



**EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME  
CONTRIBUTING TO A NATION AT WORK**

**REPORT 1 – YEAR 4**  
(Containing interim data and information for the period  
1 April 2007 to 30 June 2007)

Financial Year 2007/08

(This narrative should be read in conjunction with Annexures A – G)

September 2007

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## 1 Introduction

The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) covers all spheres of government and state-owned enterprises. The aim is to draw significant numbers of unemployed people into productive work opportunities, accompanied by training, so that they increase their capacity to earn an income. The EPWP is a direct response to one of the agreements reached at the Growth and Development Summit (GDS) of 2003. This report contains data for the first three months (April-June) of the fourth year of implementation of the EPWP, i.e. the financial year 2007/08.

A minimum of one million work opportunities will be created in South Africa over the first five years of implementation (i.e. by 2009), of which at least 40% will be women, 30% youth and 2% people with disabilities. It should be noted that the EPWP is but one of government's responses to address the challenge of unemployment and poverty. The EPWP is implemented across four sectors, namely Infrastructure, Environment and Culture, Social and Economic.

The Department of Public Works was mandated by Cabinet to lead the interdepartmental implementation of the EPWP. The EPWP is implemented by national and provincial departments, as well as municipalities and state-owned enterprises (SOEs). Project level monitoring data (according to agreed indicators) is collated from implementing bodies across the three spheres of government for the preparation of interim quarterly reports. In addition, evaluation studies have been commissioned to determine the impact of the EPWP on households and communities from which participants are drawn. The results of these studies will become available at the end of the current financial year. More light will then be shed on the value of participation in EPWP projects to direct and indirect beneficiaries.

Monitoring of the programme is guided by the targets set in the EPWP Logframe. As such quarterly progress will be given on the outputs specified, namely work opportunities, person-days of work, person-days of training and learnerships.

Except for the three-monthly data covered in this report, it also covers programme management issues (such as institution-building and capacity-building) in the EPWP. The agreed indicators for the programme have been integrated into existing reporting systems of the various sectors, such as the existing National Treasury monitoring system for the Provincial Infrastructure Grant (PIG). The EPWP indicators have also been included in the single monitoring system which is being established for the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG). A limited number of questions on the EPWP are included in Stats SA's Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Reporting from municipalities has improved, but is still limited. These are captured in Annexures G1-G3.

Both gross and net job opportunities are reported. The gross job opportunities are the total job opportunities created on a project, and the net work opportunities are the gross job opportunities less the opportunities which would have resulted had the same work been done using machine-intensive methods. A formula is applied to calculate the net number of work opportunities is applied only to the Infrastructure Sector. The Social Sector is by nature labour-intensive, while the Economic Sector focuses on the creation of emerging entrepreneurs.

EPWP data is collected cumulatively from one quarter to another and capped on an annual basis. Job opportunities reported may thus not necessarily be new ones. Some projects cut across financial years, which might result 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 is also collected on the number of person-years of work created on EPWP projects. The number of person-years of work created is a more reliable indicator than the number of work opportunities created, because it does not have these potential double-reporting problems.

Data integrity is of key importance for the monitoring of a programme such as the EPWP. In an effort to improve data quality, the DPW is conducting on-going capacity-building workshops for reporting bodies across all provinces.

## 2 Evaluation Studies

Except for the quarterly monitoring reports based on project level data, the DPW also commission evaluation studies. Two sets of evaluation studies have been completed up to now, namely *Case Studies and Completion Reports* and *Cross-sectional Studies*. Most projects paid wages of between R40 and R60 per day. Most projects surveyed offer technical and other forms of training [life skills]. The cost per work opportunity varies between the various sectors. According to the *Case Studies and Completion Report* study, Social Sector jobs are the cheapest to provide at R13 000, while the cost in the Environment and Culture Sector ranged from R19 000 to R62 000 and from R73 000 to R95 000 in the Infrastructure Sector. At this stage the exit opportunities were limited for all the projects investigated. The first longitudinal study had been commissioned. Results will be available towards the end of the current financial year.

