.756%	R 37.24	R 56,416,890
Mpumalanga	673	R 392,466,627	R 252,963,129	10,842	244,91	16,740	16,740	30%	0.239%	R 37.00	R 86,361,218
Gauteng	805	R 2,475,719,113	R 869,797,036	10,841	11,08.76	21,702	21,702	62%	0.216%	R 55.67	R 143,765,922
Limpopo	2042	R 963,283,135	R 624,727,707	10,916	11,88.73	18,052	17,256	22%	0.216%	R 48.44	R 109,874,894
KwaZulu-Natal	1285	R 5,417,139,225	R 2,341,761,663	25,530	683.51	83,893	83,893	30%	1.055%	R 59.92	R 357,102,317
North West	886	R 396,877,320	R 229,001,078	6,326	455.71	9,001	9,001	51%	0.222%	R 40.20	R 56,919,555

Annexure D2

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) report for the period April to December 2008 (Year 5) (Cumulative: 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)

Report: NATIONAL Government Departments per Province (Infrastructure and Environment & Culture Sectors)

Province	6305	R 5012.1 m	R 1839. m	16,549	790	101,815	101,815	52%	31%	1,747%	R 80	R 189. m
Sub Totals	6305	R 5012.1 m	R 1839. m	16,549	790	101,815	101,815	52%	31%	1,747%	R 80	R 189. m
Province	Number of Projects	2008/09 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	% Youth	% Women	People with Disabilities	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)
Eastern Cape	349	R 1,044,947,160	R 336,116,068	5,096.61	153.77	23,292	23,292	32%	40%	1,344%	R 50.35	R 55,506,943
Northern Cape	345	R 467,782,059	R 134,435,830	959.94	113.73	5,871	5,871	63%	38%	4,480%	R 83.32	R 11,128,563
Western Cape	730	R 1,792,784,212	R 684,086,406	2,479.42	145.05	15,492	15,492	58%	27%	1,872%	R 86.06	R 29,279,590
Free State	572	R 294,785,420	R 103,554,237	981.65	43.31	6,468	6,468	58%	32%	1,113%	R 75.34	R 12,088,001
Mpumalanga	908	R 116,445,623	R 69,467,095	1,296.44	56.77	8,888	8,888	51%	22%	1,485%	R 100.97	R 14,309,331
Gauteng	341	R 720,050,650	R 251,563,682	986.05	149.61	7,793	7,793	59%	28%	1,925%	R 98.00	R 12,009,074
Limpopo	566	R 278,550,856	R 109,387,829	1,873.13	71.06	10,883	10,883	49%	42%	2,784%	R 60.82	R 21,285,914
KwaZulu-Natal	2430	R 206,587,103	R 119,086,255	1,934.36	42.68	20,937	20,937	65%	17%	1,051%	R 78.13	R 23,497,687
North West	64	R 90,148,124	R 31,305,575	941	14.33	2,191	2,191	47%	52%	1,643%	R 61.68	R 9,949,446

Annexure E1
Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) report for the period April to September 2008 (Year 5)
(Cumulative: 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)
Report: National Government Department Programmes per Sector