The EPWP is currently four years into the first five years of implementation. A quantitative analysis of the quarterly data reported shows that the EPWP is on target and is meeting its objectives – but there are key challenges to be overcome. A Mid-Term Review (MTR) had been commissioned by DPW. The objective of the MTR is to:

- Assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness of the overall outcome and impact of the EPWP to date against the expected results,

- Assess the overall quality, sustainability and replicability of the EPWP
- Make recommendations as to how the EPWP should be structured into the future.

The results of the MTR will inform planning for the implementation of the EPWP beyond 2008/08.

### 3 Logframe targets

Targets were set for the first five years of the implementation of the EPWP. One of the most important targets is that 1 million work opportunities will be created. The definitions for the agreed indicators for monitoring of the programme are spelled out in the logframe document, e.g. that a work opportunity is paid work for any duration of time. This period of work varies from sector to sector. As stated earlier, data is also collected on the person-days of work created to off-set the potentially skewed picture that could be painted if one looks at a work opportunity in isolation. Below are the approximated work opportunity targets per annum over the first five years of the implementation of the EPWP.

#### Overall Annual Targets (1st 5 Years)

	EPWP Annual Gross Targets	EPWP Cumulative Gross Targets
2004/05	110,000	110,000
2005/06	190,000	300,000
2006/07	250,000	550,000
2007/08	280,000	830,000
2008/09	282,000	1,112,000
Total	1,112,000	
Total: about 1 million net.		

*\*Net jobs equals total jobs created less the jobs which would have been created had the same work been done using machine-intensive methods*

It is estimated that at least **776 190** net work opportunities were created since the EPWP commenced in April 2004. The table below shows the targets for the various sectors for the end of quarter 2 of the financial year 2007/08. Based on the data received, it shows that the various sectors are either on track, or are over-performing in terms of the number of work opportunities created. Because the EPWP focuses on value added through the labour-intensive approach, the

focus is on the *net work opportunities* – and these figures confirm that the target of 1 million work opportunities within the first five years is in sight. More detail is given below in the discussion on the project data for the reporting period.

#### Sector Progress Against Annual Cumulative Targets (i.e. up to end June 2007)

Sector	Target end June 2007	GROSS WO created till end June 2007	GROSS % of Target	NET WO created till end June 2007	NET % of Target
Infrastructure	418,165	469,257	112	414,475	99
Env & Cult	111,511	271,896	244	271,896	244
Social	83,633	78,310	94	78,310	94
Economic	6,691	11,512	172	11,512	172
<b>Total</b>	<b>620,000</b>	<b>830,975</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>776,193</b>	<b>125</b>

#### 4 Project Data for the Period 1 April 2007 – 30 June 2007

As stated earlier, the issue of data integrity is obviously of paramount importance for the monitoring of the EPWP. In spite of on-going efforts to address the quality of the data submitted by reporting bodies, a substantial number of projects reported contain incomplete data fields, with the result that the data can often not be included in the quarterly reports. Data on these projects are kept on the project lists for the financial year and included in subsequent quarters as they become fully compliant in terms of the quality of the data submitted. There has been a significant improvement in the quality of the data, as well as the number of projects reported. Although data was received on many projects across the Infrastructure, Environment and Culture, Social and Economic Sectors, only 4 900 projects could be included – based on the exclusion rules discussed earlier.

Exclusion rules are applied to distinguish between projects that comply fully with data quality requirements and those that do not. Training is one of the key pillars of the EPWP. Hence this rule was more strictly applied on 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. Data included in the attached annexures for the various levels of government and sectors should be interpreted against the background of the exclusion rules. In some cases training may thus be taking place, but not reported on properly – and in other cases implementing bodies might be struggling with operational issues with regard to training.