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2008/09 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated	Average Manual workers Minimum Daily Wage Rate	Calculated Wages paid out to employees on EPWP Projects (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)
Environment & Culture Sector	897	R 1864.6 m	R 770.4 m	14,790	498	62,050	62,050		R 50	R 163,467,442
People and Parks (DEAT)	22	R 145,476,796	R 23,262,472	284,80	17,75	825	825	* Net equals Gross	R 47,77	R 2,832,725
Not Part of a Programme (DAC)	177	R 101,052,400	R 78,739,900	3567,63		3,564	3,564	* Net equals Gross	R 40,00	R 32,822,240
Working for Tourism (DEAT)	47	R 322,401,453	R 31,904,236	742,33	32,30	3,706	3,706	* Net equals Gross	R 51,06	R 7,775,040
Working for the Coast (DEAT)	26	R 272,913,908	R 73,765,413	785,82	40,57	1,835	1,835	* Net equals Gross	R 48,23	R 8,010,231
Working on Waste (DEAT)	13	R 91,896,580	R 13,368,799	146,44	4,00	521	521	* Net equals Gross	R 52,00	R 1,536,170
EPWP Provincial (DPW)	1	R 2,297,676	R 33,48	1,071,978	3,01	116	116	* Net equals Gross	R 50,00	R 385,000
Labour Intensive Programme (DEAT)	4	R 18,745,174	R 13,599,959	374,82	34,73	664	664	* Net equals Gross	R 48,75	R 3,982,455
Working on Waste (DPW)	2	R 2,800,000	R 2,033,347	18,70	1,74	200	200	* Net equals Gross	R 52,00	R 258,000
Sustainable Land Based (DPW)	1	R 2,297,676	R 2,270,206	22,58	0,48	95	95	* Net equals Gross	R 46,26	R 285,670
Sustainable Land Based (DoA)	2	R 27,973,935	R 4,24	22,437,672	27,73	69	69	* Net equals Gross	R 46,26	R 321,470
Sustainable Land Based (DEAT)	43	R 238,987,064	R 69,135,725	930,96	129,60	7,673	7,673	* Net equals Gross	R 46,26	R 9,119,181
- Working for Wetlands (DEAT)	35	R 54,901,125	R 31,144,917	473,73	19,85	1,442	1,442	* Net equals Gross	R 56,00	R 6,101,704
- Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP) (NDA)	142	R 138,654,000	R 134,584,000	1,145,16	0,03	4,807	4,807	* Net equals Gross	R 45,00	R 11,852,370
- Working for Water (DWAFF)	256	R 280,113,598	R 175,034,136	4230,61	143,40	30,765	30,765	* Net equals Gross	R 54,88	R 53,076,272
- Working for Water (DEAT)	2	R 3,443,365	R 1,919,026	38,42	0,90	88	88	* Net equals Gross	R 54,88	R 484,816
- Working for Water (NDA)	1	R 1,800,000	R 600,685	25,34	0,04	112	112	* Net equals Gross	R 54,88	R 308,937
- Working on Fire (DWAFF)	64	R 109,022,720	R 77,551,825	1476,89	40,82	2,136	2,136	* Net equals Gross	R 55,16	R 18,767,541
- Working on Fire (DoA)	3	R 11,841,978	R 4,579,943	30,00	1,97	94	94	* Net equals Gross	R 55,16	R 377,075
- Land Care (DoA)	56	R 37,972,014	R 13,360,530	434,72	22,20	3,338	3,338	* Net equals Gross	R 57,42	R 5,160,545
Infrastructure Sector	5404	R 3144. m	R 1068.5 m	1,755	293	39,739	39,739		R 85	R 25,504,812
Not part of a programme (DWAFF)	3	R 12,289,143	R 6,508,382	31,36	3	214	214	* Net equals Gross	R 76,67	R 563,160
Labour Based Construction Programme (ESKOM)	5311	R 130,443,709	R 130,442,693	678,39	35	36,308	36,308	* Net equals Gross	R 85,85	R 12,779,534
Electricity and Energy (DME)	3	R 6,880,000	R 5,143,419	2,04		51	51	* Net equals Gross	R 77,00	R 36,190
NYS National (DPW)	53	R 1,407,699,557	R 369,659,178	593,70	179,97	2,165	2,165	* Net equals Gross	R 46,46	R 6,479,378
Expanded Public Works Programme - National Youth Service (DPW)	21	R 1,411,658,197	R 524,508,308	350,04	60,40	690	690	* Net equals Gross	R 52,38	R 4,244,250
Labour Intensive Programme (DPW)	4	R 102,326,146	R 169,290	9,91	2,78	64	64	* Net equals Gross	R 71,00	R 169,290
Labour Intensive Programme (DEAT)	1	R 4,000,000	R 3,102	4,000,000	1,61	123	123	* Net equals Gross	R 71,00	R 463,775
EPWP General (DPW)	4	R 24,197,885	R 411,460	33,77	4,50	51	51	* Net equals Gross	R 52,06	R 404,535
Expanded Public Works Programme	2	R 39,810,817	R 24,696,204	13,77		32	32	* Net equals Gross	R 75,00	R 237,600
EPWP	2	R 4,716,928	R 2,928,273	11,05	5,43	41	41	* Net equals Gross	R 50,00	R 127,100
Economic Sector	4	R 3,467,362	R 169,000	3	0	26	26		R 86	R 62,295
EPWP Provincial (DPW)	4	R 3,467,362	R 169,000	3		26	26	* Net equals Gross	R 86,25	R 62,295

Annexure E2

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) report for the period April to September 2008 (Year 5)

(Cumulative: 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)