Annexures F and G3 contain project lists with data that adhered to the data requirements of the EPWP. Usable data had been received from some provincial Infrastructure, Social and Environment and Culture Sector departments, as well as from national Infrastructure and Environment and Culture Sector departments. It is encouraging that at least some municipal level reporting was done across all nine provinces. Reporting on infrastructure created by municipalities by using their own funds, as well as reporting on other EPWP sectors at this level, is still lacking, however.

Based on the usable project level data received, at least 137 490 gross work opportunities were created for the period 1 April - 30 June 2007 (see Annexure A). It is important to measure the number of job opportunities added through the EPWP approach, i.e. the value added. The additional employment creation through the use of employment-intensive methods in the Infrastructure Sector varies, depending on the degree of labour-intensity of the production methods used. Due to the complexity of the issue it should be noted that there is no uniform formula that can be applied across the board to calculate net work opportunities. For example, the average increase in employment creation through the use of labour-intensive methods in Gauteng's programme is 10%, whereas the average increase in employment creation on the Gundo Lashu roads programme in Limpopo is 600%. Based on the Infrastructure Sector data submitted, the *net work opportunities* in this reporting period are equal to the gross work opportunities. The total wages paid amounted to at least R258m. The amount of at least 21 790 person-years of work had been created on EPWP projects. At least 1 300 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 thus far consist of 62% women, 28% youth and approximately 0.5% people with disabilities. The EPWP's goal is to create work opportunities (coupled with training) for a minimum of one million people (at least 40% women, 30% youth and 2% people with disabilities) in South Africa in the first five years of the programme (i.e. by 2009). Most jobs were created in KZN (39%), with relatively high concentrations in the Eastern Cape (18%) and Gauteng (16%), albeit limited to certain district municipalities – see Annexure B2. The highest proportion of *person-years of work* created across the four sectors of the EPWP during this quarter was also in KZN (26%), followed by the Eastern Cape with 22% and Gauteng (21%) - see Annexure B3. All other provinces contributed between 3% and 7% of person-years of work for this reporting period. Annexure G3 contains data on projects reported by municipalities and metros across provinces.

Many projects span different financial years. It is estimated that projects that straddle financial years had created approximately one-third of the total net work opportunities by the end of this reporting period. At this stage, the assumption is made that about half of these work opportunities would straddle different financial

years. Thus, if adding up the total number of net work opportunities created to date, approximately half the work opportunities on projects that straddle the financial years should be subtracted. 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. As was stated earlier, the cumulative total net work opportunities created under the programme since its commencement in April 2004 up until end of June 2007 is at least **776 190**. It is expected that the programme will exceed its target of 1 million work opportunities, set for its first five years.

The sector break-down of the number of work opportunities for this reporting period shows that most *net work opportunities* were created in the Infrastructure Sector (85 920), followed by the Social Sector (29 360), the Environment and Culture Sector (20 090) and the Economic Sector with 2 110 work opportunities. The wages paid amounted from more than R174.8m in the Infrastructure Sector to approximately R2.7m in the Economic Sector.

The average duration of employment on infrastructure projects is approximately four months, and for environment projects the average duration of employment is approximately six months. These employment duration periods are a function of the nature of the work being carried out.

Annexure F shows the geographical location of the projects and the total budget as reported by national and provincial departments.

The table below shows progress for the various sectors since Apr 2004 in terms of the number of cumulative work opportunities created per sector up to quarter 2 of the financial year 2007/08 against the five-year target.