Report: Provincial Government Programmes: Infrastructure Sector

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2008/09 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated
Infrastructure Sector	2333	R 11939.8 m	R 7233.1 m	48,894	1,955	140,551	139,755	* Sub totals only for programmes
EC - EPWP Provincial (DPW)	1	R 4,419,939	R 4,330,471	8.68	0.85	15	15	** Roads Maintenance Programme
EC - Labour Intensive Programme (DPW)	18	R 264,940,766	R 133,661,562	198.66	3.22	496	496	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
EC - Labour Intensive Programme (Local Government & Housing)	5	R 52,711,778	R 55,362,805	17.14	0.52	116	116	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
EC - EPWP Provincial (Dept Education)	1	R 3,530,546	R 3,080,119	10.52	0.09	10	10	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
EC - EPWP Provincial (DoRT)	1	R 55,670,667	R 54,283,000	38.13	0.30	145	145	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
EC - EPWP (Dept of Health)	1	R 2,854,040	R 2,732,740	58.43		228	228	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
EC - Construction of new forensic pathology laboratories (Dept Health)	1	R 5,728,777	R 4,276,123	10.17		20	20	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
EC - Labour Intensive Programme (Dept Education)	69	R 426,102,055	R 112,648,018	397.72	1.79	1,529	1,529	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
EC - Labour Based Construction Programme (Dept Roads & Transport)	5	R 123,230,328	R 119,505,128	510.44	1.60	1,016	1,016	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
EC - Labour Intensive Programme (Dept Roads & Transport)	331	R 876,677,585	R 671,073,366	6,053.86	14.19	22,379	22,379	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
EC - Vukuphile (Dept Roads & Transport)	10	R 26,026,248	R 3,812,123	32.61		100	100	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
EC - IDZ DEVELOPMENT (Dept of Economic Affairs)	1	R 5,505,355	R 3,502,000	9.67	0.17	20	20	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
EC - Labour Intensive Programme (Dept of Economic Affairs)	10	R 59,307,562	R 44,632,179	118.47	1.37	153	153	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
EC - Labour Intensive Programme (Dept of Health)	106	R 1,368,630,298	R 886,665,075	2,881.10	13.19	6,748	6,748	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
EC - Labour Based Construction Programme (Dept of Health)	1	R 26,765,512	R 22,519,000	31.18		44	44	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
NC - EPWP Provincial (DTRW)	25	R 259,988,465	R 210,936,242	913.92	86.02	2,104	2,104	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
NC - Labour Intensive Programme (DTRPW)	2	R 4,700,000	R 2,757,400	69.89	6.57	183	183	Learnership programme
NC - Not part of a programme (DTRW)	1	R 35,500,000	R 42,443,000	112.77	1.11	187	187	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
NC - EPWP-Expanded Public Works Programme (DTRW)	6	R 57,173,000	R 43,424,000	73.32	2.27	282	282	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
NC - Scaling up EPWP (DTRW)	1	R 12,828,000	R 12,828,000	11.00		36	36	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
NC - Vukuphile (DTRW)	3	R 7,300,627	R 3,359,885	46.80	7.50	138	138	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - Building Facilities Maintenance Programme (DTPW)	53	R 30,992,590	R 30,318,314	1,112.20	9.39	2,360	2,360	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - National Youth Service (Transport and Public Works)	1	R 11,332,447	R 6,290,962	293.01	236.66	432	432	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - Not Part of a Programme (Transport and Public Works)	8	R 5,153,000	R 4,919,694	21.81	7.92	151	151	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - Not Part of a Programme (PAWC)	3	R 4,510,838	R 4,312,690	23.03	1.70	187	187	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - Emergency Housing Project (DLG&H)	2	R 43,096,244	R 11,471,167	80.71	1.02	79	79	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - Labour Intensive Programme (DTPW)	10	R 79,754,233	R 64,465,266	229.39	2.32	912	912	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - Subsidised Housing (Dept Local Government & Housing)	9	R 239,078,869	R 122,473,731	965.66	34.47	1,148	1,148	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - MIG (Dept Local Government & Housing)	17	R 53,152,770	R 41,042,712	925.12	28.04	1,463	1,463	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross
WC - EPWP Provincial (DPWRT)	164	R 794,848,371	R 738,407,152	1,553.36	16.78	5,501	5,501	Implemented Labour Intensively, Net work opportunities equals gross