## Sector Progress Against 5-Year Cumulative Targets (i.e. up to end June 2007)

Sector	Targeted work opportunities (5-years)	Work opportunities [WO] delivered to date [1 Apr 2004 – 30 June 2007]			
		Gross*		Net**	
		No	% of targeted WO	No	% of targeted WO
Infrastructure	750,000	469,257	63	414,475	55
Environment	200,000	271,896	136	271,896	136
Social	150,000	78,310	52	78,310	52
Economic	12,000	11,512	96	11,512	96
<b>Total ***</b>	<b>1,112,000</b>	<b>830,975</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>776,193</b>	<b>70</b>

Source: Targets - Consolidated Programme Overview and Logical Framework, Version 6, June 2004, EPWP Unit, DPW; Work Opportunities delivered – EPWP Quarterly Reports, EPWP Website

\* Gross Work Opportunities: overall number of work opportunities that the reporting body reported on

\*\* Net Work Opportunities: calculated by subtracting the possible work opportunities if the projects were implemented machine intensively from the Gross Work Opportunities – only applies in Infrastructure Sector

\*\*\*TOTAL : Figures adjusted by the EPWP Unit to account for projects that are implemented across financial years

## 5 Coordination and Institutional Arrangements

The Department of Public Works (DPW) is the national lead department for the EPWP. DPW's approach is to be pro-active and to create a supportive and enabling framework and environment for the programme to be successfully implemented by government bodies across the four sectors of the EPWP. In order to achieve this, a number of coordinating mechanisms have been established.

A National EPWP Coordinating Committee has been established. At the national level, all lead sector departments, as well as National Treasury, The Presidency, the Department of Labour (DOL), the dplg, SALGA, the DBSA and the Independent Development Trust (IDT), are represented in this forum. In order to facilitate co-ordination between national sector departments and provinces, provincial EPWP coordinators are also represented in this forum.

National Sector Coordinating Committees for the Environment and Culture, Social and Infrastructure and Economic Sectors track progress made, discuss common challenges and ensure that there is a common approach to training and exit strategies across the sectors.

The *EPWP Unit* in DPW is responsible for day-to-day coordination of the EPWP. The IDT provides support to the EPWP Unit in the form of human resources that have been deployed to assist programme managers.

Provincial EPWP Steering Committees have been established, but not all of them function equally effectively. Provincial EPWP implementation plans set provincial targets for projects and job creation across the various sectors, linked to provincial priorities.

## **6 Training**

As stated in the objectives of the EPWP, training is critical for the successful implementation of the programme. According to the Code of Good Practice for Special Public Works Programmes, as gazetted by the Department of Labour (DOL), it is a requirement that beneficiaries should receive at least 2 days of training out of every 22 days worked. The Guidelines for the Implementation of Labour-Intensive Infrastructure Projects also require that managers of labour-intensive projects be trained in order to build capacity to manage EPWP projects at the required scale. A new training strategy makes provision for hard skills training to be given on EPWP projects.

During the period under review, 1 300 person-years of training were provided to beneficiaries (including life skills training) in the reported projects. Gauteng contributed 28% of the training years, while KZN provided 20%. Some participants could have attended both accredited, as well as non-accredited training courses. The Department of Labour (DOL) is committed to support accredited training opportunities for EPWP beneficiaries through SETAs. Funds to support the training needs of EPWP beneficiaries have been ring-fenced under the National Skills Fund (Social Development Funding Window) for this purpose.

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

A training business process document was developed to provide guidance to stakeholders and public bodies on the provision of EPWP training. It is important for implementing bodies to understand the procedures to access training and funding from the Department of Labour (DOL).

The EPWP is placing more emphasis on the provision of technical skills, apart from the life skills training that were offered in the initial phases. This is proving successful as can be seen from the expenditure report. Some public bodies offer training even before projects start.

## **7 EPWP Partners**

### **7.1 *Involvement of Business and Labour***

The Business Trust's supports the EPWP through the Expanded Public Work Support Programme (EPWSP). A facilitation fund was established to the value of R100 million over the period March 2005 – March 2010.

The Business Trust provides direct support to the Infrastructure Sector in 5 municipalities. The direct engagement targets have been exceeded, while direct support is being offered in the Social Sector to Limpopo and KwaZulu Natal. In the Environment and Culture Sector the implementation of a generic waste collection model has started with selected pilot municipalities.