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2008/09 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009	Person-Years of Work including training 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009	Person-Years of Training 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated
FS - EPWP Provincial (Dept Health)	5	R 212,708,221	R 100,439,064	344.35		400	400	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
FS - Contractor Development (DPWRT)	182	R 9,100,000	R 9,100,000	240.39		819	819	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
FS - Labour Based Construction (DPWRT)	2	R 10,000,000	R 7,900,000	80.36	0.01	70	70	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
FS - EPWP Provincial (Dept. Social Dev)	2	R 87,664,441	R 24,749,098	213.50		248	248	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
FS - EPWP Provincial (Dept Education)	17	R 128,012,724	R 87,916,766	553.54		649	649	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
FS - EPWP Provincial (DPWRT)	7	R 370,013,000	R 240,356,715	566.83	10.42	1,308	1,308	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
FS - EPWP Provincial (Dept. Tourism, Environmental & Economic Affairs)	1	R 2,600,000	R 1,200,000	4.97		52	52	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
MP - Labour Based Construction Programme (Public Works)	5	R 71,434,003	R 49,269,677	262.71		332	332	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
MP - Syazbambela (Dept Public Works)	3	R 5,546,369	R 5,246,677	92.95	13.13	213	213	** Building Programme
MP - National Youth Programme (Dept Public Works)	15	R 5,562,000	R 5,472,000	231.00	116.12	425	425	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
MP - Maintenance (Public Works)	3	R 19,894,000	R 8,038,800	12.48		29	29	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
MP - Labour Intensive Programme (Dept Roads & Transport)	7	R 23,507,000	R 9,790,648	184.97		551	551	** Roads Maintenance Programme
MP - Road Maintenance	5	R 21,292,000	R 17,654,000	101.90		279	279	** Roads Maintenance Programme
MP - Siyantelele (Dept Transport & Roads)	3	R 20,000,000	R 3,895,500	193.57		1,855	1,855	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
MP - Roads EPWP	4	R 29,000,000	R 24,985,000	1109.30	28.77	2,134	2,134	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
GP - NYS Provincial (DPTRW)	28	R 50,511,797	R 21,779,105	847.03	173.33	3,368	3,368	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
GP - Vukuphile (DPTRW)	10	R 18,445,850	R 16,360,786	471.71	135.91	907	907	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
GP - 20 Township Roads Programme (DPTRW)	37	R 179,402,073	R 124,420,406	1132.84	56.71	1,337	1,337	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
GP - Vukuphile (Dept Housing)	14	R 150,113,816	R 64,289,468	333.26	14.47	1,608	1,608	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
GP - Labour Intensive Programme (Dept Housing)	4	R 7,361,186	R 6,369,150	161.47	4.20	365	365	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
GP - EPWP Provincial (DPTRW)	48	R 1,895,261,927	R 503,867,481	1772.87	350.13	4,033	4,033	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
GP - EPWP (DPTRW)	3	R 5,136,711	R 3,131,577	149.13	13.15	320	320	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
LP - Gundo Lashu (Roads & Transport)	23	R 78,920,994	R 61,005,097	360.12	5.89	1,473	677	*** Low-volume roads
LP - Vukuphile (Public Works)	12	R 6,068,954	R 3,233,330	74.50		288	288	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
LP - EPWP Provincial (Public Works)	4	R 47,106,037	R 28,505,471	86.17	3.63	136	136	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
LP - EPWP Provincial (Roads & Transport)	14	R 29,780,000	R 19,596,672	228.65		1,364	1,364	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
LP - EPWP Provincial (DLG&H)	2	R 2,569,739	R 955,335	10.67		44	44	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
LP - EPWP Provincial (DPLG)	5	R 47,000,000	R 41,230,255	44.83	0.09	265	265	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Labour Based Construction Programme (Public Works)	501	R 1,438,665,834	R 816,573,063	4917.07	73.56	12,703	12,703	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Vukuzakhe (Roads & Transport)	19	R 107,854,420	R 101,766,041	372.37	8.38	1,412	1,412	** Roads Maintenance Programme
KN - EPWP Upscaling (Roads & Transport)	4	R 170,415,000	R 228,101,551	308.42	3.06	2,283	2,283	Implemented highly Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Zbambele (Roads & Transport)	11	R 203,650,857	R 186,020,860	14523.70		38,587	38,587	** Roads Maintenance Programme
KN - EPWP Provincial (Roads & Transport)	5	R 50,936,884	R 30,662,472	276.67		1,903	1,903	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Labour Based Construction Programme (Dept Health)	16	R 179,030,442	R 38,950,964	26.99	3.18	329	329	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Labour Based Construction Programme (Agriculture)	1	R 5,061,148	R 1,452,056	0.29		19	19	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Labour Intensive Programme (Public Works)	287	R 751,893,073	R 555,288,327	432.64	5.61	4,406	4,406	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Facilities & Infrastructure Development Programme (Sport & Rec)	11	R 13,900,000	R 5,563,638	4.63	0.15	206	206	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Not part of a program (Dept Housing)	18	R 217,109,130	R 112,948,943	515.64	154.86	2,520	2,520	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - National Youth Service (Public Works)	23	R 20,039,451	R 7,803,050	94.39	77.65	533	533	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Labour Intensive Programme (Dept. Education)	3	R 5,312,657	R 3,014,422	4.19	2.56	69	69	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Labour Based Construction Programme (Dept Education)	33	R 85,317,570	R 55,251,900	43.31	4.72	525	525	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2008/09 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated
NW - EPWP Provincial (Dept Public Works)	12	R 8,279,309	R 5,253,263	236.56	39.48	362	362	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
NW - NYS Provincial (Dept Public Works)	16	R 43,831,547	R 29,113,295	373.20	175.41	782	782	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
NW - Roads Capex Programme (Roads & Transport)	6	R 155,957,291	R 96,000,768	11.39	0.11	123	123	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
NW - EPWP Provincial (Roads & Transport)	35	R 9,033,303	R 5,083,102	77.73	0.91	735	735	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross

Annexure E3
Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) report for the period April to September 2008 (Year 5)
(Cumulative: 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)
Report: Provincial Government Department Programmes: Economic, Social, Environment & Culture Sectors

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2008/09 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated
Economic Sector	234	R 2348.9 m	R 144.1 m	1,221	25	5,230	5,230	
EC - Labour Based Construction Programme (Dept Education)	66	R 287,164,339	R 72,231,556	340.55	10.29	2,359	2,359	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
FS - Sustainable Land Based (CASP) (Dept Agriculture)	1	R 2,700,000	R 2,700,000	10.58		117	117	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
NC - Asisebenze Poverty Alleviation Programme (Dept Agriculture)	10	R 3,000,000	R 2,500,000	31.33		90	90	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
LP - EPWP Provincial (Dept. of Education)	16	R 2,542,506	R 1,547,161	63.29	10.65	98	98	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
LP - EPWP Provincial (Dept of Economic Dev, Environment and Tourism)	48	R 82,466,175	R 11,283,894	582.85		890	890	With Co-Operatives the Net Work Opportunities is the same as the Gross work opportunities.
MP - SAKHABAKHI (Dept Education)	45	R 67,231,245	R 50,707,306	77.81	3.59	973	973	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - EPWP Provincial (Dept of Economic Development)	1	R 1,900,000,000	R 306,980	0.77	0.39	8	8	With Co-Operatives the Net Work Opportunities is the same as the Gross work opportunities.
KN - Home Community Based Care (Dept of Social Development)	4	R 328,138	R 274,412	15.39		134	134	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Asisebenze Poverty Alleviation Programme (Dept Social Dev)	33	R 2,583,488	R 1,849,629	84.26		461	461	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Asisebenze Poverty Alleviation Programme (Roads & Transport)	3	R 600,000	R 470,246	8.87		34	34	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
KN - Asisebenze Poverty Alleviation Programme (Land Affairs)	2	R 90,089	R 78,225	3.65		14	14	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
GP - Co-operative (National Development Agency)	2	R 120,000	R 95,000	0.70		19	19	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
GP - Non Profit Organisation (Health)	3	R 108,000	R 103,000	0.91		33	33	Implemented Labour Intensively. Net work opportunities equals gross
Environment & Culture Sector	250	R 539.8 m	R 425.4 m	7,178	314	21,488	21,488	
EC - Labour Intensive Programme (Dept Sport, Arts & Culture)	3	R 15,954,707	R 13,213,469	474.43		1,316	1,316	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
FS - Bethulle Land Care (Dept Agriculture)	1	R 472,000	R 367,933	5.81	0.07	20	20	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Sustainable Land Based (Land Care) (DALA)	7	R 11,000,000	R 9,692,861	202.70	5.72	1,092	1,092	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Artist in Schools (Dept Sports, Culture & Recreation)	1	R 360,000	R 360,000	21.48	2.61	20	20	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - School Mass Participation (Dept Sports, Culture & Recreation)	12	R 2,073,600	R 2,073,600	144.21	8.35	144	144	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Siyadiala Mass Participation (Dept Sports, Culture & Recreation)	1	R 129,600	R 129,600	9.67	1.17	9	9	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Siyadiala Mass Participation Programme Office Administrator (Dept Sports, Culture & Recreation)	1	R 86,400	R 86,400	4.30	0.52	4	4	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Siyadiala Mass Participation Programme (Dept Sports, Culture & Recreation)	18	R 2,160,000	R 2,160,000	167.30	15.78	150	150	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Siyadiala Mass Participation Programme Hub Coordinators (Dept Sports, Culture & Recreation)	1	R 72,000	R 72,000	5.37	0.65	5	5	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2008/09 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated
LP - Mass Participation (Dept Sport, Culture & Recreation)	2	R 16,866,000	R 16,129,924	322.80	7.18	561	561	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
LP - Sustainable Land Based (CASP) (Dept. Agriculture and Environmental)	21	R 40,641,547	R 30,667,779	79.44	0.05	177	177	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
LP - Working on Waste (LEDET)	1	R 1,000,000	R 550,800	18.93	0.26	63	63	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
LP - Sustainable Land Based (Land Care) (Dept. Agriculture and Environ A)	2	R 6,810,000	R 5,961,203	81.93	0.01	331	331	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
LP - Sustainable Land Based (Dept. Agriculture and Environ Affairs)	12	R 217,626,512	R 190,482,624	2210.16	55.22	3,943	3,943	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - Working on Waste (GDACE)	1	R 1,050,000	R 515,577	12.00	1.70	30	30	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - Sustainable Land Based (Working for Water) (GDACE)	1	R 634,000	R 620,372	32.08	0.09	32	32	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - Sustainable Land Based (Land Care) (GDACE)	2	R 2,900,000	R 2,612,539	58.59	0.87	100	100	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - Sustainable Land Based (Working for Wetlands) (GDACE)	1	R 1,000,000	R 1,000,000	16.47	2.19	33	33	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - People and parks (DPTRW)	2	R 2,002,000	R 1,730,069	29.89	8.64	191	191	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - Working for Tourism Investing in Culture (DACT)	1	R 60,000	R 48,000	0.22	0.00	50	50	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - Working for Tourism Investment (DACT)	1	R 20,000	R 20,000	0.43	0.89	100	100	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - Not part of a programme (Dept Sports and Recreation)	2	R 42,416,000	R 3,893,558	3.47	0.22	23	23	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - Community Mass Participation Programme (Sports and Recreation)	11	R 22,040,000	R 22,040,000	3.70	0.22	160	160	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - School Sport Mass Participation Programme (Sports and Recreation)	11	R 20,376,000	R 20,376,000	4.48	3.47	207	207	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - Sustainable Land Based (Land Care) (Dept of Agric & Environmental Affairs)	30	R 19,359,165	R 8,077,367	486.25	3.47	5,359	5,359	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - Sustainable Land Based (Dept of Agric & Environmental Affairs)	89	R 101,366,774	R 86,154,670	2735.05	193.53	7,137	7,137	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NW - Labour Based Construction Programme (DACE)	1	R 273,269	R 180,908	2.59	0.49	21	21	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NW - Sustainable Land Based (CASP) (DACE)	13	R 9,511,247	R 4,740,611	24.27	4.30	125	125	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NW - Sustainable Land Based (Land Care) (DACE)	1	R 1,500,000	R 1,490,658	30.30	0.00	65	65	In the Environment & Culture Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
Programme Name	Number of Projects	2008/09 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated
Social Sector	5481	R 15030.2 m	R 804.3 m	39,125	2,414	61,930	61,930	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
EC - Home Community Based Care (Dept Social Development)	108	R 61,502,088	R 60,892,185	2248.00	34.78	3,236	3,236	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
EC - Early Childhood Development (Dept of Education)	1	R 27,000,000	R 21,000,000	591.30	1.74	800	800	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
EC - High Transmission Area Project (Peer Educators Programme) (Dept Health)	1	R 1,393,752	R 470,000	5.22	38.94	40	40	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
EC - Home Community Based Care (Dept of Health)	25	R 57,886,285	R 50,552,444	3700.18	24.46	6,486	6,486	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - Community Based Services (Dept Health)	61	R 22,887,669	R 22,800,256	591.46	1.39	674	674	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - People living with HIV/AIDS (Dept of Health)	9	R 950,000	R 450,000	23.23	38.24	87	87	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - PLHA (Dept. Health)	45	R 5,422,700	R 5,014,450	301.00	0.00	382	382	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2008/09 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated
GP - Home Community Based Care (Health)	153	R 54,675,584	R 40,962,700	1611.77	122.87	2,244	2,244	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - Home Community Based Care (Dept of Social Development)	175	R 38,614,000	R 17,286,000	1470.99	40.88	3,219	3,219	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - EPWP Provincial (Dept of Social Development)	2	R 540,000	R 405,000	35.22	0.53	45	45	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - Data Capturing (Dept of Health)	141	R 3,492,000	R 2,745,000	84.29	49.07	187	187	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - HTA Programme (Dept of Health)	19	R 3,700,600	R 3,527,650	176.54	13.72	232	232	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - VCT (Dept of Health)	5	R 13,178,500	R 13,178,500	698.96	20.54	1,095	1,095	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - Voluntary counselling and testing project (Dept of Health)	9	R 8,413,700	R 8,413,700	469.63	17.91	733	733	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
GP - Hospice (Dept. of Health)	29	R 9,797,000	R 8,119,250	349.37	17.77	428	428	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NC - Home Community Based Care (Dept of Health)	7	R 12,063,000	R 10,627,800	770.91	75.65	777	777	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NC - Home Community Based Care (Dept Social Services)	20	R 8,369,535	R 8,182,750	477.31	41.30	621	621	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NC - Early Childhood Development (Dept. Social Services)	16	R 1,237,500	R 1,237,500	118.67	18.46	125	125	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NC - Community Safety (Dept. Safety and Liaison)	5	R 288,000	R 222,000	39.78	2.09	48	48	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NC - Early Childhood Development (Dept. Education)	4	R 474,000	R 473,500	32.97	10.30	79	79	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NC - Child and Youth Care Worker Programme(Dept Social Services)	5	R 1,788,490	R 1,121,288	57.85	7.22	104	104	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
WC - Early Childhood Development (Dept Social Development)	17	R 50,860,600	R 19,262,008	51.45	0.33	400	400	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
WC - Home Community Based Care (Dept Health)	3	R 14,631,247	R 2,154,255	225.39	146.39	2,584	2,584	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
WC - DEAT Poverty Alleviation Fund, Social Responsibility Project (Health)	1	R 1,748,700	R 1,332,000	12.60	2.49	60	60	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
WC - Early Childhood Development (Dept Education)	10	R 24,876,000	R 5,640,184	190.74	0.40	1,639	1,639	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
WC - EPWP Provincial (Dept of Community Safety)	2	R 22,000,000	R 7,835,569	119.74	32.61	1,670	1,670	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
WC - Home Community Based Care (Dept Social Development)	1	R 13,779,000,000	R 362,880	29.22	7.30	840	840	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
FS - Home Community Based Care (Dept Health)	84	R 22,512,000	R 22,512,000	1958.61	1,876	1,876	1,876	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
FS - Labour Based Construction Programme (Dept Health)	1	R 60,000	R 45,000	3.91		5	5	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
FS - Early Childhood Development (Dept Social Development)	226	R 19,129,128	R 19,129,128	197.93	73.57	296	296	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
FS - Basic Pharmacy Assistant (Dept Health)	9	R 180,000	R 114,000	2.39	0.04	10	10	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2008/09 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated
FS - Home Community Based Care (Dept Social Development)	120	R 22,421,773	R 20,644,348	327.70	1.16	1,342	1,342	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
FS - 3535 (Dept Health)	70	R 1,314,000	R 945,000	18.70	0.30	73	73	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
FS - Diagnostic Radiographer (Dept Health)	2	R 440,000	R 216,000	0.59	0.07	16	16	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
FS - Enrolled Nursing Assistant (Dept Health)	50	R 1,872,000	R 924,700	43.45	0.41	104	104	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
FS - School Sport Massification (Dept Sports, Arts & Culture)	95	R 1,512,000	R 1,141,200	97.17	7.70	100	100	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
FS - Post Basic Pharmacy Assistance (Health)	8	R 182,400	R 15,200	0.72	0.03	8	8	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
FS - Siyadiala Mass Participation (Dept Sports, Arts & Culture)	33	R 1,933,200	R 1,933,200	138.03	1.43	119	119	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
FS - National School Nutrition (Dept Education)	520	R 5,680,000	R 5,680,000	827.29	20.37	703	703	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Home Community Based Care (Health)	139	R 27,639,300	R 13,914,000	2473.27	16.05	2,316	2,316	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Home Community Based Care (Social Services)	73	R 32,850,000	R 6,820,500	1206.97	0.31	1,294	1,294	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Home Community Based Care isibini Programme (Social Services)	5	R 3,000,000	R 1,424,440	107.30	1.21	100	100	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Multi Purpose Centre (Dept Social Services)	23	R 10,350,000	R 1,881,000	332.78		353	353	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - School Nutrition Programme (Dept Education)	67	R 15,489,600	R 15,489,600	2780.10		3,227	3,227	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Early Childhood Development (Dept Education)	194	R 11,872,800	R 11,872,800	503.56		582	582	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Youth Care Workers NYS (Social Services)	18	R 3,942,000	R 3,942,000	239.00		219	219	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Nursing auxiliary (Dept. Health)	8	R 1,800,000	R 1,800,000	64.78	9.13	100	100	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Tourism Safety Monitors (Dept Safety and Security)	3	R 5,162,400	R 5,162,400	215.10	15.59	239	239	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
MP - Community Development Workers (DLGH)	12	R 1,012,320	R 1,012,320	106.99	6.20	95	95	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
LP - Home Community Based Care (Dept Social Development)	155	R 966,000	R 966,000	154.00	42.00	644	644	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
LP - Not part of a programme (Dept Health)	3	R 297,979	R 112,500	18.03	4.24	25	25	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
LP - Home Community Based Care (Dept Health)	341	R 35,837,203	R 22,157,575	3796.58	972.06	4,277	4,277	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
LP - Not part of a programme (Dept Education)	1	R 1,500	R 1,500	0.24	0.02	1	1	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
LP - Early Childhood Development (Dept Education)	1341	R 9,925,500	R 9,913,500	653.44	70.43	1,403	1,403	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
LP - Integrated Sustainable Human Settlement (DLGH)	39	R 336,876,488	R 180,427,088	2129.70	17.99	2,069	2,069	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - Home Community Based Care (Dept Social Development)	8	R 2,449,562	R 699,872	3.48	0.66	196	196	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - School Crossing Patrol Service (Dept of Roads and Transport)	88	R 1,490,000	R 1,066,536	19.51	0.38	88	88	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
KN - Early Childhood Development (Dept of Education)	24	R 21,059,500	R 20,972,998	602.37	144.97	703	703	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities

Programme Name	Number of Projects	2008/09 Allocated Project Budget (Including Professional Fees)	Expenditure (Including Professional Fees) 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009	Person-Years of Work including training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Person-Years of Training (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Gross Number of Work opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Calculated Net Number of Work Opportunities Created (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)	Description of how Net number of Work opportunities has been Calculated
KN - Home Community Based Care (Dept Health)	45	R 35,715,062	R 30,135,902	381.5	5	3,724	3,724	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NW - Home Community Based Care (Dept Health)	316	R 44,109,489	R 34,755,408	3522.04	185	3,390	3,390	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NW - Home Community Based Care (Dept Social Development)	51	R 35,466,800	R 8,944,590	547.70	5	1,043	1,043	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NW - Community Counselor (Dept of Health)	20	R 9,659,904	R 5,719,680	349.34	5	662	662	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NW - Early Childhood Development (Dept Social Development)	292	R 54,239,521	R 26,176,013	628.26	3	875	875	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NW - Early Childhood Development (Dept Education)	104	R 13,512,000	R 8,776,571	158.59	27	452	452	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NW - Community Based Public Works Programme (Dept of Social Dev)	1	R 126,720	R 88,791	2.35		3	3	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NW - Multipurpose Centre Programme (Dept of Social Development)	2	R 1,500,000	R 320,250	35.58		31	31	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NW - Drop in Centre Programme (Dept of Social Development)	7	R 4,277,000	R 1,145,670	130.59	0	130	130	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities
NW - Advocacy Programme (Dept of Social Development)	9	R 5,599,920	R 1,209,500	195.08	10	202	202	In the Social Sector all their Gross work opportunities are counted as Net Work Opportunities