### **7.2 *The Independent Development Trust (IDT)***

The Independent Development Trust (IDT), as a public entity reporting to DPW, was tasked with implementing the DPW's EPWP Maintenance of Public Buildings Programme. The aim of this programme is to create work and training opportunities for the unemployed and to address the artisan shortage in the building industry. The organisation also supports the Vuk'uphile programme through its Social Facilitation Support Unit. This involves assisting the learner contractors with recruitment of local labour and arranging for the training of project beneficiaries to take place.

### **7.3 *The Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)***

The objective of a Grant Agreement between the DBSA and the Social Sector is to co-finance the undertaking of a detailed study to explore additional areas of expansion and the required capacities needed to manage the EPWP in this sector. This agreement will 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.

The DBSA EPWP Five -Year Support Strategy has been fully integrated in the Bank's business processes with each Division/unit carrying its own costs.

The DBSA's contribution to broader EPWP initiatives involves support to ASGISA (the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa), endorsement and application of job creation and labour-based approaches on DBSA funded projects and various knowledge products and services outlined below.

The ADRU and national DPW EPWP Unit's partnership with the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, Department of Provincial and Local Government, National Youth Services, SALGA, Job Creation Trust, Water Research Commission, and Umsobomvo Youth Fund has resulted in a recently completed

national Sanitation Job Creation Guideline for Municipalities. This guideline knowledge has been successfully piloted and monitored by ADRU in a R100 million DBSA funded project in the North West Province.

## **8 Communications**

The EPWP has received coverage in various regional and national media. The EPWP website plays an important role in the EPWP communication strategy. Stakeholders and interested parties can access key EPWP documents and there are links to other sites. The branding of the programme on a national basis in conjunction with GCIS and EPWP sector departments is gaining impetus. The corporate identity of the EPWP has been agreed with key stakeholders. The national Kamoso awards ceremony is intended to be held annually to recognise best practice in EPWP implementation. Provinces are encouraged to hold their own Kamoso ceremonies.

## **9 Summary of Progress per Sector**

Map 1 (back of report) shows the number of net work opportunities created. The implementation of the EPWP in the various provinces often does not cover all sectors – based on reported data that could be used. In KZN (that contributed the bulk of work opportunities), it is clear that the focus is on the Infrastructure Sector. In the Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga reporting was done across all four sectors.

Map 2 shows the distribution of EPWP projects for this quarter. A feature of this map is the improved reporting on the Social Sector. The Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga contributed most projects.

### **9.1 Infrastructure Sector**

As was stated earlier, the Infrastructure Sector contributed 85 900 net work opportunities towards the EPWP targets in the period under review. Most of this contribution was made by the various provincial EPWP Programmes. The targets set in the Infrastructure Sector of the EPWP are based on the provinces spending at least one-third of the PIG on the EPWP by the third year of the programme. Provinces will be expected to further increase their EPWP programmes in the coming financial year in order for this target to be achieved.

In the period under review, DPW received reports from 407 municipal EPWP infrastructure projects. At least 33 990 net opportunities were created through these projects. Unfortunately no comprehensive report on the MIG contribution to the EPWP is currently available as the MIG reports submitted through the MIG MIS contain insufficient detail for reporting on the EPWP. DPW has therefore agreed to ensure that increasingly the key municipalities report on the EPWP so that their contributions can be accounted for.

The Infrastructure Sector has structured itself operationally into five programmes, which collectively work towards the achievement of the Infrastructure Sector targets. These five programmes are:

- 1- Technical Support to Implementing Bodies
- 2- Vuk'uphile Contractor and Site Supervisor learnership programme
- 3- Building Maintenance and National Youth Service
- 4- Scaling up EPWP in the Access Roads Sector
- 5- EPWP Large Projects Programme

The quantitative reports are not yet aligned to this, but in future reports, data will be collected according to these programmes.

#### *1- Technical Support to Implementing Bodies*

Over the course of the implementation of the EPWP it has become clear that the provision of technical support to public bodies is critical in order for all such bodies to achieve their EPWP targets. This is particularly important for ensuring that the conditional infrastructure grants to provinces and municipalities (PIG and MIG) are used to contribute to the EPWP. A web-based project management system has been established to manage the technical support.

#### *2- EPWP Contractor Learnership Programme (Vuk'Uphile)*

The Vuk'Uphile programme currently stands at 1 500 learnerships and will remain so until the funding arrangements for additional learnerships with the CETA and NSF have been finalised. The mentorship costs of the programme remain substantial, but an additional allocation to cover the mentorship costs for the current financial year was made by National Treasury to ensure that costs are covered.

#### *3- Building Maintenance and National Youth Service*

DPW has established a National Youth Service (NYS) Programme within its building maintenance portfolio. This programme links the EPWP to the NYS and train youth to be artisans and exit them into the construction industry. A target of engaging 5 000 youth in the next financial year has been set and a programme to achieve this target is being implemented.

#### *4- Scaling up the EPWP in the roads sector*

As part of efforts to scale up the EPWP, DPW and the Department of Transport (DOT) prepared and introduced a submission into the government budgeting process to motivate for additional funds to be allocated to the provincial roads and transport departments for scaling up the EPWP in the access roads sector.

An additional R3bn was allocated over the MTEF to the provinces in this regard. A breakdown of these allocations is provided below:

<b>Revised allocations to Roads: EPWP based on 70 per cent of additions to baseline</b>			
	<b>2007/08</b>	<b>2008/09</b>	<b>2009/10</b>
	<b>Roads: Additions to Baseline</b>		
Eastern Cape	96,880	135,909	282,816
Free State	50,088	68,259	134,976
Gauteng	82,678	103,117	171,277
KwaZulu-Natal	124,822	170,414	339,835
Limpopo	61,243	92,024	212,266
Mpumalanga	76,766	96,935	164,799
Northern Cape	50,454	64,051	109,976
North West	6,437	21,330	87,432
Western Cape	38,631	52,961	106,622
<b>Total</b>	<b>588,000</b>	<b>805,000</b>	<b>1,610,000</b>

DPW and the DOT are mobilising resources to ensure that all provinces are ready to increase their EPWP programmes in line with the additional funds allocated.

#### *5- EPWP Large Project Programme*

In order to develop modalities for implementation of larger projects, DPW has been working closely with the Business Trust and dplg to develop a model that will make it easier for public bodies to structure larger EPWP projects, without compromising on the use of labour-intensive methods or BEE contract participation goals. It is also anticipated that this model will reduce the project and technical management demand on public bodies by reducing the number of contracts and associated tender and contract administration processes. Private sector consultations were also conducted to ensure that the model is seen as a realistic intervention by contractors. With the current amount of infrastructure work available in the construction industry, ensuring buy-in from the private sector has become more important.

## **9.2 Environment and Cultural Sector**

The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) is coordinating the sector. Other member departments are Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF), Arts and Culture (DAC) and Agriculture (NDA). The sector has 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.

The Environment and Culture Sector programmes are established according to the required criteria of the EPWP. The continuous focus in the sector is on how these programmes can 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 have institutionalised through three sub-committees, namely monitoring and evaluation, training and communication.

The Waste Collection Programme has been identified as an area where meaningful expansion can be made in this sector. The Domestic Waste Collection Initiative is implemented as a joint initiative between the DPW, Department of Provincial and Local Government (dplg) and DEAT, supported by the Expanded Public Works Support Programme Shisaka through the Business Trust. KZN has started with a waste management programme based on a Brazilian model.

The sector strives to align the EPWP with the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP) and the Urban Renewal Programme (URP). Provincial sector implementation plans have been developed in Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Free State, Northern Cape and KZN.