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS



public works

Department:
Public Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME



ABET	Adult Basic Education Training
ANC	African National Congress
AsgiSA	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa
ASIST	Advisory Support Information Services and Training for Employment-Intensive Infrastructure
AG	Auditor-General
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
CBOs	Community-based Organisations
CBPWP	Community-based Public Works Programme
CCD	Community Care Giver
CETA	Construction SETA
CGE	Computable General Equilibrium
CH&DW	Community Health and Development Worker
CIDB	Construction Industry Development Board
CIPRO	Companies and Intellectual Property Registration Office
CPPPs	Community-Public-Private-Partnerships
DAC	Department of Arts and Culture
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DDG	Deputy Director-General
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism DFID Department for International Development
DG	Director-General
DME	Department of Minerals and Energy
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DoE	Department of Education
DoL	Department of Labour
DORA	Division of Revenue Act



dplg	Department of Provincial and Local Government
DSD	Department of Social Development
DST	Department of Science and Technology
dti	Department of Trade and Industry
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
ETDPSETA	Education, Training and Development Practices Sector Education Training Authority
EU	European Union
FET	Further Education Training
GCIS	Government Communication and Information System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDS	Growth and Development Summit
HSRC	Human Sciences Research Council
HWSeta	Health and Welfare SETA
IAs	Implementing Agents
IAPs	Invasive Alien Plants
IDT	Independent Development Trust
IGPs	Infrastructure Grant to Provinces (IGPs)
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ISRDP	Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LIBSA	Limpopo Business Support Agency
MFO	Municipal Facilitation Officer
MIGs	Municipal Infrastructure Grants



MOAs	Memoranda of Agreement
MOUs	Memoranda of Understanding
MPCCs	Multi-purpose Community Centres
MTSF	Medium-term Strategic Framework
NDH	National Department of Housing
NEDLAC	National Economic Development and Labour Council
NEF	National Economic Forum
NPOs	Non-profit Organisations
NPWP	National Public Works Programme
NQF	National Qualifications Framework
NVLP	New Venture Learnership Programme
NYS	National Youth Service
NYSU	National Youth Service Unit
PIP	Parents Informing Parents
PIPs	Provincial Implementation Plans
PMU	Project Management Unit
PWPs	Public Works Programmes
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
SACN	South African Cities Network
SANParks	South African National Parks Board
SAQA	South African Qualifications Authority
SETAs	Sector Education and Training Authorities
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOEs	State-owned Enterprises
SPWPs	Special Public Works Programmes
STAF	Strategic and Technical Assistance Fund
TP	Targeted Procurement