Implementing bodies reached a common understanding and agreed on appropriate coordination mechanisms that are needed to facilitate implementation in this sector. The importance of aligning the EPWP with the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP) and the Urban Renewal Programme (URP) was emphasised. Provincial sector implementation plans have been developed in Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Limpopo, Free State, Northern Cape and KZN.

### **9.3 Social Sector**

This sector's focus is on the expansion of Home and Community Base Care (HCBC) and on Early Childhood Development (ECD) programmes. Both these programmes are highly labour-intensive and provide 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 Department of Social Development (DSD).

Work opportunities in these sectors consist of skills programmes and learnerships during which health workers, caregivers and ECD practitioners will undergo formal training while also doing practical work. Workers in the learnership programme will obtain a formal qualification in Home Community Based Care, Community Health Worker Programme or ECD and thus enabling them to enter into formal employment in these sectors which will need to grow to address large gaps in service delivery. A total of 37 100 job opportunities have been reported in this sector in 2006/07.

### **Early Childhood Development (ECD)**

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

### **Home Community Based Care (HCBC)**

A regulatory framework for community care workers has been developed. This covers workers volunteering or receiving a stipend, who offer care and support services within the home, community and institutional setting who are not regulated under any health, social development or allied professions act. The purpose of this framework is to regulate training, education and practice of community care workers as a new cadre operating within the HCBC areas within the Social Sector.

A total of 31 158 care givers are receiving stipends. Of these over 9 000 have been trained in HCBC and other health and social development related courses. Over 500 000 beneficiaries have received HCBC services from these caregivers.

### **NYS**

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, is currently implementing the Community Care Worker Youth Service Project in the provinces of Limpopo and Free State. The programme involves the appointment of young people to train as community care workers while they provide services related to their training in their own communities. A total of 460 youths have already been identified and placed for training.

### **Challenges for the sector**

There are a number of constraints in scaling up and expanding the Social Sector. These include the following:

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



## **9.4 Economic Sector**

As stated earlier, the sector has provided 2 100 job opportunities during this reporting period. All of these work opportunities occurred in Mpumalanga and the Eastern Cape.

The sector has completed a review of the venture learnership programme and consequently a comprehensive business plan has been developed to ensure that the sector supports all EPWP sectors (Infrastructure, Social and Environment) in small business development. This support will aim to ensure that government contracts are to the benefit of historical disadvantaged communities and that various skills programmes and coaching programmes will be applied to ensure the creation and sustainable development of small businesses. The Infrastructure Sector will continue to develop labour-intensive contractors through the Vuk'Uphile programme and the Economic Sector will continue with business support. The Social Sector will focus on non-profit organisations and the Environment and Culture Sector will focus on the establishment of domestic waste collector SMMEs.