URP

Urban Renewal Programme

UYF

Umsobomvu Youth Fund

VAT

Value-added Tax

WCNCB

Western Cape Nature Conservation Board

WHO

World Health Organisation



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



public works

Department:
Public Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME



1. The Presidency, Medium Term Strategic Framework (2004-2009)
2. Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey, 2005, 2006, 2007
3. Dept. of Agriculture, Comprehensive Agricultural and Support programme
4. Dept. of Environment and Tourism, Working on Coast, Working on Tourism, Working for Wetlands, Working on Water
5. Workingonfire.org
6. Dept. of Social Development – Early Childhood Development
7. Dept. of Health – Home Community Based Care
8. Dept. of Labour – Training
9. Dept. of Trade and Industry – SMME Development and Corporative
10. Eastern Cape - Dept. of Roads & Public Works
11. Eastern Cape - Dept. Government, Housing & Traditional Affairs
12. Eastern Cape - Dept. of Health
13. Eastern Cape - Dept. of Education
14. Eastern Cape - Dept. of Economic Affairs
15. Eastern Cape- Dept. of Education
16. Eastern Cape - Dept. of Sport, Arts Recreation and Culture
17. Eastern Cape - Dept. of Social Development
18. Free State - Dept. of Public Works, Roads & Transport
19. Free State - Dept. of Social Development
20. Free State - Dept. of Education
21. Free State - Dept. of Tourism, Environmental and Economic Affairs
22. Free State - Dept. of Health
23. Free State - Dept. of Social Development
24. Free State - Dept. of Health
25. Free State - Dept. of Education
26. Free State - Dept. of Sports, Arts and Culture
27. Free State - Dept. of Agriculture
28. Mpumalanga - Dept. of Public Works
29. Mpumalanga - Dept. of Transport & Roads
30. Gauteng Province - Dept. of Provincial Transport, Roads & Works



31. Gauteng Province - Dept. of Housing
32. Limpopo - Dept. of Public Works
33. Limpopo - Dept. of Roads and Transport
34. Limpopo – DPLG
35. Limpopo - Dept. of Local Government & Housing
36. Limpopo - Dept. of Sport Arts & Culture
37. Limpopo - Dept. of Agriculture
38. Limpopo - Dept. of Economic Development, Environment & Tourism
39. Limpopo - Dept. of Public Works/Education (Sakhasonke)
40. Limpopo - Dept. of Health
41. Limpopo - Dept. of Education
42. Limpopo - Dept. of Local Government and Housing
43. Limpopo - Dept. of Social Development
44. KwaZulu-Natal - Dept. of Public Works
45. KwaZulu-Natal - Dept. of Agriculture
46. KwaZulu-Natal - Dept. of Education
47. KwaZulu-Natal - Dept. of Health
48. KwaZulu-Natal - Dept. of Sports and Recreation
49. KwaZulu-Natal - Dept. of Housing
50. KwaZulu-Natal - Dept. of Transport
51. KwaZulu-Natal - Dept. of Social Development
52. KwaZulu-Natal - Dept. of Roads & Transport
53. KwaZulu-Natal - Dept. of Land Affairs
54. KwaZulu-Natal - Dept. of Art, Culture & Tourism
55. KwaZulu-Natal - Dept. of Economic Development
56. KwaZulu-Natal - Dept. of Agriculture & Environmental Affairs
57. KwaZulu-Natal - Dept. of Social Welfare
58. North West - Dept. of Transport & Roads and Community Safety
59. North West - Dept. of Public Works
60. North West - Dept. of Education
61. North West - Dept. of Social Development



62. North West - Dept. of Health
63. North West – DACE Social
64. North West – DACE Social
65. Free State - Dept. of Agriculture
66. Mpumalanga - Education / Trade & Industry / Social Services
67. Mpumalanga - Dept. of Agriculture and Land Administration (DALA)
68. Mpumalanga - Dept. of Sports, Culture and Recreation
69. Mpumalanga - Dept. of Social Services
70. Mpumalanga - Dept. of Safety and Security
71. Mpumalanga - Dept. of Education
72. Mpumalanga - Dept. of Local Government & Housing
73. Mpumalanga - Dept. of Health
74. Gauteng Province - Dept. of Health
75. Gauteng Province - National Development Agency
76. Gauteng Province - Dept. of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment
77. Gauteng Province - Dept. of Provincial Transport, Roads & Works
78. Gauteng Province - Dept. of Social Development
79. Western Cape - Dept. of Education
80. Western Cape - Dept. of Health
81. Western Cape - Dept. of Community Safety
82. Western Cape - Dept. of Social Services
83. Western Cape - Provincial Administration
84. Western Cape - Dept. of Public Works, Road & Transport
85. Western Cape - Dept. of Housing
86. Northern Cape - Dept. of Transport, Road & Public Works
87. Northern Cape- Dept. of Agriculture



public works

Department:
Public Works
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

This document is available on www.epwp.gov.za