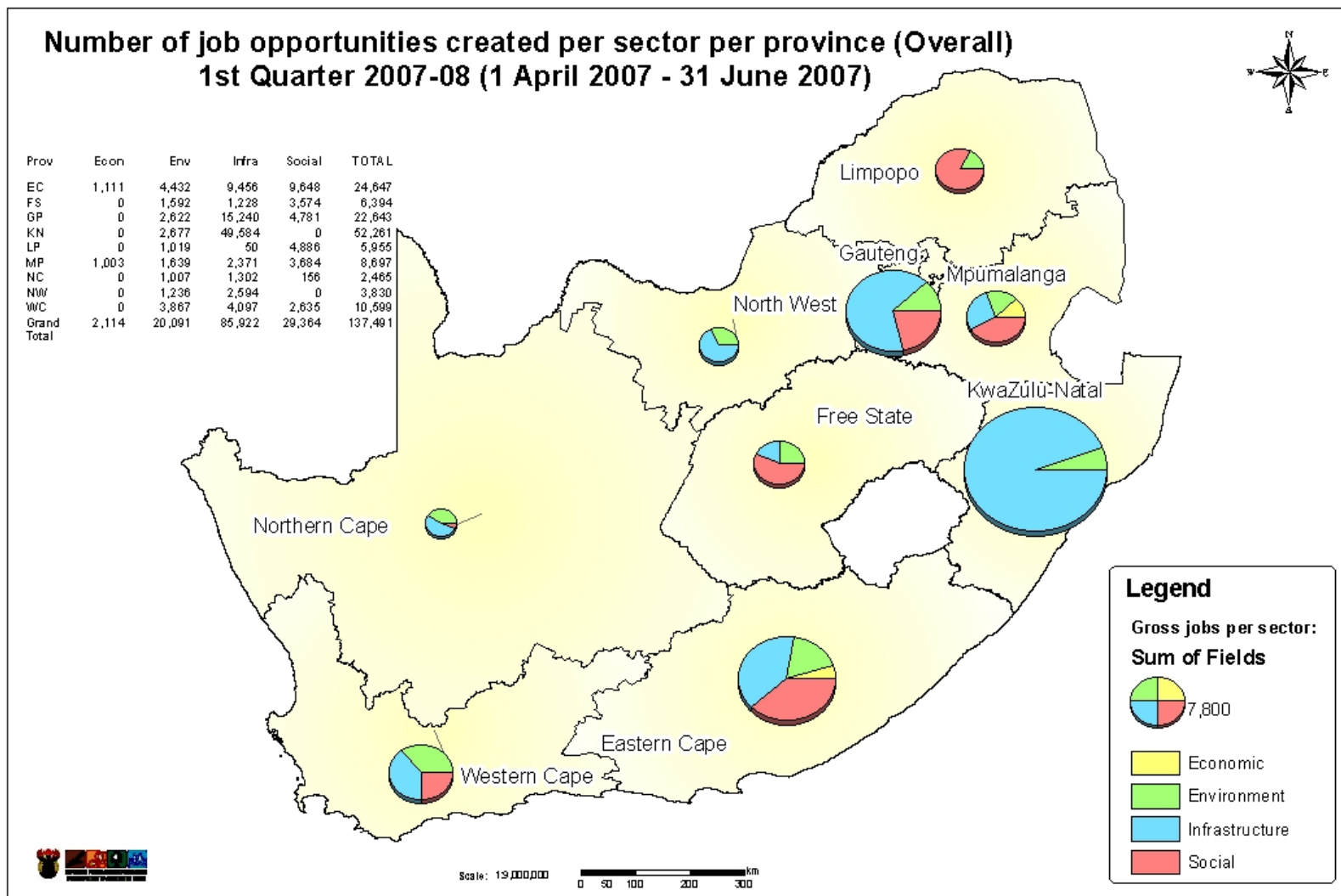
## **10 Challenges and Conclusions**

At the start of the 4<sup>th</sup> year of implementation, the EPWP is on course to meet its job creation targets. There is an on-going 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. The current communication initiatives of the DPW, undertaken in conjunction with GCIS are aimed at strengthening awareness of the programme among implementers and beneficiaries. Training is an area that still needs serious attention from all implementing bodies. The provision of hard skills training for workers on EPWP projects should strengthen the chances of workers exiting into employment under the Basic Conditions of Employment.

Several Environment and Culture Sector programmes, and some labour-intensive infrastructure programmes in a number of provinces, such as the Zibambebe programme in KZN and the Gundo Lashu programme in Limpopo, are 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 aims to direct additional funds to such programmes and is structured to also act as an incentive for provinces to increase their contribution to the EPWP by allocating additional funds to those who are performing well.

Although reporting has improved across all sectors over the past four years, the quality of some of the project level data submitted to the NDPW, still leaves a lot to be desired. Improved reporting from municipalities is encouraging, but should still get much more serious attention.

Map 1 - Work Opportunities Apr-June 2007



Map 2 - Projects Apr-June 2007

